

Selected Reference Books of 1982-83

Eugene P. Sheehy



This article continues the semi-annual series originally edited by Constance M. Winchell. Although it appears under a by-line, 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

LIBRARY CATALOGS

Clark, Alan J. *Book Catalogue of the Library of the Royal Society*. [Frederick, Md.], University Publications of America, 1982. 5v. \$550. LC 82-051031. ISBN 0-89093-520-3.

"One of the earliest activities of the Royal Society upon its foundation in 1660 was the collection of scientific books to form a library."—*Introd.* Then, as now, Fellows of the Society were asked to present copies of their own books, and

over the years the library has amassed an outstanding collection of scientific works even though, since the mid-nineteenth century, comprehensive coverage has not been attempted, and collecting has been restricted mainly to "the works of Fellows, biographies of scientists, and histories of science and of institutions." This catalog, photoreproduced from typewritten cards, includes about 62,500 entries for some 45,000 books and tracts. It is basically a main-entry catalog, but there are numerous cross-references from editors' names and from names of scientists as biographees and as honorees of homage volumes. Somewhat surprisingly, pagination is not included with the citations.—*E.S.*

STYLE MANUALS

Meyer, Michael. *The Little, Brown Guide to Writing Research Papers*. Boston, Little, Brown, 1982. 241p. \$4.95 pa. LC 81-84419. ISBN 0-316-569143.

A welcome addition to the reference collection, this is a useful, practical guide "designed for both freshman English courses and upper division students who must write research papers for courses in a variety of disciplines."—*Pref.* The author covers the gamut of preparing a research paper, from the purpose and value of the assignment through the researching and

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1. Rita Keckeissen, Anita Lowry, Eileen McIlvaine, Louise Sherby, Junko Stuveras; Lehman Library: Laura Binkowski, Diane Goon.
 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).

organizing of the subject matter to the types of sources that may be useful in the information gathering stages. Although oriented to the humanities and partially based on the *MLA Handbook (Suppl. AH2)*, the volume also includes sections on documentation for the sciences and the social sciences. In addition to the standard information on bibliography and footnote formats (including those for nonprint materials), there are excellent chapters on how to use a college library, using and evaluating reference sources, and lists of specialized sources by subject area (e.g., architecture, film, women's studies). Also included is a sample research paper that illustrates points covered in the volume, with a discussion of how the paper was put together. A detailed table of contents and a subject index add to the work's usefulness.—L.S.

DISSERTATIONS

Labour and Social History Theses. Comp. by Victor F. Gilbert. London, Mansell (dist. in the U.S. by H. W. Wilson Co., N.Y.), 1982. 194p. £13.50. ISBN 0-7201-1647-3.

Subtitle: American, British and Irish university theses and dissertations in the field of British and Irish labour history, presented between 1900-1978.

Gilbert has searched the national dissertation lists of Great Britain and Ireland, the United States, and Canada to provide "a classified list of theses and dissertations presented . . . between 1900 and 1978 in the field of British and Irish labour history."—*Introd.* Labor history has been broadly defined and includes topics such as housing and health conditions of working-class life as well as trade unions and working conditions; hence the reference to social history in the title. Some 2,626 dissertations are cited under 150 headings, and there are good indexes for persons, places, subjects, and for authors. This bibliography should prove to be a very useful aid to researchers. To update it, the compiler suggests using the annual lists that appear in the autumn issue of the *Bulletin of the Society for the Study of Labour History*.—E.M.

RELIGION

Pfaff, Richard William. *Medieval Latin Liturgy: A Select Bibliography.* Toronto, Univ. of Toronto Pr., 1982. 129p. (Toronto Medieval Bibliographies, 9) \$21.75. ISBN 0-8020-5564-8.

About 1,000 titles of "sources for, and literature concerning, early Christian worship which cast light directly on the medieval liturgy" (*Pref.*) make up this highly selective bibliography. It is a "study in a strict sense historical: the history of medieval Latin liturgy from the late fourth century . . . to the sixteenth-century Reformation." Consequently, works whose emphasis is theological and writings on para-liturgical subjects are excluded.

Entries are arranged in a classified order under thirteen headings, such as "Early and Eastern Liturgy," "The Mass," "The Daily Office," "The Liturgical Year and Observances," "English [or other national] Liturgy." Each in turn is finely subdivided in logical, chronological, or geographic order, as appropriate. Under each specific subdivision are listed the definitive modern work, standard edition of the source-text (if one exists), and the important critical studies—the last named in chronological arrangement. Both articles and monographs appear among critical writings, with post-1960 monographs usually accompanied by citation to a review. The latest works listed are from 1977; German-, French-, and English-language materials predominate. There is an index of authors, editors, series, and journal titles. Students of medieval studies and reference librarians will appreciate this list of difficult-to-find materials on highly specialized subjects.—R.K.

POPULAR CULTURE

Landrum, Larry N. *American Popular Culture: A Guide to Information Sources.* Detroit, Gale, 1982. 435p. (American Studies Information Guide Series, 12) \$38. LC 82-11902. ISBN 0-8103-1260-3.

The vast area of American popular culture, from hero worship to soft drinks, is covered in this annotated bibliography. Bibliographies, indexes, abstracts, anthol-

ogies, and other general works are listed first, and the remainder of the book is divided into categories such as sports, music, dance, literature, games, media, and advertising. About 2,200 items are cited, and there are name and subject indexes. The latter is rather disappointing, for very general entries are not sufficiently subdivided to make the index truly useful and some subject terms are not really clear.

General arrangement of the bibliography is also disappointing. Part of the problem derives from the lack of a more coherent definition of *popular culture*, a notion that here seems to encompass anything from hobbies to consumer goods dear to the "average citizen." The resulting compilation lacks rigor in classification. For instance, the chapter entitled "Aspects of Everyday Life" is a hodgepodge of entries concerning black language, beer, bourbon, historical fiction, folklore, literacy, and even the underworld. A chapter labeled "Ideology" is another example of the admittedly eclectic approach: it covers everything from the "Bible Belt mystique" and the "UFO controversy" to a bibliography of homosexuality and writings on the folklore of American weather and the Gallup polls. Some orderly subdivision would certainly have made this chapter more usable.

The idea of popular culture is decidedly something more than "popular religion" or "popular art," and it is undeniable that popular phenomena are important elements to be studied in order to understand today's society, but we need a more structured method for their study than what we find in this bibliography. Libraries will be better served by M. T. Inge's three-volume *Handbook of American Popular Culture*.—J.S.

LITERATURE

Beugnot, Bernard and Moureaux, José-Michel. *Manuel bibliographique des études littéraires, les bases de l'histoire littéraires, les voix nouvelles de l'analyse critique*. Paris, Éds. Fernand Nathan, 1982. 479p. Fr 125. ISBN 2-09-190514-3.

Written primarily for graduate students in French literature, this guide is intended

to encourage students to discover the full range of library resources relevant to their field, to offer them a guide in methodology, and to present an overview of current research activities extending beyond the traditional domain of literary research. The work is in three parts: (1) basic research tools; (2) the main fields of research; and (3) new literary research subjects (dealing with French-language literature outside France, children's literature, popular and paraliterature—which includes popular novels, detective stories, comic strips, and the like).

Considerable space is devoted to current periodicals in the field and to basic reference tools such as dictionaries, histories of the language, encyclopedias, general bibliographies, library catalogs, and lists of theses (completed and in progress). The main part of the book is, however, the chapters concerning the current state of research; the chapters offer selective bibliographies on a wide range of subjects, from literary history to socio-psychological approaches to literature. Emphasis is on publications of the last two decades, although seminal works from earlier periods are included. There are about 3,400 citations, and all items within a topical section are arranged chronologically. Works cited are predominantly French, but a fair amount of English-language scholarship is noted. An introductory survey of the particular aspect of literary research precedes each chapter. There is a detailed table of contents, a subject index (including names of literary authors), and an index of authors of critical writings.

The *Manuel* invites comparison with Charles B. Osburn's *Research and Reference Guide to French Studies* (2d ed.; Metuchen, N.J.: Scarecrow Pr., 1981), which offers better coverage of comparative literature, lexicography, and philology; but this work is stronger on recent ideologies in literary criticism and is a more faithful reflection of current trends in French literary research.—J.S.

Ehrlich, Eugene and Carruth, Gorton. *The Oxford Illustrated Literary Guide to the United States*. New York, Oxford Univ.

Pr., 1982. 464p. il. \$29.95. LC 82-8034. ISBN 0-19-503186-5.

This delightful guide was compiled "to help travelers find places associated with the lives and works of writers." Information was gathered through library research and through questionnaires addressed to authors, librarians, local historians, public officials, and organizations such as chambers of commerce, and relates to more than 1,500 literary figures (ranging from Increase Mather to John Updike) who are associated with 1,586 hamlets, villages, towns, and cities in all parts of the United States. Although the setting is strictly American, personae are not necessarily American citizens: e.g., Thomas Mann is mentioned in connection with New York City and Princeton, New Jersey.

The places where writers were born, worked, lived, or set the stage for their works are arranged by region (e.g., New England, Middle Atlantic States), then by state and by city or town. A brief description of a place is followed by notes on persons associated with it. Personal names are printed in boldface type, and within the section on a given place are generally arranged in alphabetical order. Out of respect for privacy, the current residence of a writer is not included. An alphabetical index of cities and towns precedes the text, and an index at the end of the volume is arranged by author, with entries subdivided by place-name, titles of literary works, etc. Along with the many illustrations, this latter index adds to the pleasure of browsing in the volume since it enables one to follow the movements of a particular writer.—J.S.

Pickford, Cedric E. *The Arthurian Bibliography*. Cambridge, D. S. Brewer, 1981. . V.1— . (In progress) (Arthurian Studies, 3) LC 83-2579. ISBN 0-85991-069-5.

Contents: V.1, Author listing. 820p. \$37.50.

Part of a projected two-volume set, this volume represents the first published results of a project begun in 1969 to prepare a computerized bibliography of Arthurian literature. The bibliography is a

cumulation of all the citations from eight major bibliographies on Arthurian literature published from 1923 to 1981, plus the annual listings found in the *Modern Language Quarterly* from 1940 to 1963. Items from these sources have been arranged in one alphabetical sequence by "the last complete word of the name of the author" (*Introd.*), with every effort made to reduce the inconsistencies in entry found in the individual bibliographies (i.e., alternate spellings, use of initials, etc.). Each alphabetical sequence has been assigned a new reference number, although the old entry number, if any, and source of the original citation is noted as well. Complete bibliographic citations are given for both books and periodical articles. The citations are not annotated, but if the original bibliography included a summary or explanatory note, this information is indicated; reviews are noted under the entry for the work reviewed. Cross-references are used for coeditors, coauthors, cotranslators, and for different forms of the same name. Volume 2 is to provide a subject index to the bibliography, and the ultimate success of the project will hinge largely on the effectiveness of that index.—L.S.

PERFORMING ARTS

Alvarez, Max Joseph. *Index to Motion Pictures Reviewed by Variety, 1907-1980*. Metuchen, N.J., Scarecrow Pr., 1982. 510p. \$32.50. LC 81-23236. ISBN 0-8108-1515-X.

This reference book is simple, straightforward, and extremely valuable. It is, simply, a title index to the most comprehensive filmography in English—the pages of *Variety* from 1907 (when its first movie review appeared) to 1980. During those seventy-three years (with a hiatus from 1911-12 when the publication discontinued its film reviews), *Variety* has reviewed tens of thousands of films released in the United States and in foreign countries. Even libraries that do not own a full run of *Variety* will find this a valuable source for dates and titles (including cross-references from English to original foreign-language titles), as well as for citations to the *Variety* reviews where one can

find credits, brief synopses, and other vital information—all of which would be very difficult to locate elsewhere for a great many of these films.—A.L.

Variety Major U.S. Showbusiness Awards. Mike Kaplan, ed. New York, Garland, 1982. 571p. (Garland Reference Library of the Humanities, V.337) \$50. LC 81-23749. ISBN 0-8240-9395-X.

Another list of Academy Award winners is not one of the things librarians need most, but this volume has the virtue of combining coverage of the Oscars with similar coverage of the Emmys, Tonys, and Grammys, and also provides a chronological list of Pulitzer Prize plays. For each award there is a separate, chronologically arranged section subdivided by award category; nominees are listed as well as award winners. Coverage is from inception of each award through December 1981. There is an index of names and titles.—E.S.

NUMISMATICS

Doty, Richard G. *The Macmillan Encyclopedic Dictionary of Numismatics.* New York, Macmillan, [1982]. 355p. \$34.95. LC 81-18632. ISBN 0-02-532270-2.

As curator of Modern Coins and Paper Money at the American Numismatic Society, Doty brings impressive expertise and experience to the task of creating an up-to-date, reliable dictionary of numismatics in English. Designed to serve the needs of both specialists and hobbyists, this dictionary provides information on topics relating to the history, production, and collecting of coins, medals, and paper money throughout the world. It is an "encyclopedic dictionary" that not only defines terminology, but also explains mechanical and technical processes, describes coins and other objects, traces their "purpose, value, and history," and discusses other topics "of importance to numismatics as a whole and to its sub-disciplines (ancient coinage, paper money, mint errors, [counterfeiting,] etc.)."—*Introd.* The articles are clearly written and well complemented by numerous illustrations. Although there are no survey articles covering particular

time periods or regions, there are two handsome sections of colorplates of coins, paper money, and medals grouped and labeled by region and date; for example, the plate "Traditional Money of China" shows a bronze cowrie (1766-112 B.C.), spade money (third century B.C.), wu shu (118 B.C.-A.D. 619), and ch'ien or cash (1875-1908), each of which can be looked up in the text. Generous *see also* references and a complete list of contents facilitate the location of information in the absence of an index. A six-page bibliography lists reference works, monographs, and articles in English and Western European languages.—A.L.

EDUCATION

Encyclopedia of Educational Research. 5th ed. New York, Free Pr., 1982. 4v. (2,126p.) \$275. LC 82-2332. ISBN 0-02900-450-0.

Sponsored by the American Educational Research Association, this greatly expanded fifth edition of the *Encyclopedia of Educational Research* reflects to a great extent the many changes that have occurred in the field of education in the 1970s and early 1980s. New concepts and topics have been given space for the first time (e.g., drug abuse education), while older topics have undergone a metamorphosis to reflect the newer attitudes (e.g., "Data Processing" is now entered under "New Technologies in Education"). Articles are signed, and the list of contributors indicates each author's academic affiliation and the article each was responsible for. The bibliographies appear to be current, some citing items as late as 1981; many reflect the growing importance of the ERIC database as a source for current research information in the field. The varying organization and approach of the articles reflect the freedom each author was given in determining the scope and content of the individual entries. Cross-references direct the user from an older term to the one currently in vogue (e.g., "Blindness *see* Visual Impairment"); *see also* references refer the reader to related topics. A classified list of entries arranged under eighteen broad headings is included as an "Organizing Scheme." Articles commissioned

for the work but never completed appear in that scheme in parentheses; the resulting gaps were diminished, but not always fully closed, by expanding certain sections of related articles. Inclusion of a subject index is a welcome new feature; it greatly increases the usefulness of the work. This is an essential source for all libraries concerned with education as a field of study, and a useful one for many others. It is to be hoped that we need not wait another thirteen years for the sixth edition!—L.S.

STATISTICS

Index to International Statistics; A Guide to the Statistical Publications of International Intergovernmental Organizations. V.1, no.1—, Jan. 1983—. Washington, D.C., Congressional Information Service, 1983—. Monthly, with quarterly and annual cumulations. \$825 per yr.

Having brought a good deal of order out of the chaos of American federal statistics and American statistics from nonfederal sources through the *American Statistics Index* (Guide CG76, Suppl. CG19) and the *Statistical Reference Index* (Suppl. 2CG20), respectively, the Congressional Information Service has turned its attention to the current English-language statistical publications of the world's major intergovernmental organizations. During the first year, *Index to International Statistics* (IIS) proposes to abstract and index between 1,300 and 1,500 documents from eighty to ninety organizations, including the United Nations system, the Organization of American States, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, the European Community, and various development banks, commodity organizations, and regional and special-purpose groups. The Jan./Mar. 1983 cumulation abstracts and indexes about 265 documents from fifty-four intergovernmental organizations.

The format of *IIS* will be familiar to users of *ASI* and *SRI*. Monthly abstracts, arranged by issuing body, provide bibliographic data, description of subject matter and statistical content, data sources, format, data presentation and time coverage,

and availability; each issue covers new publications received approximately two months previously, coverage having begun with materials received in November 1982. Monthly indexes offer access by subjects, names, geographic areas, categories (e.g., age, sex, industry, commodity), issuing body, title, and publication numbers (for UN, EEC, and OAS documents). Both abstracts and indexes are cumulated quarterly; annual cumulations will be published in the spring of the following year. This promises to be an essential title for academic research libraries.

The "IIS Microfiche Library," providing copies of about 90 percent of the documents cited, is available on a subscription basis (\$4,800 for the current year), and is shipped concurrently with the monthly issues of *IIS*.—D.G.

ECONOMICS

Who's Who in Economics: A Biographical Dictionary of Major Economists, 1700-1981. Ed. by Mark Blaug and Paul Sturges. [Brighton, Sussex], Wheatsheaf Books; Cambridge, Mass., MIT Pr., [1983]. 435p. \$65. LC 82-61446. ISBN 0-7108-0125-4.

Having defined an economist as "one who published more or less regularly in one of the hundreds of learned journals of economics," the editors of this volume provide "a list of 674 living economists from all over the world selected on grounds that are largely, but not entirely, objective" (*Pref.*)—i.e., on the basis of frequency of citation in the literature of the field. In addition, the work includes entries for "397 dead economists selected by a critical comparison of the names appearing in the indices of leading histories of economic thought." The *Social Sciences Citation Index* was the principal source for citation frequencies, that list being augmented by informal counts from various European and Asian economics journals not covered by *SSCI*, and "a sprinkling of other names whose works may be rarely cited but whose achievements in advice to policy-makers in business and government are generally recognised by their peers." Information on living economists

was furnished by the biographees; sketches of deceased persons were supplied by the editors. Inasmuch as no reply was received from some ninety of the selected living persons, those names have been entered with an "n.e." (i.e., no entry) designation on the assumption that the questionnaires may not have been received. Country indexes and an index of major fields of interest add to the volume's usefulness.—E.S.

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Martis, Kenneth C. *The Historical Atlas of United States Congressional Districts, 1789-1983*. New York, Free Pr.; London, Collier Macmillan, 1982. 302p. maps. \$120. LC 82-70583. ISBN 0-02-920150-0.

Based in part on the work done by the Congressional Vote Analysis Unit of the Work Projects Administration's Historical Records Survey, with further analysis and documentation of the legal statutes governing congressional districts, this atlas provides "maps of all congressional districts of the United States House of Representatives throughout American history."—*Pref.* Part 1 is an introduction to the history of districting and apportionment, spatial aspects of voting behavior, the mapping of voting behavior, and a discussion of the methodology and construction of the maps in the *Atlas*. Part 2, the core of the work, consists of the maps themselves. Congressional district maps and alphabetical membership lists are included for the first (1789-91) through the 97th (1981-83) congresses. The maps, in black and white, are clear and easy to read; for densely populated urban areas (e.g., New York, Philadelphia), insets are provided for clarification. Each map is accompanied by a list of members of the Congress (with the state and district represented by each congressman), dates of each session (including any special sessions), the number of seats in the House of Representatives at the time, the name of the Speaker of the House, and additional map notes as needed. Part 3 presents written legal descriptions of all congressional districts, arranged by state, Congress, and

district, from the date a state was first admitted to the Union to 1983. Thus it is possible to go from the map of a particular Congress to an exact description of where the boundaries for each district actually lie. The legal source for each description is cited. Indexes to parts 1 and 2 complete this unique and valuable volume, which fills a gap in our sources for the study of American history.—L.S.

The Times Survey of Foreign Ministries of the World. Selected and ed. by Zara Steiner. London, Times Books (dist. in U.S. by Meckler Publ., Westport, Conn.), [1982]. 624p. \$70. LC 82-104557. ISBN 0-7230-0245-2.

The history and development of the foreign ministries—"those institutions in each state that were developed to manage the conduct of foreign affairs" (*Introd.*)—of twenty-four countries throughout the world are here presented in essays by an international roster of contributors. No uniform pattern was stipulated for the individual country essays, but each ends with a useful bibliography and a chart showing the current organization of the ministry. Although there is considerable variation in the contributors' approaches—some emphasize historical aspects and diplomatic events, others concentrate on organization and administration of the ministry—the volume offers a good framework for comparative study. An index of names, organizations, and subjects enhances the work's usefulness.—E.S.

HISTORY & AREA STUDIES

Bibliography of Loyalist Source Material in the United States, Canada, and Great Britain.

Ed. by Gregory Palmer. Westport, Conn., Meckler Publ., 1982. 1,064p. \$115. LC 80-19682. ISBN 0-930466-26-8.

Sponsored by the Program for Loyalist Studies and Publications at the American Antiquarian Society, a survey was undertaken "to show what material remains about the 'other side' of our American Revolution, and to give historical balance to the presentation of the story of those times (about one fifth of America's population has been estimated to have Loyalist

leanings)."—*Pref.* A Loyalist has been defined as "someone who left his home to join the British, or someone who later moved to Canada, or someone who was eventually compensated."

The resulting bibliographies list Loyalist source material in the United States, Canada, Great Britain, and Ireland, with a separate listing for the Colonial Office papers in the Public Record Office, and, in two appendixes, bibliographies of Loyalist newspapers (1763-83) and Loyalist imprints (1774-85). A general index gives references from names, places, and subjects in the archival sections to the assigned number of the repository and the specific collection within that archive or library. Writers and recipients of letters are not indexed, nor are the appendixes.

Four of the six bibliographies included in this volume have previously appeared in the *Proceedings of the American Antiquarian Society*, but having them brought together here must result in easier use and greater thoroughness on the part of the researcher.—*E.M.*

The Cambridge Encyclopedia of China. Brian Hook, gen. ed. Cambridge, Cambridge Univ. Pr., [1982]. 492p. il. \$35. LC 81-9927. ISBN 0-521-23099-3.

The Cambridge Encyclopedia of Russia and the Soviet Union. Archie Brown [et al.], gen. eds. Cambridge, Cambridge Univ. Pr., [1982]. 492p. il. \$35. LC 81-9965. ISBN 0-521-23169-8.

As might be expected, these two encyclopedias are similar in format, organization, and editorial practices. Both strive to present a detailed but coherent view of the land, people, history, society, politics, economy, language, and culture of their respective countries. The signed articles (written by recognized scholars) range in length from a few paragraphs to several pages and are grouped into chapters, which in turn are arranged into broad subject categories. This "textbook" arrangement is somewhat unusual for an encyclopedia, but has the advantage of allowing for several different approaches to the information: specific names and subjects can be looked up in the index (which appears at the beginning of the volume);

broader topics can be located in article titles and chapter headings (which are clearly laid out in the table of contents); whole groups of articles or chapters can be read for a general, almost narrative overview of a subject or time period.

The numerous photographs, maps, charts, drawings, etc., are well reproduced and informative; layout and typography throughout the volumes are clear and attractive. Suggestions for further reading are listed in a topically arranged bibliography. Each of these encyclopedias covers a great deal of material in one volume, and as a result, the articles are very dense. However, they are well written, interesting, and provide excellent introductions to all aspects of Chinese and Russian/Soviet civilizations, contemporary as well as historical. And they do so at a most reasonable price.—*A.L.*

Dictionary of the Middle Ages. Joseph R. Strayer, ed.-in-chief. New York, Scribner, [1982]- . V.1- . (In progress; to be in approx. 12v.) \$70 per v. LC 82-5904. ISBN 0-684-16760-3.

Contents: V.1, Aachen-Augustinism. 661p.

Publication of a new specialized encyclopedia is always something of an event and this work, sponsored by the American Council of Learned Societies, and compiled chiefly by American and Canadian experts for an American audience, supplies a needed survey in medieval studies and at the same time testifies to the recent growth of the field. It should prove useful wherever the Middle Ages are studied. When completed, the set will contain about 5,000 entries, ranging in length from definitions presented in a short paragraph to major articles of 10,000 words. Two more volumes are to be published in 1983 and the remainder within five years.

Chronologically, the *Dictionary's* scope is from A.D. 500 to 1500; geographically, it covers "the Latin West, the Slavic world, Asia Minor, the lands of the caliphate in the East and the Muslim-Christian areas of North Africa."—*Pref.* Entries, arranged alphabetically, include persons, places, events, concepts, themes, together with

topics in the arts, history, philosophy, liturgy, and everyday life. Articles are followed by brief bibliographies (of books and articles) and, where possible, are largely of English-language sources. A well-spaced, double-column page is used, with running heads and entry words in boldface capitals. Illustrations—mainly line drawings and half-tones—are set close to related text.

Some of the longer articles in this first volume are "Agriculture and Nutrition," "Allegory," "Alphabets," "Aquinas," "Armenia," "Arthurian Literature," and "Astrology/Astronomy, Islamic." From sampling even the small portion of the alphabet contained in volume 1, it would appear that the editors have succeeded in producing a work that will be useful for the beginner and the advanced student and that "by combining previously fragmented areas of medieval studies" (*Pref.*), will offer scholars a "means of coordinating the various branches of medieval scholarship into an accessible and coherent whole."—R.K.

Encyclopaedia Iranica. Ed. by Ehsan Yarshater. London, Routledge & Kegan Paul, [1982]—. V.1, fasc.1—. il. Fasc.1: \$20. (In progress) ISBN 0-7100-9090-0.

Contents: V.1, fasc.1, Ab-'Abd-al-Hamid.

After seven years of planning and preparation, the first fascicle of this important new encyclopedia has appeared. Comprising signed contributions in English by an international group of specialists, the work "aims to provide accurate and up-to-date presentations on topics of archeological, geographic, ethnographic, historical, artistic, literary, religious, linguistic, philosophical, scientific, and folkloric interest" (*Introd.*) for scholars, researchers, and students in Iranian studies and related fields. Coverage will extend from prehistoric times to the present (although biographies of living persons are excluded), with careful attention given to reciprocal cultural influences between Iran and its neighbors. Entry is usually under the transliterated Persian or Arabic form of a term or name, with adequate cross-referencing promised; notes on transliteration,

lists of abbreviations, and a glossary of frequently occurring Persian and Arabic terms are included in the front matter of this first fascicle. Bibliographic references either appear in the text or are given at the end of an article. In general, figures and plates will be limited to maps, plans of architectural monuments, sketches of archaeological artifacts, or representative works by an artist or calligrapher. Each fascicle is to run to 112 pages, but no publication schedule is indicated.—E.S.

Guide to American Foreign Relations since 1700. Ed. by Richard Dean Burns. Santa Barbara, Calif., ABC-Clio, 1982. 1,311p. maps. \$87.50. LC 82-13905. ISBN 0-87436-323-3.

Comp. for the Society for Historians of American Foreign Relations.

Although intended to supersede Bemis and Griffin's *Guide to the Diplomatic History of the United States* (*Guide DB16*), the focus of this new work has been changed to stress foreign relations rather than traditional diplomacy, and to emphasize twentieth-century developments (i.e., of 1,213 pages of bibliography, 613 deal with post-World War I topics). However, the editor states that Bemis will still be useful for "its references to manuscript collections of interest to researchers working with eighteenth- and nineteenth-century topics."—*Introd.*

The new *Guide* begins with two chapters of general aids: reference materials cited by form, and lists of general overviews, with special emphasis on themes, theories, and policy formation. In chapters 3 through 38, the field of U.S. foreign relations has been divided geographically and chronologically, with each chapter subdivided for specific periods and events, but always including sections for resources and overviews, personalities, and a short state-of-the-art summary (including suggestions for research). Articles, books, dissertations, source collections, and government publications are cited, with a one-sentence annotation for each entry. Surprisingly, pagination is not given for monographs. Scholars have contributed the individual sections and, understandably, coverage is somewhat uneven owing

to the state of scholarship on various subjects. Relevant citations are repeated as necessary; cross-references link related sections. Indexing (for authors, subjects, and individuals) seems very comprehensive. There are two appendixes: one listing names of presidents, secretaries of state, and chairmen of Senate Foreign Relations committees; the other giving short biographies of the secretaries of state, 1781-1982. This is an important work which one looks forward to using in many contexts.—E.M.

Hoy, Suellen M. and Robinson, Michael C. *Public Works History in the United States: A Guide to the Literature*. Nashville, American Assn. for State and Local History, [1982]. 477p. \$49. LC 81-19114. ISBN 0-91-005063-5.

From the TVA to the MTA, the history of public works in the United States is documented in the books, articles, dissertations, and master's essays listed in this bibliography. The preface defines public works as "the basic infrastructure upon which modern civilization rests . . . [i.e.,] the physical structures and facilities developed or acquired by public agencies to house governmental activities and provide water, waste disposal, power, and transportation services." That the term encompasses more than sewage systems, roads, and power plants is evident from the fourteen chapter titles: "Planning, Engineering, and Administration"; "Irrigation"; "Waterways"; "Flood Control and Drainage"; "Sewers and Wastewater Treatment"; "Community Water Supply"; "Solid Wastes"; "Roads, Streets, and Highways"; "Urban Mass Transportation"; "Airways and Airports"; "Public Buildings"; "Parks and Recreation"; "Energy"; and "Military Installations." The studies cited in each chapter further attest to the variety of public works historical research projects, and they will be of interest not only to historians of that discipline, but also to students and scholars in many different fields of American history.

Within each chapter the sources are listed alphabetically by author; most are accompanied by concise, informative an-

notations; and the presence of maps, illustrations, bibliography, etc., is noted. Sources are listed in more than one chapter when appropriate. There is an index of authors and titles. Unfortunately, because there are no subject or geographic indexes, sources on specific topics or areas are difficult to locate, and many important items may be buried in the broad chapter categories—for example, studies on the Cleveland Public Library ("Public Buildings"), North Carolina light-houses ("Waterways"), New England village improvement societies ("Parks and Recreation"), or overland stagecoach mail delivery ("Roads, Streets, and Highways"). Nevertheless, this is a unique bibliographic source for the study of all aspects of the planning, construction, and management of public works in the United States.—A.L.

Laguette, Michel S. *Complete Haitiana: A Bibliographic Guide to the Scholarly Literature, 1900-1980*. Millwood, N.Y., Kraus International Pubns., 1982. 2v. (1,562p.) \$250. LC 81-17190. ISBN 0-527-54040-4.

Complete Haitiana is a major contribution to Caribbean and Afro-American studies. The nearly 10,000 complete bibliographic citations (including library locations) encompass books, journal literature, newspaper articles, theses, dissertations, essays, reports, conference proceedings, government publications, and documents of international organizations. "The majority of the entries are by Haitian writers and authors from capitalist countries. However an effort was made to include as many entries as possible by writers residing in Communist countries."—Pref.

Prepared under the auspices of the Research Institute for the Study of Man, the bibliography follows the format of another landmark publication, Lambros Comitas' *Complete Caribbeana (Suppl. DB67)*, which did not include Haiti. Entries are grouped under eleven thematic headings (introduction; ecology; history; population studies; culture; society; health and medicine; education; political and legal processes; socio-economic system; rural and urban development), which are further

subdivided into sixty-five specific chapters. For example, this librarian was delighted to discover chapters devoted to internal and external migration, and to Haitians abroad—popular topics, but difficult to research in the past. Other users are sure to find their own favorite sections.

There is an author index, but no subject index. A unique alphanumeric coding system based on subject and geographical relevance facilitates subject access, especially since citations are repeated in as many appropriate chapters as necessary. Researchers, librarians, and policymakers will long appreciate this impressive combination of scholarship and bibliographic control.—L.B.

Historical Dictionary of the Spanish Civil War, 1936-1939. Ed. by James W. Cortada. Westport, Conn., Greenwood Pr., 1982. 571p. maps. \$67.50. LC 81-13424. ISBN 0-313-22054-9.

Several factors suggested the need for a dictionary cumulating the results of research on the Spanish civil war at this time: continuing interest in the war from its very beginning; the fact that many archives are now open; the greater freedom of research in Spain itself; the huge number of research studies completed up to now (more than 100,000 books, pamphlets, and articles), with much more work in progress; and the fragmentation of our knowledge of the subject. Intended as "a quick reference on a broad range of material for those interested in basic information" (*Introd.*), the dictionary offers some 800 entries written by forty specialists from Spain, France, Great Britain, Canada, and the United States. These scholars were chosen to "reflect every historical interpretation and faction that exist on the Civil War" and to present the results of current or ongoing research.

The entries are well written, signed, and give carefully selected bibliographic references to the most recent literature. Liberal use of cross-references and a detailed index help the reader to locate all related articles. The appendixes are especially useful: a chronology of the civil war; a narrative of the military history; a list of

civil war cabinets; a bibliography of bibliographies on the war; and a directory of archives and libraries in Western Europe, the United States, and Canada having major primary and secondary collections on the war. Sprinkled throughout the volume are indications of areas needing further research. All in all, this dictionary will be useful in any library, be it academic or public, collecting materials on the Spanish civil war.—E.M.

Kehr, Helen and Langmaid, Janet. *The Nazi Era, 1919-1945; A Select Bibliography of Published Works from the Early Roots to 1980.* London, Mansell (dist. in the U.S. by H. W. Wilson Co., N.Y.), 1982. 621p. \$48. ISBN 0-7201-1618-X.

Edited by two former staff members of the Institute of Contemporary History and Wiener Library in London, this selective bibliography covers various facets of the Nazi government and life under that regime. Intended for both scholars and the general public, it lists about 6,500 items published from 1919 to 1980 on the Third Reich and National Socialism in some twenty languages (although publications are mainly in English and German, or are works accessible through English translation). This is essentially a bibliography of published books, with relatively few articles included. There is emphasis on the historical roots of the Nazi ideology, and the vast field of World War II writings is treated mainly from the German viewpoint of the time. Novels and memoirs are included to give a more complete description of the life of the period. The items are classified within nine chapters, the first dealing with reference works. The other chapters chronologically follow the founding of the Nazi party, its rise and consolidation, the road to war, World War II, war crimes, and the aftermath of the fall of the Third Reich. A complete citation is given for each item, and although this is not an annotated bibliography, it includes some brief notes indicating the existence of English translations, variant editions, titles in original languages, contents, or topical emphasis. An index supplements the detailed table of contents; it includes

personal and geographical names as well as topical subjects.—J.S.

NEW EDITIONS, SUPPLEMENTS, ETC.

The latest segment of what most of us will continue to call "the BM Catalog" has been issued on microfiche by the British Library Reference Division as *General Catalogue of Printed Books, 1976-1982* (London, The British Library, 1982. 402 fiches. £400). A "COM" product from MARC records, the catalog provides entries for (1) authors, editors, and corporate bodies, (2) most titles, and (3) persons and publications as subjects. Entries beginning with numbers or symbols appear ahead of the alphabetical sequence. Materials listed are those dated 1976 and later, plus some 1971-75 publications cataloged since preparation of the *General Catalogue* supplement covering that period (*Suppl. 2AA13*). At the same time, the *Subject Index of Modern Books Acquired, 1961-1970* (London, The British Library, 1982. 12v. £700) has appeared in traditional book form. It represents the continuation of the British Museum's *Subject Index* (*Guide AA101, Suppl. AA23*), adding about 400,000 entries.

Edited by John Alden and Dennis C. Landis, volume 2 of *European Americana* (New York, Readex Books, 1982. 954p. \$85) covers the period 1601-50. "Of the approximately 7400 items contained in this volume, less than one third appear in Sabin."—*Pref.* As in the first volume, there are geographical and general indexes.

Considerably expanded from its 1978 predecessor (*Suppl. AA65*), the second edition of Donald F. Johnston's *Copyright Handbook* (New York, Bowker, 1982. 381p. \$27.50) aims "to explain the 1976 Copyright Act and to report on legal developments that have taken place since it took effect at the beginning of 1978."—*Pref.* Consideration is given to action that is pending as well as congressional and judicial decisions on interpretation of the new Copyright Act.

Mary Louise Briscoe's *American Autobiography, 1945-1980: A Bibliography* (Madi-

son, Univ. of Wisconsin Pr., 1982. 365p. \$30) forms a companion to Louis Kaplan's *Bibliography of American Autobiographies* (*Guide AJ69*). It lists and annotates more than 5,000 American autobiographies published in book form during the 1945-80 period. Some pre-1945 items not cited in Kaplan are included. There is a subject index.

The newest addition to the "International Red Series" is *Who's Who in European Institutions and Organizations* (Zurich, Who's Who Verlag, 1982; dist. in U.S. by Marquis, Chicago. Ed.1: \$75). The work's subtitle offers a good description of its content: "A biographical encyclopedia . . . containing some 4000 biographies of the top administrators, chairmen, politicians and other leading personalities working with European institutions and organizations, and international institutions in Europe."

There are approximately 8,000 new entries in the author part of the first supplement to *A Benedictine Bibliography: An Author-Subject Union List* (Collegeville, Minn., Liturgical Pr., 1982. 807p. \$29.95). Compiled, as was the basic set, by Oliver L. Kapsner, O.S.B., the supplement includes works published as late as 1980 and adds numerous Benedictine manuscript materials available on microfilm at the Hill Monastic Manuscript Library at Collegeville, Minnesota.

The *Wycliffe Biographical Dictionary of the Church* (Chicago, Moody Pr., 1982. 449p. \$17.95) represents a revised and enlarged edition of Elgin Moyer's *Who Was Who in Church History* (rev. ed 1968) as revised and enlarged by Earle E. Cairns. Some 300 biographical sketches have been added, so that the work now includes "over two thousand men and women of all races, from all parts of the world, who have made major contributions to the cause of Christ."—*Pref.* A "Chronological Index and Outline of Church History" now precedes the main text.

Charity Mitchell's *Speech Index . . . Fourth Edition Supplement, 1966-1980* (Metuchen, N.J., Scarecrow Pr., 1982. 466p. \$29.50) cumulates the 1966/70 and 1971/75 supplements to the fourth edition of Roberta Sutton's *Speech Index* (*Guide BD250*,

Suppl. BD44) and adds new indexing of speeches published in books during the 1975-80 period.

Edited and completed by Virginia L. Smyers and Michael Winship, volume seven of the late Jacob Blanck's *Bibliography of American Literature* (New Haven, Yale Univ. Pr., 1983. \$75) has now appeared. Forty authors are treated in this volume, alphabetical coverage extending from James Kirke Paulding through Frank Richard Stockton.

David William Foster's *Argentine Literature: A Research Guide* (New York, Garland, 1982. 778p. \$75) is a revised and greatly expanded edition of his *Research Guide to Argentine Literature* (1970; *Guide* BD912). In addition to the inclusion of new authors and new scholarship on writers previously listed, the general topics section has been reorganized and extended in this edition.

Now that the amount of information given in the U.S. Office of Education's *Education Directory: Colleges and Universities* (*Suppl.* CB44) has been severely curtailed, reference librarians must reach for other volumes to find information previously included in that work. One candidate for filling the gap is the *Yearbook of Higher Education* (14th ed., 1982/83. Chicago, Marquis Professional Pubns., 1982. \$55) which, in addition to supplying most of the data on colleges and universities found in the *Education Directory*, offers lists of principal administrative officers

and department chairmen of the academic institutions.

More than 4,800 items are listed in the third edition of the *Bibliography of Place-Name Literature: United States and Canada* by Richard B. Sealock, Margaret M. Sealock, and Margaret S. Powell (Chicago, American Library Assn., 1982. 435p. \$30). The work is an updated version of R. B. Sealock and P. A. Seely's second edition of the title (1967; *Guide* CL120). Following general sections for the United States and for Canada, arrangement is again by state or province, with personal-name and subject indexes.

Donald C. Johnson's *Index to Southeast Asian Journals, 1975-1979: A Guide to Articles, Book Reviews, and Composite Works* (Boston, G. K. Hall, 1982. 265p. \$38) forms a supplement to his earlier index for the 1960-74 period (*Suppl.* 2DE13). In addition to extending coverage of journals indexed in the earlier volume, a few new titles were added (and indexed for the pre-1975 period as applicable), and ninety-six composite works are indexed in this new volume.

More than 1,000 monographs from the 1975-80 period are listed and annotated in the supplement to Stephan M. Horak's *Russia, the USSR, and Eastern Europe* (Littleton, Colo., Libraries Unlimited, 1982. 279p. \$25). It follows the plan of the 1978 volume (*Suppl.* 2DC36) and includes a number of 1974 items omitted from that publication.—E.S.

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