EUGENE P. SHEEHY

Selected Reference Books of 1978–79

THIS ARTICLE continues the semiannual series originally edited by Constance M. Winchell. Although it appears under a byline, the list is a project of the Reference Department of the Columbia University Libraries, and notes are signed with the initials of the individual staff members. 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, DB231) have been used to refer to titles in the Guide to Reference Books.

NATIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHY


Prefatory matter in English and French; subject headings in French.


Choosing a period not systematically covered by earlier bibliographies, the editor offers this volume as "a contribution to the future Bibliographie Nationale Rwandaise" (Introd.) as well as a supplement to the compilations of Clément (Guide DD96) and Heyse (Guide DD112) and to Marcel Walraet's Les sciences au Rwanda, 1894–1965 (1966). Although the intention was to list all works published in Rwanda during 1965–70, together with writings about Rwanda published abroad, there is an admitted failure to achieve exhaustiveness owing to such drawbacks as lack of a copyright law and difficulty of locating ephemeral materials. Even so, some 4,500 items (books, periodical articles, government publications, etc.) are listed in classed arrangement with author/subject and title indexes. Library locations in Rwanda are indicated.—E.S.


The first section of this two-part work is a sixty-page essay designed "to trace briefly the development of Soviet national bibliography from its beginnings under tsarism to the present time, and . . . to describe the current activities of the All-Union Book Chamber, the Soviet national bibliographic center" (Pref.), bringing up to date the work that forms the second part of the book. The latter is an English translation of the 1967 publication Gosudarstvennaia bibliografija SSSR, edited by I. B. Gracheva and V. I. Frantskevich (Guide AA870), which describes in detail the various publications of the Soviet national bibliography. Librarians with a limited knowledge of Russian will appreciate the descriptions and explanations of the different Russian and provincial bibliographic publications included. It is a complete translation of the original text, although the illustrations of the covers of the various publications that appear in the Russian edition are not reproduced here.—R.K.
LIBRARIES & ARCHIVES


Published for the Latin American Program of the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars.

This is the second in a series of “Scholars’ Guides” to the resources of Washington, D.C., produced by the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars. The first, which appeared in 1977, gave descriptive information on materials in Russian/Soviet studies; the new volume, compiled by a George Washington University professor, is devoted to Latin American and Caribbean materials. As in its predecessor, contents of this volume are presented in two general categories. The first consists of collections: libraries, archives, museums, and data banks. A great deal of information is given for the almost 120 collections described. In addition to addresses, hours, and conditions of access, there are sometimes lengthy descriptions and evaluations of the collections themselves: holdings, size, special subjects, and bibliographic aids.

The second half of the guide is devoted to organizations, and this is particularly useful because of Washington’s importance as a center for national and international associations, agencies, embassies, and research centers. Descriptions here include programs, activities, and publications of the various groups as well as their library holdings. The appendix gives further information, such as a list of bookstores, while the bibliography and indexes provide a handy guide to the book itself.

By issuing such thorough guides to one of the most important research centers in the world, the Woodrow Wilson Center is providing a valuable service for scholars all over the world. Forthcoming volumes in the series should therefore receive warm receptions from researchers in other fields.—P.C.


Selected Reference Books / 55


In 1933 great numbers of German-speaking professionals began emigrating to the United States, including Hannah Arendt, Bertolt Brecht, Marcel Breuer, Albert Einstein, Erik Erikson, Karen Horney, Thomas Mann, Arnold Schoenberg—to cite a few of the names bespeaking the inestimable contribution to our society of this group of immigrants. Forty years after the first immigrants arrived, Spalek began to make a comprehensive survey of their archival materials. He and his collaborators, Adrienne Ash and Sandra Hawrylchak, discovered so much material that the anticipated two-year project took four years and ultimately covered a list of 700 prominent individuals selected for their achievement both from an American and from a European point of view.

Two hundred libraries and hundreds of private collections were found to contain pertinent material. (Indeed, at the outset 40 percent of it was in private hands, but this figure is diminishing as material is gradually turned over to libraries and archives.) The compilers’ careful entries give a satisfying reflection of each collection. First, there is a brief summary indicating the circumstances, status, and physical location of the materials; then they are listed and described by means of thirty-seven coded categories. Appendices give “Additional Information on Individuals Not Included in the Guide,” “Recent or Expected Changes in Locations of Collections Listed,” and a “Bibliography of Handbooks.” There are name and location indexes.—M.A.M.

PERIODICALS


Obviously a great deal of work has gone
into this compilation, but with fairly mixed results. The volume offers a subject listing of "serials and periodicals in Arabic, English, French and other European languages published in the Arab countries or in the Western hemisphere."—Intro. Subject categories (such as agriculture, art and architecture, biological sciences, business and industry, children and youth, economics, general periodicals, Middle East studies, public administration) are arranged alphabetically, with serial titles entered alphabetically thereunder. The approximately 2,700 items include both current publications and some that have ceased; daily and weekly newspapers, irregular serials and annuals, and numerous government-sponsored series are listed along with the expected monthly and quarterly magazines.

Information on individual titles ranges from very full (e.g., beginning date, address, frequency, subscription price, changes of title, etc.) to minimal (frequency and city of publication). Lack of a title index seems a serious fault.—E.S.


At head of title: South-East Asia Library Group.

Originally undertaken as a union catalog of British library holdings of Southeast Asian periodicals and "a means of identifying and making good inadequacies of coverage" (Pref.), the published checklist extends to periodicals for which no holdings were reported and includes not only British resources but also those of a number of libraries in France, Germany, and the Netherlands. The catalog attempts "to include all periodicals, both current and extinct, of Asian or East Asian interest if they are considered to be of substantial value for South-East Asian studies, whether published in South-East Asia or outside these areas."—p.ix. Thus it serves as a useful complement to G. R. Nunn's Southeast Asian Periodicals (London, 1977), which emphasizes United States and Southeast Asian library holdings and concentrates on periodicals published in Southeast Asia.

Arrangement is by title (or issuing body in the case of bulletins, etc.); publications in nonroman scripts are entered in romanized form. Periodicals of all frequencies are included, but those appearing irregularly or less than annually are not comprehensively covered.—E.S.


Scholars and students of Victorian studies have in this volume yet another valuable aid to research. Joining the previously published research guides to various aspects of Victorian literature by Faverty (Guide BD483), De Laura (Guide BD402), Stevenson (Guide BD471), and Ford, this new work concentrates on resources and special problems in the study and use of Victorian periodicals. Chapters by specialists generally take the form of bibliographic essays; they discuss the rationale for work in the field, bibliographic control, finding lists, biographical sources, histories of the press (including the newspaper press), and identification of authors. There is a special chapter on circulation and the stamp tax. As in the other MLA research guides the contributors have identified areas where further research and bibliographic work are needed.—E.S.

BIOGRAPHY


Making no claim to having produced a definitive work, the compilers offer this as "a handbook for the field of sub-Saharan, or black, African history as it is generally taught in high-school and college-level courses. The material included... is drawn from the best available specialized sources, but as a whole it reflects the biases and omissions found in regional histories and general survey texts, that is, those books
typically read in introductory courses.”—*Introduct. Most of the approximately 800 entries are biographical sketches, but there are also entries for lists of rulers (e.g., “Gold Coast, Governors of”) and explanations of native titles. Abbreviated bibliographical citations at the end of the biographical sketches are keyed to the complete citations in the bibliography at the end of the volume (p.259–80). There is a subject index and an “Index of Supplementary Information: Variant Spellings and Forms of Names, and Names of Figures Cited under Entries.”—E.S.

**RELIGION**


This comprehensive survey “explores the broad sweep of American religions and describes 1,200 churches” (*Introduct.*), i.e., churches, denominations, sects, and cults known to have been established in the United States by 1976, with information on new groups formed as recently as 1978 added during the final editing. The only exclusions stated are religions of North American Indians and of gypsies. Religions treated are grouped into seventeen “families” whose member bodies are related historically, theologically, or geographically. These “families” include not only the well-known traditions (such as Lutheran, Pietist-Methodist, etc.), but also those groups less well known and often difficult to find information on: the cults of witchcraft, neopaganism, and satanism (grouped as the “Magick Family”); occult orders and flying saucer groups, etc. (grouped as the “Psychic and New Age Family”); the Jesus people, mail-order denominations, etc. (grouped as “New Unaffiliated Religious Bodies”).

A general essay covering the heritage, theology, and life-style introduces each “family”; descriptions of member groups follow, and usually include history, important names, principal location, related institutions, and statistics. Bibliographical footnotes at the end of each volume provide good sources for more complete information. Each volume has its own index.—R.K.


Designed to “help the English reader to exercise the optimum precision and discrimination in the study of Scripture” (*p.xi*), this concordance relates the English of the second edition of the RSV New Testament to the underlying Greek text and can be readily used by the reader who knows little or no Greek. The work is based on the original Greek and includes every Greek word in the New Testament except the four most common ones usually translated as *the, and, but, and it*.

The concordance is an alphabetic arrangement of the English words and phrases of the RSV. Each entry is followed by a definition of the Greek original and the word in Greek and in transliteration. The uses of the word are then listed, in contextual lines, with identification of book, chapter, and verse. Further information often is incorporated by a system of symbols. The “Index-Lexicon,” which serves as an index to the concordance, is a list of the transliterated Greek words of the original text showing all the translations used in the RSV (i.e., of the words that form the concordance itself). Thus the work can be used both from the starting point of the English translation, and of the Greek original. Good explanatory notes as well as a pleasing, legible, double-column page with headwords in boldface caps make for ease of use.—R.K.

**LITERATURE**


As the first English-language reference guide to Italian literature, the Bondanellas’ *Dictionary* provides a handbook for those with little knowledge of the Italian language. It is also more up to date than any similar dictionary available only in Italian. The 362 entries include many biographical essays on major and minor writers from the
twelfth century to the present; other essays cover a range of literary subjects—genres, periods, and movements. Each entry is signed and is followed by a bibliography that includes works in both Italian and English (with English translations of books in Italian also cited when available). In addition to these bibliographies there is a useful list of "Reference Aids" to various aspects of Italian literature, and here the needs of the English-speaking reader are kept in mind as much as possible. Cross-references are employed throughout, and these, along with the index and the appendix (which consists of a "time line" and special subject and chronological groupings), make this a useful and convenient guide. The volume is comparable in size to the "Oxford Companions" to important literatures, but since there is no "Oxford Companion to Italian Literature," the compilers have here produced a work that was much needed.—P.C.


This long bibliography (more than 3,000 items) should prove a welcome addition to the body of reference works on English literature. Listed are "editions and studies (published between 1800 and 1976) of prose fiction in English—both original works and translations—written in England from 1500 to 1660."—Pref.

There is a list of bibliographies, another of anthologies of renaissance texts, and a third of general studies. A fourth section, "Authors/Translators/Titles," constitutes the bulk of the work. Each subdivision therein for author/translator or anonymous title has up to three parts: bibliographies, editions, and studies. Books, parts of books, journal articles, and dissertations are cited. Short descriptive annotations are a useful feature.—R.K.


Huddleston and Noverr have sifted through writings from more than 350 years to compile this bibliographic record of the relationship between painting and literature in America, and it is a fascinating guide to a world we knew existed, but for lack of bibliographic direction could not easily explore. The introduction discusses the ut pictura poesis tradition in American art, explaining why it has especially flourished in this country and why poets respond so intensely to paintings and so rarely painters to poems.

Section 1, "Checklist of Analogous American Paintings and Poems," is the major and most revealing part of the book, grouping pairs of poems and paintings according to six major periods of American intellectual development and analyzing them for closeness of relationship. The 237 items provide interesting clues "that suggest previously unexplored paths of American cultural and artistic history."—Pref. Sections II through VI include: American poems on paintings, on painters, and on unspecified paintings, painters, and related subjects; sources on the relationship of poetry and painting; and sources on the relationship of American fiction and painting. There are indexes of authors; painters; paintings, books, poems; and first lines of poems.—M.A.M.


Librarians should find this "a boon for the undergraduate inquirer—a kind of one-stop-shopping place for the student wanting critical studies of works of fiction, drama, and poetry, bringing together citations similar to those found in more specialized works such as Kuntz's Poetry Explication (Guide BD486), Palmer's European Drama Criticism (Guide BD182), and Adelman and Dworkin's Contemporary Novel (Guide BD326). Arrangement is by literary author,
then by individual work, with critical studies listed alphabetically by author. A title index appears in volume 4. "There are 613 authors represented, 2,546 literary works covered, and 36,137 individual citations listed. Major novels and plays usually have about twenty-five sources listed, while minor works average about a dozen."—Pref. Works of all literary periods are included, as are foreign-language works available in English translation (thus Homer is flanked by James Hilton and Gerard Manley Hopkins). Sources were selected with the undergraduate student and general reader in mind, and the neophyte researcher's path is further smoothed by the absence of abbreviations: periodical titles are given in full, as are citations to books.—E.S.

PERFORMING ARTS


"For many years it was assumed that Afro-Americans and other black peoples of the world had little or nothing to do with the art of filmmaking . . . . However, serious scholars are now giving their attention to black participation in a medium that has profoundly influenced attitudes over the years, from before The Birth of a Nation to the present time. Because of such efforts to acknowledge the contribution of Blacks to film . . . . it is important to have a research tool to facilitate serious study."—Intro.

Klotman has undertaken to produce just such a comprehensive and reliable research tool. Her work encompasses American and Third World films that have "black themes or subject matter—even before Blacks acted in them; films that have substantial participation by Blacks as writers, actors, producers, directors, musicians, animators, or consultants; and films in which Blacks appeared in ancillary or walk-on roles."—p.xiii. More than 3,000 feature films, shorts, documentaries, etc., made from 1900 to 1977 are listed alphabetically by title; each entry describes the film and its subject matter, identifies the black participants, and, when possible, provides a location for the film (either a distributor or archive). There are indexes of the black performers and filmmakers involved and a short bibliography.

Although this is certainly the most comprehensive black filmography yet published, it is not indexed or arranged in such a way as to enable a researcher easily to find films of a particular genre, type, time period, or national origin easily.—A.L.


It may come as something of a surprise that the reference literature of film is extensive enough to merit a guide. But there is an ever-growing body of filmographies, bibliographies, indexes to reviews, and other reference resources that provide information about film and film research. Sheahan has selected, annotated, arranged, and indexed these resources in order to facilitate their use by students, scholars, film buffs, and the librarians who help them.

The guide emphasizes English-language materials (though some major foreign-language sources are listed) and also includes a number of general reference works that have film-related information or citations. The annotations are detailed and informative, but not evaluative (and thus do not indicate the rather considerable variations in quality among film reference books). Works are grouped broadly by type, and each section is introduced by explanatory notes that briefly discuss the nature and use of the different types of sources. There is a good subject index to aid the user in finding appropriate reference resources. An author/title index completes the volume.—A.L.

As the subtitle indicates, this compilation derives from early volumes of Who's Who in the Theatre (Guide BG68) rather than from new research. Reproduced here is the latest biographical sketch for any person "dropped from Who's Who in the Theatre because of death or inactivity in the theatre." —Pref.

Death dates through 1976 have been added for individuals known to be deceased, although this aspect of the work seems not to have been thoroughly researched. The set comprises about 4,100 entries and should be particularly useful in libraries not having a full run of Who's Who in the Theatre.—E.S.

WOMEN'S STUDIES


Here is a wonderful collection of bibliographical essays that identify important source material for the study of women in various periods of British history. These evaluative essays are seen as a first step in developing new approaches and frameworks “to bring to light the relationship between the roles and experiences of the still comparatively obscure female population and the development of English society.” —Pref.

For periods in which little bibliographical work has yet been done, each essay covers a broad span of years (e.g., "Women in Norman and Plantagenet England," by Kathleen Casey, and "Women under the Law in Medieval England," by Ruth Kittel). Inasmuch as Kanner compiled detailed bibliographical essays for the previously published collections, Suffer and Be Still (Bloomington, 1973) and A Widening Sphere (Bloomington, 1977), concerning British women of 1815–1914, the essays for this period here focus on specific problems and techniques, e.g., "Demographic Contributions to the History of Victorian Women," by Sheila Ryan Johansson and "Women in the Mirror: Using Novels to Study Victorian Women," by Patricia Otto Klaus. Not only are the contributors highly qualified and knowledgeable about their subjects, but the resulting essays are thorough, critical, and—best of all—a pleasure to read.—E.M.

POLITICAL SCIENCE


"This bibliographic guide is designed to provide students, scholars and librarians with a working checklist of books, articles, documents and dissertations that relate to the American diplomatic experience in the Middle East.” —Pref. The term American diplomatic experience has been interpreted broadly: one not only finds entries dealing with the official U.S. foreign policy-making establishment but also items on various other interest groups (e.g., missionaries, educators, philanthropists, military personnel) that have helped shape American diplomatic relations. For the purposes of this bibliography the “Middle East” consists of the Arab-speaking states of Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Libya, Egypt, Sudan, Lebanon, Syria, Saudi Arabia, the rest of the Arabian peninsula, as well as Turkey, Iran, and Israel.

Entries are grouped by “era,” beginning with a section on the Barbary pirates and concluding with a timely chapter on the energy crisis and oil diplomacy. Within each section the arrangement of entries is alphabetical by author. The brief annotations are often critical. Doctoral dissertations completed at American universities are listed in a separate section without annotation. Unfortunately there is only an author index.

There are more than 1,300 numbered entries—an inflated figure since many of the citations are repeated from chapter to chapter in an effort to keep each section as complete as possible and to minimize the number of cross-references. The actual number of distinctive sources is closer to 800. Although the bibliography is highly selective and limited to English-language materials, it will be a useful point of departure for the researcher.—L.B.

There are 114 countries represented in this compilation. The status of a nation's economy and its cultural orientation were the main criteria for inclusion; political ideology was not a factor. Information is presented country by country in a clear, compact system that outlines the major geographical, ethnic, cultural, political, economic, military, and legal components of national life. This uniform scheme not only facilitates consultation but also provides a very useful comparative framework. In addition, there are maps, statistical tables, glossaries of terms, chronologies, and bibliographies for all 114 countries.

The encyclopedia begins with a descriptive section on international organizations particularly active in the developing world and concludes with several appendixes of various global indicators. In short, this is a valuable new reference tool for librarians and researchers seeking basic information about Third World nations.—L.B.

**HISTORY & AREA STUDIES**


A revision of the *Guide* edited in 1961 by B. R. Crick and Miriam Alman. Published for the British Association for American Studies.

Following the publication in 1961 of the first edition of this guide (*Guide DB36*), lists of addenda appeared that stimulated plans for a revised version. Further impetus was generated by the increase in the "size and professionalism" of the local and county record offices and by the increase in the "movement of documents from the private to the public sphere."—*Intro*. New materials being cataloged frequently strengthened the coverage of economic, social, and immigration history, and the intent from the initial planning of the *Guide* was to interpret history and literature in the widest possible sense. Thus this new edition—greatly revised, with 100 new entries and an examination of each old entry—is about 65 percent longer than its predecessor.

Many changes in location have taken place since 1961, but the editors found about 95 percent of the material previously cited. Some of the entries have been updated, but in many cases the entry is repeated as it originally appeared. Unfortunately a policy decision was made not to attempt to supplement the references in the original edition to indicate the availability of reproduced material (i.e., microforms, etc.). Two of the new entries deserve special mention: the National Register of Archives in London and in Edinburgh were searched for listings of papers owned privately, and these are described in the entries for the N.R.A. Arrangement is again geographical by county, but the county structure was changed in 1974; thus Bristol is now under Avon, not Gloucestershire. As before, indexing is very detailed, with entries under personal and geographical names, subjects, and depositories. Historians and librarians should be very grateful to the editors, cooperating archivists, and the publishers for such an excellent revision.—E.M.


This bibliography can serve as a good starting point in identifying materials for the study of U.S. social history. Tingley devotes a chapter to trying to define social history and to detailing the new emphasis on quantification. This is followed by twenty-five chapters of secondary materials—books and some periodical articles. The first few chapters list bibliographies and references in "the study of social history"; the rest cover such topics as "Women and Feminism," "The Middle Class: Blue Collar—White Collar," and "Growing Old in America." Each title is briefly annotated. Fiction is excluded, as are most biographies and journal articles unless especially important; and only those works in cultural and intellectual history that overlap social history are listed. No guidance is given for the use and identification of statistical materials. There are author, title, and subject indexes.—E.M.
**Bioethics**


As the editor points out in his introduction, the rise of modern biomedical technologies since the 1950s has intensified many basic questions dealing with life, death, and health, as well as raising new problems: human experimentation, genetic intervention and reproductive technologies, behavior control, the definition of death, and the prolongation of life. In preparation since 1971, this encyclopedia coordinates the efforts of more than 285 contributors from fifteen countries "to synthesize, analyze, and compare the positions taken on the problems of bioethics, in the past as well as in the present, to indicate which issues require further examination, and to point to anticipated developments in the ethics of the life sciences and health care" (Intro.) in an interdisciplinary, intercultural, and international context.

A total of 315 signed articles considers six basic levels of the field: (1) concrete ethical and legal problems; (2) basic concepts and principles; (3) ethical theories; (4) religious traditions; (5) historical perspectives; (6) disciplines bearing on bioethics. Bibliographies accompanying the articles are lengthy and occasionally annotated. An appendix provides the texts of some thirty codes pertaining to the practice of medicine and specialty health-care associations, directives for human experimentation, and patients' bills of rights. The work concludes with a short list of bibliographies, periodicals, and educational services related to bioethics, and an index to all four volumes.

The encyclopedia is a splendid effort; no library concerned with the problems of life, death, and health should be without it.—D.G.

**NEW EDITIONS, SUPPLEMENTS, ETC.**

Publications of the period 1967–77 are listed in the ten-year supplement to Ralph E. McCoy's *Freedom of the Press* (Caldale, Southern Illinois Univ. Pr., 1979. 557p. $42.50). "More than half as many publications relating to press freedom in the English-speaking world" (Pref.) appeared during the years covered by the supplement as are found in the original volume (Guide AA266), with the literature of law and journalism accounting for a large part of the increase.

Presented as a "dictionary catalog" (interfiling subject listings, titles of special projects, and names of persons interviewed or discussed in interviews), the fourth edition of *The Oral History Collection of Columbia University*, edited by Elizabeth B. Mason and Louis M. Starr (New York, Oral History Research Office, 1979. 306p. $22.50), provides "a guide to the testimony of 3,638 persons interviewed over the last thirty years" (Intro.) for this first and largest of oral history collections. As in the previous edition, availability of a memoir in the microfilm series published by Microfilm Corporation of America is indicated at the end of the descriptive note for the memoir.

Few reference works are more widely welcomed than a new edition of *Ulrich's International Periodicals Directory* (Guide AE10). The eighteenth edition, 1979–80 (New York, Bowker, 1979. 2,156p. $64.50) provides current information on some 62,000 periodicals (of which about 8,500 are new entries), updating and expanding the previous edition and incorporating information from *Ulrich's Quarterly* through V.3, no.2.

The first volume of a third edition of the *Dansk biografisk Leksikon* has appeared under the editorship of Sv. Cedergreen Bech (København, Gyldendal, 1979). Some names have not been carried over into this revised and expanded edition, but many new entries (representing some early figures as well as persons deceased since preparation of the previous edition [Guide A]135) have been added. Articles are signed, and bibliographies are included. Use of smaller type on a two-column page makes for a more compact edition.

Paul-Émile Langevin's *Bibliographie biblique* (Guide BB113) has been supplemented by a second volume (Québec, Presses de l'Université Laval, 1978. 1,586p. $85) which not only extends through 1975 the coverage of the seventy Catholic journals analysed in the earlier volume, "but also considerably enlarges the basis of inquiry by going be-
yond all denominational criterion in the selection of journals and works to be analyzed.”—Intro. Fifty additional journals in French, English, German, Italian, and Spanish are included for the full period 1930-75, and some 800 books are listed and analyzed.

“Of the approximately 636 numbered items” in the sixth edition of Richard D. Altick and Andrew Wright's Selective Bibliography for the Study of English and American Literature (New York, Macmillan, 1979. 180p. $4.95 pa) “seventy-two are new and seventy-six have been altered to take account of new editions, supplementary volumes, and the like.”—Foreword. A few items from the previous edition (1975) of this very useful compilation were omitted as having been superseded or no longer of primary importance to the student.

Floyd Eugene Eddleman is the compiler of American Drama Criticism: Interpretations 1890-1977 (Hamden, Conn., Shoe String Pr., 1979. 458p. $27.50). This volume represents a revised and expanded edition of the work of similar title by H. H. Palmer and A. J. Dyson (1967; Guide BD312) and its two supplements (1970-76). Following the plan of those earlier volumes, Eddleman’s compilation "lists interpretations of American plays published primarily between 1890 and 1977 in books, periodicals, and monographs."—Pref.


A further volume has been added to the eight-volume Kratkaja literaturnaja entsiklopedija (Guide BD991). In addition to an alphabetical sequence of supplementary articles, this ninth volume (Moskva, Sovetskaja Entsiklopedija, 1978. 968p.) provides a subject and name index to the full set.

References to each name and title appearing in calendars of the eleven volumes of The London Stage, 1660-1800 (Guide BG50) are provided in the Index to the London Stage . . . . , compiled by Ben Ross Schneider, Jr. (Carbondale, Southern Illinois Univ. Pr., 1979. 936p. $50). Computer technology was employed for organizing the 506,014 references under some 25,000 entries. "References are to the date and theatre of the calendar entry containing the item, rather than to page, because it was felt that index entries would thus convey more information and that citations would be easier to locate in the volumes themselves since they are arranged chronologically."—Intro.

The second edition of Print Reference Sources: A Selected Bibliography, 18th-20th Centuries, compiled by Lauris Mason and Joan Ludman (Millwood, N.Y., KTO Pr., 1979. 363p. $36) adds more than 500 artists to the list of 1,300 found in the 1975 edition. It now offers some 5,000 references to the literature on printmakers of the eighteenth through twentieth centuries.

Based on George W. Douglas' work of the same title (2d ed., 1948; Guide CF46), Jane M. Hatch's third edition of The American Book of Days (New York, Wilson, 1978. 1,214p. $50) follows the same day-by-day arrangement with the aim of telling "what happens or did happen on every day of the year and how, where, and by whom these events are (and have been) observed in this country."—Pref.

A Bibliography of Latin American Bibliographies: Social Sciences & Humanities, edited by Daniel Raposo Cordeiro (Metuchen, N.J., Scarecrow Pr., 1979. 272p. $12), is the first of a proposed series of supplements designed to provide periodic updating of Arthur E. Gropp's 1968 Bibliography of Latin American Bibliographies and its 1971 supplement (Guide AA60). It is a cumulation (with additional citations to periodical articles) of the annual working papers prepared for the Subcommittee on the Bibliography of Latin American Bibliographies of the Seminar on the Acquisition of Latin American Library Materials (SALALM) for the years 1969-74.

The Standing Conference on Library Materials on Africa has published a supplement to its 1964 list of theses on Africa (Guide DD20). Compiled by J. H. St. J. Mcllwaine, Theses on Africa, 1963-1975, Accepted by Universities in the United King-

With publication of the "Physical and Biological Sciences" section, American Men & Women of Science (New York, Bowker, 1979. 8v. $375), enters its fourteenth edition. Engineering sciences (omitted from the thirteenth edition) are again included, bringing the number of entries in this section to about 130,500. Volume 8 offers discipline and geographic indexes. Coverage of the social and behavioral sciences will follow in a separate section, and each section is to appear hereafter in a three-year revision cycle.—E.S.
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