Selected Reference Books of 1983-84
Eugene P. Sheehy

This article continues the semiannual series originally edited by the late Constance M. Winchell. 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 contributing 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 college and university libraries, it does not pretend to be either well balanced or comprehensive; neither should it be considered strictly a list of "best" books. 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.

ARCHIVES


Although this is a modest publication, it should prove a useful one for the Latin Americanist planning a research trip. Intended for "the potential first-time user of archival collections in Mexico, Central and South America, the Outer Islands and nations of the Caribbean," it provides brief information concerning "what the user may expect to encounter in the way of materials and services, and what, if any, requirements and restrictions apply."—Intro. There are also notes on the history of the archives and on the catalogs and indexes available. For the most part, information was derived from questionnaires completed at the respective national archives, but a few descriptions were supplied by recent visitors to the archives or compiled from published sources. Arrangement is by country, information being first provided in English, then in a separate Spanish-language section. A select bibliography at the end of the work is also arranged by country.—E.S.

DICTIONARIES


Nearly fourteen thousand titles of wordbooks of all kinds—language dictionaries, vocabularies, and glossaries; technical and specialized dictionaries; monolingual and multilingual dictionaries; slang, rhyming, and dialect dictionaries; concordances and dictionaries of individual authors—are presented here in four sections: (1) a subject index using Library of Congress subject headings, (2) a title in-

dex, (3) an author-editor-compiler index, and (4) a language index. Full bibliographic information, including price and ISBN number (but often lacking pagination) appears in both the subject and title sections. Cross-references are liberally provided in the subject section. Some 238 languages are represented in publications originating in approximately one hundred countries. Much of the information was collected directly from publishers throughout the world; the balance was derived from Bowker's databases for Books in Print and Associations' Publications in Print. Although there is clearly a need for more careful editing of what the computer provides (e.g., the Biographical Dictionary of American Mayors and the Lexikon Deutschsprachiger Schriftsteller are included despite the prefatory note that biographical dictionaries are excluded; various library catalogs with dictionary in their titles are listed; and there are unexplained entries, such as R. Wilcox's Dictionary of Costume under the subject entry for Jean Froissart), this should prove a useful tool for both reference and acquisitions work.—E.S.

PERIODICALS


When completed, this four-volume set will offer historical sketches of more than 320 individual British literary magazines published from 1698 to the 1980s. Within each chronological volume, titles are arranged alphabetically, and each magazine is accorded a "profile" or brief essay by a contributing scholar offering information on the history, content, contributors, and significance of each publication. In addition, bibliographic references to sources of further information, notes on reprints (including microform availability) and indexes, library locations, and publishing details (title changes, frequency, editors, etc.) are provided in a uniform arrangement. Selection of titles was meant to reflect the range and variety of reviews, journals, essay periodicals and illustrated magazines published during the period in question. Appendixes offer chronological lists of additional titles, and each volume has its own index. Further volumes will cover the Victorian and Edwardian age (1837–1913) and the modern age (1914–82). This promises to be a valuable reference source on many counts, and an interesting compilation in its own right.—E.S.

JOURNALISM


In his introduction, Paneth expresses several concerns that influence in a very positive way the content of this encyclopedia: the importance of "the idea and the ideal of freedom of the press" and the need to regard journalism in a more profound and integrated way. Thus he has tried to cover any area which might be of interest for the field: "the history, personalities, styles, principles, issues and technology of each form" of journalism (i.e., newspapers, magazines, radio, television, photography, newsreels, documentary film) of the seventeenth through twentieth centuries; focus, however, is primarily American. Several examples will serve to show the range of articles: a historical survey of broadcasting, the definition of broadside, a short description of "ABC's Wide World of Sports," any number of awards lists, biographies of Jacob Riis, Abigail Van Buren, and Frank McGee. One wishes that some of the definitions were a little longer: "friend of the court" as a definition of amicus curiae doesn't explain its significance for journalism. Short bibliographies are included at the end of most articles, and there are separate entries for certain notable books (e.g., Price's Literature of Journalism).

Although the volume is arranged alphabetically with liberal use of cross-references, there is a subject index that
lists articles under broad headings such as "Computer," "Definitions," "Freedom of the Press," "Muckrakers." The work will be of great interest to all kinds of libraries—high school, public, and academic—but will the price deter its purchase?—E.M.

BIography


Some fifteen hundred internationalists of various persuasions are included in this dictionary, which covers deceased persons who lived since 1800. Leadership positions in societies or associations promoting the concept of world organization, public recognition as exponents or originators of plans for international cooperation, and efforts to promote transnationalism in nonpolitical areas were among the criteria for inclusion. Persons treated are predominantly academics and political figures from the United States, England, and Canada, but also included are such obvious choices as Robert Schuman and Dag Hammarskjöld as well as Charles de Gaulle.

Each sketch, about two pages in length, contains biographical data (dates and places of birth and death, education, and positions held), a discussion of major contributions to internationalism, and a three-part bibliography listing works by and about the biographee and indicating the location of personal papers. All entries are signed, and many were written by specialists or earlier biographers of the subject (e.g., Brian Urquhart on Dag Hammarskjöld); the authors are identified in the list of contributors. There are listings of biographees by country and by profession, and a chronological table of major events from 1815 (the Congress of Vienna) to 1979 (the first general election for the European Parliament) gives a historical perspective of internationalism. A useful general index of names, topics, and selected titles of works cited completes the volume. The publisher's forthcoming Biographical Dictionary of Modern Peace Leaders will be a companion work, and see references to that compilation have been provided.—J.S.

RELIGION


"The purpose of this bibliography is to introduce the English-language reader to significant publications on Islam as a religion and a civilization."—p.xiii. With this succinct statement of purpose, the editor begins the preface to this selected, annotated bibliography of books and journal articles on all aspects of Islamic civilization. The bibliography is divided into seven broad categories—"Historical Development," "Religious Thought," "Religious Practices," "Sacred Places," "Institutions," "Art and Architecture," "Research Aids"—and each category is further divided by topic; for example, the section on institutions includes such topics as the army, guilds, the bureaucracy, the city, education, the law, slavery, taxation, and women. In addition, there are a detailed subject index and an author index. The excellent annotations are both informative and evaluative. The value of this bibliography is enhanced by the availability of many of the harder-to-find materials, in microform, from the Institute for Advanced Studies of World Religions, State University of New York at Stony Brook. Unfortunately, the bibliography includes few sources published after 1976; however, a supplemental volume is in preparation.—A.L.


Intended for the informed layperson, the student, and the professional scholar, this volume offers concise articles on persons, places, deities, and terms relevant to
the study of biblical archaeology. Except for some brief definitions of terms, articles are signed with the initials of the contributors; most articles have bibliographic references appended; and citations to the Bible, classical sources, and various reference works are frequently given in the text. Pronunciation is indicated for entry words other than English words or well-known biblical terms. Cross-references are provided from alternate terms and variant spellings. Illustrations are numerous and carefully captioned. A section of thirty-three colored maps on unnumbered pages has its own index.

Keeping in mind that "the purpose of biblical archaeology is to recover material remains of man’s past, not to ‘prove’ the accuracy or historicity of the Bible" (Pref.), the editors and their group of contributing scholars have concentrated on presenting basic facts: "Those who use the book must, for the most part, draw their own theological conclusions."—E.S.

LANGUAGE


Subtitle: An unrivaled collection of idioms, phrases, expressions, and collocations of two or more words which are part of the English lexicon and for which the meaning of the whole is not transparent from the sum of the meanings of the constituent parts, also including nominal, verbal, and other phrases which exhibit syntactic and semantic character peculiar to the English language, the entries gathered from more than thirty sources, each described in the bibliography provided, with all items arranged alphabetically both by first word and any significant words.

The subtitle leaves little to be said, but it might be well to stress that this is an index to the sources of information on idioms and phrases (i.e., to a variety of dictionaries of phrases, idioms, slang, and special subject terms), not a dictionary as such. Indeed, in the case of one of the sources, Words and Phrases Index (Guide AD110), it is an index to an index, necessitating a check of WPI to obtain a reference to the publication in which the term is defined or discussed. When the source work does not follow a strict alphabetical arrangement, a page reference or entry word is given to facilitate finding the term. This compilation could prove a time saver for librarians and researchers alike, but the very substantial price must be weighed against probable frequency of use and against the likelihood of all (or at least a strong majority) of the source works being in a given library’s collection.—E.S.

LITERATURE

Arksey, Laura; Pries, Nancy; and Reed, Marcia. American Diaries: An Annotated Bibliography of Published American Diaries and Journals. Detroit, Gale, [1983-]. v.1-. (In progress; to be in 2 v.) $68 per v. LC 83-8860. ISBN 0-8103-1800-8.

Contents: v.1, Diaries written from 1492 to 1844. Although this is a revised and expanded edition of William Matthews’ American Diaries (Guide BD347), the changes and additions are sufficiently great as to warrant special mention here. Not only is the period of coverage being extended (v.2 will bring the record down to 1980), but the definition of American has been expanded to include Alaskan, Hawaiian, and much Spanish-American material omitted by Matthews; moreover, many diaries have found their way into print since the Matthews work was compiled. The new edition is, however, firmly based on Matthews: it includes all diaries listed therein “with the exception of a few Canadian diaries containing no evidence of any American content” (Intro.), a few foreign diaries for which no English translation could be found, and a few items cited in Harriette M. Forbes’s New England Diaries, 1602–1800 (1923), of which no copy could be located. Attention has been given to making citations more complete bibliographically (adding titles of periodical articles, series notes, etc.), and there is occasional elaboration or clarification of earlier annotations. As in Matthews, arrange-
ment is by beginning date of the diary, then by name of diarist; unfortunately there are no running heads to indicate the dates. Useful subject and geographic indexes have been supplied in addition to a name index. This is a welcome updating of a standard work.—E.S.


This somewhat misleadingly titled book aims “to provide a guide to the literature of the English-speaking world” (Foreword), including Great Britain, the United States, Australia, Canada, New Zealand, South Africa, Nigeria, and the West Indies. All entries, with the exception of two essays on the English language and the Bible in English, were prepared by the compiler. Impressive as Stapleton’s knowledge is, it is inevitable that some areas are slighted. He appears most interested in medieval and Victorian literature, and the book reflects that bias. Any work of this size purporting to cover one thousand years of literature in English will of course have gaps, but a plot summary for John Galt’s 1823 novel *The Entail* and no entry for Edna St. Vincent Millay? Entries for characters in Mrs. Gaskell’s *Wives and Daughters*, but nothing on Stephen Vincent Benet? A detailed genealogy of Sir Gawain, but no entry for Barbara Pym? More space given to Thomas Moore’s *Lalla Rookh* than to Athol Fugard? Most of the entries are specific, that is, under either author or title. There are few general summaries of major themes or trends—no discussion, for example, of African literature in English. Stapleton writes clearly and is not afraid to summarize an author’s worth (or lack of it) in a sentence. He cannot resist plot summaries for many obscure Victorian novels, often making this seem less a work of ready reference than one of “suggestions for further reading.” An entertaining, not an indispensable, work.—M.C.


This new volume in the Oxford Companion series attests to the recent growth and vitality of Canadian literary culture, as well as to its increasing importance abroad. No longer need students, scholars, and librarians turn to the Oxford Companion to Canadian History and Literature (Guide DB135) or the Oxford Companion to American Literature for information on Canadian literature; indeed, the new fifth edition of the latter (see note below) omits entries on Canadian writers.

Under the general editorship of William Toye, the volume combines “useful information and thoughtful and illuminating (though succinct) literary discussions” (p. vii) on Canadian authors, genres, titles, and other topics relating to creative writing and literary criticism. Both English and French literary cultures are covered. The author entries consist of a paragraph or two of biographical information, followed by a critical discussion, frequently a half-page or more in length; many entries include a short bibliography of major critical studies. Writers of the twentieth century, especially the last forty years, predominate, although important or representative figures from earlier periods are also included. Many of the survey articles on such topics as “Novels in English” or “Indian Literature” are quite extensive and include short bibliographies of secondary sources. Each entry is signed by one of the 192 contributors.—A.L.

FINE ARTS


An oeuvre-catalogue is defined by the compiler of this work as “any listing of the artist’s total output in prints or some clearly defined section of that output” (Note to User) and is here extended to include bibliographies of illustrated books by the artist. Artists selected for inclusion
in the index are from North and South America, Europe, and former colonial countries following a European artistic tradition (e.g., Australia); excluded, however, are printmakers who specialized in maps or calligraphy. Artist here may also mean publisher, so there is a listing for Bauhaus, for example.

Artists are cited alphabetically, with the catalogs listed chronologically thereunder. Each entry includes a great deal of condensed information: author, title, place and date of publication; library location. Each entry includes a great deal of condensed information: author, title, place and date of publication; library location. Each entry includes a great deal of condensed information: author, title, place and date of publication; library location. Each entry includes a great deal of condensed information: author, title, place and date of publication; library location. Each entry includes a great deal of condensed information: author, title, place and date of publication; library location. Each entry includes a great deal of condensed information: author, title, place and date of publication; library location.

The appeal of the work seems mainly to art libraries, since the 1972 cutoff date for publications will limit its usefulness and the price renders it somewhat expensive for private collectors and galleries. Inasmuch as many important artists are not well represented by oeuvre-catalogs, researchers seeking to fill lacunae should find this volume of great interest, although the early cutoff date reduces its otherwise extensive coverage. One hopes that a supplement may be on the way.—E.M.

SOCIIOLOGY


Basically an annotated bibliography of materials useful for the study of American Indians, this work aims "to present a selection of scholarly materials" (Pref.) rather than comprehensive coverage of each topic treated. Arranged in four parts ("Introductory Material"; "History and Historical Sources"; "Economic and Social Aspects"; and "Religion, Arts, and Literature"), the volume includes only English-language materials on native Americans in the United States (including Alaska), plus the most important works on Indians of Canada, Central and South America, and Mexico. Each part is divided into topical chapters, and each chapter includes a brief introductory essay followed by annotated listings of general sources, works treating the topic in specific geographic areas, and bibliographies related to the topic. Materials excluded are ethnographies of particular groups, nonprint and unpublished materials (including dissertations), and materials considered difficult to obtain. Although the work will be useful in many collections of literature on native Americans, the price and the lack of currency (with few exceptions, the cutoff date is 1979) mean it is not an essential purchase except for large collections.—L.S.

POLITICAL SCIENCE


Congressional Districts in the 1980s presents an excellent overview of the entire redistricting process that took place following the 1980 U.S. census and the impact of that redistricting on the 1982 elections. Arranged alphabetically by state and within each state by congressional district, the volume provides a useful profile of each district. Each state entry includes statistical tables for age of population, income and occupation, education, and housing and residential patterns, with figures for the state as a whole and for individual congressional districts; there is also a map showing the district boundaries. Each district profile gives brief information on the district, together with election results from 1976 to 1982 for president, Senate, House, and governor. Various demographic indicators such as educational institutions, newspapers, television stations, military facilities, nuclear power plants, and major industries are noted for each district. The appendix offers a historical essay on the topic of reapportionment and redistricting, plus lists of the members of the House of Representatives from the ninety-fifth to the ninety-eighth Congresses.—L.S.

This dictionary is an excellent guide to the concepts, individuals, and schools of thought that have formed a body of Marxist ideology, interpretation, and criticism. An international roster of compilers have contributed very informative, well-written entries from "Abstract labour" to "Young Hegelians." Because each entry tries to be complete in itself, with cross-references and suggestions for further reading, the dictionary is especially valuable to a nonspecialist audience seeking a brief but complete discussion of a Marxian idea or personality. And the inclusion of entries such as "Eurocommunism" and "Dependency theory" reflects the fact that Marxism is still an actively evolving system shaping modern institutions and ideas. Two bibliographies, one of writings by Marx and Engels and one of all other works cited in the dictionary, are included. A general index completes the volume. This important title should be a high-priority acquisition for all academic and large public libraries.—L.B.


Students and other non-specialists are the intended audience of this dictionary, which focuses on the major institutions, ideas, movements, and terminology relating to the political systems and situations of the Soviet Union and the Communist party states of Eastern Europe. The entry for each term in the dictionary consists of a factual definition followed by a short interpretive essay that analyzes its historical background and general significance. Instead of being arranged simply in alphabetical order, the entries are grouped into eight broad categories: "Historical Perspectives"; "Ideology and Theory"; "Communist Party Structure and Processes"; "Governmental Structures and Processes"; "The Economic System"; "The Legal System"; "Citizen and State"; and "Foreign Policy." Liberal see also references, a detailed index, and an index to countries facilitate the location of information.—A.L.

HISTORY & AREA STUDIES


The first volume in a new series of bibliographies on wars of the United States, this work contains over thirty-seven hundred entries for materials on the Revolutionary War. Directed towards a "popular" audience, particularly students, the work is an excellent source for finding citations on a specific topic relating to the war and its background. Divided into fourteen sections covering all major aspects of the war, most sections are then subdivided into specific topics (e.g., "Women in the Revolution," "Religious Factors") or geographic divisions (New York, Rhode Island, etc.). The annotations are brief, and evaluative when appropriate. Primary source materials, as well as items that were considered to be polemical in nature, have been excluded. Author and subject indexes complete the volume. Even though the cutoff date for inclusion is 1980, the work will be useful in any library serving students who do term papers on American history topics.—L.S.


The purpose of this compilation is to present "an annotated reference work to the major collections of sources and the secondary literature considered to be of basic importance for the history and culture of the western European Middle Ages, Byzantine, and medieval Islamic
civilization . . . dealing with the period from the third century A.D. to the sixteenth."—Intro. Despite its nine thousand entries, the volume will not replace Paetow's *Guide to the Study of Medieval History* (Suppl. 2DA20) and Boyce's *Literature of Medieval History* (Suppl. 2DA21), but it will help to update them and offer a basic listing of primary and secondary books and monographs published through 1980.

Arrangement is topical under headings (called chapters) such as "The Middle Ages as a Periodic Concept and the Idea of Europe," "Medieval Libraries," "Migrations and Settlements." Each chapter includes, as available, sections for bibliography, reference works, collections of sources, and general works, subdivided if there is a large number of citations. Annotations are usually limited to one sentence—often a comment on the book's usefulness. The volume ends with an author and editor index and an "Index of Topics," which is merely an alphabetical list of the chapters.—E.M.


Since 1972 the author of this work has prepared annotated bibliographies for the Newsletter (now the Psychohistory Review) of the Group for the Use of Psychology in History, making him the ideal person to compile the first, and so far the only, book-length bibliography covering this new and controversial field which he defines as "the study of human personality, individual and collective, in the past."—Intro. The bibliography contains "over 4000 books, chapters in essay collections, articles, dissertations, and papers presented at scholarly meetings over the past century" and attempts to be comprehensive for works in English through 1981; foreign-language entries are selective.

The first third of the bibliography deals with methodology and approaches to the field, including a few criticisms of the discipline. Many of the entries are extensively annotated, and this section will be invaluable to anyone needing information about this new field. The rest of the bibliography lists individual psychohistorical studies arranged by geographic, then chronological, categories. Unfortunately, the work's usefulness is limited by lack of a subject index. For instance, someone looking for psychohistorical approaches to the history of witchcraft has to look under the general heading "European Civilization—General Works to 1500" and skim through seven pages of entries covering ancient Greece and Rome, the Middle Ages, and the Renaissance. The potentially useful sections of psychobiography are also weakened by that same lack: although works about some major figures, from Alexander the Great to Jimmy Carter, are listed by subject category, Gilmore enters most of the biographical studies under the rubric "General Works." The heading "U.S. Civilization—Psychobiography—1900—General Works" (with citations arranged alphabetically by author) is the only access point to studies of such diverse figures as Marilyn Monroe, Franklin D. Roosevelt, and Floyd Dell. There is an author index, but the next edition would be greatly strengthened by including a subject index.—M.C.


The Echols Collection at Cornell was established in 1953 to concentrate on collecting materials from and about Southeast Asia. The compilers of this bibliography have selected some four thousand books, government publications, manuscript and archival sources, audiovisual materials, maps, and titles of newspapers and magazines (but not articles) "on the United States' involvement in Vietnam and the Vietnamese response."—Intro. Although the coverage of the bibliography begins with the 1940s, the collection is especially strong in the period of the late 1950s to 1973. Most of the materials are in English, Vietnamese, or French, but other
Western European languages are represented.

All items are listed in alphabetical order by title, with bibliographic details and notes, as needed, to clarify the content of a work or to summarize it if the title is not in English. The index is comprehensive, including subjects, authors, translators, sponsors, forms of materials (maps, photographs, document collections, etc.). An appendix provides cross-references from "non-authorized" forms of names, including acronyms. Much useful information is included. The only problem is that, in order to keep the volume affordable, the type used in the index is greatly reduced, making a difficulty for tired eyes. That aspect apart, research libraries will welcome this compilation.—E.M.


Inspired by Peter Cunningham's Handbook for London (1850) and H. B. Wheatley's London Past and Present (1891), The London Encyclopaedia is a blend of history and guidebook for items of interest concerning Greater London. Entries are generally brief and are primarily factual, although anecdotes are sometimes included to enhance an entry. The volume is arranged alphabetically by first word of the place or event treated; addresses of places, houses, etc., are given when appropriate. There are see references to alternate forms of entry, and the use of all capital letters for a place-name or term within an article indicates that that term has its own entry elsewhere in the text. Black-and-white illustrations accompany many articles. Some entry words appear in Old English type, a point which is not explained but which appears to designate places that no longer exist as such (e.g., Pancras Wells).

A list of contributors is included, but the individual articles are not signed.—L.S.

NEW EDITIONS, SUPPLEMENTS, ETC.

Publication of the Index to Volumes 1-31 of the Great Soviet Encyclopedia (New York: Macmillan, 1973-83; Guide AC73) brings to a close a massive translation project. It will be remembered that the work was translated and published on a volume-by-volume basis as soon as possible after the appearance of the individual volumes of the third edition of the Bol'shaia Sovetskaia Entsiklopediia (1970-78, 30v.; Guide AC72), thus assuring greater timeliness for the English-language edition than would have been possible if the English entry words were to be arranged in a single alphabetical sequence. The new index, of course, supersedes the earlier indexes, which cumulated at five-volume intervals while the translation was in progress.

9,000 Words; A Supplement to Webster's Third New International Dictionary (Springfield, Mass.: Merriam-Webster, 1983; 218p., $10.95) is essentially the "Addenda" section of the 1981 printing of Webster's Third. It includes most of the entries found in 6,000 Words (Suppl. AD16), plus new material added for 1981 and some new terms not found in the 1981 addenda, as well as many illustrative quotations not included therein.

More than fifty-five thousand entries are included in the fourth edition of Land G. Alkire's Periodical Title Abbreviations: By Abbreviation (Detroit: Gale, 1983; 1,137p., $110). As with the previous edition (1981), there are two companion parts: Periodical Title Abbreviations: By Title (i.e., v.2, $120) and two forthcoming interedition supplements designated by the publisher as "v.3" and entitled New Periodical Title Abbreviations ($82). Each part may be purchased separately.

Biographical sketches of the more than 270,000 American scientists included in the first through fourteenth editions of American Men and Women of Science (Guide EA222) are now easily located through the set's new Cumulative Index (New York: Bowker, 1983; 847p., $125). Reference is given to edition number and to section or supplement number as applicable.

Biographical entries have been dropped, and the new work focuses "on theological thinking against a historical background rather than on historical events or figures."—Pref.

Teaching English as a Second Language 2, by Wallace L. Goldstein (New York: Garland, 1984; 323p., $37), is a supplement rather than a new edition of the compiler's earlier annotated bibliography of similar title (Suppl. BC10). It lists some 935 items (mainly from the 1975–82 period) in classed arrangement with an author index.

The year 1983 was a banner year for Oxford Companions, no less than three of those standard works—on theater, music, and American literature—having appeared in new and revised editions in the closing months of the year. Of the three, Phyllis Hartnoll's Oxford Companion to the Theatre (4th ed. Oxford: Oxford Univ. Pr., 1983; 934p., $49.95) was perhaps subject to the most stringent editorial restraints. Committed to retaining the single-volume format, the editor concentrated on "what is known as the 'legitimate' theatre throughout its history" (Pref.), giving little attention to popular genres such as vaudeville and omitting ballet, other dance forms, and opera; nor was any attempt made to provide extensive treatment of advanced technology as applied to theater buildings and staging. Virtually every article shows reworking or updating (contributed articles are no longer signed) and there are many new entries.

The New Oxford Companion to Music (Oxford: Oxford Univ. Pr., 1983; 934p., $49.95) was perhaps subject to the most stringent editorial restraints. Committed to retaining the single-volume format, the editor concentrated on "what is known as the 'legitimate' theatre throughout its history" (Pref.), giving little attention to popular genres such as vaudeville and omitting ballet, other dance forms, and opera; nor was any attempt made to provide extensive treatment of advanced technology as applied to theater buildings and staging. Virtually every article shows reworking or updating (contributed articles are no longer signed) and there are many new entries.

Expanded to five volumes, the second edition of the McGraw-Hill Encyclopedia of World Drama (New York: McGraw-Hill, 1984; 5v., $295) now includes numerous articles on national and ethnic theater traditions and on theater in individual countries or areas. Whereas the earlier edition (1972; Guide BD185) was concerned almost exclusively with playwrights and the literature of the theater, the new articles often emphasize performance-related topics and there are new entries for theater companies and for anonymous plays. An extensive glossary of terms is found in v.5, p.215–64.


American Working Class History: A Representative Bibliography, by Maurice F. Neufeld, Daniel J. Leab, and Dorothy Swanson (New York: Bowker, 1983; 356p., $29.95), is a revised and greatly expanded edition of Neufeld's 1964 publica-
tion, A Representative Bibliography of American Labor History (Guide CH411). It lists nearly seventy-three hundred items published through January 1983 (including books, periodical articles, certain government publications, and films) in classed arrangement with a detailed table of contents and an author index.


The Wars in Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos, 1945-1982: A Bibliographic Guide, by Richard Dean Burns and Milton Leitenberg (Santa Barbara, Calif.: ABC-Clio, 1984; 290p. $58.50; War/Peace Bibliography series, no.18), constitutes a revised and updated edition of the same compilers' Vietnam Conflict (1973; Suppl. DE64). It offers a topically arranged, selective guide to "important contemporary and retrospective books, dissertations, research papers and essays" (p.3), including periodical articles and some government documents.

Among the new additions to the ABC-Clio Research Guides series, edited by Gail Schlachter (Santa Barbara, Calif.: ABC-Clio) are no.4, The Great Depression (1984; 260p., $25.50); no.10, The Third Reich, 1933-1939 (1984; 239p., $28.50); and no.15, The American Presidency (1984; 376p., $60). Each is a topically arranged bibliography of periodical articles published 1973-82, with abstracts, drawn from the database of the ABC-Clio Information Services (from which America: History and Life and Historical Abstracts are derived). Each volume has a detailed subject index and an author index.—E.S.
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