this article follows the pattern set by the semiannual series initiated by the late Constance M. Winchell more than thirty years ago and continued by Eugene P. Sheehy. Although it appears under a byline, the list is a project of the reference department of Columbia University 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 is provided at the end of the article. Code numbers (such as AD540, CJ331) have been used to refer to titles in Guide to Reference Books.2

DICTIONARIES


Etymological enthusiasts will enjoy browsing through this dictionary of Greek and Latin word stems, prefixes, and suffixes which have passed into English usage. The author has compiled over 1,000 Latin or Greek words or word elements and given examples of English words derived from them with explanatory definitions of the English adaptations and distortions of the original word’s meaning. While these entries are not meant to be exhaustive, some are quite lengthy, such as the crooked path taken by the Latin verb salire, “to leap,” which gives to English insult, exult, and resilient but also desultory, “a leaper down, i.e. like a vaulter, jumping from one thing to another,” and salient.

Byrne states that, “The main aim of this book is to make accessible to those who have never studied Latin or Greek . . . some of the linguistic knowledge and pleasure that actually having learned the languages used to impart to large numbers of people” (pref.). For many years, students in required “classical civilization” courses have had Donald M. Ayres’ Latin and Greek Elements in English Words as their sole introduction to the glory that was Greece, etc. While Ayres’ is a textbook, Eureka! is an interesting addition to the reference shelf and provides a charming mirror-image to standard etymological dictionaries.—B.J.


This volume is exactly what its title implies: an alphabetical listing of Names & Nicknames of Places & Things from “AAA, the” (Agricultural Adjustment Adminis-

tration) to "Zululand." Most entries are brief (one to two sentences) with a few as long as two pages (e.g., "West Side"). Not meant to be comprehensive, the volume attempts to include those names that might be considered "universal, or, at least, important." Emphasis is on American and Western European names. The geographic and subject index make it particularly useful.—L.S.S.

INDEXES


Brodart Automation, using the Government Printing Office’s tapes, has created a CD-ROM version of the Monthly Catalog of the United States Government Publications. The disk includes all entries from 1976 to the present, and cumulative updates are issued every two months. The system runs on an IBM PC or clone, or on the Brodart-supplied equivalent, which includes an internal CD-ROM drive and a dedicated keyboard with labelled function keys to facilitate searching.

Users may search in either the dictionary or the expert mode. In the dictionary mode, searchers use the function keys to select either authors, titles, or subjects for searching. They then scroll through and select from a series of progressively narrowing headings, choosing the items alphabetically closest to the one desired. In the expert mode, the searcher can enter any combination of author, title, subject, or word appearing anywhere in the record. The expert mode does allow for the use of Boolean operators, and truncation is promised for the 5.0 version. Procedures in both modes are simple and quickly mastered.

Citations have all the information provided in the printed Monthly Catalog, including the Superintendent of Documents number and the Monthly Catalog number. Problems with the quality of some of the records have been attributed to the original GPO tapes, and Brodart has actively sought to correct errors as they are discovered.—W.M.


Psyclit on CD-ROM is the latest product of the American Psychological Association’s effort to provide bibliographic access to the literature of psychology. Like the printed index Psychological Abstracts (APA, 1927–; Guide CD69) and the online database PsycInfo (ABA, 1967–), Psyclit contains citations and abstracts for journal articles in all areas of psychology published in any language. However, Psyclit differs in several respects from its print and online counterparts: for example, the CD-ROM’s retrospective coverage extends only back to 1974, and it does not include dissertations or technical reports. (Only the online database PsycInfo includes these document types, as well as articles.)

The search software provided by SilverPlatter, Inc., brings the power of online searching techniques like Boolean operators and full-text searching of all fields in the records (including the abstracts) to the users of Psyclit in a command mode for searching. As a result, students are eager to search the system, find it easier to use than the printed indexes, and search it successfully for a wide variety of subjects. However, Psyclit is not completely self-explanatory, and the manual is too cumbersome to answer simple questions quickly; therefore, users generally need some assistance with basic functions, e.g., through a quick reference sheet, marking the important keys with their functions, end-user searching classes.

Psyclit requires an IBM PC or compatible microcomputer with a minimum of 512K RAM, at least one floppy disk drive, and DOS 2.1 or higher; it can run on a Hitachi, Philips, or Sony CD-ROM drive. The annual subscription price, while steep, includes the CD-ROM and quarterly cumulative updates, search software, documentation, and free telephone ‘hotline’ support for this valuable new searching tool.—K.B.

and cumulated quarterly. $1,795 per year.
PAIS, with technical assistance from Online Computer Systems, has issued the initial disk in its new CD-ROM format. The disk includes all entries from the PAIS Bulletin and PAIS Foreign Language Index from 1972 to 1986, a total of over 250,000 records. The two indexes (Guide CA33, CA35) offer selective indexing to journals, documents, pamphlets, agency reports, books focusing on economic and social conditions and, as such, are major reference tools.

The system requires an IBM PC or equivalent with 512 K RAM of memory and runs on MS DOS issue 3.1 or later. It is compatible with any CD-ROM drive conforming to the High Sierra Standard.

The search software is extremely powerful and the database is excellent; searches can be matched to the level of the searcher’s expertise and to the complexity of the query. Because the help screens are not contextual and many of the system’s protocols are neither obvious nor intuitive, the manual is indispensable for searching. The 76-page manual, however, is unclear or inaccurate in such areas as printing, downloading, or how best to search for an author; moreover, it lacks an index. The table of contents, however, is very detailed.

Users can proceed in one of three modes: Browse, Novice Search, and Expert Search. In the Browse mode users select the field to be searched from a menu and then type in the query. The search term will be displayed with neighboring terms, together with the number of records for each. Users can scroll through this list, selecting items for searching as they go. In the Novice Search mode the user has a longer menu of searchable fields, but the list of neighboring terms no longer appears. In the Expert Search mode the user types in a two-letter mnemonic code for the field being searched. The directness of the Expert Mode makes it the easiest of all modes to learn and use. Truncation and Boolean operations are possible in each of these modes, and the ability to limit searches by language and by year of publication is particularly useful.

In all modes, search results are posted first in a list of single-line citations arranged in reverse chronological order. Full citations, available in several formats, are selected from this list. Both brief and full citations can be printed or downloaded onto a floppy disk.

For libraries for whom PAIS is an essential reference tool, PAIS on CD-Rom offers distinct advantages: the cumulation of years and both indexes, the ability to use online search techniques, and more extensive access to the PAIS indexes. The company is very supportive through its toll-free number, but one hopes to see more documentation produced, especially for installing the system or for quick reference sheets and keyboard templates for the users.—W.M.

**RELIGION**


This is a well-produced catalog of the major collection of Shaker materials at the Henry Francis du Pont Winterthur Museum in Winterthur, Delaware. The bibliography has five major divisions: printed material—including bibliographic descriptions of 468 items written or published by the Shakers and 246 secondary works (both arranged by author); manuscript material—including descriptions of 497 individual manuscripts or collections of letters or related manuscripts (arranged under 16 subject headings); photographic material—a brief bibliographic essay describing the kinds of photographs in this collection of some 1400 photographic items; artifacts—an essay describing the kinds of artifacts (mostly labels, seed packets, containers, household items, and paintings); Andrews archives—an essay describing the Edward and Faith Andrews manuscript materials which include research notes, correspondence, book and article manuscripts, slides, sound recordings, and clippings.

The bibliographic citations in the first two sections of McKinstry’s work contain basic information concerning author, full title, place and date of publication, pagi-
nation, and height. Brief content and publication notes are included when appropriate. References are given to standard bibliographies (most importantly to Mary Richmond's major bibliography, *Shaker Literature, Guide BB409*). The catalog includes an author-title-subject index, although the subject index is somewhat brief. While the section on printed literature is important (some of the items are not listed in Richmond at all and many of the items listed in Richmond don't include the Winterthur location), the section on manuscript listings is invaluable. The subject sections, such as "Organizational Structure and Doctrine" or "Relations Among Shaker Communities," provide easy access to the materials.

This excellent guide to an important research collection of Shaker materials is also a useful reference tool.—K.M.


This very useful directory and guide to academic programs in religious studies in the United States and Canada is arranged alphabetically by state (including Puerto Rico), and then by Canadian province. It includes an index by religious denomination and by institution name. A typical entry includes a general description of the programs offered in religious studies with details concerning specific degree programs; a brief description of the parent institution and of the community environment; details of the school's religious affiliations and accreditation; statistics concerning student enrollment, faculty, degrees awarded, and tuition; and other particulars including admission requirements, financial aid, housing, library facilities, and religious activities.

The great strength of this guide is its comprehensive scope. It attempts to include all types of schools, from small Bible colleges to major research institutions. It includes schools accredited by standard regional accrediting bodies as well as by the two national accrediting agencies in religion: the Association of Theological Schools in the United States and Canada and the American Association of Bible Colleges.

One factor that must be kept in mind when using this guide is that the entries have been compiled largely from questionnaires filled out by the institutions. The entries often read quite a bit like college catalog descriptions, tending to paint a rather rosy picture. Also, if this guide is going to continue to be useful, it must be updated regularly. Finally, it might be improved by the addition of a table clearly listing the degrees offered by the schools, so that, for example, one might quickly know which schools in a given state offer a degree program in religion.—K.M.

**SOCIAL SCIENCE**


The purpose and scope of this volume are set forth with admirable brevity in the editor's introduction: "... to provide a succinct guide to the central concepts used in the study of political institutions of advanced industrial societies, the principal political organizations and movements in these societies, and the main types of political community. It includes entries on leading political scientists of the past, but excludes political scientists still living and items relating to particular events or places on which information is easily available elsewhere. Also excluded are entries relating either to international relations or to purely local matters. ... it is hoped that this volume will prove complementary to the *Blackwell Encyclopaedia of Political Thought*" (pref.).

Vernon Bogdanor, editor and Fellow of Brasenose College, Oxford, has collaborated in this effort with 247 contributors from thirteen countries, the majority of whom are British academics. The British emphasis is clear from the abundant use of British definitions and examples (see especially the article "Bill"), and the British spellings ("centre party," for example).
The American user may be bemused by the qualifier on the articles on "political action committee (United States)" or "Whig:US," as opposed to the article on "Whigs and Tories," with its exclusively British orientation. There are, however, numerous articles on foreign terms such as caudillo, Gauleiter, informateur, and nomenklatura. Articles are signed and range in length from a half-column to about four pages. Most have brief bibliographies: multi-lingual, up-to-date, and citing books, articles, and government documents (mostly British). Cross-references are provided within articles and in an index, which indicates major articles, minor articles, and brief references on particular topics.

The library that purchases this and the Blackwell Encyclopaedia of Political Thought will find interesting comparisons between the two (see also the review of BEPT, below). When an article on the same topic appears in both volumes, that in the BEPT is likely to be longer and deal with the history and typology of the term in political thought; whereas the treatment in BEPI is likely to be briefer and focus on the bearing of the term on specific, modern, Western political institutions. Biographical articles are much more prevalent, and again, longer in BEPT (for example, the article on Edmund Burke in BEPI is one column long and deals with his analysis of the party; that in BEPT is seven columns long and focuses on his contributions to conservatism). Only BEPT indicates which biographical works are of major importance by typographical marks. It is recommended that an academic library purchase both volumes, since the amount of overlap is minimal and the different treatments are interesting, and both volumes exhibit high standards of scholarship and production.—D.K.G.


This encyclopedia attempts to be a "reliable guide to the major ideas and doctrines that influence the contemporary world, [and to] outline the thought of leading political theorists, past and present" (pref.). It is a companion to the Blackwell Encyclopaedia of Political Institutions (see above). The majority of entries in the encyclopedia concern individual theorists and their writings. Those entries for personal names cover the historical context of the theorist, development of his/her thought, and a critical evaluation of the theorist's work. The theorists and authors analyzed by the editors include those normally associated with political or economic theory, such as Rousseau, Marx, Hume, and Smith, but also included are authors whose writings are not primarily political in scope, such as Dante, Freud, and Heidegger, with a focus on the political significance of their work.

The editor has included entries for terms such as constitutionalism or idealism, along with articles covering the national political development of countries such as Greece or China. The articles include bibliographies to secondary literature, cross-references to related articles, and are signed.—P.W.


Not just another quotation book, this work documents statements by all the major Soviet leaders through Gorbachev, as well as those of Marx and Engels. The editor's stated purpose was "to create a single document that gathered all of the words that reflect and have shaped the world view of the Soviet Union" (pref.). This purpose has been achieved, with 2,117 excerpts from many high Soviet officials and, equally important, from the often anonymous official Soviet publications and broadcasts that are used to indicate party direction and policy.

Divided into seventeen chapters such as "Communism," "Class and Class Warfare," and "Foreign Policy," with each chapter usefully subdivided, the volume indeed provides the researcher with solid documentation of the evolution of Soviet thought on the topics included. The index, however, does the body of the work a
great disservice, as it also is arranged by chapter and subheading. Each subheading in the index typically has several further divisions, often by author. There is no separate author or key word indexing, as one would expect to find in a quotation book, forcing a reader to look under dozens of headings to find all the quotations attributed to Khruschev, for example. A useful and unique reference source, it would be vastly improved by a more utilitarian index.—J.W.B.


Close on the heels of the seventieth anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution come these two new bibliographies for students of the history of communism. Communism in the World since 1945, following the now familiar format of subject bibliographies from ABC-Clio, draws from journal articles indexed between 1974 and 1985 in Historical Abstracts and America: History and Life. Selected book and dissertation citations are also included. The work is divided into broad geographical areas, and subdivided further into specific countries and time periods. A final section covers the historiography and international issues of communism since World War II. Subject and author indexes and a list of periodicals indexed follow. Most of the 4,000 entries include abstracts.

Though there is some overlap with other bibliographies in the ABC-Clio series, Communism in the World since 1945 neatly packages a decade of scholarship on this topic. However, readers should be cautioned that this volume is by necessity highly selective; researchers interested in peripheral issues or personalities will still have to slog through the annual or five-year index volumes for comprehensive coverage.

James Earl Haynes is the editor of the Newsletter of the Historians of American Communism; Communism and Anti-Communism in the United States is drawn from that newsletter’s annual bibliography. Books, journal articles, and dissertations are listed, covering roughly the period from the Bolshevik Revolution through the red scares and McCarthyism of the fifties. Emphasis is on scholarly examinations of the history and influence of communism in American life, although some primary materials are cited, especially memoirs by and interviews of the principals involved in both movements.

The bibliography is highly structured into thirty-seven time periods and issues, such as labor, farmers and farmworkers, literature, and women. These chapters are often broken up into specific ethnic or union groups, persons, states, or even journals. Though the volume has an author index, there is no subject index, so readers must rely on the table of contents to find items of interest. Without an index, beginning students with no prior knowledge of the subject may have trouble locating items pertinent to their topic of research. This is unfortunate, because Communism and Anti-Communism in the United States is otherwise a unique and useful volume.—B.J.


Planned as a commemoration of the bicentennial of the Constitution of the United States, this encyclopedia is the product of over eight years of work. It includes 2,100 articles written by 262 distinguished contributors from the fields of law, history, political science, economics, and journalism, from all regions of the United States and some foreign countries. The articles “fall into five general categories: doctrinal concepts of constitutional law (about 55% of the total words); people (about 15%); judicial decisions, mostly of the Supreme Court of the United States (about 15%); public acts, such as statutes, treaties, and executive orders (about 5%);
and historical periods (about 10%)" (pref.). The articles range in length from brief definitions or biographies to longer than 6,000 words for major subjects.

The articles are arranged alphabetically, and related articles are cross-referenced by capital letters within the text. In addition, seven appendixes provide the text of several crucial documents, as well as chronologies and a glossary of terms. The set is completed with three indexes: an index of court cases, with complete citations; a name index; and a thorough subject index. The encyclopedia enables readers and researchers to approach the Constitution from many different perspectives and disciplines and to find answers to their questions or material for further study, all in one convenient source. It should find a place in libraries of all types.—J.W.B.


This bibliography lists histories written in the 19th and 20th centuries of firms located in the United Kingdom and international companies with a substantial investment in the United Kingdom. The majority of the entries cite books, but manuscripts, master's theses, dissertations, and articles are also listed.

Arranged alphabetically by author, the bibliography is indexed by company name and three digit Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) number. (A guide to the SIC numbers is thoughtfully provided.) Locations in Great Britain, except for recently published books, are noted.

This guide should prove most useful to anyone doing extensive research in British economic history.—M.C.


These two volumes taken together represent one of the most comprehensive surveys of the American presidency. American Presidents focuses on "the accomplishments, policies, and activities of the individual presidents, including their private lives and public careers, as chief executive and in other capacities" (introd.). The American Presidency addresses "the office of the presidency, including its history, development, powers, and relations with the other branches of the federal government" (introd.). Coverage in each extends from 1885 to 1986 with a few earlier citations. Both works emphasize English language books, articles, dissertations, essays, and research reports; excluded are government publications, including the Public Papers of the Presidents. Works included must be analytical and scholarly but not purely descriptive. The American Presidency is arranged into thirteen topical sections while American Presidents is chronological by president. Coverage of indexes, appropriate bibliographies, and databases is extensive. Detailed subject and author indexes add to the usefulness of the volumes. Highly recommended for all libraries.—L.S.S.

PERFORMING ARTS

The author, a professor of Spanish at the University of Houston, has compiled a list of some 3,500 Latin American plays published individually, in collections, and in periodicals. This guide is based on the Willis Knapp Jones Collection at the University of Houston Libraries, substantially supplemented by items located in major U.S. and South American libraries. At least one, and up to five, locations in the U.S. and Canada are provided for the items cited.

The entries are arranged by country and, within each country, alphabetically by author. There are author and title in-
dexes; the author index does not include compilers, editors, or translators.

The entries are annotated, in Spanish, either by Allen or with his adaptations and translations of other comments. "Considerable effort has been made . . . to evaluate the plays critically. . . . The analytical and descriptive annotations . . . constitute the most significant singular contribution" (introd.). This will certainly prove to be a major tool in identifying and locating Latin American plays.—M.C.


This title, the second of a three-volume set documenting major American theatrical companies from 1749, lists, alphabetically, theatre companies "of the most durable organizations assembled to produce more than one nonmusical play while residing for at least twenty consecutive weeks in a single location" (pref.). The entries are extensive and include a historical sketch of the company; a listing of the personnel, including actors, producers, and directors; and information about the repertoire, when available. Each entry also cites published, unpublished, and archival sources. An appendix includes a list of theatre companies by state. There is an index of personal names and play titles, though only selected actors mentioned in the entries are indexed—an understandable decision given the size of the index.

Each entry is signed and biographical information is provided for each of the contributors. This will prove a useful resource for anyone researching the American theatre of this period; it also makes fascinating browsing.—M.C.


This is the most comprehensive single index to film reviews, in terms of years covered (1882–85) and kinds of sources included. English-language reviews for over 7,000 feature films released in the United States (foreign films as well as domestic) are cited from magazines, film journals (including the BFI/Monthly Film Bulletin), newspapers (The New York Times and Village Voice), books, and motion picture trade publications (such as The Hollywood Reporter, Variety, and The Motion Picture Herald Product Digest). These 7,000 films include "primarily those pictures that have established themselves as being of continuing importance to film researchers"; however, the compilers "have not ignored programmers" or minor films that could, at some point, become the object of . . . research due to their reflection of certain sociological trends or simply because they were extremely popular" (p. xii).

Within each volume, the films are arranged alphabetically by American release title, with cross-references from foreign or alternate titles. Each entry lists country of production, director, and date, followed by citations to reviews. At the end of Volume 2 are three useful indexes: director, country of production, and year of production.

While the Film Review Index does not claim to cite every film review ever written, it does provide an excellent overview of film reviews and critical commentary from a variety of sources and does so in an attractive and easy-to-use format.—A.L.


From the mid-1950s to the early 1960s several Polish film directors—Andrzej Wajda, Andrzej Munk, Jerzy Kawalerowicz, and Roman Polanski, among others—produced an important body of films dealing with complex (and heretofore forbidden) topics and ideas and breaking with the dominant "socialist realist" aesthetic. This so-called "Polish Film School" was influential outside as well as inside Poland, and these filmmakers and others since have created films that are widely admired and studied by scholars of post-war European, especially...
East European, cinema. *Polish Feature Films... 1945–1985* aims to provide a complete record of all feature films produced in Poland during that period, as well as a comprehensive picture of the work of Polish film directors, including those who live and/or work abroad.

The guide is organized in three parts. The first part consists of 232 biographical paragraphs of film directors, screenwriters, cinematographers, and actors. The biographical paragraph presents key points in the person’s career and a very brief summary of his or her contributions to Polish cinema. A filmography follows, containing a complete chronological list of feature films (including television films) to which the filmmaker has contributed, as well as selected documentaries, animated films, etc.

Facts and figures about Polish filmmaking and film industry make up the second part of the guide: number of films produced per year, top box office and critical hits, and a very useful overview and chronology of the “Film Units,” the individual creative units into which Polish film production is organized.

The third part of the guide is a complete list of feature films produced in Poland between 1945 and 1985, including those produced but never released. In addition to the Polish title, each entry includes an English translation of the title (many of them supplied by the author), names of the director and principal actors, year of production, and date of release. Unfortunately, fuller credits are not provided.

There is a thorough name index and a list of films according to their English titles to aid the user of this volume. In contrast to the coffee table books masquerading as reference books that plague the film reference field, this book is a serious, reliable reference source based on primary source research and a welcome addition to any collection supporting research in post-war cinema.—A.L.

**LITERATURE**


This revision of the 1973 edition aims to present “suggestive and informative” definitions of modern critical terms. The editor has selected terms that are ambiguous, not neatly defined, and “used creatively by literary communities to explore and define their attitudes to poetic and fictional experience” (pref.). No attempt has been made to redefine terms whose meanings have not changed over time; instead, the dictionary concentrates on critical terms of current interest. The work is thus not definitive, but a well-informed voice in the cacophony of modern literary criticism.

The terms included are defined in concise, signed articles of one to two pages in length. Some definitions include bibliographic references, pointing to important critical works. The terms one would expect in a new dictionary are included and intelligently discussed: deconstruction, reader, Marxist criticism, semiotics, etc. Finally, discussion of modern literary movements are included, again, in light of current critical opinion. There are no indexes, although many terms have cross-references.—P.W.


“We have written the book we wish we had had when we were first starting out with computers” (p. v.)—so begin the authors of this guide to literary computing. They emphasize practical information and write in a clear, straightforward manner about such topics as academic word processing, computer-aided language and writing instruction, student writing with word processors, databases, concordances, computer-aided textual and stylistic analysis, and computers in scholarly publishing.

The chapter on databases is the weakest, lumping together online databases, mailing-list databases, personal citation databases, library catalogs, textual data-
bases, and CD-ROMs in eight superficial and poorly organized pages; for example, the MLA Bibliography database is treated in the section called "The Numerical Data Base in Literary Research," while the Arts and Humanities Citation Index database is mentioned in the section on "Computerized Indexes and Catalogs." The authors seem confused about the distinction between networks, data banks and databases.

However, when dealing with subjects closer to their hearts and expertise, the authors provide a good overview of the goals and techniques of using computers in the classroom and for research. They mention many specific computer programs from Nota Bene to the Oxford Concordance Program (OCP) to ARRAS, but primarily illustrate general concepts and practices rather than to evaluate or recommend the programs themselves. The book contains useful lists: what to look for when choosing a word-processing program for writing or for students, how to evaluate courseware, programs to aid writing, tips on teaching with computers and setting up a computer lab, sources for machine-readable texts, professional organizations, selected journals and periodicals, a fifty-four-page selected bibliography, and a glossary. Well-chosen illustrations and examples drawn from actual computer-aided research projects make the discussions of concordances, textual and stylistic analysis, and textual editing especially enlightening. There is a subject index to the text and a broad topical index to the selected bibliography.

While this book does not answer the need for a comprehensive, in-depth guide to the methods and resources for literary and linguistic computing, it can serve as a basic handbook for scholars beginning to use computers in their work and for the librarians who must begin to understand and meet these new information needs. — A.L.


Intended as a companion to Fifty Southern Writers Before 1900 (Greenwood, 1987), this guide "offers students and teachers an overview of the writers' lives and work. Each essay, written by a knowledgeable scholar, contains five parts: a biographical sketch, a discussion of the author's major themes, an assessment of the scholarship, a chronological list of the author's works, and a bibliography of selected criticism" (pref.). These essays are fairly short, ranging in length from seven to twelve pages. Although not stated in the preface, Fifty Southern Writers After 1900 seems to focus on contemporary authors, or those who are less well known: A. R. Ammons, Anne Tyler, and Reynolds Price are given longer essays with more extensive bibliographies than such well-known authors as Tennessee Williams, Thomas Wolfe, and William Faulkner. This is not necessarily a flaw. It is often difficult to find biographical and critical information about contemporary authors, while Williams, Wolfe, and Faulkner have all been the subjects of full-length biographies, as well as critical and descriptive bibliographies.

The essays are well written and interesting. Fifty Southern Writers After 1900 will be a valued addition to a general or academic library, both for students seeking information about specific authors and those wishing to learn more about Southern writers in general. The selected bibliographies vary in quality from entry to entry: some list no works published after 1983; others contain references to articles in the Dictionary of Literary Biography or Contemporary Authors, while omitting recent articles in journals like Southern Quarterly; still others give extensive references to bibliographies, books, articles, and dissertations published over a span of years.—S.S.


Intended for students and researchers in the area of Latin American literature, this handbook aims to provide "reliable and comprehensive information concerning the various national literatures of Latin
America and the features that set one national literature off from another" (pref.).

The handbook consists of twenty-one essays covering Argentina to Venezuela, ranging in length from eighty to eight pages. Each essay is written by a subject specialist who was asked to present "an ideological approach to Latin American Literature," but who was given freedom in determining scope and content. All essays are in English, and formats vary from a historical approach—following the literature of a country from pre-Hispanic culture to the present—to a discussion of the literature by genre—examining poetry, drama, and prose. Individual authors and works are cited and discussed in terms of their place in Latin American literature. Each essay ends with a short bibliography of reference works. Although there is a combined author, title, and subject index, this handbook will be most useful to those wishing to find, for example, an in-depth discussion of Colombian literature and the place of Gabriel Garcia Marquez in the context of that and other Latin American literatures, and far less useful to the reader seeking general information about a particular author.—S.S.


Sponsored by the Association for Documentary Editing, this was conceived as "a guide to historical and literary textual editing that would take into account alternative methods to deal with different—and sometimes widely different—bodies of documents" (foreword).


This is the first book of its kind. As Kline states in her preface, editors have "been too busy editing to publish the briefest essay describing their methods and their philosophies or even to jot down on paper 'house rules' for their editions that could now be retrieved from an office file drawer" (pref.). In preparing this guide, Kline "combed editorial statements of method in hundreds of volumes," consulted numerous scholars engaged in documentary editing, had the support of the Association for Documentary Editing's Committee on the Manual, and drew on her own experience as editor of *The Political Correspondence and Public Papers of Aaron Burr*.

*A Guide to Documenting Editing* is strongly recommended for all academic and research libraries.—S.S.


Not the dictionary-type bestiary one expects from the title, *Mythological and fabulous Creatures* is instead a compilation of essays by various scholars on twenty different imaginary beings drawn from mythology, folklore, and classical and modern literatures. These include well-known beasts, such as dragons and unicorns, as well as less familiar ones, such as the roc and the basilisk.

The work is divided into two parts. In Part One, each chapter traces the history of the iconography, symbolism, and psychological interpretations of a particular creature's representation in literature and art. Bibliographies follow each chapter. Part Two contains "A Miscellany," which covers all fabulous fauna not discussed in individual chapters, and "A Taxonomy," which groups beings into five major types: human-animal, fabulous animals,
and so forth. A glossary, general bibliography, and a thorough index also grace this volume.

Mythological and Fabulous Creatures is a wonderful source for the beginning student whose needs are not met by more general works on mythology or folklore; the bibliographies will provide researchers with ample leads. Especially helpful is the inclusion of creatures from latter-day works of science fiction and fantasy; readers will encounter hobbits as well as harpies within these pages.—B.J.


"Words on Tape is a guide by title, author and subject to commercially available books on cassette" (introd.). This guide demonstrates the remarkable range of spoken recordings on tape: it contains over 10,000 cassette titles, from about 200 publishers. Although the title states that it is an international guide, most of the recordings are in English. Even though the preponderance of entries are recorded literature, there are large sections of self-help cassettes, recorded interviews, and cassettes on history and for language learning.

Prices are given with the name of the publisher, and there is a separate section giving publishers' addresses. The bibliography is available online through BRS.—P.W.

HISTORY AND AREA STUDIES


This selective, annotated bibliography covers the basic reference sources published up to June 1985. In a concise one-volume format, Barbier presents a guide to bibliographic research in French history from literary history to population studies; European coverage includes subject areas such as classical and medieval periods. Both French and foreign publications are included. American researchers will find most useful the substantial descriptive notes on French bibliographic tools such as national bibliographies, theses catalogs, library catalogs, subject guides, and major European collections of printed sources (for example, Monumenta Germaniae Historica).—J.S.


This biographical and genealogical dictionary stems from research conducted under the direction of François Furet of the École des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales, Paris, on social mobility under the Ancien Regime. The documents in the Archives Nationales on the buyers of these public offices were searched and a file was made for 2,050 individuals. The result was first presented as a "thèse de troisième cycle [a Ph.D. dissertation]." The thesis summary forms an introduction to this publication and is followed by a bibliography of manuscript and printed sources. An essay by François Furet and Guy Chaussinand-Nogaret sets the stage for the biography.

The biographical section is arranged alphabetically by name, and each entry contains a brief biography, genealogical information, reference to archival sources, and printed studies. Apart from the interesting theme of the original research, the work will be useful for researchers of the Ancien Regime and the revolution.


13738.

Intended as a supplement to William Matthews' American Diaries (Guide BD472), British Diaries (Guide BD672), and Canadian Diaries and Autobiographies (Guide DB185), And So to Bed brings together diaries published in English books or journals from the ninth century through 1983. In fact, the author "began this bibliography out of frustration with William Matthews' diary compilations" (pref.). Its chronological arrangement of over 2,500 diaries without regard to the diarists' nationalities is convenient for readers interested in English-language accounts of specific periods.

Each entry includes the diarist's birth and death dates (if known); the period covered by the diary; and a brief, but pithy and often entertaining, description of the diary's nature and contents. Reviews of book-length diaries and other secondary writings are occasionally cited as well. In addition to an index of diarists and a general index of authors, editors, titles, and subjects such as professions, geographical areas, battles, and vessels, Havlice has compiled an author index to the three Matthews bibliographies. A brief "Bibliography of Bibliographies" is also included.

Havlice repeats items from Matthews only in cases where she feels "Matthews did not make the full impact of the diary clear." Of necessity, there is some overlap with Linda Arksey's excellent American Diaries (Guide BD473), itself a revision of and supplement to Matthews. The brief descriptions in And So to Bed suffer in comparison with Arksey's extensive annotations; however, the ecumenical nature of And So to Bed makes it a useful addition to the bibliography of first-person chronicles.—B.J.


On first inspection, this bibliography seems to focus primarily on beginning students; in fact the compiler frequently refers to the need for undergraduates to "experience history 'from the ground up'" (introd.). But advanced students and researchers will also be pleased to have this listing of 636 diaries and memoirs picturing the diplomatic and international events for the period 1914-45. These primary sources include autobiographical writings by ambassadors, foreign service officers, prime ministers, and first-hand observers.

The bibliography is arranged alphabetically by author. Each entry gives the author's name and dates, a brief annotation of the person's career as it relates to the diplomatic or international relations of Europe during the period, the bibliographic details of the published diaries, and memoirs of the person. The preponderance of entries are in English but there is a number of French and German titles and a few in Spanish and Italian.

The appendixes enhance the bibliography and the subject index: the first lists all authors cited by nationality while the second gives a chronological list of sixty-seven major diplomatic and international events that occurred between 1914 and 1945. This list is repeated in the subject index along with "historically significant" diplomats, government officials, etc.

The compilation will be useful for a broad range of users.—E.M.
are not covered, but reprints of books are included.

This is not a critical bibliography, but notes are made on some items to indicate the contents and level of treatment. All entries have detailed physical description: page numbers, illustrations, maps, index, and bibliography (with page numbers). A Library of Congress call number is included for all items.

The first three sections include general materials such as research aids, printed sources, and general history (items 1 through 369). The remaining items are divided into six chapters: Napoleon, Napoleon’s family, personal lives, France and the world, the art of war on land, and naval affairs. The index covers personal authors and editors. Although each chapter has subheadings such as “Economics,” “The Church,” and “Intellectual Life and the Arts,” the lack of a subject index may hamper full use of the bibliography.—J.S.


Under the general editorship of George F. Elmendorf and the Latin American Bibliographic Foundation, bibliographic teams from the Biblioteca Nacional Rubén Darío in Managua, the Bibliographic Foundation, and the University of California in Los Angeles and Riverside have compiled a massive bibliography for Nicaragua, including “everything that has been published by Nicaraguans or about Nicaragua, whether inside the country or abroad, whether printed or mimeographed, and whether a book or a flier from the time the printing press was introduced into the country in 1829 until 1978” (prologue).

Any monograph selected for inclusion, and there are 1,287, is listed alphabetically with full cataloging. At least one location is included. The libraries inventoried range from eleven in Paris, four in Madrid, twenty-one in the U.S. (ten in Washington), to fifty in Managua.

Six hundred serials are included in a separate list, alphabetically arranged by main entry. This section has an appendix showing, through charts, which libraries in the United States and in Nicaragua hold specific years of some 350 titles. The term serials is not defined and most of the serials listed appear to be annual. For example, not included is the Boletín Nicaragüense de Bibliografía y Documentación which began in July/September 1974, sponsored by the Banco Central de Nicaragua.

The monographs section is indexed with author, title, and subject indexes. The English-language subject index, covering persons, places, corporate bodies, and topics, is called the primary index. The Spanish-language subject index includes only those headings which have subdivisions and gives these headings in Spanish with the appropriate English equivalents so the reader will know what headings to use in the English-language subject index—an index to an index.

The editor has mentioned a means of supplementing the Nicaraguan National Bibliography on a regular basis, for which we shall have to watch. The present compilation should open up whole new avenues of research as scholars now have this large body of material under bibliographic control.—E.M.

SCIENCE


The Concise Encyclopedia of Psychology is a one-volume version of the four-volume The Encyclopedia of Psychology (John Wiley, 1984) undertaken in response to the reaction of many psychologists to the cost of a four-volume work. Many of the positive features of the original work are retained, including signed entries and the impressive list of contributors, e.g., B. F. Skinner and Hans Eysenck.

In order to reduce the number of pages, the author condensed the histories of psychology in foreign countries, the biographies of living psychologists, and the cross-references after each entry, and
edited some subject entries in the *Encyclopedia*. In addition, the name index to major figures in psychology has been eliminated. However, the subject index is comprehensive and includes most of the major figures mentioned in the encyclopedia. The bibliography of further reading has been reduced from 15,000 to 2,500 items, retaining the essential references on major topics.

Corsini’s intention to offer basic information to working psychologists and others, while retaining the integrity of the work, has been successful. For the moderately sized library, private practitioner, or undergraduate population, *The Concise Encyclopedia of Psychology* offers an excellent, inexpensive alternative.—K.B.


*Women of Mathematics* is a unique source of information on women mathematicians, primarily from the United States, Great Britain, Western Europe, and Russia. The forty-three signed essays cover women mathematicians from “Ancient Times” to those born before and including 1930. Each entry, written by an expert on the subject, is divided into three sections, “Biography,” “Work,” and “Bibliography,” and provides a brief overview of the subject’s family background and the significance of her work, in nontechnical language. The bibliographies are divided into works by and works about the subject. The volume includes name and subject indexes and is suitable for all kinds of libraries.—L.S.S.

**NEW EDITIONS, SUPPLEMENTS, ETC.**

The Cataloging Distribution Service of the Library of Congress made available on microfiche a cumulation of the Names, Titles, Subjects, and Series portions of NUC Books ($220; Guide AA126) for 1983–86. (Now if only we could have the 1977–82 portion of the *National Union Catalog* cumulated...)

The *Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English* ([Harlow, Essex]: Longman, [1987], 59, 1229, 29p.) is now issued in a new edition with additional usage notes and new words drawn especially from “computer technology, new business practices, and social change” (foreword). A similar revision occurred with the fourth edition of the *University of Chicago Spanish Dictionary*, revised and enlarged by D. Lincoln Canfield (Univ. of Chicago Pr., [1987]. 475p. $19.95; $6.95 paper; 3d ed., 1977 Guide AD731) adding “current terms from the basic vocabularies of the office worker, the welder, the machinist, the builder, and the automatic mechanic, as well as important entries relating to food preparation and serving, the environment, computer science, and telecommunication” (foreword). The *Robert-Collins Dictionnaire français-anglais, anglais-français*, by Beryl T. Atkins and others (Paris: Dictionnaire le Robert, [1987]. [930p.]; 1st ed., 1978 Guide AD303) has now added new terms and meanings, “a substantial number of American expressions, items of general vocabulary, proper names, abbreviations and acronyms... together with numerous items from the fields of computing, law, medicine, sport, politics and economics, linguistics, arts and the media” (pref.). Another addition is a new section, “Language in Use,” which groups the phrases and expressions by the activity being performed, e.g., correspondence, advice, essay writing, etc.


*Newsletters Directory* (Detroit: Gale, [1987]. 1162p. $160) is the new name for *National Directory of Newsletters and Reporting Services* (Guide AF30). This third edition has differences in arrangement and indexing and now includes in an entry any
alternative subscription addresses and possibility of online availability.


Who’s Who in Italy (Guide AJ274) is now issued in Zurich by Who’s Who AG. The 1987 edition gives biographical information about 10,000 Italians or “people residing in Italy and actively engaged in business, industry, politics, education, the arts and sciences, religion, law, sport, entertainment and the military” (pref.).

James T. White & Company notified libraries that it has ceased publishing as of the end of 1986. This means that the National Cyclopedia of American Biography (Guide AJ68) has come to an end with N-63 of the “permanent” series and the index volume of 1984. It’s a very sad occurrence indeed, for this was a unique reference tool.

The second volume, “Diaries Written from 1845 to 1980,” of Laura Arksey’s American Diaries: An Annotated Bibliography of Published American Diaries and Journals (Detroit: Gale, [1987]). 501p. $98. Guide BD473) adds some 3,000 diaries and journals with name, subject, and geographic indexes.

Continuing its historical coverage, the Dictionary of Literary Biography (Guide BD416) has issued the following volumes: V.57, Victorian Prose Writers after 1867, ed. William B. Thesing; V.58, Jacobean and Caroline Dramatists, ed. Fredson Bowers; V.59, American Literary Critics and Scholars, 1800–1850, ed. John W. Ruthban.

The Oxford Dictionary of Saints by David Hugh Farmer is in a second edition (Oxford Univ. Pr., 1987. 478p. $29.95; 1st ed., 1978, Guide BB274). Coverage is expanded to include the most important saints of Ireland, Scotland, and Wales; newly canonized saints; and greater coverage of Eastern saints. The appendix gives a list of unsuccessful English candidates for canonization and principal symbols and patrons of each saint.


Historiography: An Annotated Bibliography of Journal Articles, Books, and Dissertations compiled by Susan K. Kinnell is published also by ABC-Clio (1987. 2v. $85). The bibliography is drawn from information retrieved from its databases, America: History and Life (Guide DB47) and Historical Abstracts (Guide DA19) and covers publications of 1970–85. Arranged in broad topical (V.1) and geographical (V.2) headings, each volume has its own SPIIndex and author indexes.

Finally, two eagerly awaited revisions have now been published. The Encyclopedia of Social Work is in its 18th edition with
Ann Minahaw editor-in-chief (Silver Springs, Md.: National Assn. of Social Workers, [1987]. 2v. (1009p.). $75. Guide CC76). It incorporates the former 1983–84 supplement along with coverage of the major changes in social work and social policy into the previous edition. Biographies are now in a separate section in volume 2; statistics will be published in a separate volume for frequent updating.

The 6th edition of the McGraw-Hill Encyclopedia of Science and Technology (New York: McGraw-Hill, [1987]. 20v. Guide EA96) is a major overhaul of about one-third of the articles with smaller revisions to many more reflecting developments since 1982. A large number of the brief, definitional articles were deleted or incorporated into larger articles. The biographies have been revised and updated.
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