Selected Reference Books of 1974-75

This article continues the semiannual series originally edited by Constance M. Winchell. Although it appears under a byline, the list is actually 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 foreign 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 column. Code numbers (such as AA71, 2BD89) have been used to refer to titles in the Guide to Reference Books and its supplements.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

African Books in Print; An Index by Author, Title and Subject, 1975-. London, Mansell, [1975]-. (Distr. in U.S. and Canada by International Scholarly Book Services, P.O. Box 4347, Portland, OR 97208) 74-9951.

Ed. by Hans M. Zell.

Contents: Pt.1, English language and African languages. (1975: 441p. £ 15.50)

Compiled "to provide a systematic, reliable and functional reference tool and buying guide to African published materials currently in print" (Introd.), this welcome new series is to be in two parts, published in alternate years: Part I for English and African language books, and Part II for French language publications. The volume in hand lists more than 12,000 books, pamphlets, and yearbooks, but not journals, from nineteen African countries. About 1,200 of these titles are in various African languages. Government documents were reluctantly excluded, but it is hoped that they will be added in future editions. Full information for each entry is given in the three alphabetical lists, author, title, and subject. For the majority of books information is very full, listing author, title, translation of title if a vernacular entry, paging, price, place, date, and country; British and American currency equivalents of price sometimes appear. There are useful lists of African publishers, government printers, and publications agencies. Updating information is to be published in the African Book Publishing Record, a quarterly which began publication in January 1975. Conscious of the shortcomings (e.g., certain publishers omitted, bibliographic information sometimes incomplete) of this first effort, the editor regards it as a pilot edition and promises improvements in those to come. Acquisitions and reference librarians will appreciate the work wherever African collections are maintained.—R.K.


The enormous store of information contained in Joseph Sabin's Dictionary (Guide AA334) will be made more readily accessible to users by this new index. All of Sabin's entries, including bibliographical notes appended to primary entries, have been indexed and are arranged here in a single alphabet of authors and titles. In addition to personal and corporate authors, editors,
compiler, illustrators, engravers, cartographers, and, in some circumstances, publishers are indexed. Title listings are broadly conceived to include "main, series, and running titles, selected alternate titles and subtitles."—Intro. This index meets a long-felt need for standardization of access points to material in the Dictionary. Besides compensating for Sabin's inconsistent bibliographic practices, however, the compiler has brought together multiple references to a particular item, has identified some anonymous and pseudonymous authors, and has isolated within the index a number of generic categories such as almanacs and election sermons. Although the price is unfortunately high, libraries that own the Sabin bibliography will find this Author-Title Index to be a valuable key to its contents.—D.A.S.

ENCYCLOPEDIAS


Although it is actually a fourth edition, The New Columbia Encyclopedia is indeed new in a number of ways—most immediately apparent of which is probably the integration of maps and line drawings with the text itself. Another innovation—computer typesetting—has permitted presentation of more information per page, so that the 50,000 articles are still accommodated in a single volume of only slightly greater bulk than the 1963 edition (Guide AD5). Greater use has been made of charts and tables, and metric equivalents are supplied for most measurements given in English standard units. The work remains strong in place-names and biography (with liberal inclusion of contemporary figures); pronunciation is shown for difficult or unusual names; and bibliographic references to many recent works in English are provided. While some articles from the third edition required no change, this is a thorough revision, with material meant to be up to date as of January 1975. It is sure to retain favor as a useful home encyclopedia and as a source for quick reference in libraries of all sizes.—E.S.

NEWSPAPERS


Added title page in English: German Newspapers in Libraries and Archives: A Survey. Introductory matter in German and English.

"Hrsg. von der Kommission für Geschichte des Parlementarismus und der politischen Parteien und dem Verein Deutscher Bibliothekare e. V."—Title page.

In preparation for nearly ten years, this union catalog represents an effort to provide reasonably up-to-date information on files of German newspapers published during the period 1700 to 1969. Admittedly selective, "it covers a total of 2,018 German newspapers . . . arranged according to 222 German places of publication, within the German frontiers of 1939, which have been and are of special historic interest as far as the press is concerned."—Publishers' Pref. Holdings of 530 German libraries, private collections, archives, museums, institutes, and publishing houses are recorded, as are files in some 49 other European collections. Information on holdings is detailed; changes of title are indicated; and there is a title index. An interesting history of the catalog, with notes on its predecessors, methodology, selection criteria, etc., is set forth in the introduction.—E.S.

GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS


Designed as a basic text for the library school students, this work "attempts to delineate the relationship between the production and distribution of government materials and their control, access, and management in libraries and information centers."—Pref. The first four chapters discuss the Government Printing Office, the Superintendent of Documents, the depository library system, and the general administra-
tion of a documents collection; the remaining chapters cover general guides to federal publications, legislative branch materials, presidential publications, documents of independent agencies, reports of advisory committees and commissions, and judiciary publications. Each chapter concludes with bibliographical footnotes, and contains numerous tables and illustrations, generally of sample source pages. There are indexes of names/subjects and titles/series.

The user will find that Schmeckebier's Government Publications and Their Use (2d rep. ed., 1969; Suppl. 3AH1) is more comprehensive in its coverage of the historical development and inconsistencies of government publishing, and in its section on maps and state laws and constitutions published by federal sources. The administrative aspects of a documents collection are more fully discussed in Rebekah M. Harleston's Administration of Government Documents Collections (1974). However, the format and text of the Morehead volume are extremely lucid and easy to use. Its summary on tracing legislation is particularly good, and the discussion of the commercial publications which index, abstract, or reproduce government documents is invaluable, as many of these are too recent to be included in Schmeckebier. Morehead's critical evaluations of sources and general cost-consciousness are refreshing. This volume belongs next to Schmeckebier on the reference shelf and may be the one the librarian reaches for first.—D.G.

Dissertations


This long compilation (about 2,000 entries) of both separately published bibliographies and those appearing in larger works or as journal articles, through 1973, will be valuable to the librarian and student in searching theses and dissertations, a form of study the author recognizes as "most difficult to identify."—Intro. It is primarily a subject list, but opens with short sections of universal, national, and special/racial lists; general dissertation lists of a single institution are excluded. The major portion of the work is arranged alphabetically by large subject, from area studies to theology, with subdivisions appropriate to each. Entries give full bibliographic information and descriptive annotations on coverage, character, and special features. Since the availability of the Comprehensive Dissertation Index (published 1973) has greatly simplified the search for American dissertations, it will be the special features of this new work—its international coverage, frequent notes on periodic supplements to published bibliographies, and entries for those elusive in-progress lists—that will recommend it specially to the graduate student and librarian. There are indexes of (1) institutions, (2) names and titles, and (3) subjects, but certain limitations (e.g., omission of specific titles as noted in the introduction) make use of the table of contents as well as the indexes essential to thorough searching.—R.K.

Biography


In its never-ending attempt to provide easy access to biographical information, Marquis Publications has created yet another reference tool. Although the title of this new series implies that all of the Marquis directories are included, the ones covering the pure and applied sciences have been omitted. This, then, is an index to the latest editions of Who's Who in America, Who Was Who in America, Who's Who in the East, Who's Who in the Midwest, Who's Who in the South and Southwest, Who's Who in the West, Who's Who in the World, Who's Who in Finance and Industry, Who's Who in Government, and Who's Who of American Women. Arrangement is alphabetical by surname, giving a symbol for each of the directories in which information about the person can be found. With coverage of ten directories containing sketches on over 200,000 names, this index should soon prove to be indispensable and a great time-saver.—P.A.C.

Almost twenty-five years have passed since Who's Who in the United Nations was published in 1951. During the intervening years, the United Nations organization has grown in membership, and its related agencies have grown in number, size, and importance. For the latter reason this long-awaited new biographical directory has expanded coverage to include not only U.N. delegates, but, as its title indicates, senior agency personnel. All categories of persons to be included were selected by an advisory panel chaired by the late Dr. Andrew W. Cordier.

An alphabetical listing of the biographical entries comprises the main body of the work. Entries contain standard biographical data which was obtained from the biographees by questionnaire and is current to mid-1974 when the data was collected. The overwhelmingly high response rate indicated in the Preface would seem to insure a fair measure of accuracy. At the very least, the spelling and form of proper names is according to the biographee's preference. Several lists which are appended enhance the ready-reference value of this volume: an "Organizational roster"; "Installations of the U.N. system"; "Member states of the U.N., 1946-1974"; "Permanent Missions to the U.N. (both in New York and Geneva)"; "Presidents of the General Assembly"; "Principal officers of the U.N. and related agencies, 1946-1974"; "U.N. Depository Libraries"; "World Federation of U.N. Associations"; "U.N. budget, 1974-75." Although all of this material is in English, the table of contents and the "How to use" portions of the work are printed in all six official languages of the United Nations (English, French, Spanish, Russian, Chinese, and Arabic). An index to the biographical section by nationality gives the work added dimension and will be helpful when one does not know the names of a particular country's representatives. All in all, the volume will be well received by those interested in international organizations. However, in a field where current information is vital, one would hope for new editions at frequent intervals.—B.W.

LITERATURE


Like other volumes in Ungar's Library of Literary Criticism series (e.g., Suppl. 1BD42), this work presents excerpts from critical reviews and evaluations of selected authors, the excerpts having been chosen to present a balanced view of each writer's development and achievement. Commentary is drawn from both books and periodicals, with about half of the material here newly translated from Spanish and Portuguese sources. The 137 authors treated include both living writers and those who died after 1900 whose major work belongs to the twentieth century. Writers of belles lettres are in the majority, but essayists and others who have contributed significantly to literary tradition in a given Latin American country are included. The extent to which a writer has been translated was a major factor in selection, and preference was given to authors who have attracted sufficient critical attention to permit a representative selection of commentary; availability of the critical writings in the United States was a further point of consideration. A single alphabetical sequence is employed; each author's dates and nationality are given; and there is a list of authors by country. An index of critics appears in v.2.—E.S.


Addressed to the general reader and student rather than the scholar, this well-organized bibliography lists the "best and most important" Shakespeare editions and studies, both books and articles, published from 1930 through 1970. Older works of importance also appear; foreign-language materials are almost totally excluded. A classified arrangement is followed, with general introductory sections on reference works, bibliographies, general textual studies, biography, etc.; a long section on the
individual works, with subdivisions under each work for editions, textual criticism and commentary; a commentary section, comprising a list of essay collections and works on groups of plays; and finally a section of special topics, as audience, allusions, music, authorship, etc. Entries, numbering about 4,500, are listed alphabetically by author or editor within each category and give full bibliographical information. Cross-references are used to keep duplicate listings to a minimum. The detailed table of contents and author-editor-translator index make for ready-reference use.—R.K.


Reference librarians disappointed by NCBELE’s neglect of overseas literature will welcome this work intended as a guide and aid to research for those areas that share the “endeavor in the twentieth century . . . to devise . . . [an] English-language literary culture.”—Foreword. Covering the English-language literatures of Africa, Australia, Canada, New Zealand, South Africa, and Rhodesia, South Asia, Southeast Asia, and the West Indies, the book lists journal articles, books and parts of books, theses, and dissertations. Arrangement is geographical, with the bibliography for each area subdivided into research aids (guides, bibliographies, indexes, chronologies); a general section (language, genres, publishing, etc.); and individual author lists. Theses and dissertations, numbering more than 500, are similarly ranged in geographic scheme in a separate section. There is a list of periodical abbreviations, and an index of critics, editors, and translators, but not of authors as subjects. The work should be useful particularly for the less well-known authors and literatures.—R.K.


Having previously provided us with bibliographies of Colombian poetry and Colombian literature in general, Dr. Orjuela here focuses on Colombian theater. The main section of the bibliography is an author listing of dramatic literature by Colombian authors. This is followed by three “Secciones complementarias” which offer lists of sources for the study of the Colombian theater, for the study of Latin American theater, and for the study of theater in general. There are many bibliographical and descriptive notes, and library locations (including various United States libraries) are frequently given. There is an index of the titles in the first section.—E.S.


As a source of information and as a guide to other biographical sources, this work covers a considerable segment of the creative writing done by black American writers. Over 2,000 writers whose work represents approximately two and a half centuries of literary activity appear in the dictionary; in addition to black American novelists, poets, etc., selected important writers of nonfiction, and “those writers from Africa and the West Indies who live and/or publish in the United States, and who also identify with Black American writers” (p.x) are included. The biographical information on living authors has been supplied by the writers themselves (though in some cases it has been supplemented by reference to other sources), and it resembles the compact “who’s who” type of entry in nature and organization. In contrast, the biographies of persons no longer living are often rather more detailed in information (and evaluation) and are narrative in style; they are carefully footnoted. For a number of authors, both living and dead, little or no biographical information has been located.

Although the bibliographies do not pretend to be complete, they are extensive and attempt to include for each author: (1) all known published books, (2) lists of major anthologies and periodicals in which the author’s short stories, plays, etc., appear,
(3) citations to critical articles by the author, and (4) citations to biographical and critical writings about the author. In some cases the existence of nonbook items such as recordings, taped interviews, and manuscripts is noted. An “interjection”—a quote from the author or from a “family member, peer or critic”—expressing the author’s “ideas, theories, impressions, and philosophies” (p.xii) is included at the end of many of the entries.—A.L.


As the subtitle indicates, this is a “companion” rather than a second supplement to Twentieth Century Authors (Guide BD 68): it neither duplicates nor updates the biographical articles in the earlier work and its first supplement. It deals with 959 authors, “most of whom came to prominence between 1950 and 1970,” yet includes “a number of writers whose reputations were made earlier, but who were absent from the previous volumes because of a lack of biographical information, or because their work was not then ‘familiar to readers of English.’”—Pref. Selection of authors seems careful and judicious, and includes not only writers of unquestioned literary importance (not to mention historians, critics, etc., of stature), but some who enjoyed great popularity for a relatively brief period. (If, occasionally, there is a whiff of the “whatever became of” compilation, there is little doubt that these once-so-familiar names have a place here.) As in the companion volumes, many of the authors provided autobiographical sketches; critical comment is generally fuller than in those earlier works. Bibliographies again list principal works and a selection of writings about the author. Articles are unsigned, but a list of contributors is supplied.

Now if Mr. Wakeman could just be persuaded to set to work on a second supplement to Twentieth Century Authors. . . .—E.S..

CINEMA


The Retrospective Index to Film Periodicals takes a relatively selective approach to the literature of film, indexing only fourteen major English-language film periodicals and the Village Voice (a welcome addition). All of the journals are still publishing (most of them since the 1960s), while only one, Sight and Sound (1932—), began before 1945. The index is divided into two main sections: “Individual Films” which lists reviews, articles, etc., under the titles of the films; and “Film Subjects” which lists articles, interviews, etc., under “(1) applicable descriptors for film study, such as Aesthetics, Auteur Theory, Festivals; [and] (2) persons who are the objects of biographical and critical interest.”—p.ix. In addition, many of the entries in the “Film Subjects” section have brief descriptive annotations. Citations to book reviews have been collected separately at the end of the volume. The lack of an author index is a serious detriment to the overall reference usefulness of this book.—A.L.

STATISTICS


At last someone has tried to organize into a unified, workable form the mass of statistical information available from the statistical annuals and series published by European governments. Besides providing easier access to the data (for many libraries may not hold the older compilations or annuals from some of the smaller countries), the compiler has tried to identify and standardize the figures and also supply missing data. Professor Mitchell is well qualified to deal with this material as he has edited several collections of British official statistics. In a concise and interesting introduction he indicates the problems one can expect to encounter in working with these varied statistical sources: definition and availability of statistics; changes in details of coverage; changes in boundaries of countries; the unknown degree of efficiency of past compilers and printers; the earlier statistics as by-
products of censuses for purposes of taxation or military preparedness. To ease some of the headaches for the user, Mitchell has included lists of boundary changes, tables of currency changes, and conversion ratios for weights and measures.

The seventy-five tables are grouped under the following topics: climate, population and vital statistics, labor force, agriculture, industry, external trade, transport and communications, finance, prices, education, national accounts. Inevitably, one can suggest other tables one wishes the compiler had included, e.g., some indication of rates of exchange for the European countries. However scholars and reference librarians will be grateful for this careful compilation and can hope that similar volumes for other large geographical areas—the Middle East, Asia—may follow.—E.M.

**LAW**


Relationships between worker and employer (wages, hours, holidays, and other conditions of employment), labor legislation, compensation for accidents and illness, vocational education and training, unemployment, collective bargaining, and unionization of workers are among the topics treated in this bibliography which attempts to cover "all the relevant literature concerned with the legal relationships of people at work" (Introod.) in England, Wales, Scotland, Northern Ireland, and the Republic of Ireland. Certain international aspects directly related to conditions in Great Britain and Ireland are also included. The more than 4,500 items represent mainly English-language materials (books, pamphlets, periodical articles) from the eighteenth century through 1972. A classed arrangement is employed; author and subject indexes are provided; and at least one library location is indicated for most books and pamphlets.—E.S.

**ATLASES**


In view of the difficulty of obtaining up-to-date cartographic information on the People's Republic of China, this new atlas is offered "with some diffidence" by the publisher. An introductory section (p.viii-xl) includes a number of historical maps, plus maps showing population, agriculture, climate, trade, and industry. The main section of the atlas (p.1-144) presents a group of regional physical maps, followed by a series of maps on the individual provinces, with historical and descriptive notes and an administrative summary for each (including map references); there is also a section of city plans. The maps of the provinces were originally compiled by the Japanese publisher Kyobunkaku, and have been updated and improved for the present work. All maps are in color; most are double-page spreads. The Wade-Giles system of transcription of Chinese names is used on the maps; in the index, names are arranged alphabetically by Wade-Giles transcription with the Pinyin transcription following. Although the Introduction clearly states that some of the information is fairly tentative because "detailed geographical and particularly statistical information . . . is, by Western standards, hard to come by," the atlas represents a very considerable achievement. —E.S.

**HISTORY AND AREA STUDIES**


Described as "a catalogue of articles in Western languages dealing with Africa and published from 1885 to 1965 in periodicals, Festschriften or memorial volumes, symposia, and proceedings of congresses and conferences" (Pref.), this bibliography includes more than 24,600 entries. A classed arrangement is employed, a general section being followed by sections for North Africa, West Africa, Central Africa, East Africa, and Southern Africa, each subdivided by
country, then by subject. Material relating to Islamic culture in Africa is omitted since it is covered in the *Index Islamicus*. There is an author index; addition of a subject index or provision of a more detailed table of contents would have greatly facilitated use of the volume.—E.S.


This is a list of 2,300 theses—British and Irish master's essays and doctoral dissertations, and American and Canadian doctoral dissertations—dealing with the history of Great Britain and Ireland during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Although "history" has been broadly interpreted, theses which treat the history of fine arts or architecture, science or technology, literature, or British foreign, colonial, and commercial policies in specific countries have been excluded. The arrangement is classified by five major sections (political history, economic history, social history, ecclesiastical history, and the history of education) with author and subject indexes. Each citation gives author, title, degree, institution, and date, plus order number if available from Xerox University Microfilms. All theses were completed between 1914 and 1972. Although it is regrettable that theses dealing with British foreign policy in particular countries have been omitted, this list is still a useful addition to reference sources in the growing field of Victorian studies.—D.G.


"Designed not only to aid university, college and high school historians in their teaching, research and publication, but also to facilitate their awareness of new and often conflicting trends in current historiography" (Pref.), this list of 1,250 studies is subdivided to cover: research methods in history; the teaching of history (at the university, college, and secondary school levels); historiography and philosophy of history; historiographical studies by area. A few short, topical sections such as economic history and medical history are included in the areas portion, which is arranged alphabetically by area and topic. Within each category writings are alphabetized by author, with full bibliographical information. There is a list of journals, with annotations on contents and requirements for contributors, and an author index. The heart of the work, covering historiography and philosophy of history and numbering more than 500 entries, would have been more useful if a classified order to show the "new and . . . conflicting trends" mentioned in the preface had been followed. Future publications to update the work are being considered.—R.K.


Contents: v.1-2, Atlantic states; v.3, Middle West, Alaska, Hawaii; v.4, The West.

In order to highlight the fact that all of the entries in this bibliography are concerned with some geographical area, the Library of Congress classification schedule has been used to provide a basic arrangement by region, state, and locality. Included are books for which cards had been filed in the Library of Congress shelflist by mid-1972. Although those cards were microfilmed, the bibliography does not give a photographic reproduction of each card: only the essential information has been retained. This includes: author's name, brief title, imprint, collation, bibliographical and/or contents notes, and LC card number and call number. The books are listed alphabetically by author under each heading, with the exception of biographies, which are arranged by subject. Supplemental finding aids are classification schedules at the beginning of each region and an index of places for each state. There are also selected bibliographies for each region and state. This catalog of one of the finest local history collections in the country should prove useful in any large
academic library.—P.A.C.


Comp. by John R. Sellers, Gerald W. Gawalt, Paul H. Smith, and Patricia Molen van Be.

One of the few real benefits of a Bicentennial celebration may be the impetus it gives to libraries to survey their collections for important historical materials. The Library of Congress proves to be a leader during the current Bicentennial observance with this manuscript catalog, and an important contribution it is. The compilers surveyed the Manuscript Division, the Rare Book Division, and the Law Library for any manuscripts and transcripts, photostats, or microfilms of manuscripts that the Library of Congress might hold relating to the period 1763-1789 in American history. The catalog is divided between "Domestic Collections" and "Foreign Reproductions," with the former subdivided as "Account books," "Journals and diaries," "Miscellaneous manuscripts," and "Orderly books." Entries are arranged alphabetically within each section, following the form of NUCMC, with the name of the collection, the number and kinds of items, the period covered, and a brief biographical or descriptive sketch which also indicates any finding aids, calendars, or published portions. There are two indexes: one of repositories from which photocopies have been obtained, and one by name and topic.

The American Revolution Bicentennial Commission has endorsed the Library of Congress' recommendation that other institutions such as archives, historical societies, and libraries be urged to compile comprehensive guides to manuscript sources "according to scholarly standards for identifying and describing such items and to be published in a standard format."—*Foreword.* With this excellent example from the Library of Congress and with the commission's encouragement, librarians and scholars should be able to look forward to a number of similar aids to research.—E.M.

**Scientific Conferences**


The proceedings of 6,000 conferences in the forty scientific departmental libraries and collections at Cambridge University are presented in this computer-produced list, the first to be published by the Union Catalogue Unit of the University which was set up to compile a central record of the holdings of these important scientific collections. "Conference" is broadly interpreted, covering "any meeting of scientists for the exchange of ideas so that it includes symposia, lecture meetings, summer institutes, etc."—*Pref.* Arrangement is a single alphabet of entries for official name of conference, title of the published proceedings, corporate bodies involved, and place where the conference was held. Full bibliographical information and location at Cambridge are given in each entry. Editor's name, though appearing in many entries, is not itself an indexing term. Reference librarians will be grateful for the multiple entries for each work and the fullness of information for a form of publication often difficult to identify.—R.K.

**New Editions and Supplements**

Volume 2 of the third edition of Albert J. Walford's *Guide to Reference Material* is now available. Devoted to "Social & Historical Sciences, Philosophy & Religion," this volume (London, Library Assoc., 1975. 647p.) includes "main entries for some 4,500 items, plus several hundred subsumed entries"—an increase of about 15 percent over the corresponding volume of the second edition (1968; Suppl. 2AA48). Cutoff date was April 1974, with a few later additions.

The *Répertoire international des éditeurs et diffuseurs de langue française* (Paris, Cercle de la Librairie, 1975. 467p. 142F.) is a revised and expanded edition of a 1971 directory issued under the auspices of the Union des Éditeurs de Langue Française. Addition of the words "et diffuseurs" to the
earlier title signals the greater emphasis on information regarding book dealers and distributors of French-language publications in the present directory.

The first of the series of interim indexes to the Great Soviet Encyclopedia (the English translation of the third ed. of the Bol’shaja Sovetskaia Entsiklopedija; Suppl. 3AD10) has now appeared (New York, Macmillan, 1975). Originally announced as available only at additional cost, the index is being distributed to all purchasers of the encyclopedia as part of their subscription. The first index covers v.1-5; successive indexes issued after publication of each new group of five volumes will be completely cumulative. The next index, covering v.1-10, is planned for 1976 publication.

With the appearance of Supplement Four (New York, Scribner, 1974. 951p.), coverage of the Dictionary of American Biography is extended through the 1946-50 period. John A. Garraty and Edward T. James shared the editorial burden of this volume containing 561 biographies by 437 contributors. An “Index guide” provides a cumulated list of the biographical sketches in the four supplementary volumes. The first volume, covering A-H, of a new, enlarged edition of the Biographisches Wörterbuch zur deutschen Geschichte (München, Francke, 1974) has appeared under the editorship of Karl Bosl, Günther Franz, and Hanns Hofmann. Many articles from the 1952 edition (Guide AJ139a) have been fully revised and expanded, new articles have been added (the work now covers down to the present), and bibliographies have been updated; it is estimated that about four-fifths of the material in the new three-volume edition will be either new or rewritten.

Literary Terms; A Dictionary by Karl Beckson and Arthur Ganz (New York, Farrar, 1975. 280p. $6.95) is a revised and substantially enlarged edition of A Reader’s Guide to Literary Terms by the same authors (1960; Guide BD17). Available also in paperback at $2.95, the work makes a useful addition to the student’s personal collection as well as to the library reference shelf. Petrarch: Catalogue of the Petrarch Collection in Cornell University Library (Millwood, N.Y., Kraus-Thomson, 1974. 737p. $54) reproduces the catalog cards for works by and about Petrarch in the Cornell collection and reflects the growth of that collection since publication of the 1916 Catalogue, edited by Mary Fowler (Guide BD789). Because many of the analytic notes from the earlier work have not been carried forward and because see references to that volume are provided, libraries holding the 1916 Catalogue will want to retain it in the reference collection.

Joan Aldous and Nancy Dahl are the editors of the second volume of the International Bibliography of Research in Marriage and the Family (Minneapolis, Univ. of Minn. Pr., 1974. 1530p. $35). Covering publications mainly from the 1965-72 period, the computer-produced bibliography lists some 12,870 references. It has been followed by a supplementary Inventory of Marriage and Family Literature for 1973/74 (called "v.3" and published 1975); the Inventory is to continue as an annual. An eighth supplement to A London Bibliography of the Social Sciences has just been published in three volumes (London, Macmillan, 1975. £65). Like the two previous supplements (see Suppl. 3CA6), this one is reproduced from cards added to the subject catalog of the British Library of Political and Economic Science; while it represents cards filed during the 1972-73 period, many of the entries are for earlier works. Cross-references are not provided, but a "List of subject headings used in the Bibliography" is appended to v.3 as an aid to subject searching.

Frank G. Menke’s Encyclopedia of Sports (Guide CB167) is now available in a fifth revised edition (South Brunswick, N.J., Barnes, 1975. 1125p. $25) with revisions by Suzanne Treat. In general, information has been updated through 1972, with some 1973 data. Elizabeth L. Post, who undertook the revisions for the twelfth edition of "Emily Post" (1969; Suppl. 3CF5), has carried the work of revision a good deal farther in The New Emily Post’s Etiquette (New York, Funk & Wagnalls, 1975. 978p. $11.95). While much has been carried over from the previous edition, there are many changes, deletions, and additions designed to reflect the "openness, freedom, and informality" of life today.—E.S.
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