his article continues the semi-annual series originally edited by Constance M. Winchell. Although it appears under a by-line, the list is a project of the reference departments of Columbia University's Butler and Lehman libraries, and notes are signed with the initials of the individual staff members. Since the purpose of the list is to present a selection of recent scholarly and general works of interest to reference workers in university libraries, it does not pretend to be either well balanced or comprehensive. A brief roundup of new editions of standard works, continuations, and supplements is presented at the end of the article. Code numbers (such as AE213, CJ34) have been used to refer to titles in the Guide to Reference Books and its supplements.

LIBRARY CATALOGS


Although the vogue for published library catalogs has waxed and waned, there has never been any real question about the usefulness of such catalogs for bibliographic and research work. Indeed, a desire to make that usefulness better known to scholars in many fields was what prompted the compilation of this new guide. The 429 numbered entries have been grouped in thirty-three subject categories. Each catalog is described at some length, the annotations usually giving an indication of the size of the collection and its strengths, together with notes on the arrangement of the catalog and any special features to be kept in mind for efficient use thereof. Not surprisingly, G. K. Hall publications predominate, but this is much more than a listing of that publisher’s offerings. Cross-references, a subject index, and an index of libraries enhance the usefulness of the guide.

For researchers in the New York City area, George Thompson’s Checklist and Union Catalog of Holdings of Major Published Library Catalogs in METRO Libraries (N.Y., New York Metropolitan Reference and Research Library Agency, 1980) makes a useful complement, since it provides library locations for the catalogs listed.—E.S.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS


Divided into three parts, this is a useful


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guide to the "state of the art" for state publications and state depository libraries. Part I is a comparative description of state depository library legislation. Topics discussed in this section range from descriptions of types of collections (i.e., archival, regional) to the history of depository library legislation and legislation governing the development of a depository system. An appendix to Part I includes guidelines relating to state depository legislation that have been approved by the Government Documents Round Table (GODORT) and other ALA-affiliated groups.

Part II is a brief survey of the literature of state publications, and it is divided into sections that make it easy to find a particular topic such as current newsletters on documents, microforms, or how to handle the documents in the library. The essay is followed by a lengthy bibliography of relevant literature; complete bibliographic information is provided, and many items are annotated. Part III is primarily an alphabetical listing for the fifty states and the Virgin Islands of the legislation governing state depository libraries as of mid-1980, giving for each the current legislation followed by a "State Comment" and a bibliography. Where relevant, additional information is provided under headings such as "Editorial Comment," "Rules and Regulations," "Contracts." Of interest to those working to improve legislation governing state documents is the inclusion of a "Model Law." An index of names and subjects completes the volume.—L.S.

**BIOGRAPHY**

Mundo Lo, Sara de. *Index to Spanish American Collective Biography*. Boston, G. K. Hall, 1981—. V.1—. (In progress)

Contents: V.1, The Andean Countries: Bolivia, Colombia, Chile, Ecuador, Peru, Venezuela. $60. LC 81-4570. ISBN 0-8161-8181-0.

This work combines the attributes of an annotated bibliography, a union list, and an index in order "to provide access to information about the lives of individuals associated with Spanish America, its culture, and its institutions, as recorded in a variety of sources."—p.xi. It is, first of all, an annotated bibliography of approximately 3,200 monographic sources (including biographical series such as *Who's Who* or *Quien es Quien*) that contain information on three or more "persons associated with the development, history, or culture of Spanish America." These sources, which include works in Spanish and other languages published from the seventeenth century to the present, are not limited strictly to biographical works but also include a number of anthologies, histories, etc. For those sources that contain no more than 300 names, the annotation includes a complete list of the persons covered in that source. The bibliography is arranged by country, and within countries by broad subject areas, e.g., art, miscellaneous biography, literature, medicine, religion, women. Since each bibliographic entry also lists at least one location symbol, this work functions as a union list of sources available in the United States and Canada. Finally, the alphabetical "List of Biographees" serves as an index to the location of biographical material in those sources whose contents have been analyzed. This index is especially valuable as a guide to information on the many less well known figures who can be found here. An author and a short title index complete the volume.

We can look forward to volumes projected for Mexico; the River Plate Republics; Central America and the Caribbean; and general Spanish American sources.—A.L.

**RELIGION**


This dictionary concentrates on "living" religions, i.e., religions currently practiced in the world today. The list of contributors indicates a highly qualified group—primarily professors of religion, history, or philosophy. Most articles are relatively brief, but each major religion or
tradition is treated at some length. Longer articles are usually divided into sections such as "History," "Beliefs," "Scriptures." Topics that cut across religious traditions are treated separately (for example, "Evil," "Death," "Ritual"). Each article is signed and is accompanied by a brief bibliography (usually one to three references). A pronunciation scheme is provided for non-English terms, and the religion (or religions) to which the term applies is also indicated. Transliterations follow established practice. Within articles a cross-reference system is achieved by utilizing small capitals for terms that have their own entries in the dictionary. "A Selected Guide to Key Entries" lists all the articles that relate to a particular religious tradition. In short, this is a useful source of information on current sects, movements, and religious traditions and the contemporary issues that affect all of them.—L.S.

LITERATURE

Weixlmann, Joe. *American Short-Fiction Criticism and Scholarship, 1959-1977: A Checklist.* Athens, Ohio, Swallow Pr./Ohio Univ. Pr., [1982]. 625p. $40. LC 81-11208. ISBN 0-8040-0381-5. Although originally planned as a supplement to the American portion of Jarvis Thurston's *Short Fiction Criticism* (Denver, Swallow, 1960), this compilation eschews "the New Critical bias" of the earlier work and is thus more comprehensive in its listings. More than 500 authors are dealt with, and sections are usually subdivided for works on individual stories and general studies, and for interviews and bibliography when applicable. Books, parts of books, and periodical articles are cited. There is, of course, a good deal of overlap with Warren S. Walker's *Twentieth-Century Short Story Explication* (Suppl. BD31, 2BD31), but college and university libraries are sure to want both compilations.—E.S.

Wortman, William A. *A Guide to Serial Bibliographies for Modern Literatures.* New York, Modern Language Assn. of America, 1982. 124p. (Selected Bibliographies in Language and Literature, 3) $6.50. LC 81-18744. ISBN 0-87352-952-9. This new guide "aims to include all current serial bibliographies and their direct predecessors that cover national literatures, literary periods, genres, themes and subjects, and authors."—Intro. Included also are major general and humanities indexes and bibliographies and a selection of similar tools in subjects related to literature, such as film, linguistics, philosophy, psychology, theology, and religion. Intended to be exhaustive, this list updates and in effect supersedes the humanities section of Richard A. Gray's 1969 *Serial Bibliographies . . .* (Guide AA22). Entries are arranged in classified order, with subdivision by national literature, period, or subject; full bibliographical details and helpful descriptive annotations are given. The guide makes a useful addition to any collection of literary reference materials.—R.K.

MYTHOLOGY

Bell, Robert E. *Dictionary of Classical Mythology: Symbols, Attributes & Associations.* Oxford & Santa Barbara, ABC-Clio, [1982]. 390p. il. $26.50. LC 81-19141. ISBN 0-87436-305-5. By employing a topical arrangement, this dictionary allows the user to approach the characters in Greek and Roman mythology by way of their symbols and attributes. Both abstract and concrete terms serve as entry words (of which there are about a thousand) and under each heading are given the names of mythological characters associated with that symbol or characteristic. Following each name there is a brief summary of the relevant myth or indication of the reason why the particular attribute or symbol is associated therewith. Many of the explanations include citations to source material as found in the *Loeb Classical Library*. Coverage is limited to Greek and Roman mythology, "with only occasional references from Assyrian, Phoenician, Etruscan, or Egyptian mythologies if there is some special relationship with a classical subject."—Intro. A
"Guide to Persona" enables the user to locate all topical entries associated with a given character, and there are separate sections for "Surnames, Epithets, and Patronymics" and for "Heroic Expeditions."—E.S.

SOCIOLOGY


A welcome addition to the literature on black Americans, this one-volume encyclopedia is comprehensive and scholarly in its approach. Contributors to the volume are experts in their fields and their extensive credentials are listed. Arrangement is alphabetical, with numerous cross-references that function as a self-indexing device in addition to the subject index at the end of the volume. Topical entries are classified into major and minor articles and make up approximately two-thirds of the work. For many of the major articles the editors have used an arrangement called clusters, a cluster being two or more distinct but related articles gathered under a broad topical heading to "suggest and emphasize a fundamental continuity underlying the reality of the subject."—Pref. Clusters cover such broad topics as "Afro-American History," "Civil Rights," and "Education." The rest of the volume consists of approximately 1,400 biographical articles, most of them brief (less than a column) with a few notable exceptions (Frederick Douglass, W. E. B. DuBois, Martin Luther King, Jr., Booker T. Washington).

References are included at the end of most articles; in addition, a general bibliographic guide has been provided in the article "Bibliographies/Biographies/Guides," and sources for additional research are cited in the article entitled "Archives." Unfortunately most of the data included do not extend beyond 1976–77, and many of the statistical references are even earlier (1970, 1974). Even with this drawback, the volume should be in every library needing information on blacks in America.—L.S.


This is a major new bibliography on women in Western European history and as such answers a definite need. It includes books and articles in English and Western European languages on the conditions and activities of women from antiquity to about 1789; a second volume will continue the coverage to the present. Though a substantial number of the sources cited date from the scholarly literature of the last twenty-five years, many important earlier works are included. The bibliography is arranged first by broad historical periods (General, Antiquity, Middle Ages, Renaissance, Seventeenth Century, Eighteenth Century) and then by geographic areas (British Isles, France, the Germanies, Iberia, Italy, the Low Countries, and Greece and Rome in antiquity) and by topics. A "Historical Outline and Topical Guide to Citations" serves as a detailed table of contents and guide to the many topics in general, social, economic, political, religious, and cultural history that relate to the history of women. The subject and name indexes provide even more precise access to subjects from abbesses to witchcraft and to names from Abbeard to Zenobia; there is also an author index. Students, researchers, and librarians can be grateful to the compilers for a thorough and well-organized reference source that lays solid bibliographic foundations for study and research.—A.L.


The National Archives has been exemplary in guiding scholars to information in
its files. Here is another of its very useful research guides, this one for "materials that are concerned with American Indians and with the relations of the government and people of the United States with them."—Intro. Coverage is extended to Indians not resident within the United States but with whom the government had contact (e.g., in boundary disputes). The volume is organized by bureau or unit, such as the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the Geological Survey, or the Works Progress Administration, and there is a small section for nonfederal records housed in the National Archives. For each entry the information includes name, record group number, the microfilm number for materials available on film, dates of coverage, size of file, finding aids, reference to any related collection in another archive, and a brief history and description of the office or agency together with examples of items in the collection. Files are arranged the way the agencies organized them "in the belief that this best preserves their integrity and interrelationships." The volume ends with a very good index.—E.M.


Modeled on the *International Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences,* this new encyclopedia complements that classic set. The range and quality of material contained in the new source will satisfy many different audiences. Articles cover all subjects in population studies, such as fertility and contraception, marriage and divorce, and distribution and migration. For area-studies specialists, there are separate entries for eight geographic regions and the eleven most populous nations. Professional techniques, including data collection, population measures, demographic methodology, and computer applications, receive detailed coverage; and topics like aging, ecology, public health, and refugees are addressed as well. Especially important for librarians and researchers are the articles on directories, bibliographic resources, and key organizations in the field.

Treatment varies from 129 substantial essays complete with bibliographies, contributed by a highly qualified, international group of experts, to "core" entries briefly defining concepts and terminology, written by the editorial staff. "Contributors were asked to avoid excessive technicality and to stress overviews of available knowledge."—Pref. Many tables and other graphics accompany the text. An alphabetical list of the articles, a topical outline, cross-references, and a complete index facilitate use. Because of its interdisciplinary approach, this encyclopedia will be valuable not only to demographers, but to all social scientists, family planners, public policymakers, librarians, and students, to name a few potential user groups. It should have a long and active shelf life.—L.B.


Although much of the material in this volume has been reprinted from other sources, it adds up to a thorough, well-organized source of information for anyone interested in the issues of death and dying, be it scholar, professional worker, or the general public. The first part of the work reprints articles from a wide range of journals on issues subsumed under the general topics: patient rights, living well, euthanasia, the definition of death, funeral practices, bereavement counseling, hospice and terminal care, estate planning, and anatomical gifts. Within each subject area, various positions are presented. Part II is also made up mainly of reprints, but these are articles and tables featuring American and some Canadian "facts and figures"; additional information has been supplied by the editors. Tables usually end with 1978 or 1979, but estimated data for 1980 often appear.

The third part, "Sources of Information and Assistance," is a directory giving names, addresses, and brief descriptions
“for death-related associations and societies, support/self help groups for the bereaved and terminally ill, and institutions that are or contain facilities for terminally ill patients.”—Pref. Included in this section is a bibliography (p.751-72) of books, audiovisual material, and periodical titles. There are a few ambiguities in the directory listings. For example, both the National Euthanasia Council and Concern for Dying are given with the same director's name, address, founding date; the information is correct for Concern for Dying, but nothing seems to be known about the Council. A glossary of terms and an index complete the work. All in all, this is a useful compendium.—E.M.

BUSINESS & ECONOMICS


“Comp. and ed. by Xinhua Publishing House, Beijing, an enterprise of the Xinhua News Agency of the People's Republic of China.”—t.p.

Intended to serve "as a bridge between producers and purchasers" and to "promote exchange and cooperation among enterprises," the first edition of this ambitious new directory lists nearly 10,000 industrial and commercial firms of the Chinese People’s Republic. It is arranged according to seventeen major subject categories (e.g., chemical industry, electronics, foreign trade, metallurgy, textiles) with numerous subdivisions for specific industries. In addition to name, address, telephone and cable numbers, name of director, and number of employees, there is a list of the firm's principal products (often with description) or a note on business scope or commodities handled. Names and addresses are given in English, and other information is in English. A special feature is the provision of a Chinese address label with each entry; these labels may be photocopied for use in mailing. There is an index of firm names. The "Economic Annual" section (378 pages) offers information on how to trade with China, general information on China's economy (including the situation in individual provinces and autonomous regions), and English translations of pertinent economic laws and regulations.—E.S.


Users of this volume will recognize the fine editorial ability that Greenwald brought to the McGraw-Hill Dictionary of Modern Economics (2d ed., 1973; Guide CH50). A list of subjects was chosen from that earlier publication for expansion beyond the dictionary's brief definitions and then circulated for discussion among fifty economists in business, academia, and government; an additional group of seventy-five social scientists was polled in order to select potential authors for each subject. The result is 303 signed articles by 178 contributors.

Articles vary in length from one to twenty pages (the latter on economic history and theory). They are clearly written and illustrated by tables, graphs, and equations, as appropriate. Each article concludes with a list of selected bibliographic references and cross-references to related articles. No biographies are included, but articles treat concepts (e.g., supply-side economics), institutions (the International Monetary Fund), and historical periods (the Great Depression). Arrangement is alphabetical, with cross-references, a classified list of articles by economic field, and name and subject indexes. There is also a chronological table of economic events, technological developments, financial developments, and economic thought from 400,000 B.C. to 1981. This is a comprehensive, useful, and valuable guide.—D.G.

HISTORY & AREA STUDIES

A continuation of Beers' 1942 work (Guide DB13), this work lists 11,784 bibliographies relating to American history in various formats, including "articles, compilations in progress and manuscript bibliographies" that were published or compiled during the 1942-78 period; some items published prior to 1942 were added. Chapters I-III are arranged by broad categories such as general aids, periodical indexes, dissertations, published works, archives and manuscripts, with some division into subsections as applicable: government documents, secondary works by period and by types, cartography, exploration and travel, women, etc. Although it is not very helpful to list, without any annotation, so many (i.e., more than 400) general reference works that have been better covered by other guides, the principal merit of this work is in its extensive coverage of subject bibliographies and inventories of manuscript and archival sources. Thus, chapters IV through XI are devoted to sources in specific fields such as economic history, education, ethnicity, military and naval history, political science, religious history, and the inevitable biography and genealogy: Chapter XII, which makes up much of the second volume, lists archival, manuscript and other sources state by state.

The index (p.767-946) is mainly useful as an author approach; its topical subject headings have somewhat limited usefulness, and the use of index terms is not very consistent. For example, the heading microfilm is subdivided for church records, manuscripts and records, newspapers, personal papers, and printed materials, but the search seems unlikely to begin with the term microfilm; item 3426, entitled "Black literature of the Midwest," is buried in the index entry Blacks, ... 3308-456, although there are geographical subheads for various other items in that section. A better subject index would have added greatly to the value of the work.—J.S.

Guide to the Study of the Soviet Nationalities: Non-Russian Peoples of the USSR.


Prepared in response to the need for a convenient approach to the writings and research materials relating to the vast numbers of non-Russian residents of the USSR, this is a necessarily selective guide to resources in a wide-ranging field. Contributions by individual scholars deal with the Balts, Belorussians, Ukrainians, Moldavians, Jews, peoples of the Caucasus, Islamic peoples, Germans, and peoples of Siberia. The brief introductory essay for each section typically provides notes on the number of people included in the national group, some brief historical and background information, a quick overview of the state of scholarship relating to the group, and notes on major collections of library and research materials or on institutions that support relevant studies programs. The bibliographies that follow are presented in classed arrangement; entries are briefly annotated; and focus is on the humanities and social sciences. In their bibliographic listings, contributors were expected to maintain, as far as possible, a ratio of 60 percent English-language materials to 40 percent in other languages (including Russian and languages of the respective nationalities). There is a detailed table of contents and an author/editor index.—E.S.


Concerning itself with "the Italian variety of fascism" (Pref.), this dictionary offers signed articles by contributing scholars on the people, organizations, and events relating to the many manifestations of fascism in Italy. There is an admitted emphasis on biographical entries, but articles on topics such as cinema, industry, educational policies, and literature provide good overviews of developments in those areas during the Italian Fascist regime; information relating to anti-fascism is also given its due. Citations to sources of further information (both English-
language and Italian materials) are given at the end of an article. An index supplements the dictionary arrangement, and ten appendixes offer such useful matter as a chronology, lists of ministers, and a table of place-name changes effected during the Fascist regime.—E.S.


This admirable research guide continues the bibliographic coverage of the diplomatic history of Germany begun by Andrew R. Carlson’s German Foreign Policy, 1890-1914 (Metuchen, N.J., 1970). It opens with a brief description of how foreign policy was made in Germany during the period, then presents a very selective list of diplomats, both German and foreign (but stationed in Berlin), giving brief biographical details. Most useful to scholars is the next chapter, which discusses the major archives, research centers, and libraries in Germany (East and West), the rest of Europe, and the United States, with information as to the arrangement, finding aids, requirements for use, and hours of opening. The wealth of detail presented makes it evident that the compiler must have consulted most of them.

A bibliography, however, occupies the largest part of the volume. It is arranged topically within a broad chronological outline, and ‘‘lists all published documents, . . . appropriate bibliographies and works of reference, significant contemporary works, memoirs and diaries, . . . secondary sources that may be said to have contributed to scholarship, were published recently (and in Western languages), and are readily available.’’—Intro. Some of the secondary sources that are particularly important or that offer problems in use or interpretation are briefly annotated. There is an index of authors, events, and personalities.

This is the first volume to appear in a projected series of research guides covering the period 1918-45. Other volumes will cover France, Great Britain, Italy, and international organizations; each is meant to follow the pattern of this volume for Germany. Scholars will be fortunate if the later volumes meet the standard set by Kimmich—his is a practical, thorough, and well-planned guide that is obviously based on much experience.—E.M.


The compiler’s introduction to this work outlines some of the problems, lacunae, and caveats inherent in the compilation and use of statistics from the countries of Africa and Asia. For example, the term historical in this title rarely means earlier than 1860 and frequently means twentieth century. In spite of these problems, however, the book provides the undeniable service of bringing together statistics from diverse sources, many of which may not otherwise be available. As in its earlier companion volume European Historical Statistics, 1750-1975 (Suppl. 2DC4), the statistics are listed country by country and year by year as available for: climate, population, labor force, agriculture, industry, external trade, transport and communications, finance, prices, education, national accounts. The notes and footnotes for each section aid in the use and interpretation of the statistics, as do the lists of boundary and currency changes, the weights and measures conversion rates, and the bibliography of official sources.—A.L.

BOTANY


This “illustrated guide to the main species of plants used by Man” is addressed to “as wide a public as possible” (Intro.), but its specific audience, lying somewhere between the botanist and the completely uninstructed amateur, is not easy to identify. More than 2,200 entries covering the most important groups of plants that con-
tain species of economic importance, ornamental value, or special scientific interest are arranged in a single alphabet under scientific generic name or popular name. A typical short entry gives brief identification of the genus, its popular name, one or two of its leading species, habitat, family, and number of species. An asterisk is used to indicate cross-reference to related material. In addition, thirty-one feature articles, each several pages in length, are devoted to economic plant groups or products (fruits, herbs, fodder crops, resins, etc.) and to the main groups of the plant world (angiosperms, ferns, fungi, etc.).

The appeal of the book lies in its beautiful, clear color photographs that appear on every page, set close to the pertinent text and giving scale. There is a glossary of terms, an index of popular names and products, another of scientific names, and a bibliography.—R.K.

NEW EDITIONS, SUPPLEMENTs, ETC.

Revised and edited by Timothy J. Crist, V.2 of the second edition of Donald Wing’s Short-title Catalogue . . . 1641–1700 (N.Y., Modern Language Association of America, 1982. $125) covers entries E2927–O1000. Scope and method continue to follow those of the first edition, but in view of the confusion caused by reassignment of some original numbers to totally different items in the revised first volume (Guide AA661), that practice of reassignment has been discontinued. “Users of this second volume may be assured that no number has been reassigned in this volume, except those designated ‘Entry canceled’ in the first edition and thus never allocated in print for a specific book.”—Pref. For newly canceled entries, a note of explanation is given (such as “Serial” or “Ghost”), or a see reference is provided when the item has been moved.


In order to update articles in the basic set (Guide AC38, Suppl. AC7) and to provide information on new developments and persons who have attained prominence since publication of that set, a one-volume supplement to La Grande Encyclopédie (Paris, Larousse, 1981. 673p. 280F) has been issued. Political, economic, cultural, and scientific affairs are treated, mainly on a country-by-country basis (but topics such as energy or semiotics are accorded separate entries). A detailed index facilitates use.

New editions of Ulrich’s International Periodicals Directory (Guide AE10) and the Encyclopedia of Associations (Guide CA67) are always cause for rejoicing in the reference department. However, enthusiasm over the twenty-first edition of Ulrich’s (N.Y., Bowker, 1982. 2v. $89.50) and the “National Organizations” volume of the seventeenth edition of the associations directory (Detroit, Gale, 1982. v.1 in 2v. $150) was considerably dampened when it was found that each now appears in two physical volumes. Although the comprehensiveness that adds bulk to the publications is greatly appreciated, the two-volume format makes for great inconvenience in daily use.

“Vocational-geographical” indexes appeared in alternate volumes of Who’s Who in America (Guide AJ57) during the 1950s. This feature has been revived in the new Who’s Who in America: Index, 1982–1983, which is issued as a separately bound volume (Chicago, Marquis, 1982. 514p. $50). It offers two indexes to the 42d edition of the parent work: a geographic index that lists biographees by state/city; and a “Professional Area Index” that groups the names according to sixteen categories, then geographically within category. An occupational descriptor follows each name in both indexes. Unfortunately, many of the professional categories seem too broad for effective searching by occupation.
With the appearance of V.11 (published 1982; $35), seven volumes of the *Dictionary of Canadian Biography* (Guide AJ101) are now available; Vols. 5-8 and 12 are still unpublished. This new volume offers biographies of "persons who died or were last known to be living between 1881 and 1890."—Intro. Two special indexes are provided for V.11: an "Index of Identifications" that groups names by occupation (or other characteristic such as "Native peoples") and a geographical index.

Following close on the appearance of the 1961-70 supplement to the *Dictionary of National Biography* is a revision and extension of the second part of the "epitome" of that set. Designated as *The Concise Dictionary, Part II, 1901-1970* (Oxford, Oxford Univ. Pr., 1982. 747p. $34.50), the new publication supersedes the 1961 volume that covered 1901-50 (Guide AJ166). The "Select Subject Index" found in the earlier volume has been omitted.

Originally edited by J. D. Douglas (see Guide BB151), the New Bible Dictionary now appears in a second edition (Leicester, Eng., Inter-Varsity Pr.; Wheaton, Ill., Tyndale House, 1982. 1326p. £17.50) under the editorship of N. Hillyer. Fully revised and reset, the work continues to offer signed articles by an international (though predominantly British and Commonwealth) roster of scholars. Bible references are to the Revised Standard Version.

About 1,250 annotated entries are included in the second revised and enlarged edition of *A Guide to American Catholic History* by John Tracy Ellis and Robert Trisco (Santa Barbara, ABC-Clio, 1982. 265p. $29.85)—nearly 500 more items than in the 1959 edition (Guide BB243). The section on manuscript repositories has been omitted from this edition, having "become too vast to be covered in a guide that is predominantly bibliographical."—Pref.

More than 19,600 items are listed in the second edition of Norman Kiell's *Psychoanalysis, Psychology, and Literature* (Metuchen, N.J., Scarecrow Pr., 1982. 2v. $65)—nearly five times as many as in the 1963 edition (Guide BD10). New sections on "Therapy" and "Technical Studies" have been added, and the categories "Comics" and "Journalism" have been eliminated.

Ivor H. Evans has revised the centenary edition (Guide BD67) of that "authoritative companion for those with literary interests and catholic tastes" (Pref.), *Brewer's Dictionary of Phrase and Fable* (N.Y., Harper & Row, 1981. 1213p. $25.95). Not only were new materials added and obsolete entries dropped, the entire work was reviewed with an eye to clarity and conciseness, and various articles were modified to increase their informativeness.

Whereas the 1968 edition and its supplement (Guide BD706) included the whole range of French studies, the second edition of Charles B. Osburn's *Research and Reference Guide to French Studies* (Metuchen, N.J., Scarecrow Pr., 1981. 532p. $32.50) concentrates on French literature and gives limited attention to peripheral fields. The approximately 6,000 citations are to bibliographies, concordances, literary and language dictionaries, iconographies, encyclopedias, and surveys of scholarship.

Part I of V.4, 1800-1900, represents the second portion to be published of the *Index of English Literary Manuscripts* (Suppl. 2BD84). Covering Matthew Arnold through George Gissing, this volume (London, Mansell, 1982) "attempts to list the extant literary manuscripts of twenty-three British and Irish authors who flourished during the nineteenth century."—Pref.

*Dissertations in Hispanic Languages and Literatures ... Volume Two: 1967-1977* (Lexington, University Pr. of Kentucky, 1981. 162p. $20), compiled by James R. Chatham and Carmen C. McClendon, lists some 3,257 works completed at universities of the United States and Canada—nearly twice the number included in the 1876-1966 volume (Guide BD863). Instead of the chronological period system of classification used in the earlier volume, an author listing with three subject indexes (for Catalan, Luso-Brazilian, and Spanish/Spanish American languages and literatures) is now employed.

The third and final volume of M. Thomas Inge's *Handbook of American Popular Culture* (Westport, Conn., Greenwood
Pr., 1981. 558p. $35) comprises eighteen chapters on topics ranging from almanacs, jazz, and physical fitness through pornography, stamp and coin collecting, and trains and railroading. As in the earlier volumes (Suppl. 2CC21), chapters are by individual contributors and provide a historical overview of each medium and a bibliographic essay on the most useful reference sources, historical and critical studies, and notes on significant research centers and collections.

The Bibliography of German Culture in America to 1940 by Henry A. Pochmann and Arthur B. Schultz has appeared in a new edition revised and corrected by Schultz (Millwood, N.Y., Kraus International Pubns., 1982. cclxxxvi, 489p. $86). The 1953 edition (Guide DB25) has been reprinted along with some eighteen pages of errata notes, an addenda section of about 4,900 additional items, and a new index to the complete work. The cut-off date for publications listed remains as 1940, but later reprints are often noted.—E.S.
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(SOUTHEAST)

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(MIDWEST)

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(WEST)

To best serve your needs, we have formed five problem-solving service teams to help take the hassle out of book-buying. Each team is composed of a Sales Representative in the field and a Customer Service Representative in our home office.

Once alerted by your phone call made on our Toll-Free WATS Line, 1-800-325-8833, (Missouri customers, please call COLLECT 0-314-739-3100) your problem-solving team, geographically assigned to your library, goes into action immediately.

It is another facet of Midwest Library Service's tradition of excellence.

May we have the privilege of serving your library?

Midwest Library Service
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"23 Years of Service To College and University Libraries"