

## Selected Reference Books of 1971-72

### INTRODUCTION

**T**HIS 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.<sup>1</sup>

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. Code numbers (such as AA71, 2BD89) have been used to refer to titles in the *Guide to Reference Books* and its supplements.<sup>2</sup>

### GUIDE

Sharma, Hari Dev; Mukherji, S. P.; and Singh, L. M. P. *Indian Reference Sources; an Annotated Guide to Indian Reference Books*. Varanasi: Indian Bibliographic Centre, 1972. 313p. Rs.40. 72-901208.

About 2,200 reference sources published or reprinted in India are represented in this compilation. Emphasis is on "in print" items and works easily available in Indian libraries; books and serials in English and in the various Indian languages are included. A classed arrangement is employed, with appropriate subdivisions under four principal groupings: (1) Generalia; (2) Humanities; (3) Social sciences; (4) Pure and applied sciences. An index of authors, titles, and subjects facilitates use. There are numerous annotations, mainly descriptive.—E.S.

### BIBLIOGRAPHY

*Les livres de l'année—Biblio*, 1971- .  
Paris: Cercle de la Librairie, 1972- .  
Annual.

Subtitle: *Bibliographie générale des ouvrages parus en langue française.*

Now that the first long-range results of the merger of *Biblio* (*Guide* AA472) with the *Bibliographie de la France* (*Guide* AA473) begin to appear, an attempt to outline the effect of that union seems in order. The December 1971 number of *Biblio* announced cessation with that issue and indicated consolidation with the official national bibliography under the new title *Bibliographie de la France—Biblio* beginning with January 1972, but retroactive to 1971 insofar as the annual cumulation for that year is concerned. Although all 1972 weekly and monthly issues (which follow the classed arrangement with indexing as outlined in the *Guide* AA473 description of the *Bibliographie de la France*) carry the combined title, characteristics of *Biblio* do not emerge until the first quarterly cumulation, "Les livres du trimestre—Biblio." That issue cumulates entries from the preceding quarter (including listings from the "Announces") in the author-subject-title arrangement familiar to users of *Biblio*; further cumulations will, presumably, follow the same plan.

The 1971 annual under consideration here serves as the final cumulation of the monthly issues of *Biblio* as well as the continuation of *Les livres de l'année* of the *Librairie française* (*Guide* AA474a); it conforms to the dictionary arrangement of the *Biblio* annuals, but offers the broader coverage of the other title.—E.S.

Magyar Tudományos Akadémia, Budapest.  
*Régi magyarországi nyomtatványok, 1473-1600*. Budapest: Akadémiai Kiadó, 1971. 928p. 630.00 Ft. 72-25354.

Added title-page in Latin: *Res litteraria Hungariae vetus operum impressorum, 1473-1600*.

First in a proposed series devoted to early Hungarian publications, this volume expands and augments the listings in Károly

Szabó's *Régi magyar könyvtár* (*Guide* AA534). Covering the period to 1601, it combines in a single chronological sequence the citations to early Hungarian imprints in whatever language with publications in Hungarian published outside Hungary, thus drawing together materials from pts.1-3 of Szabó's work and adding much new material—not only additional titles, but fuller descriptions and a wealth of bibliographic references. Copies are located, including numerous copies in libraries abroad and photocopies in Hungarian repositories. An extensive section of reproductions of title-pages and other selected pages is provided as an aid to identification of works cited. The many indexes afford approaches by title, subject, printer, language, place of publication, and library location.—E.S.

Tanselle, George Thomas. *Guide to the Study of United States Imprints*. Cambridge: Harvard University Pr., 1971. 2v. \$40. 79-143232.

The compiler has spared his fellow scholars much time and effort with this comprehensive listing of published material on American printing and publishing. His guide is a classified checklist of primary and secondary sources, emphasizing scholarly, retrospective lists of American imprints; current literature of the book trade is excluded, as is research in journalism. The nine categories comprising the main body of the work are: regional imprint lists; genre lists; author lists; copyright records; catalogues of auction houses, book dealers, exhibitions, institutional libraries, and private collections; retrospective book-trade directories; studies of individual printers and publishers; general studies of printing and publishing; and enumerative checklists of secondary material. The general cut-off date for sources is the end of 1969, with a few items from early 1970. A lengthy introduction discusses each category and mentions reference works not included in the lists; access to it, as well as to the body of the volume and the appendix of 250 titles on American printing and publishing, is provided by a name, place, and subject index. Professor Tanselle has emphasized that the guide is meant to be introductory and that he hopes to receive additions and cor-

rections; as it stands it is a useful and informative work.—D.G.

#### ENCYCLOPEDIAS

*La Grande Encyclopédie*. Paris: Librairie Larousse, 1971- . v.1- . il. (In progress) 72-334017.

Contents: v.1, Aalto-Amidon. 39.00 F.

With this new addition to its line of encyclopedias (*Guide* AD27-31) Larousse has broken with its tradition of the narrow-subject entry and has attempted to utilize the best features of both the dictionary and the classed arrangements. General concepts, historical periods, biographies, philosophies, literary and artistic movements, complicated technical processes, etc., are entered in alphabetical order, and a detailed index is to be issued as the last volume of the set. Volumes are expected to appear at the rate of about one per month, with some 80,000 entries to be included in the completed work; periodic updating is planned. Emphasis throughout is on the twentieth century; thus, special attention is paid to recent developments in the fundamental sciences; modern disciplines such as information science are discussed at length; and articles on out-of-date technology are omitted. This new work, then, has been designed to supplement, not to supersede, its predecessors.

Unfortunately, the twentieth-century point of view has influenced not only the content of the articles, but also layout and typography. Little boxes presenting essential facts, important dates, etc. interrupt the text, strictly technical diagrams are in distracting color, and there is an over-use of sans serif type and italics.—N.S.

#### DICTIONARIES

Doniach, Nakdiman Shabbethay, ed. *The Oxford English-Arabic Dictionary of Current Usage*. Oxford: Clarendon Pr., 1972. 1392p. £12.

"Designed to meet the needs of those whose mother-tongue is English and who are learning Arabic, and of those whose mother-tongue is Arabic and who are learning English" (*Pref.*), this dictionary is un-

usual in its presentation of English usage of three types (formal literary usage, colloquial English, and slang) with Arabic equivalents, as far as possible, at the same levels of usage. The selection of English terms was made principally from the *Concise Oxford Dictionary* and the *Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English* and expanded by examples of English usage likely to prove difficult for the Arab student. The text was arranged for the press in a combination of photo composition and calligraphy; the English head word is in boldface with each usage indented and so spaced that a specific meaning or phrase is readily found on the double-columned page. Pronunciation is not indicated.—R.K.

Gal'perin, Il'ia Romanovich. *Bol'shoi anglo-russkii slovar'*. Moskva, "Sovetskaia Entsiklopediia," 1972. 2v. 72-341048.

This is an important new dictionary. Though intended primarily for Russians reading English-language texts, numerous features recommend it for use by English-speaking students of Russian: prefatory material appears in both languages, stress is marked for Russian words, many compound and idiomatic expressions are allotted separate entries, and emphasis is on the modern language. Genders and conjugations of Russian words are not given, however. While some Americanisms are included, it should be kept in mind that spelling and meanings are basically British; thus, one may look up the Russian equivalent of "dust bin" but not of "garbage can." With 150,000 entries, this is now the most complete English-Russian dictionary available, and its appendixes (covering personal and geographic names, monetary units, and the metric system) increase its usefulness.—N.S.

*Trésor de la langue française; dictionnaire de la langue du XIX<sup>e</sup> et du XX<sup>e</sup> siècle (1789-1960)*. Publié sous la direction de Paul Imbs. Paris: Editions du Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, 1971- . v.1- . (In progress)

Contents: v.1, A-Affiner.

In 1957, when Emile Littré's *Dictionnaire de la langue française* (Guide AE224)

fell into the public domain, a group of prominent romance philologists met to decide whether a simple reissuing of the dictionary would be adequate, or whether some revision or even a total replacement would be necessary. It was resolved to begin work on a comprehensive historical dictionary of the French language, the equivalent of the "O.E.D.," starting with the language of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries and ultimately covering the very earliest stages of the language. The present volume makes one hope that the project will not take too many years to complete; the use of computers, the editor assures us, should help cut down on production delays. This dictionary far surpasses all existing general French dictionaries in thoroughness. Entries include definitions, numerous illustrations from literary or scientific texts (with full bibliographic information), a generous section on history and etymology (again with references), pronunciation in the international phonetic alphabet, citations to books and articles containing further information, frequency of occurrence in the texts examined, and—of immense help to students learning French—detailed indications of usage and syntax. A list of the 1,000 texts scanned is provided. The typography deserves special mention: few dictionaries are so easy to consult.—N.S.

Wheeler, Marcus. *The Oxford Russian-English Dictionary*. B. O. Unbegaun, gen. ed. Oxford: Clarendon Pr., 1972. 918p. \$18.

This is a medium-sized dictionary for English-speaking students of Russian. Stress of Russian words is marked, parts of speech and categories of usage are indicated, but in order to save space, adverbs formed regularly from adjectives are omitted, as are numerous compound words whose meaning is judged sufficiently clear from a knowledge of the prefix and root word. Since the Smiritskii Russian-English dictionary (Guide AE488), which usually includes these details, has approximately the same number of words plus useful appendixes on grammar and pronunciation and still comes out over a hundred pages shorter and several dollars cheaper, it is difficult to give this new dictionary more than a qualified recommendation.—N.S.

## NEWSPAPERS

*Newspaper Index*, Jan. 1972- . Wooster, Ohio: Newspaper Indexing Center, Bell & Howell Co., 1972- . Monthly, with annual cumulation. \$785 per yr.

Since one could hardly question the lack of bibliographic control over United States newspaper articles, there is no doubt that this new index will be well received by American libraries. The publishers hope to provide access to a balanced regional coverage of national, international, state, and local news through the combined indexing of four of America's largest and most strategically located newspapers: the *Chicago Tribune*, the *Los Angeles Times*, the *New Orleans Times-Picayune*, and the *Washington Post*. Reference to news items, letters to the editor, editorials, reviews, and obituaries is provided through both a keyword subject index and a separate personal name index. Descriptors are simple and straightforward, and there is a sufficient number of cross references. Each entry includes a short descriptive sentence and a reference by date, section, page, and column of the newspaper. The work is relatively easy to use despite the brevity of the entries. For libraries with smaller budgets and regional interests the *Index* is available for the individual newspaper titles instead of the four-in-one format.—B.W.

## DISSERTATIONS

Gordon, Leonard H. D. and Shulman, Frank J. *Doctoral Dissertations on China; a Bibliography of Studies in Western Languages, 1945-1970*. Seattle: Univ. of Washington Pr., 1972. 317p. \$12.50. (Association for Asian Studies. Reference ser., 1) 75-178704.

Sardesai, D. R. and Sardesai, Bhanu D. *Theses and Dissertations on Southeast Asia; an International Bibliography in Social Sciences, Education, and Fine Arts*. Zug, Switz.: Inter Documentation Co., 1970. 176p. (Bibliotheca asiatica, 6) 77-869967.

Shulman, Frank J. *Doctoral Dissertations on South Asia, 1966-1970; an Annotated Bibliography Covering North America, Europe, and Australia*. Ann Arbor: Univ.

of Michigan Center for South and Southeast Asian Studies, 1971. 228p. (Michigan papers on South and Southeast Asia, 4) 78-186256.

The past five years have seen the publication of several bibliographies of Asian studies dissertations, and the above items are welcome additions to the list.

*Doctoral Dissertations on China* cites 2,217 theses, principally from the United States, the Soviet Union, Great Britain, France, and Germany; there is an editorial warning that the listings from European institutions since 1967, and all those for the Soviet Union, are incomplete. Titles in the social sciences are arranged by period; those in the humanities, natural sciences, and on overseas Chinese communities by topical subjects. Information for each entry includes author's name, title (translated if not in English), university, date, and pagination. In addition, if the dissertation is available from University Microfilms, its order number and the volume and page reference from *DAI* are supplied. There are author, subject, and institutional indexes. The work will be updated by periodic listings in the *Asian Studies Professional Review*.

*Doctoral Dissertations on South Asia* cites 1,305 titles from the 1966-70 period concerning Ceylon, India, Nepal, and Pakistan, with an additional 108 works from 1971. Although it is an international bibliography, emphasis is on the United States, Canadian, and British contributions; Australia is represented only by the Australian National University, and the Soviet Union is not included. Under each South Asian nation the arrangement is by broad topic. Information provided corresponds to that in the Gordon and Shulman compilation, plus a brief descriptive annotation. Again, there are author, subject, and institutional indexes, and there are similar plans for updating.

The Sardesai work lists 2,814 master's theses and doctoral dissertations in Western and non-Western languages; no titles are supplied from the People's Republic of China, but Malaysia, Singapore, the Philippines, Thailand, India, and Japan are represented, together with listings from the United States, Western Europe, and Australia. Titles are arranged by country with-

in topical subject divisions. The subtitle of the work is somewhat misleading, as religion, literature, and linguistics are also covered. Transliteration and translation are given for materials in non-Western languages. Since the topical subject areas are very broad, a detailed subject index would have been a useful addition.—D.G.

#### BIOGRAPHY

*Dictionary of Scandinavian Biography.* Ernest Kay, gen. ed. London: Melrose Pr., 1972. 467p. \$30.10. 73-189270.

For many years current biographical dictionaries such as *Kuka kukin on* (*Guide* AJ125) and *Hvem er hvem* (*Guide* AJ212) have appeared at fairly regular intervals for individual Nordic countries and in their respective languages. This new work includes biographies of prominent men and women from Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, and Sweden, and is presented in English as a "neutral language" acceptable to all national groups. The 3,600 sketches are mainly based on questionnaires completed by the biographees and include "who's who" type of data. A wide range of professions is represented, but basis of selection or qualification for inclusion is not spelled out in the introductory matter. Sponsorship by the Nordic Council seems to be implied, but is not definitely stated.—E.S.

Hepworth, Philip. *Select Biographical Sources: the Library Association Manuscripts Survey.* London: Library Association, 1971. 154p. £4. (Library Association research publ., 5)

Admittedly preliminary in its nature and limited in its coverage, this volume nevertheless compares quite favorably with MLA's rather more ambitious effort, *American Literary Manuscripts* (*Guide* BD211). Entries represent material relating to 3,135 persons in 231 repositories and are not confined solely to British figures (e.g., some Americans are included). The work is presented merely as a finding list of manuscripts (letters, autobiographies, notebooks, diaries, banking accounts, collections of papers) containing information of a biographical nature; no attempt was made to detail the number or content of specific items. An

introductory note on biographical research offers some useful tips for the beginner, with references to published and unpublished guides to British sources and a description of procedures for doing research at the National Register of Archives in London.—E.S.

Institut zur Erforschung der UdSSR. *Who Was Who in the USSR.* Metuchen, N.J.: Scarecrow Pr., 1972. 677p. \$40. 70-161563.

Ed. by Heinrich E. Schulz, Paul K. Urban and Andrew I. Lebed.

Based on the vast archives of the Institute for the Study of the USSR in Munich (which have already been the basis of a series of seven related biographical tools), this one-volume work contains 5,015 biographies of prominent, deceased Soviets active in the period 1917-1967. These were persons engaged in all aspects of Soviet life—political, intellectual, scientific, social, and economic—including members of anti-government groups. The biographies, although presented in abbreviated style, give pertinent details of family background, education, experience, publications, and circumstances of death. Keys to the body of the work are provided by a transliteration table (the Library of Congress system is not used), a list of abbreviations and terms with expansions and definitions, and a useful index of names grouped by occupation or profession. Because of its comprehensive, retrospective nature this compilation will prove a valuable source for the researcher.—E.L.

*Who's Who in Government.* Ed. 1- , 1972/73- . Chicago: Marquis, 1972- . Biennial? \$49.50. 30-39655.

Yet another title has been added to the Marquis company's roster of biographical dictionaries. This one includes more than 16,000 listings giving "essential biographical data about men and women in all branches of the U.S. Federal government and about a selected list of officials in local, state and international government."—*Pref.* Although timed to appear while interest in elected officials runs high, the work will no doubt prove most valuable for its attention to a broad range of nonelective office-holders and appointees. In accord-

ance with the publisher's well-established practice, the biographical sketches were compiled mainly from information supplied and verified by the biographees; reference value is stated as the basic principle of inclusion. Understandably, there is a certain amount of duplication of information found in *Who's Who in America* and similar publications, but the general usefulness of the volume promises to justify its existence. Two extensive indexes enhance this usefulness: one is by "topics" (i.e., by field of specialization of the biographees), the other by government department.—E.S.

#### GENEALOGY

U.S. Library of Congress. *Genealogies in the Library of Congress; a Bibliography*. Ed. by Marion J. Kaminkow. Baltimore: Magna Carta Book Co., 1972. 2v. \$125. 74-187078.

This bibliography, resembling *American and English Genealogies in the Library of Congress* (2d ed., 1919; Guide AK15), expands the earlier listing by the addition of newer works and other nationalities, and by the inclusion of all entries from LC's "Family Name Index" (a card file in the Local History and Genealogy Room), not just its references to monographs. Despite the change in title, names are still preponderantly American and English. Arrangement is by family name with citations (in chronological order) to monographs, journal articles, sections of books not primarily genealogical in nature, and to LC's unique unpublished genealogies. Liberal use of cross references makes it easy to find information on family names that do not appear in book titles. Users should be aware of the addenda in both volumes and of the fact that some cross references will appear blind because they refer to the main card catalog at the Library of Congress.—R.K.

#### LITERATURE

Breed, Paul F. and Sniderman, Florence M. *Dramatic Criticism Index; a Bibliography of Commentaries on Playwrights from Ibsen to the Avant-Garde*. Detroit: Gale, 1972. 1022p. \$20. 79-127598.

Although the scope of this work is mod-

ern world drama, the compilers have restricted its coverage to English-language materials. As a "selective index to commentaries on modern playwrights and their plays" (*Pref.*), it concentrates on criticism rather than on play reviews; the latter are cited only when there is little or no other critical material available in English. Over 600 monographs and 200 periodicals were examined to provide the extensive coverage which ranges from a single entry for relatively little known playwrights to fifty pages for George Bernard Shaw. One only wishes that the compilers had explained the criteria for their selections. Arrangement is alphabetical by author with general works listed first, followed by criticisms of individual plays. Two indexes are included, one of critics and the other of play titles; in addition, there is a list of all the monographs indexed. Despite the limitations noted, this will be a useful bibliographic tool for students of modern drama; although not comprehensive, it comes closer to being so than any other bibliography in its specific field.—D.A.S.

Holman, Clarence Hugh. *A Handbook to Literature*. Based on the original by William Flint Thrall and Addison Hibbard. 3d ed. Indianapolis: Odyssey Pr., 1972. 646p. \$10. 73-175226.

Although revised editions of established reference works are not regularly noted in this column, the latest revision of "Thrall and Hibbard" merits an exception: it is now given a new main entry and might be passed over as just another literary handbook. That would be unfortunate, because it is one of the very best works of its kind, offering explanations of terms, concepts, literary schools, and movements. The original edition by Thrall and Hibbard appeared in 1936 and was revised and enlarged by Holman in 1960 (Guide BD32). This new edition, much expanded, includes some 1,360 entries, none of which remains unchanged from the first edition.—E.S.

*Literary History of the United States*, ed. by Robert E. Spiller [and others]. *Bibliography Supplement II* [ed. by Richard M. Ludwig]. New York: Macmillan, 1972. 366p. \$12.95. 48-11370.

Designed to be used with the third edi-

tion of the *LHUS* (1963; *Guide* BD222), this new supplementary volume covers the period 1958-70 and does not supersede the earlier supplement. Some pre-1958 items previously missed have been picked up and a certain number of 1971 items are included. As with the first supplement, the plan of the original work has been followed and sixteen more individual author bibliographies have been added. Indexing of this supplement shows greater consistency and inclusiveness than that of the third edition, but authors of periodical articles are specifically omitted. It is good to have a careful updating of this standard work.—E.S.

Matlaw, Myron. *Modern World Drama: an Encyclopedia*. New York: Dutton, 1972. 960p. \$25. 71-185032.

Although the preface indicates that "selections from the vast body of drama, literary criticism and theatrical lore" are included in this work, the emphasis falls on drama as literature and on literary criticism rather than on the theatrical aspects of drama. Coverage is international, but is much stronger for Western countries than for other parts of the world. The entries, arranged in a single alphabet, are for plays, playwrights, countries, and technical terms. Individual play entries provide a synopsis, a brief critical evaluation, and the dates when first published and first produced. Playwright entries chronicle the careers and writings of the subjects and generally conclude with a critical bibliography of works about the playwright. Included are "major" playwrights from the last half of the nineteenth century and "all notable twentieth-century playwrights up to the present time."—*Pref.* The work will be most useful for the bio-bibliographical information and for the play synopses. There is a character index and a general index which includes cross references for alternate names of playwrights and plays and for translated titles.—D.A.S.

#### EDUCATION

Westervelt, Esther Manning and Fixter, Deborah A. *Women's Higher and Continuing Education; an Annotated Bibliography with Selected References on Related Aspects of Women's Lives*. New

York: College Entrance Examination Board, 1971. 67p. \$1.50 pa. 74-174883.

Its title states the scope of this pamphlet which has been prepared for scholars, but which has omitted items (e.g., unpublished doctoral dissertations) "not readily . . . accessible through the usual library facilities of colleges or universities."—*Pref.* Studies, documents, and research reports are among the kinds of literature selected. Divisions of the bibliography are carefully titled according to the type of material and aspect of the problem. Thus, "Statements on the education of women," "Basic research relevant to women's education," "Theories and research on women's social and cultural roles," and "Women and employment" describe the content of the sections. A bibliography of bibliographies on related topics contributes to the value of the intelligent selection and careful annotations of this work prepared by women sensitive to the rapid and constant changes in women's education and its study.—M.M.

#### SOCIOLOGY

Cordasco, Francesco; Bucchioni, Eugene; and Castellanos, Diego. *Puerto Ricans on the United States Mainland; a Bibliography of Reports, Texts, Critical Studies and Related Materials*. Totowa, N.J.: Rowman & Littlefield, 1972. 146p. \$12.50. 72-80152.

Because the proliferation of material about Puerto Ricans in the United States reflects such great contrasts in experience, the author has arranged this selected bibliography in six sections in an attempt to present the listings in such a way that the juxtapositions may be more readily appreciated and more easily studied. The six parts are: (1) General bibliographies; (2) The island experience; (3) The migration to the mainland; (4) The mainland experience; (5) The mainland experience: education; and (6) The mainland experience: the social context. Of considerable interest are two listings of unpublished materials, one being the "Covello Papers, Personal File" assembled while Leonard Covello served as principal of Benjamin Franklin High School in East Harlem, New York City; the other, New York City Board of

Education materials. An index of names is provided, but none of subjects.—M.M.

#### POLITICAL SCIENCE

Cox, Edward Franklin. *State and National Voting in Federal Elections, 1910-1970*. Hamden, Conn.: Archon Books, 1972. 280p. \$15. 70-183138.

Students of political science and American history will welcome this convenient compilation of state-by-state voting records covering all simultaneous federal biennial contests, special as well as regular, from 1910 to 1970. Tables with explanatory notes list state votes for President, Senators, and Representatives (with columns for the Democratic, Republican, and "other" votes); the percentage each party vote represents; and the average state-wide party vote. The "Representatives" figure is the total party vote, no district data being included since, because of decennial reapportionments, "voting district data are not comparable over a relatively long span."—*Pref.* All data are statistical; contestants' names are not given. The short "National Voting" section gives country-wide totals in the same manner. Official sources were used wherever possible, otherwise the most reliable unofficial figures were utilized. Preface and Introduction explain methods and sources.—R.K.

Craig, Fred W. S. *British Parliamentary Election Results, 1950-1970*. Chichester: Political Reference Pubs., 1971. 780p. \$27.20. 70-157739.

With this volume Mr. Craig extends the coverage of *British Parliamentary Election Results, 1918-1949* (Suppl. 3CI28) through the summer of 1971. Each page of text is devoted to a constituency, with information as to date of election, number of electors, the turnout, names of candidates with party affiliation, number of votes, and percentage of votes cast for a candidate. Most of the statistics are drawn from the *Returns of Election Expenses* which is issued by the Home Office. Plans call for a supplement to cover the present Parliament "when a major distribution of constituencies will take place. Thereafter an individual volume will be published after each general

election containing constituency results on a cumulative basis."—*Pref.*

A number of publications of recent years combined to provide the student of twentieth-century British politics with easy access to a wide variety of statistical information on elections. In addition to the volumes just noted, there is Craig's *British Parliamentary Election Statistics, 1918-1968* (Glasgow, 1968), Kinnear's *The British Voter . . . since 1885* (Suppl. 3CI29), and Butler's *British Political Facts, 1900-1968* (Suppl. 3CI26)—compilations which overlap and complement each other. For example, the Kinnear work has maps picturing the constituency and the distribution of voting, as well as commentary on each election; Craig's 1968 volume shows the numbers of candidates running for each party, costs of elections, public opinion polls, etc.; and Butler's compilation adds a large amount of information on other aspects of the political life of Britain, and includes such unique features as "General election results by region," "M.P.'s changes of allegiances" and "Opinion poll accuracy in election forecasts."—E.M.

#### HISTORY AND AREA STUDIES

Duignan, Peter and Conover, Helen F. *Guide to Research and Reference Works on Sub-Saharan Africa*. Stanford, Calif.: Hoover Institution Pr., [1972?]. 1102p. \$19.50. (Hoover Institution bibliographical ser., 46)

Offered as a preliminary edition (to be revised in the next two years), this extensive bibliography is welcomed by both librarian and researcher. Patterned after Helen Conover's *Africa South of the Sahara* (Guide DD32), it brings coverage up to 1968/69 and to 1970 for some parts. Materials on Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Libya, and Egypt has been excluded. The work comprises four main sections: (1) Guide to research organizations, libraries, and the book trade; (2) Bibliographies for Africa in general; (3) Subject guide in general; and (4) Area guide (by former colonial power, region, and country). The first three sections are further divided by type of institution, type of bibliography, and broad subject category. Annotations are provided for most of the entries; some are critical.

There is an author, title, and subject index.

"In the selection of references [the compilers] have tried to encompass the needs of the undergraduate and graduate student as well as the librarian and teacher/researcher."—*Pref.* They have done an admirable job, and this comprehensive list of major reference books, serials, and key monographs is a must for academic and large public libraries.—*J.S.*

*Encyclopaedia of Papua and New Guinea.*

Peter Ryan, gen. ed. Melbourne, Australia: Melbourne University Pr. in association with the University of Papua and New Guinea, 1972. 3v. il., maps. \$80.

Area specialists and anthropologists alike are sure to find this an interesting and useful work. As a regional encyclopedia it concentrates on the persons, places, and terms important to the area, and on the historical, physical, social, cultural, religious, political, and economic topics relative to that area. Articles are signed and most include bibliographic references. Although the work is intended for the intelligent layman, articles of fairly restricted interest are apt to be addressed to the specialist. The range of entries is as fascinating as it is wide; illustrations, maps, and tables are numerous; and bibliographies exhibit a careful selection of both older and recent publications. Initially the entries for indigenous peoples seem disappointing indicating only the geographical location, but the bibliographic citations which follow offer a scholarly approach to the study of these peoples, and the index entries in v.3 provide references to their distinctive traits and variations in customs as related in the general and specialized articles. The index volume also includes a folding map and a gazetteer listing all the place names in Papua New Guinea (the new unified name for the former Territory of Papua and the former Trust Territory of New Guinea).—*E.S.*

Hess, Robert L. and Coger, Dalvan M. *Semper ex Africa; a Bibliography of Primary Source[s] for Nineteenth-Century Tropical Africa as Recorded by Explorers, Missionaries, Traders, Travelers, Administrators, Military Men, Adventurers and Others.* Stanford, Calif.: Hoover In-

stitution, 1972. 800p. \$35. (Hoover Institution bibliographical ser., 47) 71-185241.

Whereas recent scholarship in African studies has produced a wealth of bibliography concerned with today's Africa, this work covers the period preceding European conquest, presenting the "raw materials for a new history of Africa." It is designed to "give an indication of the vastness of the [primary] sources" (*Introd.*) as well as to supply a useful reference book in African bibliography. To these ends, catalogs of the great library collections of African materials were searched and older journals examined. The result is a list of more than 7,000 nineteenth-century accounts, both books and articles, concerning Africa exclusive of the Muslim North and the Afrikaner South.

After a list of bibliographies and a general section, arrangement is by large area, subdivided by country, then alphabetic by author. Full bibliographical information is given for each citation; there is an author index. Annotations would have made the work more valuable, but would also have delayed publication indefinitely. Unfortunately, many of the article titles give no clue to specific contents; this is especially true of the voluminous mission literature cited. The work is noted as being unedited and is distributed in this form for the sake of speed and economy. Minor errors and inconsistencies that normally would have been corrected in editing are present, but the value of the work is obvious.—*R.K.*

Poulton, Helen J. *The Historian's Handbook: a Descriptive Guide to Reference Works.* Norman, Okla.: Univ. of Oklahoma Pr., 1972. 304p. \$9.95; \$4.95 pa. 71-165774.

In his foreword to this work Professor W. S. Shepperson has pointed up the problems of historical research by humorously suggesting that historians get library science degrees before taking history courses. Ms. Poulton took her degrees in reverse order, so she is very much aware of the special problems of the historian. She has produced a very readable guide, discussing such matters as the card catalog of a research library, interlibrary loan, government documents, and primary sources. And she

has listed important tools for approaching biographical materials, serials and newspapers, and statistical and legal sources, as well as the manuals and bibliographies of history. There is a title index and a general index of authors and topics.

The handbook is strongest in its identification of resources for English and American history; not quite as detailed for other European areas; and rather sketchy for the rest of the world. One could, of course, quibble and wish for the inclusion of additional reference works such as W. S. Jenkins's *Guide to the Microfilm Collection of Early State Records* (Guide DB35), as well as more detailed instructions for using locational devices such as the *National Union Catalog*. (The 1956-67 cumulation of NUC is not even listed.) However, since all historians have some of the same problems, they will find many of the chapters very instructive. Reference librarians are sure to find the handbook highly useful, and the simultaneous publication in paperback and hard-cover makes the work more accessible to the student.—E.M.

#### ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES

Sarnoff, Paul. *The New York Times Encyclopedic Dictionary of the Environment*.

New York: Quadrangle, 1971. 352p. \$10. 74-178736.

Conscious of the difficulty the layman has experienced with the jargon of environmentalists, Paul Sarnoff, Ecological Projects Consultant at Hofstra University, has compiled this glossary for the popular audience. He points out that one of the greatest problems with this new "language" is that the study of the environment is multi-disciplinary and draws on "related scraps of knowledge" (*Pref.*) gathered from the various natural, physical, and social sciences. For the most part the entries are short with numerous "see" references. The concepts are well illustrated with diagrams, photographs, graphs and tables; sources of these illustrations, however, are not often cited. Apparently for Mr. Sarnoff the public's understanding of the technical aspects of environmental problems does not suffice, and many of the entries in his dictionary serve to illuminate the social implications of environmental pollution left unchecked. Object lessons abound in unexpected entries such as "Man," "Nature's Mistake," "Tennyson on Pollution Control," and "Unthinkable Thoughts." On the whole, the work is timely, informative, and entertaining: one may be more inclined to read it than refer to it.—B.W.

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