

Selected Reference Books of 1989-90

Eileen McIlvaine



This article follows the pattern set by the semiannual series initiated by the late Constance M. Winchell more than thirty years ago and continued by Eugene P. Sheehy. Since the purpose of the list is to present a selection of recent scholarly and general works of interest to reference workers in university libraries, it does not pretend to be either well balanced or comprehensive. A brief roundup of new editions of standard works is provided at the end of the article. Code numbers (such as AD540, CJ331) have been used to refer to titles in *Guide to Reference Books* (10th ed., Chicago: American Library Assn., 1986).

LIBRARY SERVICE

Desmarais, Norman. *The Librarian's CD-ROM Handbook*. Supplement of *Optical Information Systems*, 4. Westport, Conn.: Meckler, [1989]. 174p. \$24.95 (ISBN 0-88736-331-8). LC 88-9181.

As stated in the introduction the purpose of *The Librarian's CD-ROM Handbook* is to de-mystify the selection, implementation, and evaluation of CD-ROM products. The book is, therefore, a broad introduction to CD-ROM technology, a practical guide for librarians interested in introducing CD-ROMS to their operations, a source of information regarding the various hardware options, and a directory of available CD-ROM products. The chapters on "Selection," "Hardware," and "Library Applications" are the heart

of the work. They contain clear and succinct discussions of issues and options, provide the librarian with a checklist of questions to ask before purchasing hardware and software, include a list of CD-ROM drives with pertinent technical and purchasing information, and describe a variety of CD-ROM products presently on the market. There is a bibliography and an index to names and subjects. The *Handbook* contains some of the same kind of information as the *CD-ROM Directory* and *CD-ROMS in Print* but the products are discussed in the context of acquiring and managing this new technology.—O.dC.

RELIGION

Religion Indexes on WILSONDISC. (computer-disk) New York: H. W. Wilson, 1989—. Annual. \$795.

Within the past few months the long-awaited WILSONDISC version of the Religion Index online database has finally become available, placing at the disposal of a much broader audience one of this country's most important indexes for articles on church history, Biblical studies, theology, and the history, sociology, and psychology of religion.

Like the online database, the compact disk includes indexing from the following four publications of the American Theological Library Association for the periods indicated: *Religion Index One: Periodicals* (1949-1959, 1975- , Guide BB41); *Religion*

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Index Two: Multi-Author Works (1960- , Guide BB42); *Research in Ministry* (1981-); and *Index to Book Reviews in Religion* (1975-). Its holdings amount to some 325,000 bibliographic records, with the annual addition of approximately 35,000 new citations drawn from approximately 480 journals and 425 selected monographs. A little over half of the entries are in English, but other Western European languages, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and Afrikaans are represented as well.

The searching procedures are the same as those employed on other WILSON-DISC products, with the options of browsing the subject headings; Boolean searching of keyword, author, and other indexes; or obtaining direct online access to the latest entries. One special feature here is the capacity to search by Biblical citation.

This index differs in other respects from Wilson CD-ROM products. The first is its impressive retrospective sweep, extending back as far as 1949. In addition, the records contain a great deal more information than is customary for the Wilson databases: not only are there generally a greater number of subject headings, but many records include abstracts or listings of contents. While these closely packed, multi-screen entries are somewhat more difficult to scan and no longer pass in full across the screen when the "Print All" option is selected, that is a very small price to pay for the wealth of information available and the potential for even greater refinement of searching techniques that it affords. Yet another, less positive difference is that this disk will be updated only once a year, although the WILSONLINE database will be updated quarterly. This presumably means that libraries subscribing to the CD-ROM will find their readers needing to make much greater use of the online option.

Clearly, the appearance of this compact disk is a major step forward in the development of this medium for the humanities and social sciences. As in the case of the MLA index, this CD-ROM version ultimately offers a product far superior in flexibility, accessibility, and efficiency of use to either the multi-volume paper indexes

or the online database it represents. It is hard to see how any library with serious coverage of religious affairs can long afford to be without this important reference tool. —R.H.S.

CLASSICAL STUDIES

Briggs, Ward W. and William M. Calder III. *Classical Scholarship: A Biographical Encyclopedia*. New York: Garland, 1990. 534p. \$110 (ISBN: 0-8240-8448-9). LC 89-23294.

The editors, both classicists themselves, have compiled fifty biographies of scholars "through whose life and work some idea of the history of classical scholarship in the modern period could be gained" (Pref.). By limiting the scope of this *Encyclopedia* to the modern period (1777-1986), Ward Briggs and William Calder have ensured that enough biographical material existed for each profile to provide a complete and accurate description of an individual's life, thought, and influence. In addition, they only included scholars for whom they could find and enlist knowledgeable and capable biographers. "We considered a biographer especially worthy if he were a citizen of his subject's country, if he were a known authority in some part of his subject's field, and if he knew something about the time in which the subject lived" (Pref.). Thus, some obvious candidates (e.g., Sir Arthur Evans, Bruno Snell) are omitted because the appropriate biographer could not be located, was unwilling, or unavailable. Finally, only those scholars "whose lives amounted to more than just bibliographies"—those who made controversial or lasting contributions to the field—are included. As the editor's remark of one potential biographee who was excluded: "His books are useful but his life was dull." The result is a volume of limited scope, but unusual and entertaining depth.

Entries, which range between 5-15 pages, are arranged alphabetically and include photographs or portraits, detailed bibliographies of each biographee's works, and secondary sources. The "Index Rerum" allows the user to locate topi-

cal subjects and personages, such as Greek medicine or Juvenal, within the articles. A chronological list of biographees and a list of contributors complete the volume.

The cost of this volume and its narrow focus will limit the audience for *Classical Scholarship*. But the study of the classics touches on so many disciplines that readers who are looking for certain historians (Momigliano), archaeologists (Schliemann), or poets (Houseman) will find this work remarkably complete and helpful. For those reference departments with extensive collections in the classics, this volume will provide an excellent biographical companion to Rudolf Pfeiffer's *History of Classical Scholarship* (Guide DA130-131).—B.J.

LITERATURE

Alexander, Harriet Semmes. *English Language Criticism on the Foreign Novel*. Athens: Swallow Press/Ohio University Press, [1989]. v.[1]:1965-1975. \$49.95 (ISBN 0-8040-0907-4). LC 89-4430.

Along with its forthcoming companion volume covering criticism published from 1976 to 1985, this promises to be one of the handiest and most-used bibliographies at any reference desk where students regularly ask the question: "Where can I find articles about [name any foreign novel]—in English?" Harriet Alexander has exhaustively indexed 277 literary journals and 584 books on foreign literatures and authors in order to produce this volume of approximately 13,000 citations to English-language articles on novels and other longer works of fiction by 1,500 authors from Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Africa, the Middle East, Asia, Europe, and Latin America. In addition, "writers living in the United States and United Kingdom are covered if they wrote in a foreign language (e.g., Samuel Beckett, Isaac Bashevis Singer) or wrote out of their experiences in a foreign country before emigrating from it (e.g., Doris Lessing, V.S. Naipaul)" (Pref.). Because Alexander has not limited the bibliography to a predetermined list of major novelists, it is unique in its broad coverage of both well-

and little-known authors from around the world and from many time periods (though most of them are from the 19th and 20th centuries).

The bibliography is arranged alphabetically by authors' names. For each author, nationality and dates are given (where known), as are real names in cases where the author is known by a pseudonym (e.g., Stendhal); the list of general criticism on the author is followed by criticism on each novel, including reviews for novels published between 1965 and 1975. Lastly, the attractive, easy-to-read layout and typography must be commended, in particular the use of complete periodical titles in the citations and the large bold-faced type that makes the authors' names practically leap off the page.—A.L.

Packard, William. *The Poet's Dictionary: A Handbook of Prosody and Poetic Devices*. New York: Harper & Row, 1989. 211p. \$19.95 (ISBN 0-06-016130-2). LC 88-45899.

This dictionary aims to be more than a glossary. Fewer terms are included in comparison to other dictionaries of literary terms or poetics, but those included have been given fuller explanations with many examples. The book reads like a collection of brief essays on prosody. The intended audience is not the literary scholar but the practicing poet. In a single volume, William Packard, a poet himself, offers the reader/writer of poetry "brief and accurate definitions of the various poetic devices, together with a large overview of the uses of these devices from the entire range of master poems of world poetry" (Pref.).

Arranged in alphabetical order, the entries are on various types of poetry (epic, dramatic, lyric), forms of poetry (Alexandrine, sonnet, haiku), schools (Romanticism, Surrealism, Symbolism), as well as the techniques of poetic devices (meter, simile, rhythm, metaphor). The volume concludes with a bibliography for further reading in the art of poetry. The appendix, "How to Submit Manuscripts for Publication," offers practical advice relating to the style of presentation, procedure, and location of appropriate literary magazines.—J.S.

Smith, Hilda L. and Susan Cardinale. *Women and the Literature of the Seventeenth Century: An Annotated Bibliography Based on Wing's Short-Title Catalogue*. Bibliographies and Indexes in Women's Studies, 10. Westport, Conn.: Greenwood, 1990. 332p. \$45 (ISBN 0-313-22059-X). LC 89-28652.

Autobiographies, domestic guides, fiction, poetry, petitions, and discussions of religious doctrine are among the works described, indexed, and made accessible by this excellent bibliography based on Wing's *Short-Title Catalogue* (Guide AA818).

The authors identified and examined works cited in *Wing*, and for each work cited provided the author's name, a more complete title than is given by *Wing*, imprint, pagination, *Wing* number, and the reel position numbers for both the *Early English Books* and *Thomason Tracts* microfilm collections. Annotations describe the work and the author, refer to other related works, and often provide a very brief excerpt. Works not cited in *Wing*, which were written between 1641 and 1700, but published later, are also included.

The entries are divided into two parts. Part one has works by women arranged alphabetically; Part two includes works by men addressing the role of women in marriage, works centering on religion, satires, gynecological textbooks, sermons for women, publications about female criminals, and works of fiction about living or historical female characters.

The general index, which includes names and subjects, and the chronological index would have been more useful if the citations had been to item numbers and not to page numbers. However, this is still an excellent bibliography, and one that will be extremely useful to anyone seeking primary source material on women or on the seventeenth century.—S.S.

Wittman, Sandra M. *Writing about Vietnam: A Bibliography of the Literature of the Vietnam Conflict*. Boston: G. K. Hall, 1989. 385p. \$35 (ISBN 0-8161-9083-6). LC 89-15553.

Similar in scope to John Newman's *Vietnam War Literature* (2nd ed., Metuchen, N.J.: Scarecrow, 1988), this bibliography

lists materials published between 1954 and 1988 about America's involvement in Vietnam. Emphasis is on literature and journalism; works of history, military or political science, and government documents are excluded. The result is a fairly comprehensive compilation of sources for the study of the image and influence of Vietnam in the creative imagination of American authors.

The volume is divided into genre and form subdivisions, such as "Adventure Novels," "Anthologies," "Short Stories," and "Periodicals." Entries are arranged alphabetically within each section and most contain brief annotations with plot synopses, critical appraisals, or biographical information. The items listed are for the most part books, though there is a separate section for dissertations on literary treatments of the war. In both the "Short Stories" and "Literary Criticism" sections, periodical articles are listed and book collections are analyzed.

Author and title indexes are provided; unfortunately, many book reviews are indexed only under the author of the review article, and there are no cross references within the text from the book citation to citations of reviews.

A recent search of the MLA database turned up over 133 references to materials on the Vietnam War and literature, so that it is obviously a popular research topic. The recent spate of film adaptations of novels and autobiographies on the war can attest to the importance of the war in the popular imagination, as well. Either the present volume or Newman's would be a helpful addition to the literature reference shelf.—B.J.

THEATER

Cavanagh, John. *British Theatre: A Bibliography, 1901 to 1985*. Mottisfont, [England]: Motley Pr, 1989. 510p. £65 (ISBN 0-900281-01-4).

This sequel to J. F. Arnott and J. W. Robinson's *English Theatrical Literature, 1559-1900* (Guide BG24) is a classified list of books, pamphlets, and dissertations covering all aspects of the British theater published from 1901 through 1985. The author defines theater as "those perform-

ing arts dependent on a text, either spoken or sung on stage by living persons" (Pref.), and so has included chapters on the music hall, pantomime (in the British sense), and opera. (The opera chapter is quite brief and has a separate section on Gilbert and Sullivan.) There is also a section on drama, as opposed to theater, which excludes "the more literary aspects of the play [but] covers the history of dramatic genres and influences, and the lives and work of dramatists" (Pref.). There are separate subject and author indexes.

The classification scheme is based on the earlier bibliography, but has a more detailed and useful subject breakdown. The sections on individual theaters within and outside of London are reason enough to buy this bibliography. The indispensable preface explains clearly the coverage of each section.

The location of the copy examined is indicated, so, although not a union list, this could be used by interlibrary loan to locate obscure publications. Any library with material on the performing arts will want this bibliography.—M.C.

Reichenberger, Kurt. *Das Spanische Drama im Goldenen Zeitalter: Ein bibliographisches Handbuch/ El Teatro Español en los Siglos de Oro: Inventario de Bibliografías*. Teatro del Siglo Oro. Bibliografías y catálogos, 2. Kassel: Reichenberger, 1989. 319p. 180DM (ISBN 3-923593-72-4). LC 90-145150.

The Golden Age of Spanish literature, spanning the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, saw the publication of writers such as Cervantes, Calderon, and Lope de Vega. This classified, annotated bibliography lists important books and articles written before 1989 discussing Spanish drama of the Golden Age. It begins with a list of bibliographies relating to Spanish literature in general, and continues with chapters covering general discussions of the Golden Age; individual themes in the drama; bibliographies of individual authors; theater history; publishing in the Golden Age; and concludes with a list of finding aids for Spanish drama published both separately and in journals in libraries in Europe and the United States.

The subject index lists playwrights, in-

cluding those mentioned in the annotations, and titles of plays. There is also an index of authors of the critical works, and one listing libraries with collections of Spanish drama.

The bibliography's classified arrangement and thoroughness make it much more useful than the long chapter on drama in William Moseley's *Spanish Literature, 1500-1700* (Greenwood, 1984), and it should be in every library supporting a Spanish department.—M.C.

POPULAR CULTURE

Geist, Christopher D., et al. *Directory of Popular Culture Collections*. Phoenix: Oryx, 1989. 234p. \$39.50 (ISBN 0-89774-351-2). LC 88-28202.

The collections described in this directory range from small owner-curated museums like the Blair Museum of Lithopanes and Carved Waxes to well-known repositories including the Library of Congress, and the American Antiquarian Society. The format follows that of the *Directory of Archives and Repositories in the United States* (Guide DB72), with the unfortunate exception that this directory does not cite any published guides or descriptions of the collections. The directory was compiled by questionnaire, and coverage is uneven: small repositories describe their collections in detail, while barely a page is devoted to the extensive holdings of the Popular Culture Library at Bowling Green State University. Many of the collections listed here can be found in the standard directories of archives, subject collections, libraries and historical societies, but a few collections, like the Rosemary Wells "Tooth Fairy" Collection are unique to this directory. Libraries with extensive popular culture collections may wish to purchase this directory for the few unique repositories described.—S.S.

Griffith, Nancy Snell. *Humor of the Old Southwest: An Annotated Bibliography of Primary and Secondary Sources*. New York: Greenwood, 1989. 220p. \$37.50 (ISBN 0-313-26006-0). LC 89-23272.

As the author points out in her introduction, the Southwestern frontier progressed westward in the nineteenth cen-

tury from the Carolinas through the deep South to the Mississippi, giving birth to "a group of humorists of the tall-tale, half-horse, half-alligator breed who flourished from 1833-1861" (Intro.). This sometimes boastful, sometimes self-deprecating genre of Davy Crockett's "bar hunter" and Henry Clay Lewis' "swamp doctor" influenced later authors such as Twain and Faulkner, though it was deemed "coarse and repellent" in its own time. Thus, despite the tale-telling and satire in which these authors indulged, this bibliography might prove as useful to students of social history as to researchers in the field of literature and folklore.

The volume is divided into two parts. The first section covers Old Southwestern humor in general and the second is comprised of chapters devoted to nine individual authors. The author chapters contain brief biographies, a list of primary works and an annotated list of secondary works drawn from books, journals, and dissertations. The lists of primary works are by no means comprehensive, as many popular works went through dozens of editions and often appeared in several newspapers and magazines as well. Secondary sources are for the most part from the twentieth century, though some contemporary evaluations and reviews appear. An author index and a short subject index follow the text. The subject index is a bit tricky; while there is no entry for "Texas," there are several references to Texas under the entry for Crockett.

More complete biographical information on all of these authors can be found in works such as the *Dictionary of Literary Biography*, v.11: *American Humorists, 1800-1950* (Guide, BD416), and Ramon F. Adams, J. Frank Dobie, and Mody C. Boatwright have all produced excellent bibliographies of the life and customs of the "New" Southwest. However, the annotated list of secondary literature in *Humor of the Old Southwest* fills a neglected niche.—B.J.

Richmond, W. Edson. *Ballad Scholarship: An Annotated Bibliography*. Garland Reference Library of the Humanities, 499. New York: Garland, 1989. 356p. \$38 (ISBN 0-8240-8932-4). LC 88-48017.

The author, a professor of English and Folklore at Indiana University, has based this bibliography on one he compiled for his graduate seminar, "The English and Scottish Popular Ballads and Their Continental Counterparts." The entries covering the period from 1898 when the Child ballads were published (Guide BD665) through 1986 were "rigorously confined to what scholars have conceived of as ballads" (Intro.). Since the author concentrated on scholarly studies of the ballads, only major collections of the works themselves have been included.

The bibliography is divided into thirteen sections including a list of folklore journals, bibliographies and research tools, and chapters on various aspects of the ballad. Items are then arranged alphabetically by author. There is an author index and a detailed subject index, which must be used carefully. For example, there are separate entries for the ballad "Mary Hamilton" and for the "Queen's Maries," with no "see also" references. The reader has to look under "Child 173" to determine that they are referring to the same ballad.

A more detailed arrangement of the chapters would also have been helpful. In the first chapter, "Basic Descriptions," the author arrangement means that references to British ballads, for example, are scattered throughout the chapter, forcing frequent excursions into the subject index. But these are minor drawbacks in a bibliography that will prove useful not only for the study of folklore but also for the study of medieval literature in general.—M.C.

PROVERBS

Whiting, Bartlett J. *Modern Proverbs and Proverbial Sayings*. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard Univ. Pr., 1989. 709p. \$39.95 (ISBN 0-674-58053-2). LC 89-31520.

A chronological successor to his *Early American Proverbs and Proverbial Phrases* (Guide BD188), *Dictionary of American Proverbs and Proverbial Phrases, 1820-1880* (Guide BD186), and his works on English proverbs, this work collects twentieth-century usage of sayings and proverbs from a wide variety of English-language sources. Some 5,500 proverbs are listed al-

phabetically by keyword. The arrangement and format of entries are similar to Whiting's earlier collections. Each proverb is accompanied by brief citations that include author, short title, date, and sample phrases. The quotations are arranged in chronological order. No meaning of proverbs is given. The bibliography lists collections of proverbs cited, but does not give complete lists of some 6,000 works from which the quotations derive.

Many quotations come from mysteries and detective stories, Christie, Stout, and Sayers to name a few. Some are from newspapers and news magazines such as the *Boston Herald*, *Time*, and *New York Times Magazine*. Among literary authors, Joyce's *Ulysses* is frequently quoted. Proverbs, however, seemingly find greater use in the colloquial style of informal, light literature.

The foreword by Larry D. Benson offers entertaining reading about Whiting and his method of compiling the collections of proverbs, his recycling of unused pages of blue books, and index cards reused four times for different collections.—*J.S.*

DEATH

Encyclopedia of Death. Robert and Beatrice Kastenbaum, eds. [Phoenix]: Oryx, 1989. 295p. il. \$74.50 (ISBN 0-89774-263X). LC 89-940.

The compilers, a professor of gerontology and a teaching nurse, ergo experts who have done much writing, made their selection of topics and authors by asking the following questions: "Who would we want to read? Who has played a major role in developing this part of the field? What would our students and colleagues hope to find? . . . the general reader? And what neglected or misunderstood topics should be covered?" (Intro.)

About 130 subjects ranging from grief, funerals, near-death experience scale, to Concern for Dying, the Hemlock Society, Death Themes through History, and Death Studies have been assigned to those experts who have produced articles which are authoritative, well written, cover the topic thoroughly, and make an effort to give all views. Cross-references and a short bibliography end each article.

The compilation is indexed though almost too closely, e.g., the only entry for "open casket" refers to an article on autopsy which states that resistance to an autopsy often occurs because of the fear that an open-casket funeral will not be feasible.

This dictionary on the state-of-the-art in the study of death and all its concerns will be very useful for public and academic libraries as well as for health-care professionals and other caregivers. The only drawback is the cost.—*E.M.*

CHILD ABUSE

Clark, Robin E. and Judith Freeman. *The Encyclopedia of Child Abuse*. New York: Facts On File, [1989]. 328p. \$40 (ISBN 0-8160-1584-8). LC 88-30880.

Intended to provide an overall view of child abuse and neglect, this compact volume presents a concise introduction to a very complex group of interrelated issues. The authors point out that there is no "single, explicit and universally accepted definition of abuse" (Pref.). This fact, combined with the wide range of disciplines involved in the study of child abuse (e.g., law, social work, medicine, history, psychology, sociology, criminal justice), have made it difficult to identify and study many aspects of the problem.

To present exhaustive coverage of such a complex and changing field would require a much larger volume, perhaps even a multi-volume set. *The Encyclopedia of Child Abuse* instead focuses on what the authors feel to be issues central to understanding the maltreatment of children. The alphabetically arranged entries are relatively short but are written in clear language, free of much discipline-related jargon. This makes them very useful to the beginning student or layperson. A detailed index and abundant use of cross-references help the user find related information. Several entries have short bibliographies appended to lead the reader to further research. A separate, extensive bibliography is one of several additional sections that are quite helpful. Others include an introductory essay which presents an historical and statistical overview of child abuse and neglect, and fifteen short appendixes. The latter gener-

ally provide lists of helping organizations, statistical, or legal information for various levels of government ranging from the United Nations to individual states and provinces.

This handy volume makes an excellent starting point or quick reference guide to an increasingly important topic and as such deserves a place in most reference collections.—B.K.

BUSINESS

Kuboi, Takashi. *Business Practices and Taxation in Japan*. rev. ed. Tokyo: Japan Times, 1989. 315 p. il. (ISBN 4789-004708).

This work "enables the reader to make a precise analysis of the most suitable forms of doing business, taking into account the Japanese legal and tax regulations" (Foreword). In 1988 Japan's taxation system was given a major overhaul, and the original 1988 edition of this title has been rewritten to reflect the changes.

The first chapter provides an overview of the economy and the climate for foreign investment. Chapter 2 describes the various forms of entry available to a foreign company, including the establishment of a branch office, a joint venture, or a subsidiary. An example is provided of the notification procedure required by the Ministry of Finance.

Chapters on corporate and personal income taxes follow, and are very detailed, comprising the major part of the work. Tax treaties are discussed in a separate chapter, as is the taxation of leasing. Appendixes include tax return forms, tax treaties between Japan and the United States and Germany, and standard articles of incorporation.

It is written in a style that does not require specialized training for comprehension. An academic library serving an institution offering courses in international business would need to consider this item for purchase.—J.C.

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Martis, Kenneth C. *The Historical Atlas of Political Parties in the United States Con-*

gress: 1789-1989. New York: Macmillan, 1989. 518p. \$160 (ISBN 0-02-920170-5). LC 88-752270.

This is the second volume in a series of works "designed to elucidate the geographic aspects of the U.S. Congress and American political history" (Pref.). Whereas the first volume, *The Historical Atlas of U. S. Congressional Districts: 1789-1988* (Guide CJ154) concentrated on defining both in black and white maps and in printed descriptions the actual district boundaries for each Congress, the present work uses colored maps and tables drawn from various sources to identify and represent the exact political affiliation of each Senator and Representative from the 1st to the 100th Congress.

The volume is divided into four parts. The lengthy introduction is comprised of five sections: (1) an overview and definition of United States political parties; (2) a detailed history of Congress, with descriptions of federal and state election regulations; (3) an analysis of the sorts of historical and research sources available for the study of United States political parties; (4) a history of party behavior and activities in Congress; and (5) a description and explanation of the construction and formats of the maps. A comprehensive bibliography concludes this introduction.

The maps themselves form part 2. Each map plate represents an individual Congress, and most maps take up an entire plate with membership rosters arranged by state on the facing page. The plates consist of a large, color-coded map for Congressional districts, a smaller Senate map, and a pie chart of the total proportional representation of various parties.

Parts 3 and 4 are comprised of political party identification tables, with information drawn from sources such as *Congressional Quarterly's Guide to U. S. Elections* (Guide CJ162), the *Official Congressional Directory* (Guide CJ141), and the ICPSR Congressional Roll-Call Voting Records data file, as well as footnotes to further information in the cases of individuals for whom there are conflicting or confusing entries in the standard sources. The number and variety of works consulted in every period, from eighteenth-century al-

manacs to recent dissertations, is impressive. A topical index and an index of Representatives and Senators follow part 4.

With its wealth of documentation and descriptive information, readers and librarians will consult this *Historical Atlas* as often for historical facts and bibliographic citations as for maps and tables. One looks forward with anticipation to the next volume in this series, *The Historical Atlas of Critical Votes in the United States Congress: 1789-1989*.—B.J.

AFRO-AMERICAN STUDIES

Plunkett, Michael. *Afro-American Sources in Virginia: A Guide to Manuscripts*. Carter G. Woodson Institute Series in Black Studies, Charlottesville, Va.: Univ. Pr. of Virginia, 1990. 323p. \$35 (ISBN 0-8139-1252-0). LC 89-16616.

According to the historian Prof. Stanley L. Engerman, "about two-fifths of the Afro-Americans in the United States resided in Virginia at the time of the first census (about 95 percent of them enslaved) . . . [and] as late as 1860 Virginia still had more Afro-Americans (and more slaves) than did any other state" (Foreword) (though Virginia's percentage of the total had declined). Virginia's libraries and archives contain a wealth of primary source materials for the study of pre- and post-emancipation Afro-American history. Among the types of collections included in this inventory are plantation records, church records, family Bible records, diaries, travel journals, photographs, medical records, records of black institutions (especially educational institutions), autograph letters of prominent Afro-Americans, papers of Virginia politicians and of southern educators, business records, collections of civil rights groups, papers of Afro-American authors (which the author notes are sadly lacking in Virginia archives), papers of black families, and state and local government records.

Afro-American Sources in Virginia lists 1,038 archival collections held by twenty-three institutions in Virginia, many of them colleges and universities; there is some overlap in coverage with the section on Virginia in the *Directory of Afro-*

American Resources (Guide CC417), which Plunkett's work substantially supplements but does not supersede. For each collection, the entry includes: title, approximate number of items, range of dates covered, brief indication of relevant materials contained, archive number, and microform number (if it is available in microform). The volume has a very good index of names and subjects, further increasing its value as a guide for scholars and graduate students.—A.L.

RUSSIAN AND SOVIET STUDIES

Dictionary of the Russian Revolution. George Jackson and Robert Devlin, eds. New York: Greenwood, 1989. 704p. \$75 (ISBN 0-313-21131-0). LC 88-17771.

Unquestionably, the legacy of the Russian Revolution has been one of the leitmotifs of the twentieth century, much as that of the French Revolution was for the nineteenth. But if the revolution as a symbol is familiar to a fairly broad audience in this country, there is considerably less familiarity with the complex and sometimes confusing detail of that great historic turning point. It is, therefore, gratifying to see the appearance of this concise and well-written guide to the subject. Arranged in alphabetic dictionary form, it contains approximately 300 articles on many of the major figures, events, institutions, and social groups of those years, along with brief bibliographic citations, a chronology of relevant events from 1898 to 1924, maps, a brief appendix containing census statistics and other information, and name and subject indexes.

The list of contributors is most impressive, including many of this country's leading specialists on the period, as well as a few others from abroad. Many, if not most, of the pieces have been written by individuals who have done considerable original research on those topics and are often the leading authorities on those questions.

Another common feature of the contributors has been their successful effort, over the last two decades or so, to shed new light on the social context and social un-

derpinnings of revolutionary Russia, shifting the focus of historiographic debate away from more conventional political issues in order to write a history of the revolution from the "bottom up." Thus, one finds many articles here on the condition and behavior of social groups—workers, peasants, Cossacks, soldiers, sailors, industrialists, landowners, or the church—or pieces on education, demography, the arts, famine, and emigration. Naturally, too, the major events of the revolution and Civil War receive their due, as do the bewildering host of political groups, institutions, and gatherings that came bubbling to the surface in the upheaval. (Arguably, however, in its emphasis of the new, the dictionary may be faulted for a slight underemphasis of more conventional topics, such as military or diplomatic questions, that, for all their traditionality, are still important for a full understanding of the events of the period.)

Considerable attention is given to the biographies of individuals prominent in these events, with understandable emphasis on Bolshevik, Menshevik, and Socialist Revolutionary leaders, but a somewhat less justifiable underrepresentation of figures to their political right; for example, one finds no entries for Patriarch Tikhon of the Orthodox Church, or for Hetman Skoropadskii, German-sponsored ruler of the Ukraine for several months in 1918.

Special chapters are devoted to the events of revolution in particular regions of the empire, but the coverage of some of these is strangely spotty and sometimes inaccurate: the article on Cossacks, for example, places Bogdan Khmelnytsky in the eighteenth rather than seventeenth century and makes the curious assertion that Cossacks' support of the Whites was due largely to British (!) ineptitude. Likewise, the article on Poland is devoted almost entirely to an ideological history of the minority internationalist wing of Polish socialism, barely touches upon the assertion of national independence in the former Russian Kingdom of Poland or the Polish-Soviet war in 1920, and makes no mention of Jozef Pilsudski except to imply—incorrectly—that his seizure of power in Poland took place in 1924.

Such minor qualifications notwithstanding, this is a valuable compendium, providing authoritative information that would often be difficult for the nonspecialist to obtain elsewhere. It is strongly recommended for any college or university library and even for public libraries with serious coverage of European history.

While the editor professes to be unaware of any other "convenient" guide to the subject in English, comparisons will inevitably be drawn to *The Blackwell Encyclopedia of the Russian Revolution* (Oxford, New York: Blackwell, 1988), a collective work by a group of mostly British historians edited by Harold Shukman. In fact, however, while the two works share a common subject, they differ in ways that enable them to complement as much as to substitute for one another. The Blackwell volume is arranged topically rather than alphabetically and contains a smaller number of essays of greater length, making it something more of a reference history than a quick-reference handbook. Its historical scope is also somewhat broader, tracing the roots of the revolution and revolutionary movements well back into the nineteenth century. Its biographical coverage is also somewhat less narrowly focused on Social Democrat and Socialist Revolutionary figures, although the overall number of individuals discussed is considerably smaller than in the Jackson volume. Finally, the Blackwell work contains a wealth of interesting photographic material, while the Jackson volume is not illustrated. In short, libraries that can afford to would do well to consider acquiring both volumes, as each contains a considerable amount of material not found in the other, and each is likely to be used in a slightly different way.—R.H.S.

Grimsted, Patricia Kennedy. *A Handbook for Archival Research in the USSR*. New York: International Research and Exchanges Board; Washington, D.C.: Kennan Institute for Advanced Russian Studies, [1989]. 430p. \$19.95 (available from IREX, 126 Alexander St., Princeton, N.J. 08540). LC 89-181729.

Archival research in the Soviet Union has always been a daunting experience for the foreign researcher, and no doubt, de-

spite the changes of the era of glasnost, will long continue to be so. In addition to the red tape and limitations on access, the sheer lack of detailed or comprehensive, published descriptions of the holdings of most repositories has been one of the most serious hindrances to those fortunate enough to win a few months of research time in the official academic exchanges. The key to success has always been a maximum of advance preparation and knowledge of what is available, but that has not always been easy to achieve. During the past two decades, however, the task has been increasingly facilitated by the efforts of Patricia Kennedy Grimsted, whose unswerving pursuit of the sources has its most visible expression in her multi-volume *Archives and Manuscript Repositories in the USSR*, (Guide AB155-AB156) a work that has, among other things, brought together vital bibliographical information on such published finding aids as do exist (and, most recently, microfiche copy of many of those finding aids themselves) for the primary resources for scholarly research to be found in Moscow, Leningrad, the Baltic republics, Byelorussia, the Ukraine, and Moldavia. In addition to her work on this monumental scholarly undertaking, Grimsted has played an important personal role in negotiating the opening of Soviet archives to American researchers and in the preparation of many of those scholars for their work there. It is the vast first-hand expertise drawn from these experiences as much as her unparalleled bibliographic knowledge that is imparted in this remarkable handbook, published by IREX and the ACLS, American administrators of the United States-Soviet exchanges and long-time sponsors of her work.

The work begins with an outline of the administration and organization of archives in the Soviet Union, followed by a detailed description of the prevailing practices for the arrangement and description of materials in repositories, including a systematic introduction to the specialized Russian terminology employed. Following this is a useful and wide-ranging discussion of the procedures and prospects for archival access (still largely limited, she notes, despite the promise of glasnost, to

the institutional exchanges) along with a consideration of the various factors that may bear upon a given individual's failure or success. The remaining chapters offer an outline of the preparation necessary for a successful research visit (notably ways of unearthing citations to archival collections and preparation of the obligatory "research plan"), an overview of basic reference aids of value for archival research that is also a useful introduction to Russian reference sources in general, a brief examination of the options for and problems of duplicating and microfilming Soviet materials, and a chapter on research in libraries that includes detailed coverages of the facilities of the five most important libraries in the Russian republic. The book concludes with three appendices listing the major archives and repositories of Moscow and Leningrad, state archives elsewhere in the Russian Republic, and state archives of the other Union republics, accompanied by references to the major printed guides (and indications of some of the American libraries where these often rare publications can be found).

Well-organized, with useful sectional headings and a subject index, the handbook is an eminently readable synthesis of practical and scholarly information, that complements and brings up-to-date *Archives and Manuscript Repositories*. Timely as well, it makes a serious effort to assess the impact of glasnost on archival practice and to suggest the possible direction of future trends. As noted in the preface, this is no doubt the best guide to Soviet archival research available in any language. It belongs in every library with serious coverage of Russian and Soviet affairs, and should probably be in the personal collection of any scholar aiming to pursue advanced research in these fields.—R.H.S.

HISTORY

The Encyclopedia of the Holocaust. Israel Gutman, ed. New York: Macmillan, [1990]. 4v. (1,905p.) il., maps. \$440 (ISBN 0-02-896090-4). LC 89-13466.

An international panel of editors and contributors mostly from Israel but also from the United States, Great Britain, Eu-

rope, Australia, and South America have compiled this amazing work. "The list of entries include individual names, major events, the countries involved, the concentration camps, the ghettos, the extermination camps and murder sites, political movements and trends, and resistance movements" (Pref.). But the *Encyclopedia* covers more than just the 1933-1945 period of Nazi Germany. There are also articles on the antecedents such as Anti-Semitism or the Protocols of the Elders of Zion or Jews in Poland before World War II, and articles on the postwar impact such as Museums and memorial institutes, Yad Vashem, Psychology of Holocaust survivors.

The 1,000 articles are arranged alphabetically, clearly written, signed, and each concludes with a short bibliography. The preference in these bibliographies is for English-language materials, but other languages are included. The set is well-indexed with a glossary and a chronology and some very informative appendixes, e.g., the sentences resulting from the Nuremberg trials or a table giving estimates of the number of Jewish victims in each country.

The *Encyclopedia* will be used at every level of study from the general reader to the scholar.—E.M.

BIOLOGY

Grzimek's Encyclopedia of Mammals. Bernhard Grzimek, ed. New York: McGraw Hill, 1990. 5v. \$500 (ISBN 0-07-909508-9). LC 89-12542.

Grzimek's Encyclopedia of Mammals, an expanded, revised, and updated edition of the mammalian section of Grzimek's *Animal Life Encyclopedia* (Guide EC187), contains more data than prior editions and incorporates the increased understanding generated by the past fifteen years of research in biology and ethology.

The encyclopedia covers all mammalian life forms including marine mammals. Each section presents information on evolution, phylogeny, anatomy, physiology, ecophysiology, ecology, ethology, paleontology, conservation, and endangerment.

The work is organized taxonomically by

orders and families. Typical and atypical genus and species are included within the family sections. Summary tables and graphs have been included which permit the reader to visualize the similarities and differences of related species' anatomy, physiology, and habits. The geographical distribution maps in this edition are larger and more readable than those in the earlier work. The encyclopedia is lavishly illustrated with color photographs, many of which are full or double-page. Often "action photographs" of animals engaged in predation, feeding, or movement. Morphological features such as dentition, skeletal anatomy, and facial conformation are presented in black-and-white or color photographs. As in the older edition, individual species are depicted in color drawings.

There are numerous animal encyclopedias, and several devoted to mammals. However, none attempts the comprehensive approach taken by Grzimek. This new version of Grzimek's work is still the best reference work on mammals and the only one which is comprehensive.—K.K.

NEW EDITIONS SUPPLEMENTS, ETC.

Livres hebdo (AA764) in its issue of 16-21 Novembre 1989 gives addresses of French publishers in Canada, "Éditeurs canadiens de langue française."

The newest volume of the British Library's short title catalogs to be updated is *Catalogue of Books Printed in Spain and of Spanish Books Printed Elsewhere in Europe before 1601 Now in the British Library* (London: British Library, 1989. 294p. £50). This second edition not only revises and expands the first edition (1921. *Guide* AA1091) but also adds indexes for printers, booksellers, and towns.

CD-ROMS in Print (Westport, Conn.: Meckler, 1987-. \$37.50 annual) for 1990 has appeared. The number of entries has doubled which, of course, reflects the trade. This issue also includes an essay giving an overview of CD-ROM publishing in Japan.

Gale has produced an *International Directory of Publications, 1989/90* (Detroit: Gale, 1989. \$95), a companion to its *U. S.*

Directory of Publications (formerly *Ayer Directory of Publications, Guide AE31-AE32*). Based on questionnaires to publishers this new contribution edited by Kay Gill and Darren L. Smith is an "international guide to more than 4,800 newspapers, magazines, and other periodicals circulating primarily outside the United States and Canada" (subtitle).

The *United States Newspaper Program National Union List* (Dublin, Ohio: OCLC, 1989. \$295 for OCLC members, \$350 for nonmembers) is in a third edition on 55 microfiche and expands the holdings and coverage of the earlier editions.

Volume V of the *Wellesley Index to Victorian Periodicals 1824-1900* (Toronto: Univ. Toronto Pr., 1989. 923p. \$195. *Guide AE260*) completes the set with an "Epitome and index: dated bibliographies of all identified authors and their contributions to major quarterlies and monthlies of the period with a separate bibliography of identified pseudonyms and initials." The volume also offers entries with corrections or alterations to earlier volumes.

Now that the *Dizionario biografico degli italiani* (*Guide AJ267*) is complete through the letter "C," the editors have issued two supplementary volumes: v.34: *Primo supplemento A-C* (1988. 800p.) which gives new entries for important Italians who died too late for inclusion or were somehow omitted from the earlier volumes, and v.35: *Indice A-C* (1989. 493p.), an index with cross-references and a table of contributors with the names of the biographical entries each has written.

The next volume of *Variety Obituaries*: v.12, 1987-88 (New York: Garland, 1989) has a very useful index to the whole set that ends the volume, as well as, of course, reprinting the obituaries that were published in *Variety* during the years 1987 and 1988.

Beginning with v.128, 1990, *Contemporary Authors* (*Guide AJ48-AJ50*) issues the cumulative index separately with each even-numbered volume, no longer in the back of a volume. This index still covers other Gale publications, e.g., *Contemporary Literary Criticism* (*Guide BD43*) and the *Dictionary of Literary Biography* (*Guide BD416*).

The DLB continues apace: v.88: *Cana-*

dian Writers 1920-1959, 2nd series, ed. W. H. New ([1989.] 442p. \$98); v.89: *Restoration and Eighteenth Century Dramatists*, 3rd series, ed. Paula R. Backscheider ([1989]. 396p. \$98); v.90: *German Writers in the Age of Goethe 1789-1832*, ed. James Hardin and Christoph E. Schweitzer ([1989.] 435p. \$98); v.91: *American Magazine Journalists 1900-1960*, ed. Sam G. Riley ([1990.] 401p. \$98).

The *Concise Columbia Encyclopedia* (New York: Columbia Univ. Pr., 1989. 920p. \$39.95) has been revised and updated with about one-third new entries. It is still one of the most useful one-volume encyclopedias. *Longman's Encyclopedia* ([Harlow]: Longman, [1989]. 1178p.) is based on the *Concise Columbia*, with entries revised and updated for a British audience. In a sequence of nineteen entries, ten were the same, two completely written, five were deleted or had the headings changed, and two were the same except for the population that was different from the *Concise Columbia* but cited the same year. Neither gives sources.

Another Columbia publishing venture is *The Concise Columbia Dictionary of Quotations* compiled by Robert Andrews (New York: Columbia Univ Pr., 1989. 343p. \$19.95). This is the same as the *Routledge Dictionary of Quotations* (London: Routledge & Kegan Paul, 1987. 343p. £12.95). The quotations are given under broad topics with an Index of Subjects. The quote identifies the author but does not give the title and the page though there is an Index of Sources.

Jacques Barzun and Wendell Hertig Taylor have revised their delightful and opinionated bibliography of detective fiction, *A Catalogue of Crime: Fact and Opinion 1748-1988* (New York: Harper & Row, 1989. 952p. \$50). Certain features have been dropped, i.e., much of the biographical information, ghost and supernatural stories. The full-length novels, "True Crime," "Sherlock Holmes," and, of course, the secondary sections are much expanded and updated, bringing coverage to over 5,000 books.

The Modern Language Association has sponsored a sequel to *Sixteen Modern American Authors*, entitled *A Survey of Research and Criticism since 1972*, edited by

Jackson R. Bryer (Durham, N.C.: Duke Univ. Pr., 1990. 832p. \$57.50). This volume updates the 1973 edition (*Guide* BD403) through 1985, in some cases through mid-1988, and also incorporates material inadvertently omitted. Some of the same editors did the follow-up essays.

Kosch' *Deutsches Theater-Lexikon* (Bern: Francke Verlag. *Guide* BG99) has resumed publishing with *Leiferung* 22: *Schleuning-Schutz-Witt* (1989. SwFr24) after a hiatus of eighteen years.

The 1971 edition of the *Annotated Bibliography of Southern American English* by James B. McMillan (*Guide* BC80) is updated with the assistance of Michael B. Montgomery (Tuscaloosa: Univ. Alabama Pr., [1989]. 444p. \$25), with expanded coverage of the southern United States to include Creole and Gullah, the District of Columbia and other peripheral areas, e.g., Delaware, Oklahoma, the Missouri Ozarks, and studies of migrant or exported Southern speech.

The *Dictionary of the Middle Ages* (*Guide* DA164) is complete with the publication of v.13 the *Index* (New York: Scribner's [1989]. 613p.). It indexes persons, places, concepts with a "thorough system of cross-referencing," though the editors warn that the reader must still use the see-also references at the end of the articles. The volume also includes a "List of Contributors" with the titles of the articles each has written and an Errata list for all volumes.

Sources in European Political History extends coverage with volume 2: *Diplomacy and International Affairs* (Basingstoke: Macmillan, [1989]. 190p. (£35), a description and location of the papers of about 1,000 "statesmen and ministers, diplomats, ambassadors and the many others involved in the formation and implementation of foreign policy" (Intro.) from about 1870 to the end of the Second World War. Unfortunately, the volume is not indexed and the arrangement is by personal name.

There are several revisions and updates to directories for Great Britain: Janet Foster and Julia Sheppard, *British Archives* (2d ed. London: Macmillan; New York: Stockton Pr., [1989]. 834p. \$100; 1st ed. 1982. *Guide* DC288) and Gareth Shaw and

Allison Tipper, *British Directories: A Bibliography and Guide to Directories Published in England, Wales (1850-1950) and Scotland (1773-1950)*. (London: Leicester Univ Pr., [1989]. 440p. £47.50) that extends the bibliographies of Norton (*Guide* CH261) and Goss (*Guide* CH260) and adds coverage for Scottish directories.

La révolution française, compiled by Anne and Claude Manceron, described in the previous column, concludes with volume 2: *Dictionnaire général* ([Paris]: Renaudot, [1989]. 385p). This volume covers topics whereas volume one took a biographical approach.

The *Österreichische Historische Bibliographie* (*Guide* DC84) has produced another *Fünf-Jahres Register* for the volumes of 1980-1984 (Santa Barbara, Calif.: Clio Pr., 1989) with both an author and a subject index.

A new edition that can be greeted with joy is the 5th edition of *The Negro Almanac: A Reference Work on the African American*, compiled and edited by Harry A. Ploski and James Williams (Detroit: Gale, [1989]. 1622p. \$110; 4th. ed. 1983. *Guide* CC423). Besides updating the articles, the statistical tables, and the bibliography, it expands the sections on jazz, the family, national organizations, and landmarks.

Search for Security: the ACCESS Guide to Foundations in Peace, Security, and International Relations, ed. Anne Allen (Washington, D.C.: ACCESS, [1989]. 191p. \$55) is an updating of the first edition of 1984 and now gives a profile of about 150 private and corporate U.S. foundations, information on sources of U.S. government funds, and an analysis of grantmaking in 1988 in the field of peace, security, and international relations. The Preface states the compilation is designed to help "those interested in peace and security issues find the resources they need."

Two other new editions relating to American political life are: John E. Findling, *Dictionary of American Diplomatic History* (2d ed. New York: Greenwood, [1989]. 674p. \$59.95; 1st ed. [1980]. *Guide* CJ96) which extends coverage to mid-1988 while Joseph Kane's *Facts about the President* (5th ed. New York: H. W. Wilson, 1989. 419p. \$45; 4th ed. 1981. *Guide* CJ126)

adds the Reagan administrations.

In 1983 the Historical Office of the U.S. Senate issued a *Guide to Research Collections of Former United States Senators 1789-1982* (Guide CJ135). Now this same office has produced *Guide to the Records of the United States Senate at the National Archives 1789-1989*, compiled by Robert W. Coren et al. (Washington, D.C.: United States Senate, 1989. 356p. Bicentennial publ.: 7. Senate document 100-42).

Research on Latin America on the Humanities and Social Science in the Universities and Polytechnics of the United Kingdom 1984-88 (London: Institute of Latin American Studies, 1989) is a merger of *Theses in Latin American Studies at British Universities in Progress and Recently Completed* (Guide DB249) and *Staff Research in Progress or Recently Completed . . .* (Guide DB249n). It is to be issued every two years.

The thesis literature for Africa and for the Arab world has been extended with two supplements to earlier lists. George Selim's *American Doctoral Dissertations on the Arab World* (Washington: Library of Congress, 1989. 265p.) adds coverage for August 1981-December 1987 to the earlier compilation (Guide DE61-DE62). The African Studies Association sponsored *American and Canadian Doctoral Dissertations and Master's Theses on Africa, 1974-1987* compiled by Joseph J. Lauer, Gregory V. Lakin, and Alfred Kagan (Atlanta: Crossroads Pr., [1989]. 377p. \$75.00) updates Michael Sims and Alfred Kagan's 1976 compilation (Guide DD33). This continuation replaces the interim lists in the *ASA News*.

With the 1985 volume of *Annual Egyptological Bibliography* (published 1989. Guide DD115) a new section of "Late Reviews" is added and will continue to be a regular feature in each annual volume. The last compilation of this list, a cumulation of all late book reviews held in the AEB office, appeared in the AEB of 1973 (published in

1977). Now Brill has separately published a cumulation of all *Late Reviews AEB 1947-1984* (Leiden: Brill, [1989]. 74p.) "presented here by AEB number" (Foreword).

Myron J. Smith has issued an update to his *World War II at Sea* (Guide DA207) to cover books, articles, and documents in English, 1974-1987 (Metuchen, N.J.: Scarecrow Pr., 1990. 394p. \$32.50). Also a few articles omitted from the earlier compilation are included.

American Library History: a Comprehensive Guide to the Literature by Donald G. Davis and John Mark Tucker (Santa Barbara: ABC-Clio, [1989]. 471p. \$95) is a new edition of a similar work by Michael H. Harris and Donald G. Davis, Jr. *American Library History: a Bibliography* (Austin: Univ. Texas Pr., 1978). Books, articles, essays, theses, research papers published through 1986 are listed following bibliographical surveys of the topic. Dropped is the chapter on the book trade but much expanded is the coverage of archives, oral history collections, and the role of women and blacks.

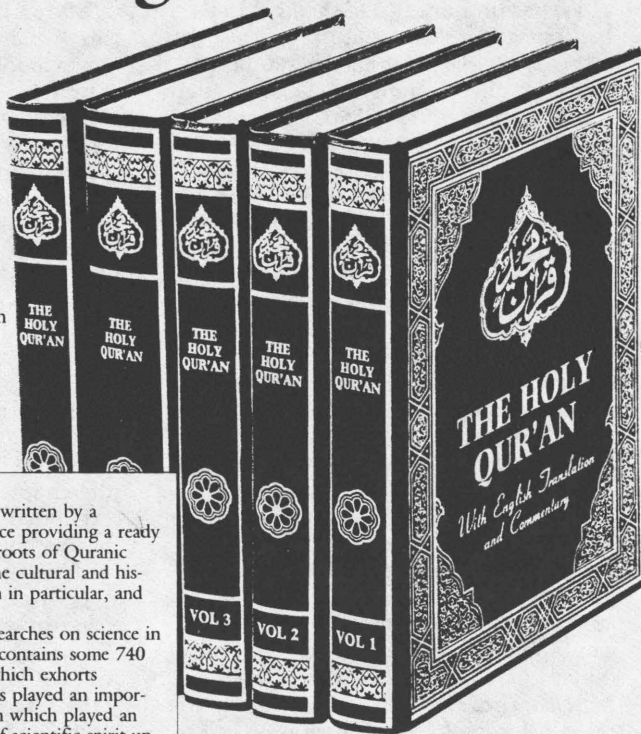
The *New Jerome Biblical Commentary* compiled by Raymond E. Brown, Joseph A. Fitzmeyer, and Roland E. Murphy (Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice Hall, [1990]. 1484p. \$59.95) is a total revision of the original by the same scholars (1968. Guide BB194) taking advantage of the last twenty years of scholarship to revise the articles.

American Theatre Companies, 1931-1986, ed. Weldon B. Durham (New York: Greenwood, [1989]. 596p. \$95) is the final volume of the series describing the "resident acting companies in the United States" (Pref.). The previous volumes covered 1749-1887 and 1888-1930. This one describes the Federal Theatre Project, the regional theaters, resident acting companies connected with non-profit commercial organizations.

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122. These are they whose abode shall be Hell and *they shall find no way of escape from it.⁵⁸⁸

123. But *as to* *those who believe and do good works, We will admit them into gardens, beneath which streams flow, abiding therein for ever. *It is* Allah's unfulfilling promise; and who can be more truthful than Allah in word?

124. It shall not be according to your desires, nor according to the desires of the People of the Book. Whoso does evil shall be rewarded for it; and *he shall find for himself no friend or helper beside Allah.⁵⁸⁹

125. But *whoso does good works, whether male or female, and is a believer, such shall enter heaven, and shall not be wronged even *as much as* the little hollow in the back of a date-stone.⁵⁹⁰

14: 22. 588. 20. 44: 46; 33: 18, 66. 40: 41.

588. **Important Words:** حَامِسٌ (way of escape) is derived from حَامَسَ. They say حَامَسَ مِنْهُ i.e. he turned away from, and escaped it. مَحْمِسٌ therefore means, a way or place of escape; a place of refuge; a place to which one turns or flees (Aqrah & Lane).

589. **Commentary:** The expression, *It shall not be according to your desires*, does not mean that the desires of the Faithful will not materialize. The verse purports to lay down a general principle that it is only the will of God which prevails. As the desires of true believers must coincide with the will of God, they are bound to materialize.

590. **Commentary:** The verse is important inasmuch as it clearly places men and women on the same level so far as works and their rewards are concerned. Both alike are servants of the Lord and both are equally entitled to a good reward, if they do good works. It is indeed strange that in some Christian missionaryes should have the hardhood to bring against Islam the charge that according to it women, unlike men, are devoid of souls.

It should also be noted that true belief is a necessary condition for all words, and is a *believer*, clear

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