

dent, and worse, they are seemingly ungrateful. They are justified only if they contribute to the intelligent use of a valuable, painstaking, scholarly implement to learning. We should, we must, be thankful for it.

It will be surprising if this publication does not inspire or require the administrators and custodians of notable collections to undertake systematic, detailed, statements of their holdings. Dr. Downs points out that:

In contrast to the libraries which have been so well covered bibliographically, we find a group of strong institutions that has been inactive in publishing, and which perforce does not show up to full advantage in the present compilation. Instances among universities are California, Chicago, Columbia, Illinois, Michigan (except Clements Library), Minnesota, Stanford (except Hoover Library), Northwestern, Indiana, Wisconsin, Ohio, and New York.

Come gentlemen! There is work to do—work to do in the national interest and for one another. It is, moreover, the best possible coin with which to repay Bob Downs for all he has done (and is doing) for the rest of us.—*David C. Mearns, Library of Congress.*

## Bibliophile's Reference Shelf

*The Bookman's Glossary*. 3rd ed., rev. and enl. New York, R. R. Bowker, c1951. 198 p. \$2.50.

*The Book in America: A History of the Making and Selling of Books in the United States*. By Hellmut-Lehmann Haupt, in collaboration with Lawrence C. Wroth and Rollo G. Silver, 2nd ed. New York, R. R. Bowker, 1951. xiv, 493 p. \$10.00

Both *The Bookman's Glossary* and *The Book in America* are well-known titles to librarians, but their appearance in new editions justifies calling attention to them at this time. *The Glossary*, which had been edited in its first two editions by John A. Holden (1925 and 1931) is now issued by a team of revisers (Frederic G. Melcher, Edward Lazare, Sol M. Malkin, Jacob Blanck, Anne J. Richter, and Ruth E. Bains). There has been a complete revision of the work, although basic definitions have not been altered. A number of terms have been added: e.g., alphabet

length, art canvas, avant garde, backlist, battledore, bearers, bibliogenesis, bibliognost, bibliopeggy, bibliosoph, bibliothech, bibliotheca, bibliothetic, calendar, California job case, etc. New names, such as Elmer Adler, John Bell, and Edwards of Halifax have been included. Some terms have been removed (antiquariana, antiquariat, basket, blank, etc.). In addition to the main list of terms, there is an Appendix which includes "Classical Names of Towns and Cities," "Foreign Book Trade Terms," "Private Book Clubs," "Proofreaders' Marks," and "A Selected Reading List." Two sections, "Curious Editions of the Bible" and "Pronunciation of Authors' Names," which were in the second edition have been dropped from the present revision.

*The Book in America* received general approval and commendation in its first edition, issued in 1939. The present edition is a reworking of the volume, and introduces materials on bookmaking, publishers, publishing and bookselling in the United States through 1950. The problem of space made it necessary to omit the section of Ruth S. Granniss on the history of book collecting and the growth of libraries from the present edition. However, the material on book auctions was originally part of Miss Granniss' contribution. A bibliography, prepared by Janet Bogardus, is included in the volume.

Dr. Lehmann-Haupt and his collaborators, Lawrence C. Wroth of the John Carter Brown Library and Rollo G. Silver, who is now a member of the faculty of the Library School at Simmons College, have done an able job in incorporating developments since 1939, although the most extensive revisions occur in Part II, by Dr. Lehmann-Haupt. It seems quite clear, however, that further revisions of this work will be necessary in the future, since the subject the authors deal with is a live one that is constantly changing. Of special importance to college and reference librarians is the section on "Postwar Problems," which is concerned with such matters as the distribution of books, the increase in the cost of books, censorship, and problems of reading. The authors give attention throughout the volume to the "periodical" in America (see Index), and one senses the atmosphere of competition between the book and the periodical for the attention of American readers. Dr. Lehmann-Haupt has expanded his ideas on

this matter in "Some Thoughts on the Book in America," which appears in the October, 1951, issue of Stechert-Hafner *Book News*.

Librarians should be grateful for this revision. *The Book in America* should be a constant source of information for librarians and all others interested in books and their makers.—*Maurice F. Tauber, Columbia University*.

## Two Useful Bibliographies

*A Selected Bibliography On City And Regional Planning*. By Samuel Spielvogel. Washington, D.C., Scarecrow Press, 1951. iii, 272 p. \$5.50.

*Dictionnaire de Bibliographie Haitienne*. By Max Bissainthe. Washington, D.C., Scarecrow Press, 1951. X, 1052 p. \$20.00.

Two new bibliographies issued by the Scarecrow Press demonstrate that scholarly reference books can be published in small editions at reasonable prices. *A Selected Bibliography On City and Regional Planning* will be of interest to many libraries. Samuel Spielvogel, the compiler, had practical experience in planning in England and Scotland before coming to this country to be Research Fellow and Instructor in the Department of Architecture at Yale.

The criterion for the selection of material was current usefulness to students and city planners; 2182 items are listed, including books, periodical articles, and analytics for sections in annuals and general works. Municipal and state documents and the publications of universities are well represented. Most of the references are to material written in English, many of them published in 1949 or 1950.

There is a section on "Visual Techniques" which covers films, statistics and graphic presentations. "Additional Reference Material" includes directories, periodicals, text-books, and a comprehensive bibliography on city-regional planning subjects. The bibliographic information is adequate; annotations for many of the items indicate the nature of the material and its relative importance. Arrangement is by subject, with an author, title and subject index.

The *Dictionnaire de Bibliographie Haitienne* appears to be definitive in its field. It complements the *Bibliographie Générale et*

*Méthodique d'Haiti*, published in 1941, covering a more limited field but containing additions and corrections. M. Bissainthe is National librarian of Haiti, and was assisted in the final editing by a number of research libraries, including the Library of Congress.

The over 9,000 items are arranged in three alphabets. Lists of works published in Haiti or by Haitians between 1804 and December 1949; of works published in Hispaniola or Saint-Domingue (old names for Haiti) from its discovery through December 1949; of periodicals issued in Haiti between 1764 and 1949, are followed by a roster of Haitian journalists and title and subject indexes.

Full imprint and collation are followed by location symbols referring to thirteen libraries, those in the U.S. being the Library of Congress, the New York Public Library, and the university libraries of Columbia, Harvard, and Howard. Annotations in French for the more important items give bio-biographical information and, in some cases, critical evaluation.

Both volumes are legibly lithographed on good paper, and are in sturdy bindings. The Haiti dictionary would be much easier to use if there were some device to identify the parts of the book, or at least an additional table of contents at the front of the volume. We trust that the ingenious publishers of the Scarecrow Press will not only continue to issue reference works at prices within library incomes, but will improve on their physical arrangement without adding to publication costs.—*Darthula Wilcox, Columbia University*.

## German Research Libraries

*German University and Technical Libraries: Their Organization, Conditions, Activities and Needs*. By Frederick W. J. Heuser. New York, HICOG, Education and Cultural Relations Division, Information Centers Branch, Museum, Fine Arts and Libraries Section, April, 1951. 54 p. Mimeographed.

The one serious deficiency of this important report is that Professor Heuser's modesty forbade him to record his own contributions to the rehabilitation of German research libraries. We get a hint of his personal efforts only at the bottom of page 30, where he