By CONSTANCE M. WINCHELL

Selected Reference Books of 1954-1955

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INTRODUCTION

Like the preceding articles in this semi-annual series¹ this survey is based on notes written by members of the staff of the Columbia University Libraries. In this issue, these include assistants from the Reference and Science Departments, whose notes are signed with initials.²

As 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 G13 and 1A38) have been used to refer to titles in the Guide³ and its first Supplement.

BIBLIOGRAPHY


These first two volumes of an extensive bibliography of books and pamphlets (with a few periodical articles) deal with political strife in Spain in the 19th century.

A chronological outline in the introduction is keyed to the main work which is arranged in dictionary form with authors and subjects in one alphabet. There are brief biographical notes for some of the outstanding persons. The largest proportion of titles seems to be in Spanish, although works in other western European languages are included.


This is a bibliography of unfinished series publications, including only works which were supposed to be published in several volumes but remained incomplete. Although it does not aim to be a complete record, it is a fairly comprehensive work, listing mainly European publications from the beginning of printing to the early 1930's. It is especially strong in German titles. Brief but adequate bibliographical description is given, with references to other bibliographies where fuller information may be found.—S.S.


Library school instructors and reference librarians especially should find this text interesting and helpful. Much of the material in the author's Les sources du travail bibliographique (Guide Suppl. 1A101) is reworked into the present volume, although fewer titles are included and the explanatory material is considerably expanded. Arrangement of content is similar to that in the original set, with the addition to each chapter of pertinent problems and answers. Titles considered of first importance are starred. Emphasis throughout is on bibliographic rather than on quick reference tools, and although foreign titles are abundant, French works are properly con-

¹COLLEGE AND RESEARCH LIBRARIES, January and July issues starting January, 1952.
sidered much more thoroughly. Libraries finding the cost of *Les sources* excessive might well consider this a practical substitute.—J.N.W.


Published for the Bibliographical Society of the University of Virginia, this index, similar in form to the compiler’s index to Pollard and Redgrave (*Guide A293a*), closes “what the Society’s Council considers the most serious remaining gap in 17th-century English bibliography.” Main entry was determined by the form appearing most frequently in Wing, with numerous cross references from variant spellings.—K.L.


Up to September 1939 the Bibliographical Institute of the National Library in Warsaw issued a monthly list of works published abroad in Polish or concerning Poland (*Wykaz druków Polskich lub Polski dotyczacych wydanych zagranica*). The present work affords a continuation, compiled in London by the Polish Library, formerly the Polish University College Library. Over 5,000 books and pamphlets and considerable mimeographed material, catalogued by Anglo-American rules, are arranged in an alphabetical author list. Periodical publications are omitted, and titles are not translated. It is issued in mimeographed from “as a basis for supplements and corrections,” and lacks an index or subject approach. A competent introduction specifies coverage attempted and categories of publications omitted. A second volume covering 1952 and 1953 is planned.—E.B.

**PERIODICALS**

*Deutsche Bibliographie: Zeitschriften, 1945-1952.* Bibliographie der in Deut-

**RELIGION**


A general religious encyclopedia prepared under the auspices of the General Literature Board of the Lutheran Church, but not restricted to matters concerning Lutheranism. It includes articles on Bible Interpretation, Systematized Theology (dogmatics, confessions, church bodies, philosophy, apologetics, etc.), Church History (history, biography, archaeology, geography, patristics, etc., with special emphasis on Lutheranism in America and other areas), Life and Worship in the Church (pastoral theology, homiletics, missions, liturgies, music, art, architecture, church organizations, social work). Although biographies of persons of many denominations and periods are included it is particularly strong for Lutherans. For the most part living persons are omitted.

**SOCIAL SCIENCES**


Pt. 1, Directory of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU)
and its affiliated organizations; pt. 2, Directory of International Trade Secretariats (ITS) and affiliated organizations.

Gives information on "organizational structure and officers of headquarters components; location, officers and structure of branch and regional offices; periodicals issued at headquarters and regional offices ...; governmental bodies with which these organizations have comparative status or representation, national affiliates arranged by country..." Foreword.

**Dictionaries**


Covers from Tertullian to the end of the Merovingian period, and includes new terms and classical terms with new meanings. There are many quotations with exact reference to sources. Bibliography of works cited, p. 9-29.

Niermeyer, S. F. *Mediae latinitatis lexicon minus*. Leiden, Brill, 1954-. fasc. 1-.


A new scholarly dictionary designed to be less bulky than Du Cange but more extensive than the word-lists. Explanations of meaning are given both in French and English and there are numerous quotations showing the history and usage of words. The majority of the quotations come from sources between A.D. 550 and 1150.

**Science**


This is the most systematic and comprehensive study of medical bibliography which we possess. It contains fine descriptions of older bibliographies in medicine, and Appendix II comprises a bibliography of medical bibliographies from 1500 to date, arranged chronologically by centuries. The volume is well printed and is a major reference source for medical libraries.

This work should be in all public, special and academic libraries with a medical section. —E.M.


Pt. 1, The Herbaria of the World. 2d. ed. 179p. $3.50.

In the first part of a projected four-part Index the authors present general information concerning the location and contents of the world's public herbaria. Gives facts including the status, date of foundation, specific contents, activities, affiliations, and loan and exchange privileges related to the herbaria, which are listed alphabetically by location.

A second section of this first part contains a list of abbreviations of the names given in the previous section; a third provides a geographical arrangement of herbaria; and a fourth supplies a most exhaustive index to all of the material in the previous three.

Information on Eastern European and Chinese institutes is admittedly scant. Future parts are planned to list collectors, a geographical index of collections, and authors of types. —J.W.G.


A considerable extension of an earlier list published by the Bibliothèque de l'École in 1949-1950. Included are more than 4,000 non-French scientific, technical and industrial periodicals received in 104 Paris libraries, technical institutes and documentation centers. Holdings are not indicated, and periodicals in the fields of biology, medicine, astronomy and agriculture are omitted. There is an appended list of congresses and other meetings.
of which the library maintains files of reports and proceedings.—K.L.


Published under the auspices of the Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique and of the Union Internationale d'Histoire des Sciences, this work should be a useful complement to Sarton's *Horus; a Guide to the History of Science* (Guide Suppl. 1N18). Arrangement is by period for general works and by discipline for those treating a specific subject. Bibliographic entries are full, and indexing is carefully done. "Science" is rather strictly limited as a term, with the major portion of the work devoted to the mathematical and physical branches; one relatively brief section treats zoology, botany and medicine. Although materials from other regions are not excluded, the emphasis is on titles from western Europe and the Mediterranean region.—J.N.W.


Two selected lists of serials in the fields of physical science, life science (including anthropology, archaeology, and psychology), agriculture, medicine, engineering and technology. Notations include frequency, date of first issue and types of contents, i.e. original research, analyses, abstracts, popular articles, proceedings of societies, book reviews, news notes and bibliographies. Arrangement is by broad subject categories. Each volume has a subject index but no alphabetic index.

The volume of U.S. scientific serials, 1950-53, is divided into two parts. Part I includes non-governmental periodicals, annuals, series and society publications listed by title under subject. In Part II publications of federal, state and local governments are listed by corporate author under subject. State university journals are found in Part II.

The volume of Soviet scientific serials, 1945-53, builds upon the preliminary general checklist *Serial Publications of the Soviet Union, 1930-1951* (Guide Suppl. 1E12). Under subject, titles are listed alphabetically in transliteration, with bracketed English translation or descriptive phrase.—E.B.


The first publication of its type since the *Atlas of American Agriculture* in 1936 (Guide P266). The Climatic Atlas is a compilation primarily from the records of the U.S. Weather Bureau and the published works of its scientific staff. The 1031 maps and charts are not original works of Visher but are taken from many sources and often modified. All maps are simple, legible line drawings in black and white. The information is limited to the United States and does not extend into Canada and Mexico; moreover, "United States" in the title means only the Continental United States.

There is an excellent résumé in the Introduction. The volume contains 35 chapters divided into the following parts: Temperature; Winds, Atmospheric Pressure, Storms; Sunshine, Atmospheric Humidity and Evaporation; Precipitation; Some Consequences of Climate and Weather; and Climatic Regions and Changes.—F.O'L.

FINE ARTS


Covers "English classical architecture in its mature phase" and includes more than 1000 biographees. Two introductory chapters survey the building trades and architectural profession of the period. The dictionary proper contains a biography for each architect followed by a chronological list of his buildings. Notes authority for attribution and significant details of restoration, interiors, demolition, etc., copiously documented from authoritative published works as well as from contemporary records, many of them manuscript.
An appendix lists public offices held by architects. There are two indexes: the first, of persons mentioned anywhere in the dictionary; and, the second, a place index of over 5,000 building names.—L.R.E.


The first volume of a proposed three-volume continuation of Thieme-Becker, Allgemeines Lexikon der bildenden Künstler (Guide Q58). Primarily concerned with twentieth century artists including some whose work began in the nineteenth century and continued into the twentieth, so that the dates covered by both works will sometimes overlap. This volume, identical in format and commensurate with the high level of accuracy of Thieme-Becker, contains some 8,500 biographies and includes extensive bibliographies.—K.L.

Music


The most completely revised of all previous editions (Guide Q254), with considerable additional material and extensive rewriting. New features include arrangement of composers' compositions in classified, rather than chronological order; more complete bibliographical information and inclusion of periodical articles; indexing of librettos, poems set to music, literary works to which incidental music has been written, etc., under authors' names; and an appended chronological list of composers and other musical artists. While universal in scope, there is emphasis on British composers and performers and artists who have performed in Great Britain. Included throughout the text are 76 plates, many of them colored, devoted to the various types and families of instruments. The standard encyclopedia of the subject in English.—K.L.


The 1st edition, Deutsches Musikerk-Lexikon by Erich Hermann Müller was published in 1929.

A “Who's Who” of approximately 4500 musicians, primarily German, Swiss and Austrian, whose birth dates range from 1854 to 1939. Brief biographical data is given and composers' works are listed with dates. Performing artists and composers of international reputation are included. An appendix lists 1500 musicians who have died since the first edition, 1929.—E.B.

Theater


Contents: v. 1, A—Bar. 1615p.

Similar in format and in profusion of illustrations to the Enciclopedia italiana and the Enciclopedia cattolica, this is the first of a projected eight-volume set designed to cover the field of the “grand spectacle” from antiquity to the present. The term is interpreted to include not only the theater proper, but opera, ballet, motion pictures, vaudeville, the circus, etc. The entries, to total 30,000, treat of persons (performers, authors, composers, directors, designers and others), types of entertainment, dramatic themes, historical and technical subjects, organizations and companies, and pertinent place names. Individual works are not entered by title, so that an index volume will be doubly needed. Variations in length of articles seem in reasonable proportion and bibliographies adequate in most instances. There is, of course, a preponderance of Italian entries, but a spot check of American names reveals surprisingly good coverage with few inaccuracies.—J.N.W.

Literature


While duplicating much of the material in Leary's Articles on American Literature (see
below), the index to the first twenty years of *American Literature* contains a valuable index to book reviews, and lists articles under their authors as well as subjects. Numerous cross references and multiple entries make this index particularly comprehensive and valuable.

—K.L.


Includes translations of American works published in book and periodical form in the USSR during 1917-47. Excluded are translations in the non-Russian languages of the USSR, works published in English in Soviet editions, and literature for juveniles. Soviet bibliographical sources, particularly Knizhnaya Letopis (Guide Suppl. 1A79), the Zhurnalnaya Letopis, and the files of Soviet literary periodicals in this country, were carefully searched.

The checklist is in two parts; 1) anthologies and 2) individual authors. Each entry includes Russian and American title, translator, publisher or periodical title, place and date of publication, pagination, number of copies published, and Russian source. There are author and American title indexes, and two interesting tables; 1) Authors most widely published in Russian translations, and 2) Yearly summaries of book publication.—K.L.


A new and enlarged edition of the author’s *Où est-ce donc?* (Guide R81), which lists 4061 quotations with exact references to the works in which they originally appeared. Listing is alphabetical by first word, with indexes to authors and principal words.—K.L.


*Articles on American Literature* is a revision and extension of the compiler’s earlier work (*Guide R194*), and, as in that edition, it is based primarily upon bibliographies published quarterly since 1929 in *American Literature* and annually since 1922 in *PMLA*. In addition, various author and subject bibliographies and “all pertinent periodicals” have been searched, especially for the 1900-1929 period. There is a scattering of articles from foreign language periodicals. Arrangement is by subject; the major section, “American Authors,” treats authors of all genres and periods, although inclusion of writers of the 1930’s and 1940’s is fragmentary. Unfortunately, there is no author index.—K.L.


A continuation of Prezzolini (*Guide R658*) which covered 1902-32 and 1933-42. The years 1943-47 are still to be filled in. This new issue is arranged alphabetically by author with a subject index and lists both books and periodical articles.


This useful little work, which may be considered a companion volume to Paul Faider’s *Répertoire des index et lexiques d’auteurs latins* (1926), lists indexes and dictionaries “bearing upon Greek literature from its beginning to the end of the Byzantine epoch,” including the Greek Bible. The most recent and detailed index has usually been starred, and in many cases brief characterizing words are given, such as, complete, fairly complete, selection, etc. Both separately published works and parts of volumes are listed. Although published in Sweden, the preface and notes are in English.

Publication of the Manual has been resumed after a lapse of six years, this second fascicule completing Part One, "Obras generales" (Guide Suppl. 1R69). Included under the general heading, "Cultura," is material on philosophy, law, archaeology, architecture, sculpture, painting, music, industrial art and folklore. There is a comprehensive alphabetical author and subject index to the complete first part, as well as a general table of contents.—K.L.


Includes versions of Don Juan and related characters together with critical writings on them and on the theme in general. Contains a bibliography of bibliographies and four main sections: origins of the theme; versions (including motion pictures and a sampling of the merely "donjuanesque"); criticism (including reviews) of individual works; and general criticism. Numerous entries are annotated; those inadequately or wholly unverified are so indicated. Items are numbered, with a scheme to relate critical work to version by number. Lack of a general index seriously reduces the usefulness of the volume.—E.S.


Attempts to cover, though not exhaustively, the entire field of medieval drama: early liturgical forms, mystery and miracle plays, moralities and interludes. Lists, with full bibliographical information, all editions of individual plays, plus critical studies thereof and of the subject in general. Mainly concerned with English but includes brief descriptions on Byzantine, Latin, French, German, Italian and Spanish medieval drama and a special section on Hrotswitha. A separate section lists articles in Festschriften, though citations are repeated elsewhere. Locations are given for most book entries and there is a finding list of complete files of periodicals. Includes a section on collections of plays, an index thereto, and a general index.—E.S.

**Biography**


Contents: v. 1, pts. 1-2, A-Dolliner.

A dictionary of biography, edited by Leo Santifaller and other scholars, which extends chronologically the sixty-volume Wurzbach, Biographisches Lexikon . . . seit 1750 (Guide S66) and the Bettelheim, Neue Österreichische Biographie 1815-1918 (Guide S67). Included are inhabitants of the former Austro-Hungarian empire and the succeeding state of Austria who were prominent in the arts, sciences and politics, and who died prior to 1951. A list of the biographee's most important works and a bio-bibliography follow each brief biographical sketch. Five to six volumes are planned.—E.B.


Contents: Vol. 1, Physical sciences. 2180p. Includes over 43,000 biographies of living American and Canadian scientists working in the physical, mathematical, chemical and geological sciences, and is the first volume of a proposed three-volume set. Volume 2, the biological sciences and volume 3, the social sciences, are scheduled for publication in Fall 1955 and 1956, respectively. Since some fields overlap, i.e. biochemistry and biophysics, a particular listing will depend upon the scientist's choice or specialty; however, in these cases, there are cross references to the succeeding volumes to guide the user.

Entry information includes position, address, field, birthplace, degrees, previous positions held, memberships and research specialties. For 8th ed. see Guide N63.—K.L.


Instead of a supplement, as announced in
the 1950 volume (*Guide 114*), the publishers here present a complete, second edition. General plan and arrangement remain as in the original work, with the addition of a helpful index, classified by profession, society membership, etc. Necessary revision seems to have been made to bring the earlier sketches up to date, but the principal value of the new edition lies in the sizable increase in the number of persons listed. Even so, the apparently inevitable omissions have occurred.—J.N.W.


The national biographical dictionary for Iceland. All periods are covered, but the work will be of special interest to scholars working in the fields of medieval North European history and literature. Only persons who died before 1940 are included. For the most part, entries are brief but they include bibliography. Biographees are entered by first name, a logical characteristic of the Icelandic language that may appear somewhat confusing at first.—K.L.


The first attempt to present a current biographical work of important Jews in many lands compiled with the help and cooperation of prominent Jews and Jewish organizations from many countries. It includes some 10,700 sketches, over one-half of which are from the United States, with large representations from Canada, western Europe, South America, South Africa and Australia, and smaller numbers from the Middle and Far East. The U.S.S.R. and its satellites are excluded. Inclusion was based exclusively on record of achievement except that all high officials in all branches of government, including the armed forces, and all academicians, with the rank of assistant professor or higher were automatically listed. Sketches are included for prominent Jews who died during the compilation of the volume.

**Geography**


This school atlas for the seventh and eighth grades contains 60 pages of maps, topographic, economic, climatic, historical, and 16 pages of miscellaneous information, including a short gazetteer. It is well made and printed on satisfactory paper; the maps are in color and the symbols are simple and readable. All the maps are of Russia except for one air age map centered on Moscow. Interestingly enough, this map shows the Soviet national boundary as passing through the North Pole. There are no population statistics given in the gazetteer. This atlas, like the maps in the *Great Soviet Encyclopedia*, is a good source of geographical information on the Soviet Union. One should be cautioned that, being an official publication, information on strategic areas probably has been suppressed or altered, and the maps may prove misleading.—F.O'L.

**History**


Anno 1, 1952, Opere e periodici entrati in Biblioteca con la data di pubblicazione del 1952. Classed arrangement with indexes by authors and proper names.


The compilers have revised and enlarged

(Continued on page 285)
several hundred per cent. There really was no need for Dr. Warheit to base his conclusions on such a small sample. The people in charge of information at AEC headquarters in Washington have inspected an installation in which close to 50,000 items have been posted. They know that cards can be pre-sorted and that postings can be accumulated on punched cards. Even with a simple manual system, different posters can post different parts of the alphabet; and a well tabbed manual system has enabled us to average between two and three postings per minute, i.e., 120 to 180 per hour as contrasted with Dr. Warheit's figure of 40.

4. It is a recognized limitation of the Uniterm System or any machine system of coordinate indexing that it does not readily permit browsing in a subject arrangement of titles and abstracts. Dr. Warheit's remarks on this point may serve to bring it to the attention of those who missed it in our report on The Evaluation of Information Systems. But here again it seems that his comments cannot be based on any actual tests because AEC security regulations do not permit readers to browse through the catalog. The contribution which the Uniterm System makes to improved security would counsel its adoption by the AEC above all other agencies, even if it were only barely as effective as the present system. Hence, I feel that it is unfortunate that the AEC librarians see nothing good in the system. Actually, the only "controversy now raging about this novel form of indexing" and up to now the only completely unfavorable published articles on the Uniterm System are products of AEC librarians.—Mortimer Taube, Documentation, Inc.

Tabulation of an Evaluation of Coordinate Indexing for 200 LA Reports

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| Irretrievable after modification | 45 | 22.5 | — | — |
| Irretrievable after modification | 33 | 16.5 | — | — |

* Total number of reports indexed = 200
Total number of uniterms used = 910
Total number of times uniterms were used = 2283

Selected Reference Books of 1954-55
(Continued from page 277)

the 1940 edition (Guide V356) of this critical and selective bibliography to include material—books and articles—written since 1940 concerning the humanities and the social sciences in Japan. The same classified arrangement has been used, but an entirely new section on World War II and the Occupation, 1941-52, has been added. Full bibliographical details are given for each item, and brief descriptive notes for some. There is an index to titles and personal names. Full titles of abbreviated periodicals, are listed under "Periodicals" in Chapter III.—M.C.

Cordier, Henri. Bibliotheca sinica


For Cordier see Guide V191. This work provides a much needed index to this valuable bibliography.

JULY, 1955