Introduction

Like the preceding articles in this semi-annual series, this survey is based on notes written by members of the staff of the Columbia University libraries. Notes written by assistants are signed with initials.

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 A11, 1A26, 2S22) have been used to refer to titles in the Guide and its Supplements.

Bibliography


This is an important bibliography of Polish bibliographies in all subjects, and of foreign bibliographies relating to Poland. The author of the 1921 edition has revised and enlarged it to some 6,500 entries. The arrangement in 25 chapters is patterned on the classification scheme used in the current national bibliography, and name and subject indexes are provided. Among the omissions are A. S. Wolanin's Polonica Americana (1950), although his Polonica in English (1945) is listed; H. Rister's Schriftum über Polen 1943-1951 (1953) and its continuation; and J. Zabielska's Bibliography of Books in Polish or Relating to Poland Published Outside Poland Since September 1, 1939, issued in mimeographed form by the Polish Library in London in 1954. In spite of these and other probable omissions the work is an indispensable research tool in any subject field where Polish sources can be utilized.—E.B.


Contents: v.1.fasc.1-9, Abelardus-Fabietti.

This welcome addition to the standard set (Guide A890, 1A62) is scheduled to appear in 24 fascicles. Arrangement, coverage, and format follow the established pattern of the earlier volumes.—J.N.W.

Encyclopedias


v.1-5, A-Ido. To be in 12 vols.

An encyclopedic dictionary giving meanings of words with etymologies, and concise encyclopedic articles. These are not signed and have no bibliographies. The articles are much briefer than those in the Enciclopedia Italiana, e.g., that on Africa in the Enciclopedia extends to almost 100 pages and is profusely illustrated, while in the Dizionario there is an article of seven pages with six pages of illustrations. However, the Dizionario has many useful features, such as a large amount of minor biography, char-
acters of fiction, titles of individual works of literature, gazetteer information, detailed discrimination of word meanings, etc. Includes abbreviations. Illustrations are excellent, some in color, and more numerous than in most encyclopedias. This should be a useful, up-to-date complement to the Encyclopedia Americana.

The Encyclopedia Americana. . . N.Y., Americana Corporation, 1957. 30 v. il.

The Americana uses "continuous revision" as indicated in the Guide, p.74, and the 1957 edition is no exception to this policy. However, the work has been issued in an attractive new format with a slightly larger page, wider columns, more space between entries, and a bright, more modern-looking binding.

The publishers maintain that an unusual amount of revision has been made in this printing. A spot check shows some entirely rewritten articles, some articles revised and brought up to date, some new entries and, in some cases, new titles added to the bibliographies.

For those libraries which have not purchased an Americana for four or more years, consideration might be given to replacement with this set.

PERIODICALS


For the 6th ed. see Supplement 1E4.

This new edition lists over 16,000 periodicals, an increase of 2,000 over those listed in the 7th edition. Arrangement is the same as in previous editions, with titles grouped in a subject classification, arranged alphabetically. Ten new subject headings have been added and others expanded. More foreign periodicals are included, with wider coverage of Slavonic materials from Czechoslovakia, Poland, Russia, the Ukraine, and Yugoslavia.

An especially useful feature, as in earlier editions, is the notation of the indexing and abstracting services (34 titles) in which periodicals are indexed.

PHILOSOPHY


To be in two volumes, this Manuel de bibliographie philosophique is a comprehensive selection of materials in various languages, listing both books and periodical articles. This first volume treats "Les philosophies classiques" in three main sections, covering ancient, Christian, and modern philosophies. A fairly detailed table of contents indicates arrangement and scope, and an index of authors is to be included in the second volume. "Les sciences philosophiques," which will deal with the philosophies of religion, art, the sciences, man, etc.

RELIGION


The first of these two atlases of the Bible is a translation from the Dutch edition published in Holland in 1954. It is a scholarly work with a wealth of excellent illustrations, mainly photographs, and a text which presents a summary of Biblical history. There are 35 maps, well-conceived and executed, clear and uncluttered. The gazetteer index contains the names of geographical features, towns and peoples, and the names of such persons as played an especially important role in Biblical history.

The Westminster atlas is a new edition of that published in 1945 (See Guide K105) with some revision of maps and some rewriting of sections of the text. The maps are clear and well-drawn and the text interesting and somewhat more popular in tone than that of the Grollenberg. There are three indexes: to the text, to the maps, in-
cluding a topographical concordance to the Bible, and to Arabic names identified with Biblical places in Syria and Palestine.


Contents: Ser.A, no.1-4, Major faiths by regions, divisions, and states; Ser.B, no.1-8, Denominational statistics by regions, divisions, and states; Ser.C, no.1-9, Denominational statistics by states and counties. (In progress)

"An effort to gather the statistics of churches and church membership of every region, division, state, and county . . . for 1952 and to relate these findings to certain aspects of the 1950 United States Census of Population." Intended to give a more up-to-date record than that now available in the Federal Census of Religious Bodies, 1936. The present survey is not absolutely complete, but is based on the active cooperation of 114 religious organizations, and the figures will be presented in five series of bulletins. Series A and B as noted above are complete; Series C will be in 55 bulletins; Series D, Denominational statistics by standard metropolitan areas, 6 bulletins; Series E, Analysis of socio-economic characteristics, 7 bulletins. It is hoped that all series will be completed during 1957.


A usable, useful new concordance to the Revised Standard Version prepared with the help of a Univac computer at Remington Rand. Except for some 130 frequently used words which would seldom, if ever, be the key words in a passage, the concordance is exhaustive, listing the context and location of each word. The typography is clear and the text easy to read. An excellent addition to the shelf of Bible concordances.


Contents: Lfg.1-4, A und O—Anglokatholizismus.

Represents a thorough revision of the second edition (Guide K7): earlier articles have been reworked, many new entries added, and bibliographies brought up to date. As before, articles are by specialists and are signed. This edition will be complete in six volumes and a Registerband, and Roman type has replaced the Gothic.—E.S.


Intended "for the great majority of educated people" rather than the Biblical specialist, this is the first Catholic Biblical encyclopedia in the English language. A single physical volume consisting of two separately paged sections, it brings together the previously published (1950) volume on the New Testament and a newly completed volume on the Old Testament. Articles (unsigned) vary in length from a few lines to several pages, and include biographical, geographical, archaeological, and dogmatic subjects. There is no attempt to include bibliographies or documentation beyond the actual scriptural reference. Pronunciation is indicated, and there are numerous cross references. A special chapter on Mariology is appended to the volume.—E.S.

FOLKLORE


Primarily a dictionary of Latin American folklore, the main section is preceded by a bibliography of 3,394 numbered items, al-
most all South American publications. At the end of each article, instead of bibliographical citations, there are numbers referring the reader to appropriate entries in the bibliography. The articles are concise but adequate, tracing whenever possible analogies of customs, beliefs, etc., in different countries. Illustrated with photographs.

—S.S.

**SOCIAL SCIENCES**


Without attempting to rival May's *Parliamentary Practice* in comprehensiveness, the authors have assembled here a brief encyclopedia of British parliamentary terms and concepts which should prove more than adequate for the needs of the general reader. Information ranges from concise definitions of a few lines to articles of several pages, and topics treated include not only the specialized vocabulary of Parliamentary usage but such general terms as Parliamentary Papers, House of Lords, etc. There are no bibliographic citations, but "see" and "see also" references are abundant, and there is a serviceable index.—J.N.W.

**Behavior Science Bibliographies.** New Haven, Human Relations Area Files, 1953—.


As stated in the Publisher's Preface to recent volumes of this unnumbered series, the aim of the Human Relations Area Files and its publications is "to facilitate research and comparative study in the sciences concerned with mankind, thereby promoting a general understanding of the peoples of the world, their ways of life, their problems, values, and ideas."

It will be noted that these volumes represent the work of individual compilers and of university research projects, as well as revisions of earlier works. The resulting variations in scope, arrangement, indexing, etc., cannot be considered here. With the exception of the Irikura item, all the 1956 volumes include a "Bibliography to date of sources processed by the HRRAF" for the field in question. The series is published in photo-offset, and other bibliographies are planned.—E.S.


Designed to serve as a continuation of (but not a replacement for) Smith, Lasswell and Casey's *Propaganda, Communication and Public Opinion, 1946* (Guide, L301), the present volume differs somewhat in scope and arrangement from the earlier. Only materials treating the international aspect of propaganda have been included and generally only those of a political nature; the classification outline and terminology have been revised accordingly. Monographs, documents, and reports are listed, as well as periodical articles, totaling 2,500 items published between 1943 and 1955. Bibliographic and indexing standards remain high, and the titles are annotated as before. The bibliography proper is preceded by an essay on recent trends in research in the field.—J.N.W.


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**COLLEGE AND RESEARCH LIBRARIES**


More than thirty Italian economists have contributed to the Dizionario, treating the various aspects of economics in 58 monographs. The articles are signed and usually include a definition and analysis of the topic, a discussion of its place in the history of economic thought, and an outline of areas where future research is needed. Each article is followed by a bibliography listing significant works in the field in various languages.

The Enciclopedia will eventually duplicate most of the articles in the Dizionario, although it will not treat any topic in such a detailed, scholarly way. Similar in intent to the Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences, it aims to cover all important topics in the social sciences. However, its articles are shorter, do not cover all aspects of the subject, and often include discussions as to moral justification. Although international in scope, emphasis is on interests particular to Southern Europe, the bibliographies consisting primarily of Italian titles. There are many biographical articles, including, in addition to social scientists, writers and philosophers whose work influenced the field.

—S.S.


"Assembles most of the printed sources for the spoken proceedings of Parliament likely to be sought by students—with the exception of those individual speeches which do not happen to have been reprinted in any of the main Collections."—Foreword.

The material is divided into three main sections: (1) Debates—official or semi-official—which are day-by-day reports of proceedings intended to inform the public; (2) Diaries, including the private records of individuals made for their own use; and (3) Proceedings, miscellaneous in character, containing pamphlets, letters, newsletters, some speeches, etc. As in many cases brief evaluations are included, this should prove to be a most useful source for students of English history and politics.


——. International Governmental Organizations; Constitutional Documents. The Hague, Nijhoff, 1956. 2v. 57fl.

Justification of a revision of the 1950 edition of Constitutions of Nations (Supplement 1L148) is clear from even a cursory examination of the table of contents of the current work, which lists new or amended constitutions for a sizable number of countries, e.g., Austria, Bhutan, Egypt, El Salvador, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, etc., throughout the alphabet. For many other countries, prefatory descriptions have been revised and bibliographies brought up to date. Several useful tables of summary information have been added as appendices.

Similar in plan to the foregoing, the compiler's International Governmental Organizations... contains the basic constitutional documents of more than a hundred of "those international organizations created by governments, and themselves of a governmental nature. It does not include the many unofficial private organizations" (Foreword). Institutions included range in scope from the United Nations to the International Office of Epizootics (sic), and the accompanying documents vary from many pages to a single paragraph. Brief summaries of the history and constitutional development are presented for each organization, and there are selective bibliographies.—J.N.W.


JULY 1957
This compilation is an effort to maintain an up-to-date record in the English language of the copyright laws and treaties of all the countries of the world. "Eighty-five countries are covered in the present volume. Of these, the laws of 14 countries were promulgated in English; in the case of the remaining countries, it has been necessary to prepare English translations." Arranged alphabetically by country, the work contains only the laws believed to be in force on January 1, 1956. It is hoped to keep the material up to date by furnishing additional pages annually to be inserted in the loose-leaf binder.


According to the foreword, the present title is the first in a projected series of guides to the contents of several categories of government publications. Part I of the volume is an annotated list of a large number of publications "containing recurring statistical data." Arrangement is by department, subdivided by agency. Information on frequency, availability, and ordering procedures is included, and the annotations seem full and pertinent. The three-part index section—subject, title, and agency—appears sufficiently detailed to afford efficient use of the contents of the materials in the main list. The present edition is scheduled to appear in revised form in 1957, with three supplements to follow within four years thereafter. —J.N.W.


A bibliographic series on socialist movements in various countries, issued under the auspices of the Institut Français d'Histoire Sociale, has been augmented by the first of two volumes on Russia. Books, pamphlets, and periodicals are listed in Russian, with French translations of titles, and with locational symbols for libraries in Paris, Amsterdam, Geneva, Bern, and Milan. Each of the four historical periods is introduced by a chronology of events. Name and subject indexes will appear in Volume II, which will bring the bibliography down to 1917. Other countries included in this series are England, France, Germany, and the U.S. (Guide 1L97); Italy; and Spain.—E.B.


Based primarily on the Aslib Booklist and the selections of library specialists in the field, this comprehensive bibliography supplements the Catalogue of British Scientific and Technical Books published by the British Science Guild in 1930. Listed are books, government publications, and society papers in the pure and applied sciences, and this includes psychology, documentation, architecture, and photography materials of interest to technical readers; however, trade literature and manufacturers' publications have not been included. Material is arranged according to the Universal Decimal Classification, and alphabetical subject and author indexes allow easy access to the bibliography. Through a series of symbols, each entry is further classified according to its suitability for general readers, students, advanced research, and reference work. Items are not annotated.—K.L.


An important new handbook prepared as
a replacement of the American Civil Engineers' Handbook edited by Merriam (Guide P112), of which the fifth edition was published in 1930. This is an entirely revised work with new scope and format. To be in three volumes: v.1 covers planning, surveying, transportation engineering, etc.; v.2 deals mainly with various phases of hydraulic engineering, and v.3, not yet published, will cover structural and building engineering.

**Music**

*Almanacco musicale italiano*, 1956-
A cura di Riccardo Allorto. Milano, G. Ricordi, 1955-

$2.50

A record of the year's activities in serious music in Italy, this almanac is both a survey and a directory. Four critical chapters are devoted to new works in the musical theater, the concert field, books on music and phonograph records; these are followed by an alphabetical catalog of new works, calendars of musical events and an extensive directory. The last, arranged by city, lists musical societies, schools, theaters, and a number of individuals—composers, performing artists, teachers, critics, impresarios, agents, etc.

—J.N.W.

**Numismatics**


Intended both as a list of works "of value to the numismatist as demonstration of the way in which numismatic evidence has been utilized" and as an aid to the scholar not primarily a numismatist in locating "references in fields in which numismatics are fundamental for understanding of non-numismatic problems." The work is divided into four main parts: Archaeology and Art History; Iconography; Geography, Topography, and Architecture; and Related Works. Arrangement is by author within the sections. There is a general index. Although emphasis is on publications not ordinarily used by numismatists, the inclusion of articles from numismatic journals seems of particular value to the general scholar.—E.S.

**Photography**


The purpose of this encyclopedia is to pull together into one volume articles on the history, techniques, art, and application of photography. A panel of some 200 authors, representing many of the nations of the world, contributed the longer signed articles. Emphasis is on British practice and outlook, but attention is called to American variants. Illustrated with about 1500 line drawings and some half-tones.

**Literature and Language**


Writers of all types (novelists, poets, literary critics, historians, political scientists, philosophers) whose works have literary value are included in this new dictionary of Italian literature. Since the editor has included only authors of established reputations, the younger contemporary figures receive less extensive coverage. All articles contain author and subject bibliographies which, while selective, are up to date and include periodical as well as book references. Material on major authors is quite extensive, with criticism and summaries of individual works. Some attention is also given to literary movements and periods, technical terms, periodicals, and academies.—K.L.


Published as a result of the first Spanish Congress of Classical Studies held in Madrid in April, 1956, and compiled by members of the Congress under the editorship of F. Rodrigues Adrados, this bibliography lists books and periodical articles on classical sub-
jects written and published in Spain. Also included are Spanish translators of relevant works in other languages and articles by Spanish scholars published in other countries. Material is listed under individuals and various headings that include dictionaries, manuscripts, textual criticism, language and linguistics, literature, history, geography, religion and mythology, philosophy, law, science, archaeology, paleography, numismatics, and bibliography. There is an index of authors whose work is cited. An exhaustive work, considering the relatively brief period of compilation.—K.L.

**Biography**


Covers: Jamaica, Trinidad, Barbados, British Guiana, British Honduras; (Windward Islands) Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Dominica; (Leeward Islands) Antigua, St. Kitts-Nevis, Montserrat, and British Virgin Islands.

In five sections: 1) General material on government, organizations, and geography; 2) Who's who, arranged by country and subdivided by profession or business; 3) Colonial affairs; 4) Directory of business firms; 5) Overseas business organizations trading with the British Caribbean. There is a detailed table of contents and a name index. This should be a useful addition to recent information on this area.


Considerably more specialized than is indicated by title, this ingenious handbook confines its listings to those historically important persons and events that have subsequently received substantial treatment in literature, music, or art. For each person or event there is a statement of biographical or historical background and a summary of the extent and nature of the treatment which the subject has received in the arts. These are followed by the musical and artistic works concerning the subject, e.g., poems, novels, dramas, operas, symphonies, portraits, busts, etc. Bibliographic and other informational data are brief but generally adequate.—J.N.W.

**History**


Historical literature relating to the various countries of the world is presented here in the form of selective bibliographies with brief annotations. The 23 contributors are associated with West German and Swiss universities. As might be expected, there is considerable variation in the extent to which they have included source materials and studies in the languages of the countries concerned, even for the European continent. The work appears to have been carried through without any institutional sponsor and to have depended largely upon the prodigious individual effort of the editor. Although not a replacement for Dutcher's *Guide to Historical Literature* (Guide V2), it is nevertheless unique in bringing together a selection of relatively recent historical writing for all countries of the world and will be useful to students of history, particularly those with limited access to the major historical bibliographies.—E.B.


The emphasis in this bibliography of contemporary history is on Europe and on German developments in particular. Three of the four main sections are concerned with National Socialism, World War II, and postwar trials, but publications in languages other than German are well represented. The 4107 numbered entries include books and articles listed without annotation in a
highly classified arrangement with a name index. A continuation has been appearing regularly in the journal Vierteljahrshefte zur Zeitgeschichte under the title Bibliographie zur Zeitgeschichte. It covers a given year's publications starting with 1951 and will include items omitted in the 1945-50 list. Combined indexes, author and subject, are planned.—E.B.


Contents: Bd.1, Abbed-Blide.

To be complete in ten volumes and index, this new dictionary of mediaeval Scandinavian cultural history will treat all aspects of mediaeval life in Northern Europe. The articles, written by Scandinavian mediaevalists and signed, appear in Danish, Swedish, or Norwegian. Finnish articles appear in Swedish; Icelandic articles in any of the three languages. A very scholarly work with valuable, up-to-date bibliographies. One color plate and 16 pages of black-and-white plates complete each volume.—E.S.


Contents: Band 1, 1945-1950. Teil 1, Slowakei, Rumänien, Bulgarien.

Published under the auspices of the Südost-Institut in Munich, this is a basic bibliography of material relating to South-eastern Europe, i.e. Albania, Bulgaria, Hungary, Rumania, Slovakia, and Yugoslavia. Although the listing is selective, monographs and periodical articles published in these countries as well as in the West are included. Arrangement is by country, with the following subdivisions under each: 1) general background; 2) geography and natural resources; 3) population; 4) history; 5) language and literature; 6) religion; 7) law; 8) economics and sociology; 9) cultural life. According to the preface, the second volume will cover 1951-56, and thereafter the bibliography will be published annually.—S.S.

Sharma, Jagdish. Mahatma Gandhi; A Descriptive Bibliography. Delhi, S. Chand, 1955. 565p. Rs.25. (National bibliographies no. 1)

Covering the period 1908 through April, 1955, this author and subject bibliography contains 3,671 references to books, periodicals, and other serial publications concerning “the life, the message, and the mission” of Gandhi. Although most of the material listed is from English language sources, nine other languages are included—Dutch, French, German, Italian, Norwegian, Portuguese, Russian, Spanish, and Swedish. The bibliography is in three parts: Bibliography of bibliographies and collections; Biographies and subjects; and Books which influenced Gandhi’s life and thought, Books for which Gandhi wrote forewords, and Periodicals Gandhi edited and sponsored. Under 559 subject headings are listed Gandhi’s writings as well as those about him. Bibliographical information is complete, and a detailed chronology of Gandhi’s life is also included. A similar bibliography of Nehru is being prepared by the author for publication in the same series.—K.L.