

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 lithoprinted 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

states that since 1947 the Germanistic Society has spent more than \$125,000 for American literature donated to German research libraries with total overhead expenses of less than \$5,000. Most of the overhead expense was covered by Professor Heuser's contribution of his personal services without reimbursement.

The content of the report is an admirable supplement to Georg Leyh's *Die deutschen wissenschaftlichen Bibliotheken nach dem Kriege* (Tübingen, 1947); and it is a remarkably lucid description of the structure of German research libraries. The introductory chapter deals with personnel, training, and professional organization. The next four chapters describe the current status of libraries in Western Germany with detailed consideration of the Bayrische Staatsbibliothek, the West-Deutsche Bibliothek in Marburg (the 1,600,000-volume torso of the former Preussische Staatsbibliothek), the plague of the *Institutsbibliotheken*, and the confused situation in Berlin (with the 1,200,000-volume torso of the Preussische Staatsbibliothek now called the Oeffentliche Wissenschaftliche Bibliothek). Chapter VI is a survey of cooperative efforts in post-war Germany, including notes on national bibliography, union catalogs and interlibrary loan. The information on German national bibliography is in a schematic outline that complements the useful narrative account by Kurt Fleischhack of Leipzig in the *Zentralblatt für Bibliothekswesen*, LXIV (1950), 378-383 (a review of the *Jahresverzeichnis des deutschen Schrifttums*). Also included in this chapter are sections on foreign exchanges and "A Modified German Farmington Plan." The latter scheme is one by which a "Tausch- und Beschaffungsstelle für ausländische Literatur" in Bad Godesberg attempts to assist German research libraries in a plan to acquire the world's current publications.

Chapter VII discusses American assistance, mentioning contributions of the ALA, the Germanistic Society of America, Oberlaender Trust, the American Physical Society, and others. To this list should be added the ACRL, which makes available to German research libraries several complimentary subscriptions to *College and Research Libraries*. The last chapter is devoted to central German agencies which are assisting in the rehabilita-

tion process, notably the Notgemeinschaft der Deutschen Wissenschaft (established in 1949 on the model of the original Notgemeinschaft), the Max Planck Gesellschaft, and the Institut für Film und Bild. The latter agency is performing an important service in the rationalization of various microfilm projects. Appendices describe the losses of German libraries in terms of buildings and books, space for readers in buildings now in use, 1950 budgets, description of quarters now in use, a list of seminars and institutes presently in the various universities, statistics of acquisitions of American books and periodicals in 1950, and assignment of special fields in accordance with the German "Farmington Plan." The latter does not seem to be a significant change from pre-war arrangements.

Altogether this report is an important document of contemporary library history. It tells a story of the fall and resurrection of a group of research libraries which, up to 1932, supported the most important group of research workers in all fields up to that time. They may soon again be in a position to continue their great work in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

Free copies of this report are available in limited number from the Germanistic Society of America, 423 West 117th Street, New York 27, N.Y. —Lawrence S. Thompson, *University of Kentucky Libraires*.

## The Executive at Work

*The Executive at Work*. By Melvin T. Copeland. Cambridge, Harvard University Press, 1951. 278 p. \$3.75.

Librarians in administrative posts will find this work by Mr. Copeland, who is Director of Research and George Fisher Baker Professor of Administration in the Graduate School of Business Administration at Harvard, full of suggestions for carrying out their responsibilities. Not only does he discuss the bases of administration and organization, but he considers such matters as the authority of the executive, the executive's lieutenants and how to coach them, keeping informed, keeping the wheels turning, survival in a changing world, the spirit of risk-taking, timing, nurturing morale, extracurricular activities, standards of conduct, rewards for management, and