

useful for anyone engaged in research in librarianship or book publishing.

R. R. Bowker Co. is advertising this work as the *International Bibliography of the Book Trade and Librarianship*, a much better English title than "The Literature about the Book—and Librarianship," which was the title provided by the publisher, Verlag Dokumentation. The ads are misleading, however, because it is not made clear that this tool requires some knowledge of German to be useful. Incidentally, this particular work comprises volume two of a ten-volume series entitled "Handbuch der Technischen Dokumentation und Bibliographie."—*Guenter A. Jansen, Suffolk Cooperative Library System.*

The Enduring Desert; a Descriptive Bibliography. Elza Ivan Edwards. Foreword by Russ Leadabrand. Los Angeles: The Ward Richie Press, 1969. 306p. \$27.50.

E. I. Edwards is not new to the field of desert bibliography. His first desert bibliography appeared in 1940 under the title, *The Valley Whose Name Is Death*. Then followed *Desert Treasure* (1948), *Desert Voices* (1958), and *Desert Harvest* (1962). The present volume is an expansion of selected material which appeared in the author's previous works with additional material added, including periodical articles, pamphlets, and ephemera.

For each item presented in this publication the author has provided an annotation which is descriptive of the work and its contents. However, there seems to be little attempt to critically evaluate each item, and often the author's own personal reactions are included. The predominance of the items listed are historical or biographical with few entries in the sciences or natural history. Aside from these minor strictures, the work as a whole is not only delightfully interesting to read, but has a wealth of material which can be found in no other source on California desert lore.

The author is unquestionably familiar with his material. The annotations may discuss all or part of the book and in most cases are sufficient to let a reader know if he wishes to examine the work.

The Enduring Desert is not wholly limited to desert subjects, as there is an abun-

dance of material on other western subjects, particularly the gold rush, mines and mining, railroads, etc. This nondesert material is easily accessible through the extensive index. In addition, a supplemental reference section lists books containing only incidental desert mention and a record of journals and diaries. The volume must also be classed as an example of modern fine printing for which The Ward Richie Press is often noted.

The Enduring Desert might best be described in the words of Russ Leadabrand from the foreword:

Readers . . . will find *The Enduring Desert* a rich and satisfying experience. There is material here for a hundred monologs on desert history, folklore and traditions. . . . Go now and enjoy *The Enduring Desert*. Read it at leisure as you would savor a fine wine or a rich steak. You'll find the rewards are without number.

—A. Dean Larson, *Brigham Young University.*

The Plateglass Universities. Michael Beloff. Cranbury, N.J.: Associated University Presses, 1970. 208p.

Establishing university campuses is a familiar activity in the United States; it has also been an academic preoccupation in Britain as discussed in this book. The "Plateglass" universities are institutions opened in the 1960s to make room for the rapid increase of students. Traditionally, few university degrees were earned in Britain, and in recent years efforts have been made to increase degrees by establishing new campuses and by grants to students.

The new universities are scattered about the English countryside. Most are near the coast, and some of the seven are near ancient cathedral towns or other historically important centers. They are the first universities to be established with government funds rather than private backing. They have been able to grant degrees from the start and have not been controlled by other universities. Differing from "Oxbridge" with medieval roots or "Redbrick" in the centers of the industrial revolution, the new universities have developed an architectural style and educational élan that the author feels is caught by the term "Plateglass."

The first years of an institution are the