this report should be supplemented by the technical reports published in *Personal Psychology* during the 1952-55 period.—*Ervin Eatenson, Columbia University Libraries.*

Technical Book Review

Technical Book Review (Science. Engineering. Medicine. Technology), Vol. 1, No. 1-2, Sept./Oct.—Nov./Dec., 1954. London; E. W. Publications, Ltd. Bi-monthly. 155.

One of the serious gaps in the book selection apparatus for scientific and technical libraries is a *current* list of new books. No list of such books now published is adequate for the purpose. With the appearance of the *Technical Book Review*, it appeared that for the first time such a service might become available.

The principal content of the first two issues was given over to reviews of new books supplemented by a special department headed T.B.R. Register. The following statement precedes the new books listed:

The T.B.R. Register is designed to be a check list giving author, title, number of pages, publisher, price, edition and (where available) brief details of every book recently published or about to be published in the United Kingdom, the British Commonwealth and the U. S. A. With the cooperation of publishers and others, however, we hope that before long the register will be as complete as is practicable. At a later date it is intended to include books in foreign languages.

The first issue listed approximately 235 titles, 64% of which were British, including only one Empire publication, and 36% were issued in the United States. With but very few exceptions all of the United States titles listed were shown to also have British outlets. The largest proportion were Wiley and McGraw-Hill publications. An unexpected exception was three titles published by Mc-Knight and McKnight of Bloomington, Illinois. This was obviously inadequate coverage but it was to be understood for a new journal. The editor wrote: "We fully realize the immensity of the task," and expressed hope for full cooperation of publishers in the future.

The second issue, however, recorded many

fewer titles and an even smaller percentage of United States publications. (There was also a marked depreciation in the quality of the paper used for the text.) Of the total of 107 titles, 74% were British, including only one Empire publication, and 26% were from the United States. The distribution from the U. S. was somewhat better, there being a good representation of two additional publishers, Academic and Reinhold.

The infrequency of publication, coupled with late appearance of the issues, leaves a great deal to be desired for an aid of this kind. The first issue (Sept./Oct.) and the second issue (Nov./Dec.) were received in Chicago respectively on November 22 and February 9.

The first two issues contained 25 and 32 reviews, supplemented in the second issue with a small number of shorter notices. The panel of reviewers promises excellence insofar as the new publications are covered. The merit of reviews, however, in such limited numbers seems questionable. The appearance of reviews in scientific and technical journals such as Science and Nature (among the general publications) and a wide variety of special subject journals seems better to serve the need for reviews. And for an accumulation of critical opinion the Technical Book Review Index has a wider range of practical value to libraries.

On the favorable side the wide subject coverage is to be commended. The criticism of too wide coverage alluded to by the editor in the first issue is, as he suggests, invalid. Isolation among the various sciences is at best wasteful. The arrangement of the T.B.R. Register under the main divisions of the Universal Decimal Classification is very useful. The bibliographic style is good and the typography is adequate, although so compact that on the gray paper of the second issue there is a sharp reduction in readability. -Herman H. Henkle, The John Crerar Library.

Index to Wing

Index of Printers, Publishers, and Booksellers in Donald Wing's Short-Title Catalogue, 1641-1700. By Paul G. Morrison. Charlottesville: University of Virginia Press, for the Bibliographical Society of

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the University of Virginia, 1955. 217 p. \$20.00 (\$10.00 to members.)

To his constantly useful Index to the Pollard-Redgrave Short-Title Catalogue, printed in 1950 by photo-offset. Dr. Morrison has now added a similar Index to the 80,000 entries in Wing. One could wish to revive a useful old word to praise such "indicular" devotion: countless hours of patient listing have produced a tool that younger scholars will soon be taking for granted. But the tool here provided will assuredly continue for a few years to seem to older workers almost miraculous in the ease with which it now makes possible any search for books of a known printer or bookseller: in the dull columns now laid before us is a quick identification of any English book that contains the name Abington or Young in its imprint, or any name in between, and then one can continue to study the publishing history of that man. Even the arrangement by years under each name has a distinct convenience.

One immediate value of this *Index* will be its capability of correcting or supplementing the information in the Term Catalogues and Plomer's lists as to the span of years during which the different booksellers remained active; in fact, this will make the needed revision of Plomer almost easy. Every book here recorded under a man's name may possibly add to the sum of knowledge concerning his activity. (Some caution will be required because Dr. Morrison has purposely combined two or more men of the same name into one list, e.g., Barker and Daniel.)

No doubt some errors have crept in during the indexing, transcribing, setting in type, and proofing of such a staggering mass of numbers. But the work seems steadily accurate, and any errors can be readily corrected in use. A few false dates have been left uncorrected, for example, whether or not Wing corrected them, to produce slightly startling entries with dates earlier than 1641, as under John Bill, John Crouch, Leonard Lichfield, William Marshal, and Henry Twyford. Somewhat oddly, Dr. Morrison apologizes in his preface for two strange entries in the Index, each of which could have been verified or corrected, to judge by the locations in Wing, by a single inquiry addressed to an American librarian.—A. T. Hazen, Columbia University.

Recent Foreign Books on the Graphic Arts, Bibliography, and Library Science

Shortly before World War I, O. Willmann and E. M. Rohloff edited an important Lexikon der Pädagogik in five volumes. In 1930-32 this work was supplemented and brought up-to-date by the Lexikon der Pädagogik der Gegenwart, edited by the Deutsches Institut für Wissenschaftliche Pädagogik in Münster, Westphalia. Important as these seven volumes were, it was out of the question to attempt to issue further supplementary volumes. Only a completely new edition could be satisfactory and this is what the Deutsches Institut in Münster and the Institut für Vergleichende Erziehungswissenschaft in Salzburg have given us in the new Lexikon der Padagogik (Freiburg: Herder, 1952-55; 4 vols.; DM 224. for the set).

In the very beginning one important point should be emphasized about this great reference work: although the publisher is a leading Catholic firm, and although the sponsorship and orientation of the work is basically Catholic, the breadth and bona fide objectivity of the Lexikon lend it a significance that reaches far beyond any sectarian limitation. In many respects the Catholic orientation is positively a virtue, for example, in the adequate treatment of the history of education in the Middle Ages. Moreover, in the absence of any Protestant or non-sectarian encyclopedia of education, the Lexikon must be recognized as the one definitive recent work of its type.

The complete work contains contributions by over 700 authorities. There are 3,950 articles and references. The exhaustive index at the end of the fourth volume contains some 16,500 entries. Every aspect of the history, practice, and theory of education is represented for the new *Lexikon* proposes to be absolutely comprehensive in its field.

Each article is signed by the name of the author. Contributors are identified in a list at the beginning of each volume. This list is followed by an alphabetical list of articles with page numbers to serve as a sort of table of contents. Comparatively few abbreviations (for a work of this magnitude) are used, but

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