

Review Articles

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

An important compilation of material in the field of German history is *Hochschulschriften zur neueren deutschen Geschichte, 1. Ausgabe: 1945-1955* (Bonn, Kommission für die Geschichte des Parlamentarismus und der politischen Parteien und Institut für Zeitgeschichte, 1956), compiled by Alfred Milatz and Thilo Vogelsang. Arranged alphabetically by authors, it includes 1,925 dissertations completed during the decade and 400 in progress. There is a subject index and an index of institutions represented. Universities in West and East Germany, Austria, Switzerland, France, England, Holland, and the United States are represented. In the case of the United States, both masters' and doctors' essays are included. The latter seem to be quite complete, but such is not the case for the masters' papers. The compilers recognize clearly this deficiency (due to no lack of industry on their part, but to the absence of lists of masters' papers from many institutions), and they request that any titles not included be sent to the Kommission des Parlamentarismus und der politischen Parteien, Kronprinzenstrasse 43, Bonn, West Germany. New editions are planned.

A monumental bibliography which will be of very substantial value not only to scholars but also to catalogers is Fritz Blaser's *Bibliographie der Schweizer Presse mit Einschluss des Fürstentums Liechtenstein* (Basel, Birkhäuser Verlag, 1956; 1. Halbband, A-M; "Quellen zur Schweizer Geschichte," neue Folge, IV, Abt: Handbücher, Bd. VII). The first volume covers A-M, and the second volume, to appear sometime in 1957, will complete the work and contain the indexes. Well over 10,000 titles will be included in the whole work. Included are all Swiss serial publications

up to 1803, and from 1803 to the present, all newspapers, political organs, and periodicals in the fields of politics and public affairs. For each title there is the following information: full title, changes in title, predecessors and successors, period during which published, format, frequency, place of publication, supplements, publishers, editors, political orientation, references to other bibliographies and to publications about the particular title, at least one location in a library, and miscellaneous information (e.g., transition from *Fraktur* to Roman in many papers after World War II).

Blaser has been at work on this project for fifteen years and he has been able, with the help of many faithful collaborators, to compile a definitive reference work of permanent value for libraries, historians, publishers, editors, and public officials. He has brought together an enormous mass of information in highly abbreviated form, but with meticulous accuracy. His work will be a basic reference and point of departure for all students of Swiss history and, because of Switzerland's long policy of granting refuge to political exiles from all countries, for students of general European history.

The reprint of the late Karl Schottenhofer's great *Bibliographie zur deutschen Geschichte im Zeitalter der Glaubensspaltung 1517-1585* (Stuttgart, Hiersemann, 1956) is one of the more significant publishing ventures of the postwar period. The first edition, completed in 1940, was soon exhausted, and copies rarely appeared on the antiquarian market. The death of the compiler in 1954 and the demise of the Kommission zur Erforschung der Geschichte der Reformation put a stop to any ideas about a revision. However, the needs of many libraries outside of Germany, of war-damaged libraries in Germany, and of new institutions founded since 1940 remained unanswered. With characteristic enterprise and courage that has distinguished his other publishing ventures Anton Hiersemann undertook to bring out a reprint.

The first two volumes appeared in 1956.

They contain the material on individuals, biographical and critical, arranged in alphabetical order, and the material on cities and provinces, also arranged in alphabetical order. There will be four more volumes, of which two will appear in 1957, two in 1958. Volume 3 will cover "Reich und Kaiser, Territorien und Landesherren"; volume 4, "Gesamtdarstellungen und Stoffe"; volume 5, supplements, corrections, and a chronological table; and volume 6, an author and title index. There will be 3,985 pages with 52,200 references in the completed work.

The period covered is from 1517, the decisive year for Luther, to 1585, the year of Gregory XIII's death. The term "German" in the title refers not simply to German-speaking territories, but rather to the old Holy Roman Empire of the German Nation. The work covers history in the broadest conceivable sense, and it is equally useful to the folklorist, philologist, economist, sociologist, political theorist, theologian, art historian, or anyone else whose studies take him to the sixteenth century. Libraries which do not own the work already will find that the acquisition of this great work should stand close to the top of its foreign desiderata.

The work is comprehensive, and even articles of somewhat doubtful value are included. The section on Luther contains approximately 3,700 titles. The citations are full and achieve a high degree of bibliographical accuracy and clarity. Here is a work which is a *sine qua non* for all European historians, and it can be acquired now at a relatively painless price (but for no less than \$125 when it is finally complete).

Few regional bibliographies are fuller or more comprehensive than the *Westfälische Bibliographie*, compiled by H. Gunnemann and E. Joerdens for the Stadt und Landesbibliothek of Dortmund, with the cooperation of the Westfälisch-Niederrheinisches Institut für Zeitungsforschung. In the third volume, covering 1954, 1955, and January-June 1956 there are 8,152 entries, representing a detailed analysis not only of Westphalian newspapers and local serials but also of any and all other publications carrying items of regional interest. The arrangement is

classified, with full topographical and personal name (author and subject) indexes.

The study of regional bibliographies is often rewarding even for the scholar or librarian who has no specific interest in the region covered. For example, in the section on belletristic literature this reviewer discovered that there is a Hoffmann von Fallersleben-Gesellschaft which issues *Mitteilungsblätter* (Jahrg. 2, 1954) apparently not yet listed in current bibliographies and reviewing organs dealing with German literary history. The section of folklore contains over 600 items culled from local newspapers and regional periodicals, including numerous items of basic interest for the general folklorist. It is even worth while for other regional bibliographers to search the topographical index, since there are references to items of Westphalian interest in all parts of the world, including the United States.

When Miss M. E. Kronenberg states in her *Campbell's Annales de la typographie néerlandaise au XVe siècle; Contributions to a New Edition* ('s-Gravenhage, Martinus Nijhoff, 1956) that she decided (quite properly) against including Hain numbers in her concordances in Chapter III, we realize clearly that the study of fifteenth century books is reaching maturity. It is no longer an appendage of local or national antiquarian lore or a minor branch of late mediaeval studies. The impressive accumulation of bibliographies, critical, descriptive, and enumerative, and the exceptional competence of scholars who have devoted their life work to incunabula has brought this field to ripe maturity.

Campbell's *Annales* has long been a classic among the national bibliographies of incunabula, but it has been urgently in need of revision for more than a generation. Miss Kronenberg, who has devoted a remarkably fruitful career to the study of the post-incunabula period in the Low Countries, has now turned her attention to fifteenth century printers; but unfortunately she begs off from the responsibility of a full-blown revision of Campbell because of age. What she offers in her "Contributions" will make the new edition of Campbell a comparatively easy task.

The first chapter lists no less than 458

Dutch and Belgian imprints not known to Campbell. It includes eighty-eight hitherto unknown Donatus imprints, mostly scrappy fragments that came to light in the GKW. Happily, Miss Kronenberg makes no effort to identify them with Laurens Jansz. Cosseriana may now be well on the way to Dutch mythology. The second chapter contains 212 titles which were either printed outside of the Netherlands or subsequent to 1500. The third chapter contains three concordances of Campbell numbers with (a) foreign catalogs and bibliographies (twenty-one, including GKW), (b) Dutch catalogs and bibliographies (nine), and (c) Proctor's "Tracts on Early Printing. III. Additions to Campbell's *Annales*" (1897, reprinted in his *Bibliographical Essays*, 1905). The last chapter notes copies not listed in chapters I-III with locations. Finally there is an addendum of eighty-six Campbell titles in the Library of Congress' noble Rosenwald Collection, one page, to be sure, but a tribute to a great collector. Miss Kronenberg's book is slight in bulk, tremendous in significance. It is a basic addition to the collection of any research library.

A reference work that seems to have escaped all notice in the English-language press is Peter Beeck's *Fachausdrücke der Presse* (Frankfurt am Main, Polygraph Verlag, 1950) in three alphabets, German, French, and English, each with definitions in two languages. This glossary of newspaper terminology is a guide to a professional jargon likely to occur in anyone's daily reading, particularly in the field of libraries and books. Some of the terms can be totally mystifying, e.g., *Leiche* (German, omission of word or words); *chien* (French, filler); or *passer au caviar* (French, blotting out part of the text by ink). Translators, editors, and publishers will find that this is an invaluable work. The first edition (1942) did not contain the English section, which was subsequently added.

The late H. H. Bockwitz, guiding spirit of the Deutsches Buch- und Schriftmuseum in Leipzig, died on December 2, 1954, only a few months after his beloved museum opened its doors after recovering from the war. Bockwitz had a host of friends in all Europe. A collection of his essays, *Beiträge*

zur Kulturgeschichte des Buches (Leipzig, VEB Otto Harrassowitz, 1956), has been published as a fitting memorial to him. It contains eleven essays published between 1938 and 1955, all replete with Bockwitz' quiet but infectious enthusiasm for the book as the prime instrument of western culture. Paper, printing, and typography are the subjects of the essays, but they also reveal much insight into the cultural history of the periods with which they are concerned. The final essay, on "Schrift-, Buch- und Papiermuseen Europas," describes the museums of the book that are to be found in many great European library centers, from Moscow to Antwerp. With the exception of the Dard Hunter Paper Museum in Appleton, Wis., and a few libraries and historical societies which own common presses, there is almost nothing of this sort in North America. We would do well to study Bockwitz' essay carefully and consider the feasibility of a major museum of the book in this country. Bockwitz' essays on research in the history of paper are also suggestive for us. With Dard Hunter we had perhaps the world's most outstanding student of paper history. Unfortunately, the inspiration from the Mountain House in Chillicothe has not yet fired the imagination of young scholars. There is already a new generation of paper historians in Germany, but not in our own country. Bockwitz' book is delightful, informative reading, but it should also serve as a text for the guidance of some of our own incipient scholars in the field of the history of the book.

From the files and the imagination of tireless Dr. Lius Florén Lozano, former librarian of the University of Santo Domingo, Ciudad Trujillo, and now director of the Servicio de Intercambio Científico. Centro Interamericana de Vivienda in Bogotá come two important new bibliographies. His *Bibliografía bibliotecológica Colombiano*, 1953-1955 (Bogotá, 1956; "Manuales de bibliografía y documentación Colombianas, I") is the key to an enthusiastic literature on librarianship from the press of our closest South American neighbor. It is arranged by author and title, with a list of periodicals analyzed. Dr. Florén Lozano's *Bibliografía de las bellas artes en Santo Domingo* (An-

tares-Bogotá, 1956; "Materiales para el estudio de la cultura dominicana, v. viii) records contributions to all fields of the history of art in the Dominican Republic, from the earliest beginnings to the Trujillo era. Here are two bibliographies which are essential for all collections of Latin America.

A publication of considerable significance for librarians and bibliographers is the *Klassifikatsiia literatury v organakh gosudarstvennoi registratsionno-uchetnoi bibliografi* (Moscow, Press of the All-Union Book Chamber, 1955). The prestige of the All-Union Book Chamber and the significance of its bibliographical work will lend this little manual an importance disproportionate to its 140 pages and modest four-ruble price tag. There are thirty-one major classifications, and under these are clear-cut, concise definitions of the type of material to be classified. There is a full index. The growing quantity and quality of Russian bibliographical literature lends special importance to this work as a reference book. At the same time, however, it is well worth study for those who are revising old classification systems or constructing new ones.

Without committing one's self on the relative virtues of socialistic and capitalistic economics, it is obvious that the talented potential bibliographer beyond the Oder is not likely to be skimmed off for more lucrative fields such as oil field speculation, hand book making, or microfacsimile promotion schemes. In the Soviet Union and her satellites the bibliographer and the geologist, the librarian and the physician are on comparable economic levels (both low within European standards). The fact is, however, that the USSR and her associated economics are encouraging bibliographical scholarship and actually producing in volume and quality that has few parallels this side of the Oder. At the same time increased attention is being given to the bibliographical history of Russia before the Revolution. A major contribution in this field is S. A. Reiser, *Khrestomatiia po russkoi bibliografii 5 xi veka po 1917 g.* (Moscow, Gosudarstvennoe Izdalel'stvo Kul'turno-prosvetitel'noi literatury, 1956), a record of over eight centuries of bibliographical scholarship. Of

course, there is little of significance in Russian bibliographical literature before the eighteenth century, and the bulk of the material is from the latter half of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Nevertheless, the scattered selections from the early periods reveal clearly that Russia always belonged in the European cultural tradition. From 1850 on, Russian bibliographical scholarship not only kept pace with that of western Europe but also could show much original thought and method that can be studied with profit. The selections are accompanied by narrative and bibliographical commentaries, and there is an index. This chrestomathy should be studied along with Zdobnov's history of Russian bibliography. Comparable works for English, German, French and other national bibliographical traditions would be contributions of utmost value to all bookmen.

Vladimir Vasil'evich Stasov; materialy k bibliografi opisanie rukopisei (Moscow, Gosudarstvennoe Izdatel'stvo Kul'turno-prosvetitel'noi literatury, 1956) is a bibliography prepared at the Lennigrad Public Library (Saltykov-Shchedrin Library). V. V. Stasov (1824-1906) was one of the most colorful and, in many ways, one of the most productive figures of nineteenth century Russian cultural life. Closely associated with the Imperial Public Library (i.e., the Saltykov-Shchedrin), he had a major role in developing some of its collections which beggar description. In the colorful, intellectually fermenting, politically reactionary atmosphere of old St. Petersburg, Stasov was a personality of major significance. Intimately acquainted with writers, scholars, artists, and other cultural leaders, Stasov's importance in Russian cultural history extends beyond the implications of his voluminous bibliography or his services in the library. Incidentally, his interest in the Paris Commune and his efforts to preserve the literature about it mark him as a man who might have been a leading figure in the post-revolutionary years.

The bibliography consists of a chronological list of Stasov's printed works, collections and selections from his work, his correspondence, and works about Stasov (classified according to his interests). There are

indexes of titles of Stasov's publications, books he reviewed, and names. The second part of the bibliography describes manuscripts by and about Stasov, with indexes of titles and names. The book is well illustrated with facsimiles and several memorable photographs, for example, one showing a patriarchal Stasov in 1902 with Chaliapin and Glazunov, three with the intense and youthful Maxim Gorky, a solemnly posed snapshot with Tolstoy and a formal society-page picture including Rimsky-Korsakov, Chaliapin, and Glazunov. Here is the bibliographical portrait of the librarian *comme il faut*.

In 1953 Jozef Korpala published his important *Zarys dziejów bibliografii w Polacie* as the fifth volume in the "Książka w dawnej kulturze polskiej." Hildegard Zimmermann of Halle has now translated this basic study of Polish bibliography as *Abriss der Geschichte der Bibliographie in Polen* (Leipzig, VEB Otto Harrassowitz, 1957; "Bibliothekswissenschaftliche Arbeiten aus der Sowjetunion und den Ländern der Volksdemokratie in deutscher Uebersetzung," Reihe B, Band 2). The history of Polish bibliography is as romantic and tragic as the history of Poland herself, and Korpala provides much more than an "Abriss." The story of J. A. Zaluski, his library and his bibliographical efforts, is one of the truly memorable episodes of eighteenth century cultural history. Feliks Bentkowski's *Historia literatury polskiej* (1814) is a significant document in Polish bibliography, written in the middle of the Napoleonic wars. J. M. Ossolinski, Joachim Lelewel, Józef Zawadski, and Adam Jocher were stalwarts of Polish national bibliography in captive Poland of the nineteenth century, but it remained for Karol Estreicher to create the *Bibliografia polska*, a national bibliography that has no rival in other eastern European countries.

The work of the nineteenth century stalwarts of Polish bibliography is picturesque and well told, but Korpala's study is comprehensive. He analyzes special bibliography as well as national bibliography, and personalities and institutions prominent in Poland's bibliographical history come out in sharp relief. Over all other elements of Polish bibliography hovers the shadow of

the great Jagiellonian Library of the University of Cracow, one of the truly distinguished libraries of central Europe. Korpala's last two chapters, on the occupation period (1939-1945) and on bibliography in the people's democracy (1945 to date) deserve special attention. Here we have the story of Poland's gravest crises, but through both of them the traditions of Zaluski, Ossolinski, and Estreicher have been perpetuated and strengthened.

A major French bibliographical enterprise of which little is known in this country is the union catalog of French periodicals. In 1938 French librarians began work on a *Catalogue collectif des périodiques conservés dans les bibliothèques de Paris et dans les bibliothèques universitaires de France*. So far thirty-two mimeographed volumes containing over 60,000 titles have been published in the very limited edition of some sixty copies. Fifteen more volumes are yet to appear. The periodical holdings of about a hundred libraries have been checked, and holdings up to 1939 are recorded. A supplement now in preparation will bring the record up to 1955, and thereafter the union catalog of serials in French libraries will be maintained on a current basis.

It was necessary to consider certain categories of serials in special terms, and an obvious group for separate treatment is the one including serials in Cyrillic characters (Russian, Ukrainian, White Russian, Bulgarian, and Serbian). Thus the catalog of *Périodiques slaves en caractères cyrilliques* (Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale, 1956; 2 v.) has been published as a separate unit. It represents the holdings, as of 1950, of twenty Parisian libraries and twenty-five provincial university libraries (general and faculty collections). Over 7,000 titles are included in the two volumes. Bibliographical information is a bit meagre, but in all cases there is enough to identify the serial quite adequately. There is an index of subtitles which are in languages with the Latin alphabet.

The riches of the libraries of Paris in particular are more obvious than ever in a publication such as this one. A random check of 150 titles of nineteenth century serials

in Cyrillic against the *Union List of Serials* and supplements indicated no less than thirty-seven titles not listed as being held by American libraries. For all of our financial superiority over European libraries, we still have a long way to go to equal some of the great European centers of research even in terms of current materials.

The Library of the Roumanian Academy (Calea Victoriei, 125, Bucharest), is doing a good deal of significant publication in the field of bibliography. The first in its "Seria de bibliografi retrospective" is *Marx si Engels in limba română, 1871-1944* (1956), with an introductory essay by Ion Crisan. This bibliography of translations and reviews of works of the two patron saints of international communism is a practical contribution to the history of the rise of communism in an eastern European country with an extremely conservative political history. The arrangement is chronological and divided into three parts, viz., writings by Marx, writings by Engels, and joint works. Two new numbers in the Library's "Seria de bio-bibliografi" cover *Emanuel Bacaloglu (1830-1891)* (1956, no. 8), a distinguished nineteenth century chemist and physicist, and *Dimitrie Voynov (1867-1951)* (1956, no. 9), a noted microbiologist. In each there is an introductory essay, on Bacaloglu by Fl. Cimpan and on Voynov by V. Gh. Radu. As this series develops, it will be a valuable source for students of the history of science.

The strongly divergent trends in American and European psychology give a special value to a general reference work in this field by a European. Georg Anschütz' *Psychologie: Grundlagen, Ergebnisse und Probleme der Forschung* (Hamburg, Richard Meiner Verlag, 1953) deserves a place on the shelf of any library with substantial collections in psychology. It is not likely to circulate widely among the clinical psychologists, but it will answer many questions not readily solved by most English-language reference works.

The work is comprehensive, covering the main trends of psychological research in all countries. The main text is in three parts, (1) problems of investigation, (2) principal results, and (3) special problems and peripheral fields. Perhaps most important of all

from the reference standpoint is the comprehensive "Literaturübersicht." It includes a basic list of journals, congresses, and general manuals and subsequently a classified list of the most significant literature in all fields of psychology. Together with the author and subject index the bibliographies cover approximately a hundred pages. Quite naturally, the German literature of psychology is predominant, but the bibliography is all the more valuable to us for this feature. The basic literature by English, American, Italian, French, and other European psychologists is not neglected. An incidental value of Anschütz' bibliography is to provide an abundance of references for French and German reading knowledge examinations.

Occasionally a work not directly connected with librarianship or bibliography has such tremendous implications for our work, both direct and indirect, that it cannot easily be ignored. Such a title is the second edition of Father Pietro Tacchi Venturi's *Storia della Compagnia di Gesù in Italia* (Rome, "La Civiltà cattolica," Via di Porta Pinciana 1, 1950-1951; 2 vols. in 4 parts). The characteristic element in the Jesuit vow, "a peculiar care in the education of boys," leaves no doubt as to the significance of the Society for the world of books. One might even be tempted to speculation on historical coincidence when we recall that the founding of the Society was coeval with the origins of printing in the Americas; but such an artificial construction is hardly necessary when we remember the glorious history of the "reductions" of Paraguay and the Jesuit press there. The valiant Jesuit travellers in the New World and the Old have created a literature (with accompanying bibliographical problems) that justifies the closest attention to the origins of the order and its programs and policies.

Father Venturi's great work dates back more than a quarter of a century, but it is the product of constant revision. The first volume consists of a history of religious life in Italy during the early period of the Society, while the second traces the order through the life of the founder. It would be difficult to find a work more enlightening and useful as general background for the student of

sixteenth century books and printing than the first volume. Here is a picture of the intellectual climate of Italy at the time of the Reformation in the sharpest possible focus. Chapters such as those on the catechism (*doctrina christiana*) during this period or on the press in the service of Italian reformers tell a story that is the part of every bookman's education. The chapter on the new versions of the Bible is equally essential to a proper understanding of the bibliography of the age.

The second volume relates more specifically to the history of the company of Jesus, but here too we get the background for what is the strongest single educational force of modern times. But for the efforts of the Jesuit fathers world literacy would be infinitely lower than it is today.—*Lawrence S. Thompson, University of Kentucky Libraries.*

Humanities and the Library

The Humanities and the Library: Problems in the Interpretation, Evaluation, and Use of Library Materials. By Lester Asheim and Associates. Chicago: American Library Association, 1957. 304p. \$5.00.

Almost any librarian could read with profit this sample "syllabus" of a course in the literature of the humanities (religion, philosophy, fine arts, music, and literature). Its succinct account of the character of the literature in the fields covered, its wise and tolerant discussion of the problems of the librarian in trying to provide from this literature what the users of his library need, its constant emphasis on the role of the librarian as a professional builder of a collection of library materials shaped according to definite policy and plan for a distinctive community or group of patrons will provide not only the neophyte in librarianship, but also the experienced practitioner with much new information and food for thought. Here is a piece of professional literature the profession can be proud of, and here is a textbook for library school students (how few of them there are!) of which neither teachers nor students need be ashamed.

The Graduate Library School of the University of Chicago was awarded a grant by the Carnegie Foundation in 1948 for the

purpose of preparing a series of three textbooks to be used in the "literature" or "books" courses developed after World War II in American library schools. These courses, as Dean Asheim explains in the preface to this book, were "intended to provide students with more knowledge about the *contents* of books and the *criteria* for evaluating them" than the standard reference, book selection, and cataloging courses of the pre-war library schools had provided. Due credit is given in this preface to Asheim's predecessors as directors of the project, Clarence Faust and Bernard Berelson, and to his associates, members of the University of Chicago faculty outside the GLS, for their work in the projection and preparation of this book. The other two syllabi, for the social sciences and the sciences, have not materialized, but Asheim holds forth the hope that some kind of similar work on the social sciences will be published. The science syllabus was never completed. This state of affairs is extremely unfortunate. Librarianship needs more works of this kind, and failure to provide companion volumes to this for the other subject fields is most regrettable. One can only hope that the reception this book so richly merits will encourage the GLS to reconsider its decision and fulfill its intention of providing textbooks for all three courses. If they are like the syllabus on the humanities, they will be well worth waiting for.

In the meantime we have the consolation of the present work. Regardless of the merits or demerits of the "books" courses, all teachers and students of librarianship must be grateful that such an important contribution to library literature as *The Humanities and the Library* has been made. It is a useful text in any kind of reference course dealing with the subject fields it covers, and it provides some of the best material in print on the problems of book selection. The question of censorship and its implications in book selection, for example, are repeatedly brought to the reader's attention, particularly with respect to books in the fields of literature and religion, and the consideration of this problem is handled in a manner that leaves no room for doubt as to the librarian's professional responsibility in the area of