

libraries: a high rate of turnover in clerical employees. No permanent solution to this costly and frustrating condition is given.

6. No positive conclusion was reached about the type of library facility Columbia should provide for undergraduates in the future. The present College Library located in Butler can be expanded or separate undergraduate quarters may be provided.

7. Columbia cooperates in interlibrary ventures nationally and locally and should continue. The authors recommend the revival of the idea of the abortive Northeast Regional Library.

8. In the ten years from 1945-46 to 1955-56 the expenditures for Columbia libraries increased 106 per cent, but the total percentage of the university budget for library service decreased from 5.64 per cent to 5.25 per cent. Additional financial needs are listed as \$1,540,000 for capital sums, \$150,000 for continuing needs, \$6,000,000 for new quarters. An increase in library endowment from approximately \$3,000,000 to \$10,000,000 plus regular appropriations from the university is the suggested method of meeting present and future needs.

Throughout the report the reader is made aware of the necessity for closer understanding between those who approve research programs and those who must supply the research materials: "The requirements of the university library as we know it today are determined by programs developed by faculties and approved by university administrators, of which the librarian is only a part. The librarian accordingly has responsibility for meeting demands which are actually beyond his jurisdiction and control" (p. 2). Though the authors do not say cooperate or smother, a credo is enunciated: "It is the firm belief of the Subcommittee that many of the library problems of Columbia University are similar to those of other large research libraries, and that local expedients alone will not solve them completely. What is needed are regional and/or national approaches to many of the problems" (p. 3).

The library profession should be grateful to the authors for this assiduous performance. The problems of library service to American universities that are rapidly becoming characterized as institutions of "re-

search unlimited" can be more fully comprehended because one university had the courage and capacity for self-examination. The formulation of a program for development in one great research library is of positive benefit to all research libraries, great ones or those less than great.—*Cecil K. Byrd, Indiana University Libraries.*

## Uses of Bibliography

*The Uses of Bibliography to the Students of Literature and History.* By Edwin Eliot Willoughby. Hamden, Conn.: The Shoe String Press, 1957. 104p. (Lithoprinted) \$3.00.

In four chapters, based on lectures given in 1952 at the Universities of Liverpool, Leeds, and Manchester, the author undertakes to show that "the study of the physical book by means of analytical bibliography has uses that no student of literature or of history or of the historical aspects of any other subject can safely neglect." While disavowing any intention to provide instruction in bibliographical techniques, the author claims, correctly, that his work does "attempt to show the reader the uses to which he may put the art of analytical bibliography, if he masters it. It does attempt to show him the unsuspected mystery and excitement that may lurk behind type and paper, evidence which read aright may even give the lie to the words that the type has printed upon the paper. This book does endeavor to show the reader why he should wish to possess that art of the analytical bibliographer."

Most of the examples will be familiar to students of bibliography: the innocent fraud of the *English Mercurie*; the Wise forgeries; the problems of the "Mecklenburg Declaration," the *Ulster County Gazette*, the 1619 Shakespeare quartos, and the like; yet all the stories are good enough to bear repetition, and there is some virtue in having them brought together as parts of the larger story of the role bibliographers play in untangling the details of history. For the newcomer to bibliography or to librarianship this small book might very well provide the stimulus the author hopes for, thereby bringing new recruits to the fascinating study of

analytical (often called "historical") bibliography.

The last sentence of the book refers the reader to McKerrow's *Introduction to Bibliography for Literary Students* as the source of information on how to become a bibliographer. Willoughby's book, indeed, might well be considered as a sort of preface to McKerrow, giving the prospective student an over-all view of the goals to be achieved if he learns well the lessons about chain lines, signature marks, cancels, and the other not too recondite esoterica of bibliography.—*Oliver L. Lilley, School of Library Service, Columbia University.*

## Research in Romance Languages and Literatures

*Romance Languages and Literatures as Presented in German Doctoral Dissertations 1885-1950.* By Hans Flasche. Bonn: H. Bouvier U. Co.; Charlottesville: Bibliographical Society of the University of Virginia, 1958. 299p. \$7.50.

Americans engaged in research on any aspect of Romance language or literature will find it worthwhile to examine Professor Flasche's *Romance Languages and Literatures as Presented in German Doctoral Dissertations*. For librarians and researchers who have found it necessary to search laboriously through the *Jahresverzeichnis der deutschen Hochschulschriften* for Romance language materials, this subject bibliography will be particularly welcome.

The work forms a companion volume to Richard Mummendey's bibliography of German university publications in English studies from 1885 to 1950. Approximately 4,030 dissertations on Romance studies from German universities (including Strassburg to 1918 and Austrian universities from 1938 to 1945) are listed according to a well-designed, detailed subject arrangement and indexed by author and subject. The arrangement is an adaptation of Kuhn's system used in the *Bibliographie der Zeitschrift für Romanisch Philologie*. Multiple listings of dissertations touching on more than one subject greatly

increase the work's usefulness, since the lines dividing linguistics, stylistics, and literature are indefinite at best.

In his preface the author states that the work is based on the *Jahresverzeichnis*, on Alker's *Verzeichnis der an der Universität Wien approbierten Dissertationen 1937-44*, and on lists submitted by the university libraries at Graz and Innsbruck covering their publications from 1938 to 1945. Though the first of these sources is generally available, the others are scarce enough to make items listed in them effectively new materials for American scholars.

Entries in the linguistics section are arranged by author or writer treated in the study, while in the literary part materials are arranged in broad historical sections by author or subject. Entries include the institution at which the dissertation was accepted, date of acceptance, form if not published, and, where possible, citations of journals or series in which the dissertation appeared. In addition to university Romance publications, the bibliography includes materials in the fields of philosophy, comparative literature, English studies, and German studies which contain sections relating to Romance studies.

To aid English- and French-speaking users, the preface, headings, and abbreviations are all tri-lingual. For American researchers, the English preface contains information on German interlibrary loan policies, microfilming prices, and suggestions for obtaining the listed materials.

Though some entries in the literary section of this work may be covered in other bibliographies, the linguistic studies cited here are far more difficult to find. The importance of earlier German scholarship in philology, structural, or descriptive linguistics makes Flasche's work a valuable addition to any university library. It is a careful work, well designed and well printed. Scanning its entries reveals names of many men now famous as scholars and writers, both in Europe and America. Item 149, for example, concerns a dissertation accepted at Bonn in 1891, titled *Laute und Lautentwicklung der Mundart von Gircenti*, by a struggling young doctoral candidate named Luigi Pirandello.—*Floyd Cammack, Cornell University.*