

When Miskolczy leaves those works in Hitler's library that contain Hitler's notes, he is forced into mounting speculation. Of this there is perhaps too much, frequently punctuated by the usual "must haves" and "could haves." At times, Miskolczy indulges in acts of psychoanalysis not really justified by the evidence. The result is a text that is overwrought and overlong, with its interest declining in direct proportion to the author's need to rely on his own intuition rather than Hitler's extant notes.

The jacket blurb asks rhetorical questions: "How and why did such rabble obtain such immense power? How did the cult of the self and the cult of the individual become indivisibly intertwined with an exalted death cult and the fear of death simultaneously?" This work does not answer these barely intelligible questions. In his turn, Miskolczy promises "new insights," but these are largely a matter of added detail because the analysis breaks no new grounds but, rather, tends to confirm conventional wisdom about those figures and ideas that influenced Hitler. Thus, eleven pages are devoted to discussing how Hitler saw Richard Wagner as a major intellectual ancestor.

Nonetheless, at least in its first half, this is an interesting, occasionally provocative work, not least for the fact that, with all that has been written about Hitler, so little use has been made of these

materials that, whatever their limitations as sources, deserve at least some of the treatment that Miskolczy finally accords them here.—*David Henige, University of Wisconsin—Madison.*

James Moran. *Wynkyn de Worde, Father of Fleet Street.* 3rd. London; New Castle, Del.: The British Library and Oak Knoll Press, in association with the Wynkyn de Worde Society, 2003. 70p. \$22.95 (ISBN 1584561041). LC 2003-53595.

This new edition of Moran's brief 1960 retrospective of the early printer Wynkyn de Worde includes a bibliography of works on de Worde and comes blessed with an appreciative preface by John Dreyfus. Notwithstanding both, it is hard to figure out why yet another edition of this small biography is needed. With its unfortunate title (a teleological double entendre), Moran's study remains a useful and serviceable guide to the life of the ambitious Flemish printer whom Caxton imported to help launch the black arts in England in the later fifteenth century. But I doubt that there is a recall queue for it at your local college library. So why do we need this, its third instantiation?

Moran was, among other things, a printing historian of a traditional sort. He was interested in output and paper and fonts, in the nuts and bolts of the business of making books. Typography was his forte, and he contributed a series of valuable works on the subject in the 1960s and 1970s. But his oeuvre belongs to an earlier moment in the history of the history of the book, a moment when there really was no "history of the book" in the sense in which we have it today. Although, as John Dreyfus points out in his preface, Febvre and Martin's *L'Apparition du livre* (A. Michel) came out in 1958, it took a good twenty years for scholars to assimilate its lessons and approaches to the history of the book.

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In the meantime, "the history of the book" remained the province of antiquarians, book collectors, curators, and sundry printers—a dedicated band of amateurs who, nonetheless, did much of the basic spade work for later academics.

By contemporary standards, Moran's review of de Worde's career seems almost quaint, circumscribed as it is by the narrow horizons of Moran's own interests and his understanding of his task. It relies heavily on a book I can recommend, H. S. Bennett's *English Books and Readers 1475 to 1557* (Cambridge 1989). For Moran, de Worde was the first printer in London to truly take advantage of the new technology as a medium of popular communication. Over the course of his career, he churned out hundreds of titles aimed at a more popular market and so became, for his biographer, the "precursor" of the Fleet Street baron.

As William Caxton's "journeyman," de Worde enjoys his own cult following today. There is a Wynkyn de Worde Society in the UK, and it seems to have underwritten some of the costs of the reissue of the present work. Perhaps its members are the driving force behind the volume. However welcome the bibliography by Lotte Hellinga and Mary Erler, though, I cannot really urge anyone to rush out and buy this slim monograph. Librarians and scholars coming to it from the perspective of current work in the history of the book will probably be neither impressed nor enlightened. In its day, it was a welcome addition to the literature. It is good to have it in our libraries. But I find it difficult to make the case for its enduring presence today. —*Michael Ryan, University of Pennsylvania.*

Sauperl, Alenka. *Subject Determination during the Cataloging Process.* Lanham, Md.: London: Scarecrow, 2002. 173p. alk. paper, \$47.50 (ISBN 0810842890). LC 2001-57698.

This reviewer, who finds it difficult to dislike any book, was disappointed by this one. Based on the author's doctoral dissertation (University of North Carolina, 1999), the work reports on a study made to identify and examine the cognitive processes involved in the assignment of subject headings through a case study of catalogers. The thought processes that go into subject cataloging have received sparse attention and the topic is deserving of scholarly exploration. This study makes a definite contribution to the quite limited body of literature. Sauperl's failure to explain certain aspects of her research methodology frequently causes the reader to become puzzled, however, if not frustrated. The printed text itself could have been improved by careful editing and some rewriting.

The work is organized into seven chapters. An introduction discusses the purpose of the study and very briefly describes the research strategy. The second chapter reviews the treatment of subject determination as presented in cataloging and indexing textbooks and discusses the previous research concerned with subject analysis and indexing. The inclusion of indexing research strengthens the study and is to be applauded. The third chapter describes the research methodology. Chapter four, "Twelve Personal Approaches to Subject Cataloging," presents the case studies. Being ninety-five pages in length, it forms the core of the book. Chapter five summarizes what was learned from the case studies. Chapter six presents a model for subject analysis. Chapter seven discusses the author's findings in relation to earlier studies and the implication of those findings for cataloging education and cataloging in libraries. The section concerned with previous research has a fair amount of redundancy with chapter three. Although repetition of this nature is not uncommon