

might reasonably anticipate that the costs of stabilization may be in the vicinity of \$2.75, \pm 50 per cent, per volume. We assume the cost of equipment and chemicals to be negligible. This cost would be less than that of making a single negative microfilm. Cooperative filming might produce a more competitive rate whether a master negative were made to be used only if, as, and when a need for a copy materialized, or duplicate prints were run off and distributed to the participants. Microfilming would also offer reduced space costs, but it would result in higher costs for use and be much less convenient or even impractical for many types of material. Furthermore, if a cooperative microfilm negative is feasible in terms of accessibility, then the profession might be well advised to consider a cooperatively stabilized copy or two of seldom used titles. It might be less costly and much more convenient in the long run than for each library independently to try to stabilize or microfilm everything of possible interest. The economies of massive cooperative reprinting may also be competitive with microfilm or chemical stabilization. It should be possible to mechanize the stabilizing operation and possibly reduce the labor costs very significantly; the re-binding cost appears inescapable. Current periodicals, if needed in original form, should obviously be treated before the initial binding. If chemical stabilization is to be used, it is abundantly clear that the sooner it is started, the greater will be the number of important books salvaged in useful form.

One may take the happy and complacent view that the permanent loss of a few thousand tons of books and journals each year for the next fifty or one hundred years may do the world little harm—possibly some good—and be right. But unfortunately, no two people are likely to agree on the titles to be condemned to extinction, and even if they could, it would not be just the worthless books and journals that will be stricken. As all librarians know, the best along with the worst will be eager candidates for disintegration. Research and other libraries of permanent record may confidently anticipate that a growing percentage of their budgets will be required to meet, in one way or another, this problem. We are indebted to Messrs. Barrow and Church and the Council on Li-

brary Resources for a well designed and clearly reported investigation of a very serious problem. While it would be helpful to have the presently scattered reports on this investigation brought together in one consolidated report, it does not appear too soon for the ALA, ARL, and other affected groups to begin weighing the implications of this investigation and to set about designing an efficient and effective program to respond to the situation. It appears to be later than we think.—*Herman H. Fussler, University of Chicago Library.*

A Rewarding Festschrift

Libris et Litteris. Festschrift für Hermann Tiemann zum 60. Geburtstag. Hrsg. von Christian Voigt und Erich Zimmermann. [Hamburg] Maximilian-Gesellschaft, 1959. 364p., 16 illus. DM40.

This volume, excellently produced for the Maximilian-Gesellschaft, was issued in honor of the librarian of the State and University Library of Hamburg, Dr. Hermann Tiemann. The variety of articles, of which many are of scholarly value, reflects the wide interest and the erudition of one of the leading figures in contemporary German librarianship. The *Festschrift* is divided into three parts, one dealing with librarianship, another with the history of books, and a third with literary history. This review will for obvious reasons be more concerned with the first than with the second and third parts.

Dr. Schmidt-Künsemüller reviews Hermann Tiemann's place in librarianship, particularly the rebuilding of the largely destroyed Hamburg library and the formulation of West German library policies after the debacle of 1945. Two carefully discussed problems will be of special interest to American readers: (1) the relationship between central and departmental libraries in universities (Tiemann, like so many of us, strives towards a policy of supplementation rather than competition); and (2) the place of a central national library in the network of research libraries (he sees a central library not as an overpowering universal library, but as an institution which should furnish a

balance through its services in the national interest (*Ausgleichsbibliothek*), providing the facilities for exchange, information, cataloging, etc.). The second article, by Christian Voigt, tells the history of the State and University Library of Hamburg, from its humble beginnings in 1479 as a city council library (*Ratsbibliothek*) to the present; from town library to scholar's library, to public city library, to research library with a more general and carefully defined scope, accented by the founding of the University of Hamburg in 1919. The last part deals with the spectacular recovery and reconstruction of this important library which had suffered heavier losses during World War II than any other; it lost 600,000 volumes (only 120,000 were saved). Voigt's historical sketch is supplemented by an article by Erich Zimmermann on Hinrich Murmester and the founding of the library in 1479-1481.

Two important law libraries devoted to foreign and international law were founded in Germany soon after the first World War, one specializing in public and the other in private law. It is the latter which is the subject of H. P. des Coudres's article. Known as the library of the Max-Planck-Institute, it was evacuated from Berlin to Tübingen and Sigmaringen in 1943, and moved to Hamburg in 1956. Its coordination with other libraries in Hamburg, and its new building, are described in some detail.

Peter Karstedt contributes a somewhat theoretical article on the sociology of libraries in which he attempts an interpretation of the differences between university libraries, with their purpose of promoting the universality of learning, and the city research libraries, which by necessity develop along the same lines as the city or region which they serve. The next contribution, by Meyer-Abich, covers two questions: (1) what is library science, and (2) to what extent is a library a research institution? The author sees need for a concept of librarianship governed by scholarship rather than technology. Hermann Fuchs' article on the alphabetical catalog begins with a quotation from Pierce Butler which had amused many of us when we read it in 1953: "Nobody loves a cataloger. Catalogers are the pariahs, the untouchables, in the caste system of librarianship. Everyone seems to loathe or to pity them." That Germany too has its "crisis in

cataloging" is evident from this and the article following by Johannes Fock, who analyzes the pros and the cons of the classified and the alphabetical subject catalog. The authors of both these articles are well informed on American library literature.

This concludes the first part of the book. In the section on book history we find articles on Bible illustrations in early manuscripts, on the study of incunables and printing in Louvain, on music printing in fifteenth-century books, on a Koran printed in Hamburg in 1695, on a late sixteenth-century binding, and on a stock catalog of a large horticultural establishment of the eighteenth century. The third and final part deals with such literary figures as Quevedo, Kleist, de Toqueville, and Thomas Mann; it is of interest primarily to the student of Romance and Germanic literature.

In conclusion I should like to make the subjective observation that reading this volume was rewarding. In contrast to so many *Festschriften*, it contains a large number of well written, thoughtful, and carefully edited articles.—*Rudolf Hirsch, University of Pennsylvania Library.*

Classification and Indexing

Classification and Indexing in Science. 2d ed., enl. By B. C. Vickery, with an introduction by D. J. Foskett. New York: Academic Press, Inc., 1959. 235p. \$6.00.

Some years ago, a Cambridge don, noted both for his wit and narrowness of vision, remarked that "America is the place where all good fallacies go when they die, to be born again as the latest discoveries of the local professors." Our British cousins recognize that they borrow from us fashions in jazz and soft drinks, but they pride themselves on the fact that the intellectual movement across the Atlantic is from east to west.

However true this may be in general, it is certainly the case that the development of modern librarianship moved from west to east. The public library movement is distinctly an American creation, and so is the development of classification systems as a method of organizing book collections and providing reference and information service