

illustrations, and exercises, with answers provided in an accompanying answer book. After providing a general discussion of cataloging, types of catalogs, catalog arrangements, and catalogs as compared to bibliographies and indexes, Boll attempts to summarize the logic behind cataloging and cataloging rules and to explain and illustrate the most important rules for monographs, cited by rule number, in the *Anglo-American Cataloging Rules, North American Text*. Coverage includes card format, punctuation, title statement, author statement, edition statement, imprint, collation, series statement, notes, and a good summary which stresses the variations found in cataloging due to individual judgment, local needs, and rules which change with time. Exercises reinforce principles and allow the student to test comprehension.

The general explanations are basically sound and clear. Unfortunately, the text is marred by errors, occasional oversimplifications, and belaboring of the obvious. There are typographical errors and problems for which an answer is incorrect or omitted in the answer book. The desire for clarity often results in a misleading statement such as: "We prepare a catalog by creating a description of, say, a book and then filing multiple copies of that description under *entry headings* for the names of persons who helped to create its intellectual content (usually this is only one author) and under *subject headings* for all subjects with which it deals thoroughly." Multiple and corporate authorship occur as frequently as single authorship, and catalogers seldom list more than three subject headings for a book. Introductory remarks on good study methods are trivial, and the sixty pages devoted to the format of a catalog card are excessive. The problems are neither difficult nor challenging.

At a time when many library schools require only one cataloging course of students and when publication and use of nonbook materials is increasing rapidly, a beginning graduate-level course must cover more details of descriptive cataloging than this text does, in spite of Boll's assertion that a suitable level of biblio-

graphical precision should not be confused with detail. Boll states that the principles of monographic description can be applied to the other forms of material. Such application is not as simple for students as he implies, and some exposure to serials and the major nonbook materials is desirable.

The oversimplified and narrow coverage stems, in this reviewer's opinion, from the attempt to have one text serve all cataloging students, whether in extension, undergraduate, or graduate courses. The amount of material covered and the degree of difficulty experienced will not be the same for all three levels of instruction. This text is suitable for the first two levels primarily, though instructors might use it as a supplementary text at the graduate level.—Mrs. Nancy L. Eaton, *Catalog Librarian, The University of Texas, Austin*.

Katalog. Leo Baeck Institute, New York. Bibliothek und Archiv. Band I. Hrsg. von Max Kreutzberger unter Mitarbeit von Irmgard Goerg. Tübingen: J. C. B. Mohr (Paul Siebeck), 1970. xli, 623p. plates DM 143. (Schriftenreihe Wissenschaftlicher Abhandlungen des Leo Baeck Institute, 22.)

It is ironic that the German-Jewish community, which produced the father of modern Jewish bibliography—the incomparable *Steinschneider*—and which fostered the development of Jewish bibliography with the framework of the "Wissenschaft des Judentums," should have been denied the opportunity of recording its bibliographic history while that community was still alive. The compilation of a *Gesamtbibliographie* of German Judaica was long a desideratum of German-Jewish scholarship. However, it was not until 1932 that the first substantial effort was made. In that year there appeared the first and only volume of the *Katalog* of the Stadtbibliothek Frankfurt am Main, edited by Aron Freimann, and listing the Judaica holdings of what was probably the most extensive collection of German Judaica at that time. Alas, this was but a year before the infamous year of 1933; the rise of the Nazis to power in Germany heralded the end of German Jewry, and, of course,

all hopes of further work, at least in Germany, on a Gesamtbibliographie. With one ironic exception! In 1938, the Nazi Reichsinstitut für Geschichte des Neuen Deutschlands published the first, and only, volume of an abortive attempt at a Gesamtbibliographie—its *Bibliographie zur Geschichte der Judenfrage* (Bd. I, 1750–1848), edited by Volkmar Eichstadt.

All the more reason that the publication of the catalog of the Library and Archive of the Leo Baeck Institute in New York City has been eagerly awaited by librarians and scholars for many years. Founded in 1954 with branches in New York, London, and Jerusalem, the Leo Baeck Institute (LBI) is devoted to the study of Germany Jewry in the broadest sense. The New York branch has the responsibility of maintaining a library and archive of German Judacia. How magnificently it has discharged this responsibility in the short span of a decade and a half may be seen from an examination of this first volume of its catalog—the catalog of what is probably the finest collection of German Judaica in existence.

This first volume of a projected multi-volume catalog of the LBI lists holdings in these areas: (A) German-speaking Jewish communities, (B) the Jewish press, and (C) Biography. Section A lists 3,014 items dealing with the history of German-speaking Jewish communities not only in Germany but also in Austria, Hungary, Switzerland, France, Poland, and Rumania. Items include books, pamphlets, ephemera, selected articles from periodicals and collections, and some manuscript material (original and microfilm). Material is arranged alphabetically by place (cities, towns, regions, and countries interfile), and within each place by author, except in the case of the larger communities like Berlin (278 items) and Frankfurt am Main (285 items), larger areas like Prussia (120 items), and the entry for Germany itself (99 items), where a more detailed classification of the voluminous material is given. In addition to historical studies, the catalog lists a vast quantity of primary source material; e.g., eighteenth-century governmental decrees affecting Jews; nineteenth- and twentieth-cen-

tury statute books of Jewish communal organizations; and contemporary pamphlets and broadsides for all periods. While most of the items listed are in German, there are occasional listings in English, French, and Hebrew. The emphasis in this section is on the "Gemeinde," or organized Jewish community. Later volumes are to deal with the more general topics such as intellectual and cultural life, social life, and political history. However, inasmuch as the Gemeinde concerned itself with all aspects of Jewish life, much of the material included in this volume deals with these topics as well. The listings are with some exceptions not annotated. Bibliographic data are unusually complete. All in all, it is a comprehensive bibliography of local German Jewish history, usefully arranged and accurately listed.

Section B lists 854 serials: newspapers, periodicals, yearbooks, calendars, and almanacs. The catalog gives, in almost every case, complete bibliographical information, including years published, volumes, changes in title, predecessors and successors, publishers, editors, and special supplements—followed by LBI's record of holdings of that title. LBI is to be commended for having taken the trouble to furnish such detailed information, even in cases where their own holdings were not complete. In view of the lack of bibliographic tools dealing adequately with Jewish periodicals, this bibliography is most welcome and will probably be the standard reference tool for German Jewish periodicals for many years.

Two slight criticisms of an otherwise excellent bibliography may be mentioned. The first 421 items in Section B, labelled "Newspapers, periodicals and yearbooks," are, as expected, arranged alphabetically by title (in cases where there are no distinct titles, they are arranged by publishing body). The remaining 433 items, however, are organized into eight categories: publications of Jewish communities (Gemeindeblätter), philosemitism, antisemitism, general literary, general historical, and almanacs (the latter further divided into three categories). Although all titles are listed in the general index to the volume, it is awkward to have to wade

through eight alphabets. Two categories—the Jewish press and the non-Jewish general press—would have seemed preferable. Other distinctions could have been made more easily by a brief conspectus listing titles under appropriate categories. It should also be noted that annual reports of organizations are to be included in a later volume dealing with the organizations. However, other periodicals published by these organizations are included. It is unfortunate that all such serials could not be included here, especially when other publications of the same body are listed.

Nevertheless, such shortcomings are minor compared with the great benefit to be derived from this list. The scholarly world will be especially grateful since the LBI's serial holdings are not reported in the *Union List of Serials*. LBI's collection of such serial material is probably the most extensive outside Germany and may, for that matter, even surpass any in Germany. It is a great boon, therefore, to have this record of holdings available at last.

The 450 biographic items listed in Part C are chiefly unpublished manuscripts, with a few privately printed biographies also included. Items are arranged alphabetically by biographee and are accompanied by lengthy and helpful annotations. Most of the biographies deal with German Jews of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Such biographies and autobiographies are, of course, valuable source material for the historian, and it is good to have them brought to the attention of scholars. In this connection, mention may also be made of another extensive corpus of German-Jewish biographical material in manuscript—the 253 biographies submitted to the "Life in Germany" contest conducted in 1940 by the noted sociologist, the late Gordon Allport of Harvard University, and his colleagues, and deposited in the Harvard College Library.

The volume is attractively printed, handsomely bound, and adorned with twenty-three plates. Its usefulness is much enhanced by a one hundred and thirty-page index to names, places, titles, and general subjects. The introduction to the volume also includes a brief history of German-Jewish scholarship.

The three areas selected for inclusion in this first volume have been wisely chosen in terms of immediate utility. All three, but especially the bibliographies of periodicals and biographies, are self-contained units—any one of which well justifies the publication of this volume. All three together make this a most valuable addition to research collections in bibliography, European (especially German) history, and, of course, Jewish studies. With this first volume a model of bibliographic scholarship, the remaining volumes of this catalog will be eagerly awaited.—*Charles Berlin, Harvard College Library.*

The Case for Faculty Status for Academic Librarians. Lewis C. Branscomb, ed. ACRL Monograph 33. Chicago: American Library Association, 1970.

This book is, as its title indicates and as Lewis Branscomb, the editor, states in his preface, an attempt "to make the case for faculty status" on behalf of academic librarians. Unfortunately, for the cause is a worthy one, it does not succeed. The arguments are generally weak, often unsupported by the evidence presented, and sometimes contradictory. The thinking is frequently muddled, and implications are seldom carried through to their conclusions where the difficult decisions and risks are—for example, the question of modifying the fixed work week for librarians, the need to overhaul library governance to make it more academic, or the problems of recruiting academic librarians who are as able and motivated as their faculty counterparts.

There is a surprising amount of self-deception in this book regarding what the academic role is, what the librarian now does, and the *status quo* in libraries and library service. Evaluations of the academic contributions of the librarian and parallels between those contributions and the faculty's are touched on only peripherally and often in an unconvincing way, as when the preparation of library exhibits is treated as academic creativity or supervision of personnel is argued as academic service to one's college or university (is the chief custodian academic?). Through many of the essays, the commitment to a