

freedom for achievement. By using illustrations from real life (the author has participated in the analysis of many actual cases in business administration and served as consultant to forty-five companies and trade groups), Mr. Copeland has provided a framework which is characterized by practical application.

Librarians will recognize the administrator who hesitates to make decisions. As Copeland observes:

One of the keys to effective organization is the avoidance or elimination of administrative bottlenecks, a fact well illustrated in this wartime expansion of the American aircraft industry. Any enterprise becomes paralyzed if there are persistently long or chronically occurring delays in the making of executive decisions. Such delays in executive decisions cause wasteful interruptions of operations and jeopardize the spirit of teamwork. Oftentimes, furthermore, it is less important that the decision be made the best possible decision than that *some* decision be made. Usually it is easier to correct a mistake than it is to regain lost momentum.

The author clearly points out that it is not always easy for some persons to make decisions. They do not belong in executive positions. Similarly, the librarian who, like other administrators, does not delegate responsibility and authority to proper assistants, fails to keep informed of developments in his field, hesitates to take risks or to introduce new procedures or equipment, or lacks knowledge of how to maintain morale, will not succeed as an executive.

There are many sections in this work, such as keeping the wheels turning (getting things done) and extracurricular activities, which will provide food for thought for library administrators. Many statements could be easily paraphrased to fit librarians.—*Maurice F. Tauber, Columbia University.*

## Anonyma and Pseudonyma

*The Bibliographical History of Anonyma and Pseudonyma.* By Archer Taylor & Frederic J. Mosher. Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1951. IX, 289 p. \$12.50.

It is a pleasure to read and to review a

book whose authors have met high standards of accuracy and erudition. The work under review is not only an important contribution to the history of bibliography but also a reference tool of great usefulness. It is valuable for the bibliographer who must be familiar with the development and theory of his discipline and profitable for the cataloger or reference librarian who has to solve the riddle of an anonymous or pseudonymous author entry.

The first three chapters have introductory value only. They treat 1) homonyms, 2) latinized names, and 3) pseudepigrapha in a well written summary, but do not appreciably add to our knowledge of the subject. The scholarly core of the book is chapter 4 which delineates most lucidly the development of bibliographical control of anonymous and pseudonymous publications. Especially, the history of the international bibliographies culminating in Placcius' *Theatrum* is a mine of wealth of little known or hitherto overlooked but relevant facts which are woven together in a brilliant picture of bibliographical development. The distinction between "National Dictionaries" and "Other Lists" is a clear one as originally conceived by the two authors but in the actual writing of the chapter the demarcation line was not always clearly kept.

Chapter 5 "Confusing Titles and Fictitious Facts of Publication" is not quite as satisfactory as the preceding one. I grant that the bibliographical control of this particular aspect of publishing history is still scanty but not all known facts were brought out. For instance, it is incorrect to state that "fictitious places of publications have been known since the sixteenth century." Similar incidents occurred in the fifteenth century. The best known example is that of Scinzenzeler in Milan, who published several books with the fictitious imprint "Venice," probably in order to cash in on the superior reputation of the Venetian printers. (Konrad Haebler, *Die deutschen Buchdrucker des XV. Jahrhunderts im Ausland*, München, 1924 p. 53-54). To the listing of "Confusing titles" should be added: Archibald Sparke "Duplicate titles of novels" *Library Journal* 47, 1922, 73-74 (previously published in *Publishers' Circular*).

The book closes with the bibliography proper, the value of which is still increased

by three carefully worked indices. It is a most impressive list which carries all the earmarks of completeness. Undoubtedly minor additions will be brought to the attention of the compilers from time to time but I do not believe they have overlooked any contribution of importance. Just for the sake of completeness I would like to suggest the inclusion of two titles.

(Duduit de Maizières) *Les Muses Françaises. Première Partie, contenant un tableau universel par alphabet & numéro de Théâtres de France, avec les noms de leurs auteurs & de toutes les pièces anonymes de ces Théâtres, depuis les Mistères jusqu'en l'année 1764.* Paris, Duchene, 1764. pp. 241 (Cornell University) (A mere listing of anonymous pieces).

Grienwaldt, Franciscus Josephus. *Album Bavariae Iatricae seu catalogus celebriorum aliquot medicorum, qui suis in Bavaria scriptis medicinam exornarunt . . .* Munich, Riedlin. 1733. 148 p. (Army Medical Library, Cleveland) (Gives after the latinized name the German name in parenthesis, no index, rather unsatisfactory).

Taylor and Mosher did not intend to exhaust the fascinating subject of fictitious names in literature. Further studies in this field may well concentrate on the following aspects.

1) Classic literature, following Clift's research (Evelyn Clift, *Latin pseudepigraphia, a Study in Literary Attributions.* Baltimore, 1945)

2) Livres à clef, utilizing Schneider's prominent investigations which were published just a couple of months ago (Georg Schneider, *Die Schlüsselliteratur.* Band I. Stuttgart, 1951)

3) The development of the hereditary family name. The conception "pseudonym" presupposes that the person had another *real* name. But as long as the family name was preceded by the word "dictus" and was legally defined as "the passive acceptance of a neighbor's invention" one cannot call it a pseudonym in the modern sense of the word. As late as 1628 the English jurist Edward Coke ruled, that a man can have "divers surnames." The first restriction of the personal right to change one's name was imposed by Louis XI of France in 1474. This regulation applied to nobility only and had to be repeated fre-

quently in the following centuries. From the last years of the seventeenth century on (Bavaria 1677) most European countries accepted the family name as hereditary right and obligation which could be changed only by "administrative grace" and after showing valid reasons. The last country to accept the legal connotation of the family name was Turkey (1935). Both in England and in America the change of name is comparatively easy.

Taylor and Mosher have mentioned several instances of the interesting development of the "name" but they have failed to summarize it and to integrate it into their topic. A comprehension of the bibliographical connotation of the "name" is imperative for an understanding of the development of the title page and of the author entry in general.

These few critical comments are in no way intended to depreciate this excellent book. *The Bibliographical History of Anonyma and Pseudonyma* is a must for every scholarly librarian.—Felix Reichmann, Cornell University Library.

## Library in College Instruction

*The Library in College Instruction. . . .* By Louis Round Wilson, Mildred Hawksworth Lowell, and Sarah Rebecca Reed. New York, The H. W. Wilson Company, 1951. 347 p. \$3.75.

*The Library in College Instruction* by Louis Round Wilson, Mildred Hawksworth Lowell, and Sarah Rebecca Reed recognizes the central role of the instructor in the effective utilization of the college library. Subtitled "A Syllabus on the Improvement of College Instruction through Library Use" this volume "is intended for the prospective college teacher or teacher in service and is designed to assist him in utilizing more effectively library materials and services that are essential in present-day teaching at the undergraduate level." (p. 4)

The authors stress the fact that this syllabus is in no sense a course in library administration for teachers—nor is it a manual for the preparation of college or university librarians. The volume is particularly planned for use in graduate schools either as a separate course or as part of a course in which students are preparing for teaching. It can