

- ucts of the "social structure";
- e. To ignore the existence of the huge wealth of oral poetry throughout the world, in the present as well as in the past, is to miss one of the great sources and products of man's imaginative, reflecting, and dramatic faculties—all of the things that make him a social animal.

Finnegan regrets the absence of musicological analysis in her work. Musicology is undoubtedly an important part of the analysis of oral poetry, but no researcher can cover every aspect of a subject in a single work.

The only reservation I have concerns Finnegan's avoidance of the occasional instances of what might be considered "sexist language" and her elimination of some of the repetitions.

Oral Poetry concludes with a select bibliography and a detailed index. The standards of the materials, printing, binding, and proofreading are high. I congratulate Finnegan for her multidisciplinary approach and hope that in the next edition of this book she will be able to incorporate oral poetry from other parts of the world, particularly South Asia, East Asia, and the Middle East.

Syed Mohammad SHAHED
University of Dhaka
Dhaka -1000, Bangladesh

MIEDER, WOLFGANG and GEORGE B. BRYAN. *Proverbs in World Literature: A Bibliography*. New York: Peter Lang, 1996. xiv + 305 pages. Hardcover US\$42.95; ISBN 0-8204-3499-X.

This bibliography shows at a glance what has already been done in proverb studies and what is still open territory. For example, Shakespeare, Chaucer, and Luther have been thoroughly studied, Charles Dickens and Benjamin Franklin less so, and William Faulkner, Flannery O'Connor, and Mark Twain hardly at all. The English, German, and French languages have many entries; also represented are other European and African languages, but there are few studies based on Asian materials.

The bibliographical entries are arranged alphabetically under the names of the authors. The range of sources is wide, extending beyond literature proper. Each entry gives the journal or book title in full, which makes it easier to find the correct reference quickly. (It would have been good to reprint the entire source reference in the case of multiple entries, instead of just giving the number where the source first appeared.) The contents are nicely arranged, with enough space to easily distinguish the entries and to make notes in the margins.

There is an index of scholars. In these days of computerization, several other indexes could have been prepared as well, such as ones listing sources, languages, and proverbs treated. Perhaps this lack can be remedied in the future by publication in CD-ROM form. In the meantime, this is a handy reference volume.

David R. MAYER
Nanzan University
Nagoya, Japan