

ingly, exactly as productive as those on nine or ten months contracts. Women librarians published one-sixth as much as men. All published less than the classroom faculty. Regarding salaries, the author found librarians' salaries lower than those of classroom faculty at all ranks. However, when education was taken into account the differences were small: librarians with the doctorate averaged \$13,167 compared to \$13,229 for classroom faculty; librarians with two masters' degrees, \$9,980; and librarians with one master's degree \$8,839 versus \$9,605 for a classroom teacher with the master's. The comparative maldistribution of librarians among faculty ranks is documented but not discussed. Substantial discrimination in salary by sex is revealed and commented on, both among the classroom faculty and among librarians.

Sociologists believe that the major determinants of occupational prestige are (1) education, (2) amount of systematic and general knowledge, and (3) amount of individual responsibility. The author concludes that the literature of librarianship is adequate but faults librarians on education and responsibility. He concludes that education being the most critical factor and highly important in academic life, improvements will be necessary. He sees faculty status as a major means for this continued improvement.

The work does have several shortcomings. The senior state universities are omitted; including them unquestionably would have affected the findings. Although the publication date is 1972, the field work was done in 1969 and the literature survey ends early in 1970. Much has happened in the two years since. The classroom disciplines from which the faculty sample was drawn were traditional subjects in which the doctorate usually is the terminal degree; it would have been desirable to include some subjects in which it is not, such as home economics, social work, library science, and the fine arts. Omitted is any information on several important aspects: the work week, role of the supporting staff, effects of faculty status on organization and administration, and the views of those in the profession who oppose faculty status. As to the latter, the separate but equal advocates, and the management-efficiency group, he

does list the leading figures. Also omitted are the principal threats to faculty status in a state—the state civil service boards who would like to extend their domain, and the out-of-state efficiency experts who may propose to save money by operating the library on what Louis R. Wilson once called a stripped-down housekeeping level. Also, as usual with Scarecrow Press books, the format is poor and there are a number of typographical errors.

Despite these shortcomings, the book is a very welcome addition to the literature of faculty status. It provides a great deal of factual information and its conclusions will compel librarians to take stock and make plans for the future.—Arthur McAnally, *Director of Libraries, University of Oklahoma.*

Wynar, Lubomyr R. *Encyclopedic Directory of Ethnic Newspapers and Periodicals in the United States.* Littleton, Colorado: Libraries Unlimited, Inc., 1972. 260p. \$12.50.

Immigrants are American history. Despite the characteristics of the American society—opportunity, mobility, and integration, and despite the rhetoric of the melting pot, we are still a pluralistic nation. In fact, there is a resurgence of ethnic activities: action programs in ethnic communities, ethnic studies at the college and university levels, etc., many recently supported with the Ford Foundation grants. Increasingly, ethnic consciousness and cultural differences are cultivated, not obliterated as in the past.

For those interested in American social and cultural development, the ethnic press is a topic deserving special attention. By ethnic press we usually mean newspapers and periodicals published in a foreign language or in English but addressing themselves to a national group. (Guidelines of Canada Ethnic Press Federation.)

So far, few studies on the ethnic press exist. One of the first ones and still important from the historical point of view—*The Immigrant Press and Its Control* by Robert E. Park—was published in 1922 and reprinted in 1970. It examines the period following World War I. It is a thorough descriptive study of the characteristics and varieties of one thousand immigrants' publications. In

1966, Joshua A. Fishman and others published the book: *Language Loyalty in the United States*, in which they discuss the existing methods of "maintenance and perpetuation of non-English mother tongues of American ethnic groups." In chapter III the writers examine "The Non-English and the Ethnic Group Press" for the period of 1910-1960. Here basic trends in the numbers of circulation of various categories of ethnic publications and data covering future prospects of these publications are given. This is a valuable, systematic study of the subject covered. However, numbers cited seem to be based primarily on the Ayer's Directory which is not a dependable source for the ethnic press information. Also, Fishman does not present analysis of all individual ethnic presses. It groups many smaller ethnics under "other Slavic," "other Romance," "other Germanic," which makes study of these groups' presses and their cultural activities very difficult if not frustrating.

For the current situation, Wynar's *Encyclopedic Directory of Ethnic Newspapers* is the only comprehensive bibliographic guide to the ethnic press in the United States. It lists 903 periodicals and newspapers published by forty-three ethnic groups. All groups including "other Slavic," "other Germanic," "other Romance," which have continued to publish in their native languages, are represented. Directory is arranged in encyclopedic, alphabetical order by the ethnic group. Information in each group section is given in two parts. First part lists publications written entirely in native language and those that are bilingual—partly in native language, partly in English. Second part lists those printed in English only. Within each section titles are again arranged alphabetically.

Bibliographic information given is more or less complete. The compiler himself expresses regrets that some editors did not respond to many relevant items on the questionnaire. When necessary, titles are transliterated into the Latin alphabet. Unfortunately, there are some misspelled names and there is a lack of uniformity in the use of diacritical marks. In many instances these are completely missing. Annotations are concise, they serve their objective well in determining "the scope, content, and purpose of the publications" (Preface).

Cross references from the names of political units to those of pertinent ethnic groups are helpful (i.e., Yugoslav Press, see Slovenian, Serbo-Croatian).

An added feature of the directory is the introductory article "The Ethnic Press in the United States and Its Bibliographic Control." The compiler surveys and evaluates the few studies made in the past and compares statistical results of these with his findings which are based on a recent survey—actual examination and a questionnaire (1970 through July 1971). The results are presented in statistical tables, giving such information as a distribution of the ethnic press by type and frequency of publication, the numerical strength of individual ethnic presses and the total circulation. This statistical data is further analyzed and explained in the Appendix. Here, detailed tables are arranged again alphabetically according to the language or ethnic group. Index to the publications with title entries and ethnic press designation appears to be accurate.

The compiler states in the article that 90 percent of ethnic publications are included in the directory. Indeed, there are a few titles which are not included (e.g. Vestnik SAVE—Slovenian). There are a number of publications, intended for limited groups with a small circulation, which are not mentioned and which most compilers probably would not have included even knowing they existed.

In spite of this incompleteness Wynar's directory remains, as stated earlier, the most complete existing guide to the current ethnic press. For the reference librarians and scholars interested in the mass media or cultural and social pluralism of the American society, it is an extremely valuable handbook filling a long existing gap.—*Francka Povsic, Reference Librarian, Bowling Green State University Library.*

Clapp, Jane. *Art Censorship: A Chronology of Proscribed and Prescribed Art*. Metuchen, N.J.: The Scarecrow Press, 1972. 582p.

Following in the tradition of earlier publications (*Museum Publications*, 1962 and *Sculpture Index*, 1970), Jane Clapp has attempted to fill a vacuum in the bibliographic control of information on the fine