

# Recent Publications

## BOOK REVIEWS

Josey, E. J. *What Black Librarians Are Saying*. Metuchen, N.J.: Scarecrow Press, 1972. 324p. \$7.50.

Following by several years his compilation *The Black Librarian in America*, E. J. Josey, chief of the Bureau of Academic and Research Libraries for the New York State Education Department, has submitted another collection of statements and remarks from black librarians throughout the nation. *What Black Librarians Are Saying* is a highly uneven and disjointed conglomeration of relevant and irrelevant essays and articles on a diversity of subjects ranging from outreach programs designed to support in a flexible manner the needs of inner city residents to pleas for a greater utilization and awareness of nonprint media. Little effort was apparently made to edit the selections, with the result that the various articles are terribly repetitive. The publisher of the work has not helped matters along, given the careless proofreading of the typescript.

Josey's compilation is divided into seven parts: A Theoretical But a Pragmatical Problem; Black Communities and Informational Needs; On Academic Libraries; An Intellectual Freedom Question; Critical Issues in Library Education; Organizing for Professional Action; Toward Better Public Library Service for Black People; and Librarians as Perpetrators of Change. There is considerable overlapping between the sections. The first section of the work is taken up with a long, garbled and almost impenetrable essay by Walter J. Fraser concerning the dilemma faced by the black librarian deeply immersed in the techniques of his profession while at the same time feeling the compulsion to use his painfully acquired skills to better the lot of the black community. Part Two contains four essays dealing with the problem of designing ma-

terials that will be of the greatest possible use to the black community as well as improving librarians to use a variety of approaches in attempting to communicate with ghetto children. Edward C. Mapp contributes an essay covering in summary fashion the varying approaches used by different public and private institutions in Brooklyn to accomplish the above.

The section concerning the relationship of academic libraries to blackness describes ways and means by which college and university libraries might open their doors and offer their services to minority populations along with basic data illustrating the creation of black studies sections within university libraries and accompanying black studies programs. Several of the contributors to this section discuss current programs designed to build up the resources of libraries in predominantly black universities and provide additional training for the staffs of these institutions.

Jeanne English's "What Price Freedom, Angela Davis?" constitutes the fourth division of the text, describing her efforts to preserve from censorship a display concerning Angela Davis' fight for freedom in the Evanston (Illinois) Township High School. Although she emerged triumphant in this struggle, Ms. English uses the embroilment to illustrate the implicit racism to be found in even the most supposedly liberal educational establishments and the need for black faculty and librarians to unite in remaining alert to such conscious or unconscious establishment efforts at thought control.

The last four parts of Josey's compilation contain essays varying in content from pleas for librarians to organize into unions; the necessity for professionals including black librarians to form caucuses within their respective professional societies and even within library systems; the manner in which blacks should be encouraged to use the resources of special libraries and a call for a great increase in the recruitment of

blacks by library schools and, if need be, preferential treatment by these agencies.

In summary the contributions to this compilation are remarkably sober and rational in tone, with very few of the essayists engaging in polemical attack for its own sake. There is a great deal of merit in the views expressed which makes the lack of editorial coordination and condensation all the more deplorable.—*Norman Lederer, Director, University of Wisconsin System Ethnic & Minority Studies Center, University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point.*

Berlin, Charles, comp. and ed. *Index to Festschriften in Jewish Studies*. Cambridge, Harvard College Library, 1971. 319p. \$35.00.

Charles Berlin has made an important and valuable contribution to Jewish bibliography. He has compiled an index to 243 Festschriften in Jewish studies by author and subject. To this he has added a "List of Festschriften indexed."

"An index to 243 Festschriften (in 259 volumes) is provided here. It should be noted that occasional articles in Jewish studies that are to be found in Festschriften dealing with other subjects are beyond the scope of this *Index*." (p. ix.) Charles Berlin has done yeoman work in gathering together such a vast number of Festschriften and indexing them in competent fashion. It is true that these many Festschriften were an "hitherto uncharted body of literature." However, an even more uncharted body of literature are the occasional articles in Jewish studies that are to be found in Festschriften dealing with other subjects. It is certainly a tremendous undertaking to index 243 Festschriften. Berlin accomplished the task well and the world of learning is indebted to him for it. But, the world of learning remains without an index to those "occasional articles" scattered throughout the volumes of published scholarship. It is regrettable that Charles Berlin was not willing to undertake this crucial task as part of this *Index*. Somehow one also has the feeling that the list itself is hardly exhaustive.

Berlin has wisely composed and listed separately from his *Index* a "list of Festschriften indexed" in which the Festschriften are arranged according to the name of

the honoree. This list can serve as a check list of library holdings. Beneath the collation is a note indicating the name of the editor, if any. This note is not always an indication of the form of main entry in use by the Library of Congress. In those cases when the main entry is a corporate body one is often at a loss to determine the correct form of entry.

For example, the Ginzberg Festschrift was entered under the American Academy for Jewish Research. The Kaplan Festschrift was edited by Moshe Davis but the main entry is the Jewish Theological Seminary of America. The Marx Festschrift (1950) is entered under the Jewish Theological Seminary of America. Finally, the Wolfson Festschrift although edited by Saul Lieberman is entered under the American Academy for Jewish Research.

"It should be noted that the *Index* is not a library catalogue: an author's name has generally been recorded as given in the article. . . . It should be stressed that the very exacting and time-consuming procedures employed to 'establish' an author's form of name in an official library catalogue have generally not been used here. Nevertheless, an effort has been made to see to it that all articles by the same person are entered under the same form of name. . . ." (p. xii.)

It would indeed have been better to have established the forms of names of authors in accordance with the requirements of the standard manual for bibliographers in the Library of Congress entitled *Bibliographical Procedures & Style*, by Blanche Prichard McCrum and Helen Dudenbostel Jones. Were that done it might have been possible to avoid a group of errors in form of entry:

Irving A. Agus was entered in that form as well as Abraham Isaac Agus on the same page 2.

Shaul Esh was entered as Shaul Ash on page 5.

Yehudah Avida (p. 7) was entered as Jehuda Leib Zlotnik on page 118, but as Judah Loeb Zlotnik on page xl.

Naphtali Ben-Menahem (p. 12) was also entered under his former name, Naftali Fried (p. 36).

Haim B. Rosen was entered under that form of name on page 88 but under his earlier name, Haim Rozenraukh on page 90.