

ing some of the hard struggles the library went through. Since the library has apparently succeeded so well in spite of the foibles of many important figures, perhaps it is just as well to let them sleep a while yet.

Though the print is poor and it is difficult to keep the continuity of people and periods, it is obviously a very useful work. The material is well documented and an excellent index enables the reader to locate most any subject that comes to mind. The two-part bibliography (one relating to the United Nations and one to the League of Nations) is not only very useful in this work, but will continue to serve future investigators for some time. Even the notes will be very useful in this respect.—*R. Max Willocks, Syracuse University Library.*

The Black Librarian in America. E. J. Josey, ed. Metuchen, N.J.: The Scarecrow Press, Inc., 1970. 336p.

The Black Librarian in America is a collection of biographical essays by a group of outstanding librarians who happen to be black. Josey has picked the cream of the crop of black librarians to reveal their experiences during their professional careers as librarians. His criteria for selecting his contributors are not spelled out in the introduction or other parts of the book, but I dare say anyone can dispute the fact that these are some of the most prominent people in the field. These are the people who have made librarianship mean something to black people.

The book could have been titled *Black Librarians and Racism in America*. Throughout the work there is some account of the difficulty these librarians encountered because they were black, as well as descriptions of difficulties in their professional education, in providing library services, and in employment opportunities. A careful reading of the book should prompt some genuine soul-searching on the part of the profession. It could be used as a measuring stick in judging whether or not there has been any appreciable progress made in the field as it relates to blacks.

Though many of the autobiographies are self-laudatory, one can readily see the determination that these librarians had even

with the odds against them at times. It was interesting to note that several librarians were encouraging young blacks to seek a future in librarianship in spite of the difficulties. Virginia Jones' encouragement by Florence Curtis and Emily Copeland's by Hallie Beachem Brooks are prime examples of the dedication and love these people had for the profession.

Josey's book gives a cross-sectional view of the experiences of black librarians. The inclusion of two or more younger contributors would have given the book more of a balance of experience by black librarians. Perhaps the contributors could have devoted more space to the reasons why they chose librarianship as their life's work and how they entered the field. In some cases a few of the librarians made a few casual remarks as to what motivated them to pursue a career in librarianship.

The Black Librarian in America could well be the beginning of a series of autobiographies of black professionals in America. It is a very timely collection of essays from a group of professionals who have paid and are still paying their dues to the profession and their people.—*Harry Robinson, Jr., Prairie View A. & M. College.*

Student Activism in American Higher Education. Frank L. Ellsworth and Martha A. Burns. Washington: American College Personnel Association, 1970. (Student Personnel Series, no. 10.) 64p. \$2.50.

This publication is one of the "Student Personnel Series" of monographs published, appropriately enough, by the American College Personnel Association. Although there is no descriptive subtitle to so indicate, the monograph is a review of the basic literature published through 1969 on student activism. It includes journalistic accounts of a few 1968 and 1969 events, but most of the research works included are based upon occurrences in 1967 and earlier.

Of the three chapters, the first reviews the literature pertaining to the history of student activism in American institutions of higher education. The chapter emphasizes the emergence of social awareness, black consciousness, and the rise of the Stu-