for topics such as academic libraries and research libraries. Internal cross-references are also provided for items cited in more than one chapter.

This guide constitutes a valuable resource for practicing information professionals not only in the technical services but also in library administration and bibliographic systems. Initially the notion of a technical services parallel to the *Guide to Reference Books* appears artificial and arbitrary. However the implications are tantalizing. Perhaps only time will tell whether the *Guide to Technical Services Resources* has the capacity to fill the niche it attempts to create. The imagination found in its creative solutions for bringing a measure of order to a dynamic, interdisciplinary body of knowledge is heartening.—*J. Brad Young, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.*

The Black Librarian in America Revisited.
Ed. E. J. Josey. Metuchen, N.J.: Scarecrow, 1994. 382p. (ISBN 0-8108-2830-0).

When University of Pennsylvania law professor Lani Guinier withdrew her nomination for assistant attorney general for civil rights, she called on all Americans to recognize the importance of a "public dialogue on race in which all perspectives are represented and in which no one viewpoint monopolizes, distorts, caricatures, or shapes the outcome." E. J. Josey similarly challenges librarianship in *The Black Librarian in America Revisited,* a new collection of essays by a range of African American voices in the library and information science community representing different generations, work environments, and geographical regions. What ties these essays together is the theme of race and profession in the 1990s.

This new volume does not displace its predecessor, *The Black Librarian in America* (1970), or a companion volume to the original work, entitled *What the Black Librarians Are Saying* (1972). In fact many of the essays here represent the work of a generation of African Americans who were inspired by the original collections to enter the fields of library and information science. And they are an impressive

group: administrators, faculty, and front-line librarians and allied information professionals in industry, colleges and universities, government, and in public libraries serving large and small communities. It is sobering to realize that the enduring racism in American society and among professions makes it necessary to revisit many of the same issues more than twenty years later.

Stories of professional success seem to be among the most vibrant of the essays with some authors using narrative approaches to relate the individual self to both community and profession. Examples are the essays by Mary Lenox and Marva DeLoach, who use autobiography as a vehicle for understanding their educational choices and their experiences on campuses, in communities, and in professional associations and the impact of these on their careers. Vivian Hewitt reveals how personal drive and resilience formed the basis for her election as president of the Special Libraries Association and as a leader in improving the climate for African Americans in special libraries. Casper Jordan's essay on the career of Virginia Lacy Jones transcends the boundaries of the biographical sketch as he reconstructs her life as a library and information science educator who, through a commitment to razing racial barriers, "worked untiringly to make librarianship a better profession for all."

Of particular interest is the section "From Academia," which is the most cohesive of the entire collection. Jessie C. Smith returns to her theory of the "four cultures," an idea inspired by C. P. Snow that she explored in the earlier volume. Smith's four cultures—as a librarian, woman, African American, and southerner—create a web of gender, race, professional, and geographical identity that becomes a framework for understanding the nexus of personal and professional worldviews that shaped her career as an academic librarian. It is also a framework for getting the most from the essays that follow, particularly the juxtaposition between the essays of a library dean at a historically black col-

lege and her counterpart at an ARL institution. Despite differences between these institutions, the authors share concerns about negotiating with their environments, facing organizational and technological change, and recruiting and mentoring the next generation of librarians.

While the essays collected here are well written, and the collection as a whole is worth reading, there are several shortcomings. Although individual essayists have supported their arguments with appropriate data, more comparative and longitudinal empirical evidence on African Americans and librarianship might have served to reinforce the key ideas of the volume. Also, because it is organized around environment or type of library, issues and questions surrounding collection development, information technologies, and theoretical questions of intellectual freedom are not as fully developed as they might have been. This shortcoming is particularly significant for academic librarians, given the primacy of these issues for colleges and universities in the remainder of this decade. Finally, more attention should have been given to librarianship in school systems, particularly with the emergence of early intervention as a focal point for an ongoing discussion about quality and outcomes.

Despite these shortcomings, Josey has done a commendable job in bringing the questions of race and profession back to librarianship. Perhaps this volume will inspire a new generation of African American librarians. One also hopes that it will help reinvigorate the public dialogue over race and profession.—*William Welburn, University of Iowa, Iowa City.*

Designing Information: New Roles for Librarians. Ed. Linda C. Smith and Prudence W. Dalrymple. Urbana-Champaign, Ill.: Graduate School of Library and Information Science, 1993. 222p. $25.

This volume contains the proceedings of the 1992 Clinic on Library Applications of Data Processing, held April 5–7, 1992, and sponsored by the Graduate School of Library and Information Science

at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. In her summary of this clinic M. E. L. Jacob writes that its goal was to explore "current state-of-the-art technology," as it relates to librarians' roles as information managers and designers of information systems. The papers presented in the clinic fall into four basic categories: (1) concept statements attempting to define emerging areas of information or knowledge management; (2) descriptions of local solutions to information provision and management in a networked environment; (3) papers on designing information for presentation in online systems, specifically through screen design and the heuristic structuring of information for easy navigation by means of hypertext applications; and (4) papers focusing on some of the policy implications of providing public access to what has become known as the "information superhighway."

This volume seeks to advance the notion that librarians have a significant, perhaps even defining, role to play in structuring and designing new approaches to managing digital, online information. The combination of theoretical models, practical design considerations, and examples taken from the field is also surely meant to act both as a handbook and as encouragement to other library professionals. The breadth of the exposition of problems and solutions, from large academic libraries (as exemplified in the papers by Virginia Tiefel and Timothy Cole et al.) through the public library (Jean Polly) to the school library (David Loertscher), is likewise meant to offer "breakthrough" examples of the modern librarian as information designer and knowledge manager in a variety of settings.

Unfortunately, most of the projects and thinking on which these papers are based took place well before 1992, and in some instances even before 1990, and the technology employed in the most far-reaching of these is a state-of-the-art technology for that period. What has happened since then, however, has been an explosion of information resources, information tools, and information networks, which gives most of the practical