can expect, the excellent advice contained in the intervening essays is lost and made to seem beside the point. The final lesson of the volume is the marginality of the book review to American literary scholarship. Taken as a whole, Literary Reviewing is a victim of the identity crisis that continues to grip higher education.—Frank Immler, Humanities/Social Sciences Libraries, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis.


African Libraries is a collection of unannotated bibliographies and descriptive essays on all types of libraries in Sub-Saharan Africa, excluding those in South Africa and the Comoros as well as the five North African countries of Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Morocco, and Tunisia. There are five parts, followed by a name index.

Part 1, Buildings and People: a Photographic Sampling (p.1-81), presents ninety black-and-white photographs that must have printed darker than the originals must be. The photographs are both inside and outside shots taken by the author during his visits to the continent in the 1960s, 1971, and 1980. Description, history, and type of library is usually limited to one paragraph. While the national and academic libraries also are discussed later in part 4, part 1 is the only location for information on children’s and special libraries.

Part 2, Chronology of Library and Related Events, 1773–1984 (p.82–101), is useful for all types of research, as there is no other chronology for libraries in Africa during the colonial period (1885–1958) and after independence (1959 for most of the fifty African countries). Although the events for the first half of the twentieth century are somewhat sparse, Sitzman has provided a framework on which others may build. Use of this section is limited because names and places are not indexed.

Part 3, Development of Library Literature, 1950–1980: A Bibliographical Essay (p.102–57), is a chronological description that traces the development of libraries and librarianship in Africa using the cita-
tions found in Library Science Abstracts and Library and Information Science Abstracts, 1950–1980. This particular part provides a digest of the most important developments about African libraries for this period. Again, the reader will have to read through each year to find information that covers more than one year or contains names of institutions or places because only personal names are indexed. However, the abbreviated bibliographic citation is found only in full in part 5.

Part 4, Angola to Zimbabwe: a Nation-by-Nation Survey (p.158-259), according to the author is based on standard reference books such as the Europa Year Book, the Unesco Statistical Yearbook, and the World of Learning. This is the easiest part of African Libraries to use because the text is arranged alphabetically by name of country. The contents contain a number of statistics and dates followed by type of libraries, their names, locations, and in some cases, volumes held, but the intent seems to be the creation of a directory of African libraries. If so, then numbering and indexing individual libraries might have been helpful for the user. Also, it should be noted that the list of sources used indicates that the information is five years old.

Part 5, Bibliography of African Librarianship (p.260-468), is the most important section, containing 2,700 unnumbered and unannotated citations to periodical and encyclopedia articles, monographs (unpaginated), and serials primarily in English, French, Scandinavian, and German, with a few titles in transliterated Russian. It is essential that the contents of the Guide to Arrangement of the Bibliography (p.262-69) be consulted before attempts are made to find references on Africa in general, Africana, interregional and regional titles, international meetings (1953–1984), and national bibliographies (further subdivided by name of country and then by type of library). The authors of books and articles are indexed in the name index. Updated supplements for 1986–87 are to appear in Advances in Library Administration and Organization. The com-
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piler states that one-third or 900 citations are about Nigeria, Africa's most populated country. Sitzman requires users to adjust to the idiosyncratic arrangement of his essays, chronologies, and bibliographies before finding the important references buried in African Libraries; with some attention and skill, this can be done. Because of its comprehensive scope, African Libraries is an important guide to the library literature about and from Sub-Saharan Africa that is difficult to identify. However, its arrangement, with some parts already out of date, and its lack of comprehensive indexes prevent it from being an unqualified first-choice reference tool.—John Bruce Howell, International Studies Bibliographer, University of Iowa Libraries, Iowa City.

**OTHER PUBLICATIONS**


