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ence of Church Workers Among the Deaf by the Episcopal church. It is designed to be used: (1) as an independent study tool, and (2) in conjunction with a training film, "The Sign Language of the Deaf." Contents consist of photographs to illustrate each of the numerous symbols used in sign language. A supplementary section contains church signs and words commonly used in religious services. There is a bibliography and an index. This is comprehensive, clear presentation recommended for general library collections, although the spiral binding limits its use in libraries. — Elizabeth P. Nichols, Formerly, Maplewood, N.J. Mem. Lib.

FORD, Leighton. *The Christian Persuader*. footnotes. 159pp. Harper. Nov. \$3.95. 66-22043. REL

This work on evangelism, witnessing, and conversion to Christianity is more than an invitation to all those who read it. By examples of thousands who have been persuaded, Mr. Ford, who is a Presbyterian minister and closely associated with Billy Graham, amply demonstrates that the invitation to conversion continues, and that the prime source is still found in Holy Writ. The book is replete with citations from the lives of great persuaders before and after Billy Graham. Missionaries at home as well as abroad may well gain assurance and strength from Ford's communication. —Walther M. Liebenow, Asst. Head, Circ. Dept., Main Lib., Univ. of California at Los Angeles

FROMM, Erich. *You Shall be as Gods: a Radical Interpretation of the Old Testament and its Tradition*. footnotes. 256pp. Holt. \$4.95. 66-22066. BIBLE HUMANISM

Beginning with the principle that an author is often better understood by others than by himself, Fromm maintains that the logical consequence of Jewish monotheism is nontheistic humanism. A concept is the expression of an experience; all such expressions are conditioned by their contemporary culture. "God" was the Jewish expression of an experience that today should be expressed: The ultimate value of "finding union with the world through full development of his specifically human capacities of love and reason, of truth and justice." Fromm's method is to take the concepts of god, man, history, sin and repentance, and show their development through the Old Testament and later Jewish writings. He justifies his highly selective use of these writings by saying he has presented one of the two contradictory trends (humanism and theism) found in all Jewish thought. The legitimacy of this method is extremely questionable, but his conclusions and clear presentation should interest and excite anyone concerned with man's relation to God and to freedom. Erich Fromm has taught at Columbia and Yale and is now professor of psychoanalysis at the National University of Mexico. —Richard Walz, O.S.B., Ln., Subiaco Sch. of Theology, Subiaco, Ark.

Spring religious titles from all publishers will be listed in our issue of January 1.

NOVEMBER 15, 1966

Library Journal
recommends

THE MORMON ESTABLISHMENT

By WALLACE TURNER "A sound introduction to Mormon society and all of its ramifications is contained in this little book, which is for the interested layman . . . Mr. Turner is with the San Francisco Bureau of the *New York Times* and in 1957 shared a Pulitzer Prize for articles on the Teamsters Union. He has turned out an authoritative, unpretentious, and well-conceived religio-socio-political study of a little-known Christian sect that may well play a most important part in America's future. THE MORMON ESTABLISHMENT should be read by all." — *Library Journal*
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GURU-GRANTH SAHIB (English Version); 4 vs.; tr. & annotated by Dr. Gopal Singh; intro. by Shri N. V. Gadgil; fwd. by Dr. Rajendra Prasad; pref. by Shri U. N. Dhebar; messages by Dr. S. Radhakrishnan & Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru. footnotes. glossary. 1398pp. Taplinger. Apr. \$80. 65-22279. REL

The religion of the Sikhs of India was founded by Guru Nanak (1469-1539). It represented an attempt to reconcile the teachings of Hinduism with those of Islam, but had met with hostility on the part of both. In their struggle for survival the followers of this new faith took the form of a religious-military order, which over time developed into a separate ethnic community or nation. Most Sikhs are found in Western Punjab and speak Punjabi. Amritsar is their Holy City and its Golden Temple their symbolic center. The Sikh Scripture known as Granth Sahib consists largely of devotional hymns and of aphorisms and sayings attributed to Guru Nanak or to his successors (the line of the Gurus ended in 1708). This Holy Book was recorded in a specially devised synthetic script known as Gurmukhi ("from the mouth of the Guru"), and its language is not easily understood by modern Sikhs of whom there are about six million in India today. American readers may be interested in learning that there are several small Sikh groups in Oregon and Washington on the West Coast. The English version of