ter systems, while the second provides technical information to aid in decision making. Tables and figures illustrate much of the descriptive material. A very useful directory of installed systems, which includes contact personnel and availability of software, supplements the extensive description and technical matter.

The author has included a glossary of terms that should help make the text intelligible to readers with some systems knowledge, as well as to students who may use this book in connection with course work. Audrey Grosch deserves applause for her accomplishment.—*Fay Zipkowitz, Worcester Area Cooperating Libraries, Worcester, Massachusetts.*

Funding Alternatives for Libraries, edited by Patricia Senn Breivik and E. Burr Gibson. Chicago: American Library Assn., 1979. 174p. $9 paper. LC 78-27865. ISBN 0-8389-0273-1.

The librarian as "fund raiser"? A disquiet-

ing thought to many, perhaps, but Breivik and her associates argue persuasively that librarians ought to give serious consideration to assuming this role.

This book is based on the premise that "librarians increasingly will need to avail themselves of all reasonably possible avenues of expanding their funding sources," and the message is directed to "those libraries and librarians who are, as a means to that end, willing aggressively to explore all financial opportunities which assist them in their missions." Chapter 1, "Financial Problems and Some Solutions," lays the groundwork for this argument.

Chapters 2 through 11 constitute a "how-to-do-it" guide to fund raising for libraries, from planning through implementation. Because the discussion of fund raising is complicated by differences in the types and sizes of libraries and differences in the types and sizes of their communities, the remaining three chapters attempt to provide insights into these differences. Chapter 12 considers the library "Operating within a Parent Institution"; chapter 13 describes "Fund Raising for University Libraries"; and chapter 14, "Three Case Studies," consists of fund-raising programs carried out by three different kinds of libraries. Biographical sketches of the contributors and a selected annotated bibliography round out the text.

Although this book is an outgrowth of a workshop held at the Pratt Institute Graduate School of Library and Information Science in January 1976 and is composed principally of "updated versions of most of the speeches given at the Pratt workshop," the material is fresh and vigorously presented. The editors are to be commended for their skill in blending the material from fourteen different contributors into a coherent, readable text.

Fund raising may not be appropriate for every library. But the decision as to whether or not a library should become involved ought to rest upon a careful analysis of its needs, its capabilities, and its potential source of contributions. In my opinion, this book is a useful introduction to the problem and well worth the modest price.—*George W. Cornell, State University of New York, College at Brockport.*