voted to part I of AACR 2, "Description." Stressing the point that the second edition, like the first, is based upon a set of "conditions" rather than "cases," but also that media in libraries have proliferated since 1967, Hunter demonstrates the application of the principles of description to an art reproduction, a sound recording, a chair, a film, etc.

By far the larger number of frames are devoted to part II, "Headings, Uniform Titles, and References," with attention on determination and establishment of headings, or "access points." The reader should be aware, however, that the form of heading prescribed in the text may not be the form ultimately chosen for catalog display by the Library of Congress, and therefore by libraries dependent upon it as their standard.

For example, frame 103 asks the reader to choose the correct form of heading from among "Herbert George Wells," "H___ G___ Wells" (implying intention of filling in forenames when ascertained), and "H. G. Wells." Frame 125 yields the answer "H. G. Wells," under the provisions of rule 22.1, which states that a personal name should be one by which the author is commonly known.

LC has announced, however, that it will adopt the options on forenames and dates in rules 22.16A and 22.18 "in cases where the necessary information is readily available" (*LC Information Bulletin*, July 21, 1978, p.426). Catalog librarians must be aware of LC practice in addition to the rules, or the catalog may have separate files under "Wells, H. G." and "Wells, H. G. (Herbert George), 1866–1946," without even considering how the pre-AACR form of "Wells, Herbert George, 1866–1946" will be related to the newer form.

To cavil: Discussion of analytics, in part I in AACR 2, is inexplicably placed at the very end (did Moses challenge Higher Authority by transposing Commandments Two and Ten?). Too, this slender volume carries a rather hefty price, especially considering its limited use.

Nevertheless, the paraphrased repetition of rules, the emphasis on principles outside the formal rule structure, and the conversational tone are all valuable for learning. Catalog librarians will find this text a model of clarity that makes the revised rules much less intimidating. Public service librarians, since they can ignore with impunity the author's admonitions to return to square one when their answers are incorrect, should find that even skimming the text without AACR 2 in hand will facilitate their understanding of the emerging structure of the catalog. Both groups may well have fun doing it!—*Eleanor R. Payne, University of California, Davis.*

Grosch, Audrey N. ***Minicomputers in Libraries, 1979–80.*** Professional Librarian Series. White Plains, N.Y.: Knowledge Industry Publications, Inc., 1979. 142p. $24.50. LC 79-11134. ISBN 0-914236-19-9.

Audrey N. Grosch states in the preface to *Minicomputers in Libraries, 1979–80*, that the purpose of the book is largely instructional or tutorial. It is designed as a basic resource for current information on minicomputer systems and presumes some familiarity with beginning data processing concepts.

The book is timely, expensive, and virtually impossible to read straight through. The timeliness may compensate for the cost, since this book is jam-packed with very useful information for comparison of systems and descriptions of existing installations and seems to be quite extensive in coverage. If a library is seriously contemplating the investment of time and money in *any* automated system, be it with mini-, micro-, midi-, or macrocomputers, the cost of this book is a small down payment. And this small book is so densely packed that the data per page may indeed be cost-efficient.

The great advantage of such a detailed survey approach to library computer systems is that the librarian or library manager can acquire the background needed to begin shopping. Comparative information is seldom available from commercial vendors, and even installations by not-for-profit institutions are unlikely to provide a systematic approach for the potential user to consider.

This volume is divided into nine chapters in two sections. The first group of chapters describes existing and available minicompu-

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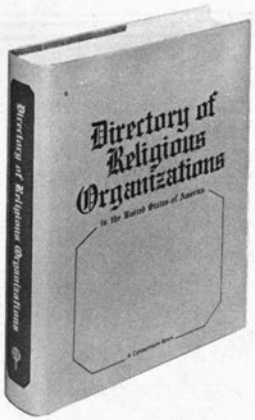

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ter systems, while the second provides technical information to aid in decision making. Tables and figures illustrate much of the descriptive material. A very useful directory of installed systems, which includes contact personnel and availability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

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