

education order; and Zhou (China) on upgrading Chinese LIS education.

In spite of some weaknesses, the book makes certain positive contributions to the international LIS education field. Its chapter bibliographies are extensive (although they should have been indexed separately), and the work can be praised for collecting together in one volume many of the problems and solutions explored in this small field's literature.

The book's basic weaknesses are those of lack of imagination and perspective in realizing the international and interdisciplinary scope of the problems and solutions discussed, and the lack of citations to the literature of related American and non-American subject fields. With few exceptions, the papers seem to be "think pieces" rather than research reports, and most suffer from vagueness. Also, certain papers do not deal with the subject at hand, and others overpraise the host school. In general, the papers are short (averaging nine pages apiece) and superficial.—*John F. Harvey, International Library and Information Science Consultant, New York, NY.*

✓ **The Bottom Line Reader: A Financial Handbook for Librarians**, edited by Betty-Carol Sellen and Betty J. Turock. New York: Neal-Schuman, 1990. 210p. \$39.95 ISBN 1-55570-057-8. LC 90-5754.

This work is a compilation of 51 short articles from *The Bottom Line*, a quarterly journal established in 1986 "to offer librarians practical advice and provide a forum for discussion of the practical and theoretical fiscal issues that affect the success, and even the survival, of our profession." The editors have selected articles that they consider of outstanding quality and continuing instructive value to library managers and administrators; they intend the compilation "to serve as a pragmatic resource for those librarians seeking to do the most with the least in planning library programs and services."

The book is organized by six broad topics: the economic environment, financial planning and reporting, understanding costs, financial programs and services, fundraising strategies, and salary matters. Like the journal, it is aimed primarily at a wide audience of library managers who have limited knowledge of fiscal operations. In general, the articles are clearly and succinctly written and are practical rather than theoretical. Contributors include librarians from a broad spectrum of libraries, faculty from library and business schools, and a number of library consultants.

It bothers me that, despite their stated concern for the current difficult fiscal times for libraries, the editors have produced a collection of articles from a slim quarterly journal in only its fourth year of publication. The \$45 annual subscription price for less than 200 pages of text may be justified by the journal's unique focus on the fiscal side of libraries—it provides timely advice for library managers with little training or experience in library financial management—but subscribers to the journal can certainly forgo this compendium. In times of limited materials budgets, librarians must identify and abstain from the purchase of needless repetitions of journal literature. The topics addressed in this work are also covered in the more general library management serials and monographs.—*Joan McConkey, Associate Director for Administrative Services, University of Colorado at Boulder Libraries.*

✓ **Latino Librarianship: A Handbook for Professionals**, edited by Salvador Guereña. Jefferson, NC: McFarland, 1990. 185p. \$31.95 ISBN 0-89950-532-5. LC 90-52571.

As stated in the introduction, the purpose of this book is basically twofold: (1) to give guidance to librarians and administrators who are interested in better serving their Latino constituencies, and (2) to provide background, as well as to inform about issues and resources, on this particular population.

The articles gathered here focus on a variety of issues, including the changing demographic characteristics of the Latino population of the U.S., reference services and resources for Latinos, the development of Latino archival and special collections, and a history of REFORMA (the National Association for the Promotion of Library Services to the Spanish Speaking). Also included is a bibliography on the U.S. English Only movement. In addition, the appendices include various potentially useful tools, such as a glossary of library terms and phrases in Spanish and a bilingual user survey.

Given the fact that librarians are beginning again to focus on issues of diversity, it is not surprising to see a work such as *Latino Librarianship* appear in print. It has been over five years since anything with the depth and breadth of this crucial work has been published (see *Biblio-Politica: Chicano Perspectives on Library Service in the United States*, UC-Berkeley, 1984). Yet, while the editor has done an excellent job in covering a wide array of issues pertinent to this incredibly heterogeneous population, emphasis is placed mostly on the three major Latino subgroups—Mexican Americans, Cuban Americans, and Puerto Ricans—with only a brief mention made of the various recent Central and South American immigrant groups. This comment is not meant as a criticism of the book, but one would hope that future works of this kind would place some focus on the needs of Latin American refugees, migrant workers, and other Latinos who are not members of the three groups named above. Other issues that have not been dealt with heretofore, such as recruitment of Latinos to the library profession, use patterns of libraries by Latinos, and the information needs of special populations (such as migrant workers), also need to be addressed. Hopefully *Latino Librarianship* will serve as a catalyst in inspiring other librarians to do more research on this increasingly important segment of our country's population.

Because the Latino population is the most rapidly growing minority group in the U.S. (some demographers are predicting that it will surpass African Americans as the largest minority group in the country in the next 20 to 30 years), the importance of this book to the library community, especially to those involved in public services, cannot be overemphasized. It is truly the first of its kind in many years to focus on the many issues pertinent to serving the various subgroups of Latinos in the U.S. This book is highly recommended for all public service librarians and administrators, as well as library school students who plan to work with the public.—*Bob Diaz, University of Michigan Undergraduate Library, Ann Arbor, MI.*