

stability of relationships among library characteristics.

Graphs ranking all fifty-eight libraries throughout the fourteen years by size, acquisitions, and expenditures have high interest. Correlational analyses of all possible pairs of annually reported statistics, including total enrollments, graduate enrollments, and PhD production, reveal trends deserving close scrutiny.

The study presents such a wealth of detail, analysis, and admirably concise comment as to defy adequate delineation in a brief review. Even so, the data contained in 812 IBM cards were only partially analyzed; the investigators offer the deck at cost to those wishing to probe still deeper.

In the "Second Printing," the authors have added 1964-65 data and shown both in tables and on the graphs how these varied from their predictions. (Remarkably, most predictions were found to have been conservative.) One hopes that, based upon their excellent fundamental work, the authors will continue such updating annually hereafter.—*Robert L. Talmadge, Tulane University.*

Australian University Libraries: Today and Tomorrow. By Harrison Bryan. Sydney: James Bennett, 1965 (Australian Library Pamphlet Series). 40p.

The librarian of the Fisher library at the University of Sydney has prepared a concise statement on the growth of university libraries in Australia. The pamphlet contains observations on the past development, current programs, and what is needed in the near future.

In the Introduction, Mr. Bryan notes the growth of universities in the country. Of the fourteen university libraries (and two additional institutions that are growing toward this status, Townsville and Wollongong) only six (Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide, Queensland, and Western Australia) date from before the Second World War.

The author returns to the Munn-Pitt report of 1935, when the libraries were "undistinguished in quality, and indifferently conducted." In terms of a report of projection by H. L. White in 1939, Mr. Bryan found that movement in building collections, erecting new libraries, and strengthening staffs was very slow. Demands increased, however, and the growth of student

bodies from thirty-two thousand in 1949 to more than sixty-nine thousand in 1963 not only put pressure on libraries but on available educational services generally. New institutions were provided at New England (Armidale, N.S.W.), New South Wales (Kensington), and Newcastle (formerly a University College of Sydney), Monash (Clayton, Victoria), Macquarie and La Trobe (Victoria), and Bedford Park (South Australia). The author shows constant growth in support, book stock, and personnel, and especially in buildings. New buildings have been erected since 1958 at Melbourne, Adelaide, Tasmania, New England, Sydney, Monash (two buildings), and Western Australia. The Australian National University library has a new building, and the new library for New South Wales is nearing completion, as is a major extension of Queensland. New structures are planned for Macquarie and La Trobe.

In person, Mr. Bryan points out that criticisms that were in the Munn-Pitt report could not be made against the librarians today. Fourteen of the sixteen librarians at present are professionally trained, and the other two were recruited from librarianship and not from teaching. Ten of the sixteen have higher degrees in the academic field.

Resources of the libraries have been strengthened with increased book funds, but with the growth of enrollments, faculty research, and enlarged programs, they have scarcely been able to keep up with the pressures placed upon them. Bryan has been one of the advocates of cooperative collecting for the country, and writes: "If they [university libraries] throw their weight behind the movement for rationalization of library resources and services on a national scale, they will not only make this rationalization much more meaningful, but also ensure that it preserves the degree of local self-sufficiency which is vital to the carrying out of their major role." Indeed, the libraries of the country, including the national library and the state libraries, have been working together on a national effort to collect materials which will be available to the researchers and scholars of Australia wherever they may be located. National planning appears to be an accepted approach to making the library dollar (as it has recently become) go as far as possible.—*Maurice F. Tauber, Columbia University.*