

mation Services," and Irving Lieberman contributed "Audiovisual Services in Libraries."

It is difficult to be unimpressed with the careful references to the best available literature on all the subjects. In Jacques Tocatlian's article on "International Information Systems" reference librarians will discover that they have ready access to both the familiar abbreviations of and fully anglicized titles of most of the institutions and agencies, of whatever origin, that are concerned with cooperation in the transfer of information, as well as to the official names of the information systems in existence whose literature coverage tends to be worldwide.

This volume of the *Advances in Librarianship* series is a worthy companion to the earlier volumes and takes its place as another volume of "permanently useful reference volumes," to quote still another promise for the series.—Richard L. O'Keefe, *University Librarian, Rice University, Houston, Texas.*

Reynolds, Michael M., and Daniel, Evelyn H., eds. *Reader in Library and Information Services*. Englewood, Colo.: Microcard Editions, 1974. 618p. \$15.95, paper. (LC 73-94310) (ISBN 0-910972-25-7)

This collection of thirty-seven articles, the fourteenth volume to appear in the Reader Series in Library and Information Science edited by Paul Wasserman, admirably meets a major objective set for this series: to assemble in convenient format the essential elements required for a current overview of the subject matter comprising library and information sciences. The collection conforms to a model of open systems theory which, in the editors' opinion, has the unifying power and the capacity to relate efforts in other fields and disciplines to librarianship. If there is a criterion guiding the selection of articles, it is that the item contribute to the construct of library and information services as "involving principles and as a process involving ongoing forces" (p.xviii).

The collection is divided into seven parts corresponding to the conceptual framework provided by open systems theory. In the first part, "The Systems Approach to Li-

brarianship," the open systems concept is introduced via discussion by Michael Reynolds and Evelyn Daniel and an excerpt from *The Social Psychology of Organizations* by psychologists Daniel Katz and Robert Kahn. Successive parts follow a model of the theory analyzing library and information sciences in terms of the various library functions or subsystems and relating them to the whole, the institution of the library.

In the second part, "The Environment and the Library," environmental factors are considered with emphasis on the different missions and user groups associated with different types of libraries.

The third part, entitled "The Management Subsystem," contains an article by Monypenny, a political scientist, on the formulation and articulation of policy and one by Norman Baker, an industrial engineer, and Richard Meier, an urban planner, on the dynamics of library policy development as exemplified by the university library environment. The technical or implementation level of management is covered briefly through a sample annual report (Minneapolis Public Library) and a paper concerning the impact of technology on the library building.

The fourth part, "Boundary Activities," concerns the library's immediate interaction with its environment, hence all activities directly concerned with users; thereby encompassing the process of communication (Wilbur Schramm's "How Communication Works") and the specific areas of reference (Robert Taylor's "Question-Negotiation and Information-Seeking in Libraries"), collection development and selection policies (a paper by the sociologist, Herbert Gans, concerning public libraries), censorship (an excerpt from Marjorie Fiske's *Book Selection and Censorship*), and library cooperation (an article by Ralph Esterquest describing twelve major programs).

Acquisitions, cataloging, subject analysis, and classification in both their theoretical and practical aspects are discussed in the fifth part, entitled "The Production Subsystem."

The sixth part is entitled "The Maintenance Subsystem," in which the editors present selections dealing with the behavioral characteristics necessary for a so-

cial group—in this case, the profession of librarianship—to maintain itself in its existing form.

The seventh part, "The Adaptive Subsystem," consists of articles on the identification of research needs, new directions, roles, and technological applications.

This is an excellent selection of articles contained within a meaningful and coherent framework which reflects the full range and variety of library and information services. This volume is recommended for study by graduate students in library and information sciences and for practicing librarians interested in their continuing professional development and desiring a fresh new look and perspective for a field that too often exhibits characteristics hidebound by tradition.—*Michael B. Binder, Head Librarian, Clinch Valley College of the University of Virginia, Wise.*

Balnaves, John, and Biskup, Peter. *Australian Libraries*. 2d ed. (Comparative Library Studies) Hamden, Conn.: Linnet Books and Clive Bingley, 1975. 191p. (LC 75-1258) (ISBN 0-208-01361-X)

From 1935 to 1965 Australian libraries expanded rapidly; the enormous growth after years of virtual stagnation was recorded in John Balnaves' *Australian Libraries*, published in 1966. Although the events of the past eight years are in no way comparable, they have been substantial enough to warrant a second edition, completely revised and rewritten by John Balnaves and Peter Biskup. Balnaves, formerly head of the Bibliographical Services Section of the National Library of Australia, is now principal lecturer in librarianship at the Canberra College of Advanced Education, where Biskup serves as senior lecturer in librarianship.

Even though the book, a historical and structural account of the growth of Australian libraries from colonial days to the present, is twice the length of the first edition, it is still concise, well organized, and very readable. The authors were careful to point out in the preface that the increase in length is not a sign of a "more detailed treatment," but an indication of the continuing growth of Australian libraries. Other factors contributing to this increase are the larger, more agreeable typeface, and the useful addition of "further reading" to each

chapter. Three chapters have been added on school, archives and manuscripts, and state libraries.

Most expansion in recent years has been in the area of public and school library service, bringing the Australians closer to their goal of national coverage. Colleges of Advanced Education have emerged, while the creation of new universities has leveled off. The emphasis has shifted to consolidation and utilization of existing resources. This new era of stabilized growth has freed Australian librarians to exploit international data bases and to develop national ones. As in the old edition, the authors make comparisons with the library scene in English-speaking parts of the globe.

Careful attention has been paid to the reviews of the first edition, and their factual and editorial recommendations have been incorporated into the revised text. The map in the original edition, described by one reviewer as inadequate, has been omitted from the revised text, a serious oversight. Now the only map appears on the dust jacket, to which readers do not always have access.

Throughout the second edition substantial use is made of acronyms that are not necessarily connected, when first used, with the full name, which can be frustrating. On page 37 the acronym "STISEC" appears referring to a committee, but nowhere on this page or on those preceding it is the committee's full name given; this shows up later. If, however, *Australian Libraries* is directed toward a national market, this presents no problem. Nor does the fact that the two internal territories of Australia, the Capital Territory and the Northern Territory, could be discussed more fully in the first chapter. The authors state in the preface that they do not intend to cover Papua and New Guinea, but give no indication that they will neglect the Northern Territory, which is only mentioned briefly in a couple of places. Those unfamiliar with Australia may not realize that this is an exceedingly isolated and underdeveloped area.

Any librarian planning to immigrate to Australia or to work there should read this book. The authors in their conclusion chide most Australian librarians for emphasizing "the inadequacies rather than the achievements of their library systems." This is a