

into being in profusion in frame buildings, sod houses, tents, and adobe structures to meet the reading needs of the advancing populace.

The period was one of most vitriolic personal journalism, and many duels were fought between rivalling news factions; the story "is spiced with kidnapping, gunfire, pilfered presses, the drinking proclivities of Eugene Field and the promotional schemes of Horace Greeley." John H. Marion, editor of the *Prescott Miner*, once wrote in his columns of rival editor Judge William J. Berry of the *Yuma Sentinel* that "His first great care was to fill himself with whiskey, after which it was his custom to walk, like the swine that he is, on all fours to his den." Judge Berry, of course, replied in kind, reporting that "we had the extreme mortification of seeing the editor of the *Miner* . . . laid out in the refreshment room, dead drunk, with candles placed at his head and his feet, and a regular 'wake' held over him. It was then for the first time that we discovered Darwin's connecting link between the fish and the quadruped. As he lay with the drunken slobber issuing from his immense mouth, which extends from ear to ear, and his ears reaching up so high, everyone present was forcibly impressed with the fact that there was a connecting link between the catfish and the jackass."

The real value of *Newspapering in the Old West* does not lie, however, in its many colorful although undocumented anecdotes, nor in its fascinating although cursory narrative, for both of these features are better available elsewhere. The major contribution of the present volume is rather its avowed effort to bring together a broad selection of pictures illustrative of its topic. Anecdote and narrative serve only to knit halftone loosely to photograph and line etching to tintype, for the illustrations are excellent—all 347 of them. Printing offices, inside and out, editors, newsboys, banner heads, printing equipment, type-setters, all are presented in this excellent pictorial account of the printing press on its trek westward.—D.K.

The Past and Likely Future of 58 Research Libraries, 1951-1980: A Statistical Study of Growth and Change. By O. C. Dunn, W. F. Seibert, Janice A. Scheuneman. Lafayette, Indiana: University Libraries and Audio Visual Center,

Purdue University, 1965. 82p. (Together with "Second Printing, March 1966." [iii] 82p.)

This absorbing work might well have been dedicated to the late Fremont Rider. Nearly a quarter-century has passed since he astounded the library world with his classic demonstration that throughout their history American research libraries had doubled in size every sixteen years and, moreover, looked to continue to do so. Continue indefinitely? Patently impossible, as Rider agreed. This report, however, affirms that exponential growth still prevails, with no significant sign of slackening. Indeed, reasons are adduced for possible acceleration in the years just ahead.

The study is "credited, in part, to the availability of high-speed computers." Some nine thousand statistics for members of the Association of Research Libraries went into the analyses and projections presented by authors Dunn, Purdue's associate director of libraries, and his colleagues of Purdue's Instructional Media Research Unit. They derived for each library, for every fiscal year from 1950-51 through 1963-64, the figures for numerous categories of data. They have emphasized volumes held, volumes acquired, and total expenditures, but also examined several classes of expenditure, professional staff size, and the like. The statistics were then grouped for eight "composite" libraries: average, median, first and third quartiles, and four sub-groups according to size.

The steady growth in every case being clearly parabolic rather than linear, the "fitted curve" technique was employed to predict future levels. The resulting twenty-eight graphs are dramatic. Carried to 1980, all note approximate doubling periods: e.g., for size of the average composite library, seventeen years; for the median composite, fourteen to fifteen. (The rate for the composite fourteen largest libraries—eighteen to twenty years—hardly constitutes essential undermining of Rider's thesis.) Among other resounding findings for the average composite library: holdings in 1980 of 2.86 million volumes—or, via an alternate approach, 3.75 million—with acquisitions rates doubling every nine to twelve years, expenditures doubling every seven years. Throughout, the general picture is one of remarkable consistency, with noteworthy

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 personnel, 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.*