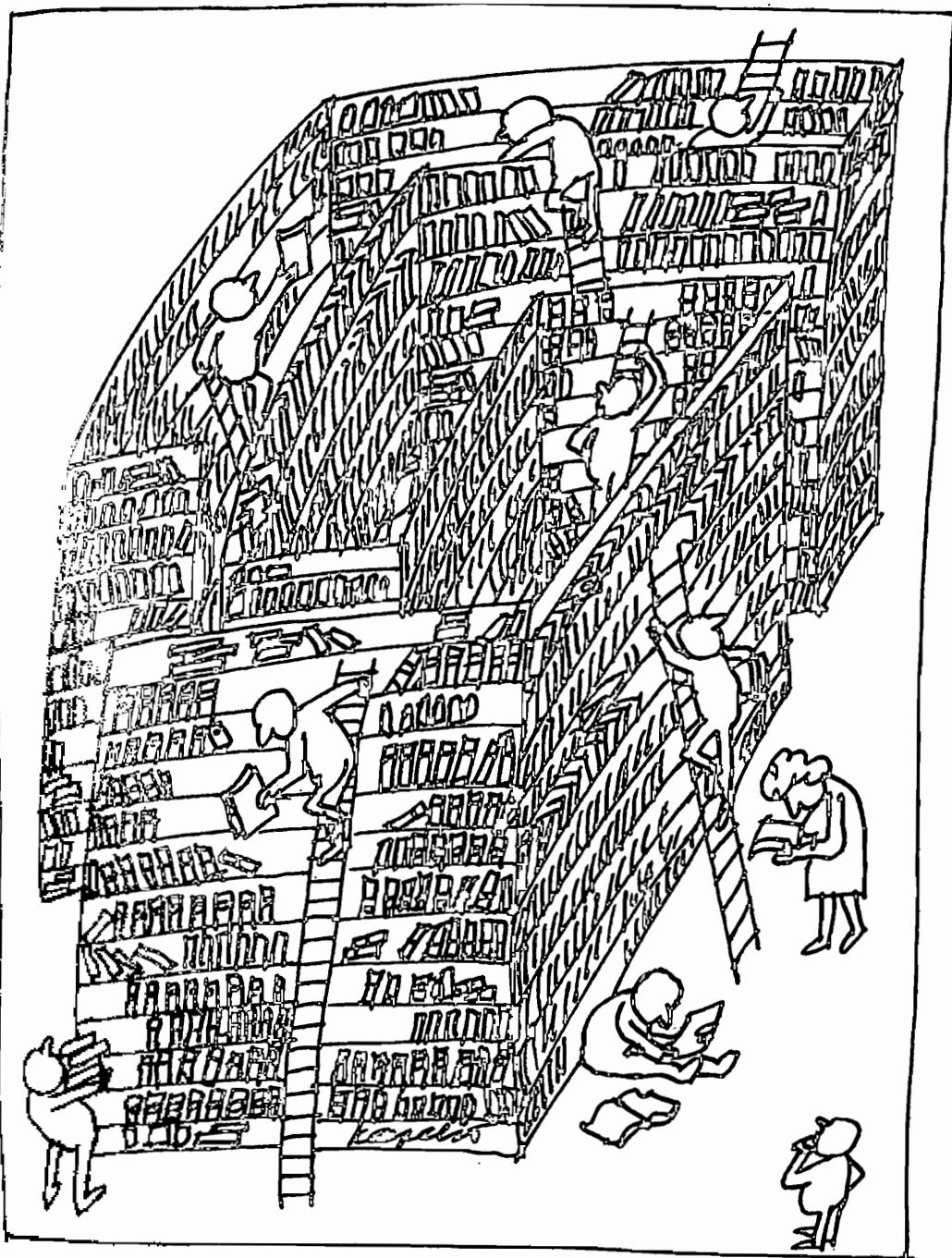


University of Adelaide

LIBRARY NEWS



UNIVERSITY OF ADELAIDE LIBRARY NEWS

Volume 2 Number 1
Term I March 1980
(Volume 1 was complete in two issues)

C O N T E N T S

Reader Education in the Barr Smith Library	1
Retirement of Miss Lillemor Andersén	4
Murder in the Stacks	8
New England Microfilming Project Completed	11

E D I T O R I A L C O M M I T T E E

I.D. Raymond (University Librarian and Chairman)	
Margy Burn (Editor)	Maggie Low (Secretary)
Judith Bampton	Dick Finlay
Margaret Hosking	Alan Keig

Cover design by Zig Kapelis

-

Material appearing in UNIVERSITY OF ADELAIDE LIBRARY NEWS may be reproduced without prior permission.

UNIVERSITY OF ADELAIDE LIBRARY NEWS is issued each term, three times a year, and is obtainable from

ISSN 0157-3314

University of Adelaide Library News
Barr Smith Library,
University of Adelaide,
Adelaide,
SOUTH AUSTRALIA 5001.

READER EDUCATION IN THE BARR SMITH LIBRARY

A principal function of the library in a university is to teach; as a service organisation it must serve the same goals as the institution of which it is part. In the past libraries were passive in their educative role. Traditionally they were store-houses of knowledge, repositories of the printed word, whose function was first and foremost to provide those records quickly and efficiently. However, a more positive approach has now been adopted by libraries.

The size of the collections in the Barr Smith Library has to be acknowledged to be intimidating to undergraduate students, and the improved accessibility to ever growing mountains of information has made knowledge an unmanageable commodity even for veteran users of the Library. This accessibility has been of late enormously extended by the on-line connection to data bases in the U.S.A. through the Lockheed DIALOG and SDC ORBIT systems. The Library accordingly cannot avoid its responsibility to provide a range of services outlining and explaining its resources, and helping the user to exploit the collections and the whole world of knowledge effectively.

The commitment of the Barr Smith Library to its educative role has extended over many years, and latterly the creation of the Subject Librarians' Group has allowed for the expansion of a number of the services traditionally offered as well as the creation of others. The philosophy underlying these programmes is the same as that of most present-day education, that is, to provide students with some knowledge of sources, a basic set of techniques and a high degree of confidence. Library education must not simply be seen as an aid to writing a term paper but as providing a level of expertise which may be of general use throughout an individual's working life, a life which will increasingly demand a knowledge of how to deal with information.

The reader education services the Barr Smith Library offers can be briefly described as follows:

ORIENTATION TOURS

As part of the Orientation Week programme the Library has for many years co-operated with the Students' Association in providing short tours of the Library for new students. Approximately one thousand students take the opportunity to go on these tours each year. The aim is simply to introduce the Library to students, to provide at least one familiar face for the future and to show that once in the Library it is possible to find one's way out again.

Similar tours are arranged throughout the year for outside groups such as matriculation students and conference delegates.

New members of the academic staff are sent a copy of the Library's *Handbook for Academic Staff and Graduate Students*, and an invitation to discuss the resources of the Library with the appropriate Subject Librarian.

READER EDUCATION PROGRAMMES

Instruction is offered to undergraduates in various forms depending upon the likely level of experience. Short sessions of about half an hour dealing in greater detail than is possible in an orientation tour with some of the intricacies of the catalogues, etc., have been made available to first year students. More formal classes, usually structured around a particular option offered by a department, are arranged for second and third year students.

Honours and higher degree students are offered intensive seminars of one to two hours in length describing relevant aids in the Bibliography and Reference Collection as a preliminary to conducting a literature search in their chosen area of research. Higher degree students are all approached with a view to making contact with the appropriate Subject Librarian for advice and help.

Many of the librarians taking part in this work have taken advantage of courses offered by the University's Advisory Centre for University Education in small group teaching methods. Others, having separate teaching responsibility in certain of the academic departments, also have considerable relevant experience.

REFERENCE SERVICES

So far these notes have described the Library's teaching programme in its more formal aspects. Yet the service offered from the Reference and Information Desk is also regarded as a major component in the programme. What may be termed 'informal' reader education can be most effective in that it supplies information at a moment when the reader, being in need, is most receptive. Librarians involved in reference work are conscious of the need for each individual reference question to be regarded as a teaching situation when the opportunity may be taken to help the reader to a wider appreciation of the value of different resources of the Library.

PUBLICATIONS

A wide range of publications is produced by the Library both in support of specific teaching situations and as part of a wider educative function. All students who take an orientation tour receive an attractive library guide folder; its constituent parts detailing aspects of the Library's various services are available at all times from the Reference and Information Desk. Bibliographies on specific subjects are produced as are tape-slide presentations, and guides to individual reference tools such as the

various citation indexes. General guides to the collection are available, including a list of newspapers held by the Library, a listing of microfilms in history, and a guide to government publications.

The Library is conscious of the need for close co-operation with academic staff in the further development of reader education services. All members of the academic staff are therefore invited to make use of the services offered and to offer further suggestions for the closer integration of teaching programmes of both the Library and their department.

H.F. Coxon.

THE FUTURE DEVELOPMENT OF THE BARR SMITH LIBRARY

The University's Select Committee on the Future Development of the Barr Smith Library presented its report in August 1979. Detailed recommendations for accommodation of the Library's steadily growing collections are explained and also set out graphically in a flow-chart covering possible alternative lines of development up to the year 2010. In very broad terms, the Select Committee recommends: increased emphasis on collecting publications in micro-form; provision of a microform service in the Library; transfer of less-used volumes to storage; staff and procedures to ensure maintenance of up-to-date records (and later an on-line catalogue) of stored material; allocation of some space adjacent to the Library for use by the Library; continuing accommodation of the Medical Library in the Barr Smith Library building; co-operation with Flinders University in building and operating a joint library store on the Flinders campus.

Except that a decision on the future location of the Medical Library had to be delayed, and no additional staff could be provided, the recommendations were endorsed by the relevant committees late in 1979, and, on approval by the University Council in December, became university policy.

Library staff in consultation with academic staff are selecting material to be stored in a part of the old Medical School building which is expected to be ready for occupation by May 1980. Fruitful discussions have been held with Flinders University on a proposed store for construction and operation in the 1982-84 triennium. Planning for computerized cataloguing has begun, and the necessary equipment has been ordered. Planning for the microform service is proceeding, but it will be a year or more before the full impact of the new policy on acquisition of microforms is felt.

I. Raymond.

RETIREMENT OF MISS LILLEMOR ANDERSEN

With the retirement of Miss Lillemor Andersén at the end of 1979 the Barr Smith Library severed its last staff link with the years before World War II and lost a librarian who is known to thousands of past and present readers. Miss Andersén's whole professional career of 42 years was spent with the Library; her contribution to the Library, The University of Adelaide, and the profession of librarianship was a notable one that cannot be measured, or even described adequately in a short notice.

Born in Stockholm, Miss Andersén came to Australia with her parents at the age of eight. After three years in Sydney the family moved to Adelaide in 1926. Miss Andersén attended Methodist Ladies' College until she entered the University of Adelaide as a student in 1932. She took a joint major in history and politics and French. Later she was to study German, Latin, Spanish, Italian and Russian, which with Swedish, Norwegian and Danish gave her a formidable array of languages. She has always been generous in providing translations for users of the Barr Smith Library, the staff of which she joined in 1938 during Mr W.A. Cowan's incumbency as University Librarian.

For some years Miss Andersén was Librarian in Charge of the Reading Room. Then for twenty years she was Readers' Services Librarian, and, following the reorganization of the staff structure of the Library, Information Services Librarian for the final three and a half years of her service.

As a student in the years of the Great Depression when the Barr Smith Library was not open at night, Miss Andersén joined the campaign for extended hours of service. At that time the Library could not offer a loan service to undergraduates (except for honours students, and then only upon production of a professor's signature), nor admit them to those sections of the library collection which were not shelved in the reading room. Miss Andersén recalls that during those difficult years the Library was sometimes so cold that the younger members of staff brought skipping ropes to work for warming up periods. The regular morning tea break was not introduced until 1955; but meals were cheap - a meat pie with sauce from the Refectory was 3½ pence and a plate of green pea soup for a further twopence. When Miss Andersén joined the staff the handwritten card catalogue was just beginning to be replaced by the typed card catalogue, and the cataloguers did their own typing. There were, of course, many other developments during the subsequent 42 years as the University and its Library increased in size and affluence, times changed, and technology advanced.

Perhaps Miss Andersén's most satisfying recollections concern the liberalization of service that became possible progressively from the wartime years. The circulation service widened into comprehensive readers' services; reader education, initially for the

benefit of engineering students, was introduced in the Barr Smith Library about 1942, preceding similar developments in other Australian university libraries; and orientation lectures and tours followed. By 1954 Miss Andersén was giving formal lectures to large classes of history students who were keen to be introduced to the bibliographical potential of the Library. The Library's emphasis on reader education, reference and information services and interlibrary lending reflects to a large extent the interest and involvement of Miss Andersén.

The Library's collections of detective fiction and theatre programmes are among those to benefit from Miss Andersén's frequent gifts. Her colleagues hope that Miss Andersén's enjoyment of her pastimes - reading, the theatre, birdwatching, visiting historic sites, and travelling in general - will be heightened during a long and active retirement. Her talents fit her in particular for one intended pursuit, the teaching of English to migrants.

I. Raymond.

Libraries.

Owing to the excessive price of books in Australia students should use a library as much as possible. In the Faculties of Medicine and of Science, it will be found almost essential to purchase the textbooks prescribed for the courses. In Arts, Commerce, and to a lesser degree in Law, it is not necessary. The student should consult the Syllabus and make a selection based on the requirements of the course and the future usefulness of the books chosen. In this matter the fresher would do well to consult someone who has already completed the course. Nothing so softens the graduate bosom as a request for advice, and we have known advice to be accompanied by an offer to lend the books or to sell them at reduced prices.

The following libraries are easily accessible:-

(a) The Barr Smith Library.—This is situated in the top floor of the front building, and is best suited to the requirements of Arts and Commerce students. Open: Monday to Friday, 9-9.30; Saturday, 9-12.

(b) The Law Library.—On the same floor as the Barr Smith, but on the left-hand side of the staircase. Open: As above,

(c) The Medical Library.—In the Darling Building. Open: 9-5; Saturday, 9-12.

(d) The Public Library.—This is on North Terrace, about a hundred yards west of the University, and will be found useful to all students. Open: Monday to Saturday, 10-9.30; Sunday, 2-5.30; Public Holidays, except Good Friday and Christmas Day, 2-5.

All of these libraries use the Dewey system of classification. If you are not familiar with the use of the catalogue, anyone will gladly explain it for you.

Honours students, with the consent of their Professors, may borrow books from the Barr Smith Library. This is a special privilege, and it is expected that they should avoid taking away books which may be required by their less fortunate fellows.

Every man should remember (if, indeed, he could now possibly forget it) that the true University in these days is a library of books, and not a suite of lecture rooms. Universities have been known to produce cultured scholars who hardly knew what a lecture was; but no one who has neglected to read widely round and about his courses has ever become anything greater than a self-satisfied pedant, who digests a lyric poem with the same ease as a treatise on the binomial theorem, and cannot get the slightest pleasure from either of them.



Miss Lillemor Andersen

If you will inquire, inquire; come back again.

Isaiah 21:12 (R.S.V.)

POWDER DIFFRACTION FILE ON MAGNETIC TAPE

The Library, using Literary Equipment funds, has ordered from the International Centre for Diffraction Data in Pennsylvania a magnetic tape of the standard reference source for powder diffraction analysis, consisting of 29 sets of data with over 33,000 numeric diffraction patterns of crystalline materials. The tape, which can be read by the University's CYBER 173 computer, is an edited version of a specialized reference work by means of which an unknown crystalline compound can be identified by a systematic manual search. An ancillary tape, comprising a powerful search programme, will, given the data for an unknown material, rapidly locate the material in the file. Very commonly it is difficult or even impossible to obtain a simple compound and a mixture of compounds is all that is available. A manual search in these circumstances is extremely time-consuming, or, more usually, impossible. The search programme will perform this task easily for a mixture of any number of compounds.

The Powder Diffraction File on magnetic tape, which is expected imminently, will be kept in the Computing Centre with the associated search programme and instructions for its use.

RECENT GIFTS TO THE LIBRARY

On the recommendation of Professor Sir Geoffrey Badger the Council has given the Barr Smith Library \$7,500 from the G.M. Badger Research Fund, bringing to \$27,500 the total of grants from that fund over the past two years. The grant will be used to strengthen the Library's research collections.

The Library will benefit from a substantial bequest from Professor John Campbell Earl who died in North Adelaide on 25 December 1978 at the age of 88. Professor Earl was born in North Adelaide and received his early education there. He continued his schooling in Britain. He obtained a Ph.D. from St Andrews, and in 1926 an Adelaide D.Sc. He was Professor of Organic Chemistry at the University of Sydney from 1928 to 1947 after which he lived in retirement in England for about twenty years before returning to Adelaide. Professor Earl was a regular visitor to the Barr Smith Library and the Department of Organic Chemistry. His bequest is to be used for material in the field of history.

The Graduates' Union has given the Library a copy of a valuable book by Frank T. Morris. *Birds of the Australian swamps*, volume 1, published in a limited edition in 1978 by Lansdowne Editions, will be exhibited in the Library during March.

MURDER IN THE STACKS

The Barr Smith Library is noted for the strength of its collection of nineteenth century material, and among the novels of this period may be found the forerunners of the detective fiction genre. It is generally recognised that the first detective story was Edgar Allan Poe's 'The Murders in the Rue Morgue' which appeared in 1841. Poe published four subsequent titles from 1842 to 1844 and his five classic stories provide the basic formulae on which most later detective fiction is based. In England, Wilkie Collins published a crime novel, *The Woman in White*, in 1860 and he is regarded by many critics as the father of the detective novel for his *The Moonstone* (1868). T.S. Eliot called *The Moonstone* 'the first, the longest, and the best of modern English detective novels' and Dorothy Sayers praised it as 'probably the very finest detective story ever written'. Contemporaries of Collins include Charles Dickens, Victor Hugo, Emile Gaboriau, R.L. Stevenson and, of course, Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, who all published material in the genre.

There are varying views on the significance of detective fiction from G.K. Chesterton's belief that it is the only form of popular literature 'in which is expressed some sense of the poetry of modern life' to H.D. Thomson's view, expressed in his *Masters of Mystery* (1931), that the detective story is 'a grown up nonsense rather proud of its education and logic'

Encouraged by the English Department and many donors, the Barr Smith Library has attempted to acquire a wide range of detective fiction and to collect the complete works of the more prominent authors. The republication of earlier material is enabling the Library to improve its collection of nineteenth and early twentieth century detective fiction. A series of anthologies edited by Hugh Green features 'the rivals of Sherlock Holmes', and Dover Publications are reprinting collections of early detective literature such as R. Austin Freeman's Dr Thorndyke stories, titles from Jacques Futrelle's 'Thinking Machine' series and the Dr Poggiali stories of T.S. Stribling. The Library's coverage of the so-called 'Golden Age' of detective fiction includes such authors as Dorothy L. Sayers, Agatha Christie, John Dickson Carr and Ellery Queen, while the 'hard-boiled detective' school is represented by Dashiell Hammett, Raymond Chandler and others. The modern tendency towards more psychological crime writing, as reflected in the works of Georges Simenon and Patricia Highsmith, is also represented, and as the detective novel has moved into the areas of crime fiction and spy thrillers, the Library has attempted to keep abreast of these trends.

John Innes Mackintosh Stewart, who was Professor of English at the University of Adelaide from 1935 to 1945, is one of several distinguished academics who write detective fiction, generally under a pseudonym, which in his case is 'Michael Innes'. The first Michael Innes mystery, *Death at the President's Lodging* (1936),

which was also the first of twenty nine books about his detective, John Appleby, was written in 1934 during the long sea voyage he made from England to Adelaide to take up his appointment.

There is an increasing amount of critical material now being published on the crime fiction genre. One of the first was Howard Haycraft's *Murder for Pleasure* (1941) which concentrates on the history of the detective story, while Julian Symons' *Bloody Murder* (1972) documents the later history of the detective story as it gradually moves into the area of the crime novel. More recent publications such as B. Merry's *Anatomy of the Spy Thriller* (1977) and J. Palmer's *Thrillers* (1978) discuss current developments in the genre. There are also numerous illustrated histories of crime fiction which feature the illustrations accompanying various editions of crime stories (Sidney Paget's famous illustrations of Sherlock Holmes, for example) as well as the actors whose film portrayals helped to establish the various characters in the minds of the public. Three examples of the illustrated history are T. La Cour's *Mystery!* (1977) and H. Mogensen's two books, *The Murder Book* (1971) and *Crime Writers* (1978).

The Library's collection of reference tools in the field of crime fiction includes bibliographies, dictionaries and encyclopedias, shelved in the Bibliography Collection on Level 3 of the Research Services Wing. The most comprehensive work is A.J. Hubin's *The Bibliography of Crime Fiction, 1749-1975* (1979) which attempts to cover all mystery, detective, police, suspense, thriller and gothic fiction published in English in any part of the world. A series of supplements will be published every five years to keep the bibliography up to date. O.A. Hagan's *Who Done It?* (1969) includes a subject guide to mysteries, lists of mysteries which have won the Edgar Allan Poe Award, the Dodd, Mead Award or the Crime Writers' Association Award, and has a bibliography of critical material on the mystery novel. *Detectiveary* (1977) is a bibliographical dictionary of leading characters in detective and mystery fiction. Perhaps the most entertaining reference tool in this area is Dilys Winn's *Murder Ink* (1977), a light-hearted look at such aspects as 'The Correct Use of the Blunt Instrument', 'The Gothic Nightgown', and 'Marxism and the Mystery'.

In addition to reference tools in the general field of detective and mystery fiction, the Library also collects material on authors such as Dorothy L. Sayers and in some cases on individual characters, for example, Sherlock Holmes. The Library's collection of Sherlockiana includes encyclopedias, biographies, histories, bibliographies and critical works. The cult surrounding the figure of Sherlock Holmes is reflected in the size of R.B. de Waal's *The World Bibliography of Sherlock Holmes and Dr Watson* (1974), a massive volume which lists 6,221 items covering every aspect of the Holmes stories from criticisms of the individual tales to discussions of the drinking habits of Holmes and Watson. W. Klinefelter's *Sherlock Holmes: a Portrait and Profile* (1975) is a history of the

illustrations which accompanied the Holmes tales. The Holmes legend has also been fostered by such publications as M. Harrison's *I, Sherlock Holmes* (1977) which purports to be the memoirs of Sherlock Holmes written to counteract what Holmes considered were Watson's incomplete and 'romanticized' accounts of his cases. W.S.B. Gould's *Sherlock Holmes* (1962) is described as 'a biography of the world's first consulting detective' and includes nine portraits and a facsimile of the alleged will of Sherlock Holmes.

With the assistance of the English Department, and as means allow, the Barr Smith Library will continue to add items to its collection in this area, which, incidentally, provides entertainment for many readers while at the same time forming a basis for more serious study.

Elizabeth Lee.



"IS THERE ANY OTHER POINT WHICH I CAN MAKE CLEAR?"

Sidney Paget illustration for 'The Adventure of the Naval Treaty' from Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's *The Memoirs of Sherlock Holmes*. (1894)

NEW ENGLAND MICROFILMING PROJECT COMPLETED

In the New England Microfilming Project twelve sponsoring libraries from Australia, New Zealand and Hawaii joined together to fund the copying of log books, journals, account books and correspondence of the American whalers, traders, sandalwooders and sealers who visited Australia and the Pacific area in the nineteenth century. Three South Australian libraries, the State Library, Flinders University Library and the Barr Smith Library were co-sponsors of the project, which was finally wound up last year.

It had long been recognised that much material of value and significance to historians, geographers, anthropologists and other researchers was to be found in collections in the United States where they were relatively inaccessible to researchers in Australia and the Pacific area. Dr Nigel Wace, then a lecturer at the University of Adelaide, suggested in a report to the Public Libraries Board of South Australia that a copying project should be launched; the suggestion was eventually taken up by the Pacific Manuscripts Bureau, a part of the Research School of Pacific Studies at the Australian National University, which locates and copies unpublished documents concerning the Pacific islands for its member libraries.

In 1970, Dr John Cumpston, a diplomat with a strong interest in early Australian maritime history, began seeking out and copying documents relating to Australia, New Zealand and the Pacific area in the libraries and museums of New England, U.S.A. In a second stage of the project in 1975 he visited Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island and New York, and ultimately four hundred and twenty reels of archival standard microfilm were deposited in the sponsoring libraries.

The Pacific Manuscripts Bureau has since published comprehensive indexes to the contents of the microfilms, indexed by ship, ship's captain or log-keeper, and localities visited, as well as other aids such as a gazetteer of the obsolete names of Pacific islands with their modern equivalents, and a guide describing the nature and location of material relating to early American contacts with Australia.

One of the manuscripts included in the project, the log book of the *Monticello*, kept by William A. Folger on his voyage to the Pacific in 1850, recently changed hands for \$US.21,000, which is believed to be a record price for a whaling journal. This transaction illustrates the importance of projects such as the New England Microfilming Project in which libraries co-operate for their mutual advantage, so that valuable research material can be made available in several libraries and to many readers.

In South Australia the State Library and the libraries of Flinders University and The University of Adelaide shared the cost of one subscription to the project. The resulting microfilms are jointly owned by the three libraries, and are held in the State Library on their behalf. The New England Microfilming Project is one example of co-operation between local libraries arising from a general policy which supports co-operative acquisition, consultation and interlibrary loan, and now even a proposal for co-operative storage facilities.

Margy Burn.

EXTRACT FROM THE LOG BOOK OF THE TOPAZ

The *Topaz* (Captain Mayhew Folger) was the ship which discovered the hideout of the *Bounty* mutineers on Pitcairn Island on 6 February 1808. The entry from Captain Folger's log book for that day is among the minor classics of Pacific literature:

"On approaching the shore, saw a smoke on the land at which I was very much surprised, it being represented by Capt. Carteret as destitute of inhabitants. On approaching still nearer the land I discovered a boat paddling towards me with three men in her. On approaching her they hailed in the English language asked who was captain of the ship and offered me a number of cocoanuts which they had brought off as a present, and requested I would land, there being as they said a white man on shore. I went on shore and found there an Englishman by the name of Alexander Smith the only person remaining out of nine that escaped on board the ship *Bounty*, Capt. Bligh, under the command of that arch mutineer, Christian ..."

NOISE IN THE LIBRARY

Libraries have always been quiet areas, even as the world outside becomes increasingly noisy. An environment free from distractions is essential for library users to read and study effectively. The Barr Smith Library has always attempted to maintain such an environment, but, judging by notes in the suggestion books and comments from users, we have not been as successful as we would wish. This matter has been brought to the attention of the Library Committee on several occasions, the most recent being in December last year when one of the student representatives, Chris Capper, requested that some action be taken.

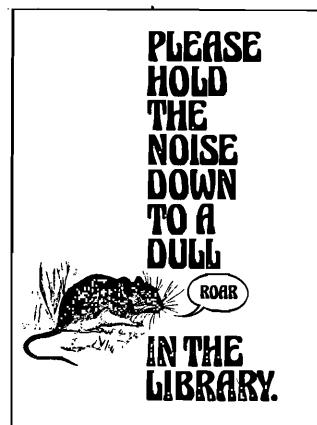
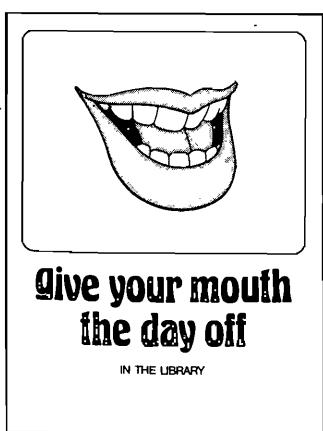
His suggestion, with which the Committee agreed, was that there be a concerted effort by students, library staff and academics to maintain quietness and to exert pressure on those who create noise. Readers who are being disturbed should ask the offender to respect their right to study and if this approach fails should ask a member of the library staff for assistance.

Strategies for the "attack on noise" are being worked out by a sub-committee of the Library Committee and also by a sub-committee of the University Librarian's Advisory Committee (U.L.A.C.)

Initial suggestions include:-

- A publicity campaign in student publications at the beginning of the year.
- Library staff keeping their own noise levels as low as possible.
- Asking academics to remind their students (and themselves) that the Library is a place for quiet study.
- Making users aware that group study areas are available in the Library when discussion is necessary.
- Encouraging peer pressure against users who make too much noise.

Now that it appears that some of our readers are willing to assist us it should be possible to provide an atmosphere conducive to effective study throughout the Barr Smith Library.



THE WORK OF THE INTERLIBRARY LOANS SECTION

1979 was another record year for Interlibrary Loans statistics: the success rate for active requests was 96% compared with 74% in 1978. These statistics do not mean much without explanation; a clarification of the working of the Interlibrary Loans section and the two-way demands made upon it may help towards an understanding of the important function of this section of the Library's activities.

Our work divides into two streams. One is the filling of requests submitted by staff, research and honours students for material not held by the Barr Smith Library; these are known as active requests. The other stream is requests from local, interstate and overseas libraries for material held by the Barr Smith Library, known as passive requests. To satisfy one active request for a book the following nine actions must be taken, involving at least six staff members:-

1. When the request form is lodged, the details are checked for completeness as far as possible.
2. The book is searched for on our microfilm edition of the *National Union Catalogue of Monographs*.
3. An entry for the book is found, the most suitable location is selected and the request form is sent for typing.
4. The details are typed onto a multiple-part Interlibrary Loan Request form.
5. The typed form is checked, additional annotations or messages are added if necessary, the form is sent to the selected source and one copy filed in the Interlibrary Loans section.
6. (a) If a negative reply is received another location is chosen and the process returns to step (3).
(b) If the required book arrives it is prepared for loan and the person requesting it is notified.
7. When the book is returned, the records are adjusted and the book is prepared for return to the lending library.
8. The book is carefully wrapped and returned by the appropriate means.
9. The cost of postage is notified to the Accounts section.

The greater proportion of the work of the Interlibrary Loans section is spent on passive requests where the item must be identified and located in the Barr Smith Library system and either copied or sent directly to the requesting institution.

Delays occur when, in active requests, the item cannot be verified or no location can be found, and, in passive requests, when the item cannot immediately be found.

Most Interlibrary Loan sections in other institutions function similarly to ours; the above outline may explain to some of our less patient users why the receipt of a requested item within one week is the exception rather than the rule.

EXTRACT OF 1979 STATISTICS (EXCLUDING LOCAL I.L.L.S)

	<u>1979</u>	<u>1978</u>
Passive requests received	6,982	7,626
B.S.L. response: volumes lent	1,090	1,031
photocopies sent	5,079	4,562
Total loans	<u>6,169</u>	<u>5,593</u>
Success rate	88%	73%
Active requests received	3,038	2,878
Requests returned (items in B.S.L., wrong reference, etc.)	260	194
Volumes received on loan	940	838
Photocopies received	1,572	1,255
Total items received	<u>2,514</u>	<u>2,093</u>
Success rate	96%	74%

Marjolyn Jones.

NEWSPAPER HOLDINGS ENLARGED

The Library is in the process of adding to its collection of Australian newspapers thanks to a donation of duplicate copies from the State Library of South Australia. We now have a complete run of *The Australian* from the first issue, 15 July 1964, and will shortly add the last ten years of *The Brisbane Courier*, *The Mercury (Hobart)* and *The West Australian*.

A current subscription to *The Brisbane Courier* has been entered for 1980 so that we now receive the main daily paper from each of the mainland states.

DISPLAYS AND EXHIBITIONS

The Barr Smith Library will continue this year its policy of bringing items in its collections to the notice of readers by means of displays; planned for the first term are:-

EIGHTEENTH CENTURY SHORT TITLE CATALOGUE

As mentioned in the last issue of *University of Adelaide Library News*, Ms Cheryl Hoskin has recorded the Library's holdings of eighteenth century printed materials as part of her work for the Early Imprints Project in South Australia. A display has been planned for March on the general theme of the history of printing and binding styles utilising some of the earliest manuscript and printed material held by the Library. The concept of a definitive edition will be demonstrated with reference to the *Works of Alexander Pope*; one of the Library's eighteenth century treasures is the Bernard Lintot edition of Pope printed in London from 1717 to 1735. The Library also has a set of the *Royal Society of London. Philosophical Transactions* from volume 1, 1665/7 onwards.

EXHIBITION OF THEATRE SOUVENIRS

To coincide with the 1980 Adelaide Festival Ms Margaret Hosking is arranging a display of theatre souvenirs dating from 1898-1909 which were recently donated to the Barr Smith Library by Mrs Sarah (Sadie) Pritchard. (See *University of Adelaide Library News*, vol. 1, no. 1). The collection includes souvenirs involving performances by H. Beerbohm Tree, Henry Irving, Ellen Terry, and other actors of the time, as well as associated memorabilia such as scrap books and a magnificent shawl threaded with silver.

ANZAAS CONGRESS

The Jubilee Congress of ANZAAS (Australian and New Zealand Association for the Advancement of Science) will be held in Adelaide from 12-16 May 1980. The theme is to be 'Science for a sustainable society by 2000 A.D. Why? How?'

The Library is planning a display to complement the Congress theme and will arrange demonstrations of the on-line information services DIALOG, ORBIT and MEDLINE.