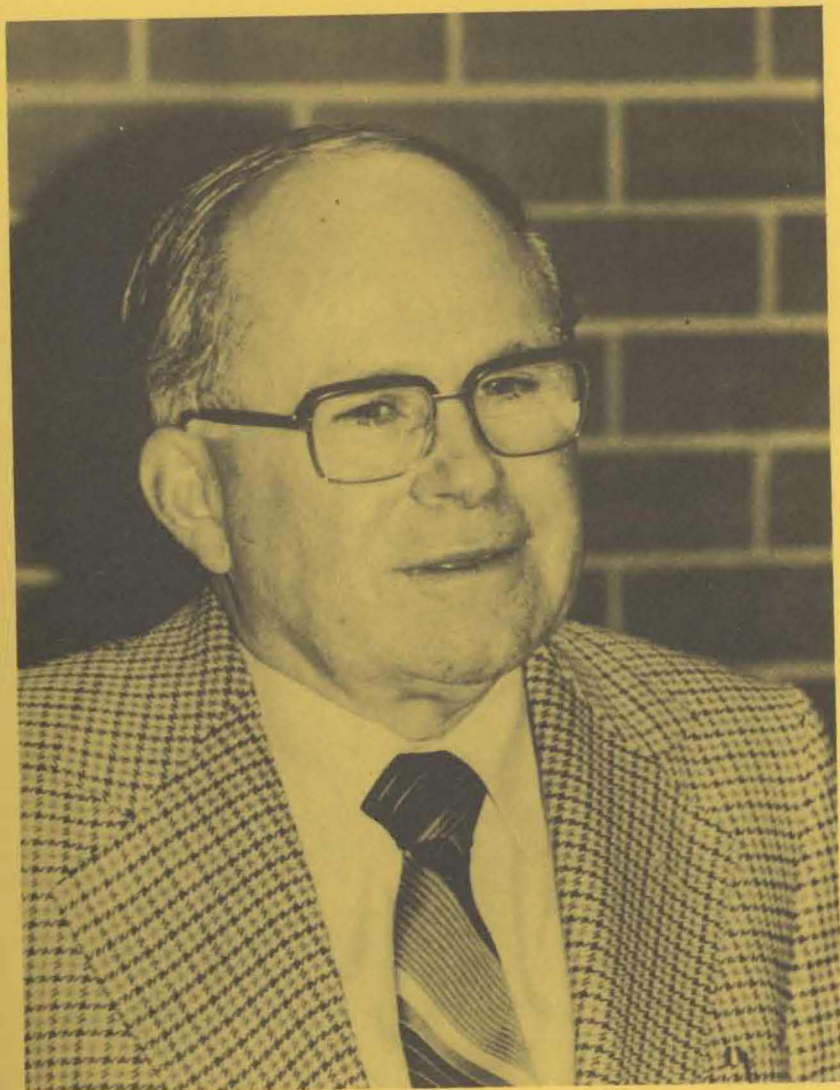


University of Adelaide

LIBRARY NEWS



IRA RAYMOND RETIRES

UNIVERSITY OF ADELAIDE LIBRARY NEWS

Volume 4 Number 2
Term II July 1982

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

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

ISSN 0157-3314

IRA DOLEY RAYMOND
LIBRARIAN
UNIVERSITY OF ADELAIDE
1964-1982

The retirement of a University Librarian after eighteen years service is a major occasion even in an institution which has recently celebrated its centenary.

Mr Raymond took up his appointment as Librarian of the University of Adelaide in 1964 and for nearly two decades has guided the Library through what has been a period of the most rapid growth in its history. He leaves the University with a Library which compares favourably with any in Australia and would be surpassed by few.

The common measures of a library are quantitative; the number of volumes in its book collections, the size of its buildings, the number of seats for readers, the number of loans and the size of the staff. While these indications of size and level of activity are significant, other qualitative measures are equally important.

It is through its book collections that the Library of the University of Adelaide is best known in Australia. The quality of the collections is such that the Library can provide full support for the University's teaching and research and can also play a major part in the provision of bibliographic resources both regionally and nationally. The book collections will be the most enduring reminder of the work of the Librarians of the University of Adelaide, and Mr Raymond has maintained this tradition, giving high priority to collection development and in particular to selection policies.

He has also maintained and strengthened the University of Adelaide's traditional acceptance of a responsibility to the community outside the University. The Library has always readily provided access to its resources. For all except the first two years of his term of office, the Barr Smith Library under Mr Raymond has provided more interlibrary loans than any other University library in the country. Its support for the work of institutions and organisations in the Adelaide region is wide ranging and of particular importance for the development and well-being of the State.

Flinders University in particular owes a considerable debt to the Barr Smith Library and to Mr Raymond for his willingness to provide ready access to its collections. The availability of such a rich collection so close at hand has meant a lot to the academic work of Flinders University.

A second measure of the quality of a library is in the services it provides which depend so much on the overall standards set by all the library staff. These standards themselves reflect the interest and involvement of the Librarian in the whole library operation. Mr Raymond's extensive professional experience, his clear view of the role of the Library in the University, his familiarity with all aspects of the Library's operations and not least his concern for the well-being of the library staff has ensured a period of outstanding achievement which is confirmed by the high regard in which the Library is held by its users.

The provision of services has had to proceed in parallel with growth in the University and developments in information delivery. Under Mr Raymond's guidance what had been a purely manual library in 1964 was, by 1982, operating an on-line circulation system, providing extensive on-line access to international machine-readable data bases and had made available for public access its on-line bibliographic system BIBLION, the model for an on-line catalogue.

Mr Raymond was the prime mover in the establishment in the University of a highly successful but short lived Library Studies Unit offering a post-graduate Diploma in Library Studies. His personal commitment to its success and the high standards achieved made its demise all the harder to accept. It will be for future generations to place the history of the Unit in the history of the University but for those involved in the Unit the decision to close it must have appeared as one of the more unfortunate taken by the University.

Ira Raymond is the quintessential professional librarian. He is fully informed and up to date on professional matters, with a clear view of the role and consequently the needs of the Library, and a flexible managerial style. Ira is dedicated and always ready to undertake extra effort for the institution and to advance the interests of the users while at the same time operating within the institutional decision-making structure.

While accepting a heavy work load in the University Ira also found time to contribute to professional matters through active participation in the divisions, sections and Board of Education of the Library Association of Australia, and in the professional advancement of colleagues through his advice and support.

Despite his acceptance over the years of increasing workloads Ira did not lose touch with the books which are the *raison d'être* of any library. Always interested in collection development, he also found time to read widely, a pleasure which his retirement should enable him to enjoy to the full.

N. Stockdale,
University Librarian,
Flinders University.

TWO DECADES OF OUTSTANDING LEADERSHIP

The retirement of the University Librarian, Mr. Ira Raymond, after eighteen years of dedicated service to the staff and students of the University is an occasion on which to pay public tribute to his work for the University. For most of us the professional activities which are necessary to ensure that the Library's collections and services fill our academic needs are hidden, and a measure of Ira's success is that the workings of the Library have been largely inconspicuous to students and staff.

Ira Raymond never spared himself in working for us all, and the period of his management was never easy, the problems never simple. In the first half of his time in office the Library was operating almost continuously in the midst of an extensive building programme, while at the same time the collections grew rapidly. All of Ira's planning and organisational skills were needed to ensure that during this time the collection was available to readers. Reduced funding during the second half of his term in the Library brought new problems and called for greater efforts to maintain the standards of the Library. The need to organise off-site storage, the introduction and growth of new services such as DIALOG and MEDLINE in a period of continually falling staff numbers, and the increasing need for sophisticated assistance to readers required the utmost skill and dedication from the Librarian if the University was not to suffer intolerably at the core of its teaching and research. In many cases the only possible solutions to the Library's problems were not ideal, and Mr. Raymond regretted having to recommend them, but his success under these adverse conditions is that in spite of them the Library has continued to be innovative - the introduction of the BIBLION system will be a permanent reminder of his concern, right to the end of his career in the University, to provide the best of services for the library staff and readers.

Mr. Raymond must be accounted a great university librarian. But he is an essentially modest man who has always been more ready to recognise the achievements of his staff than to take credit for his own efforts. He has continually supported them in their efforts for the Library and the University. It has been a privilege for me to have seen Mr. Raymond's work at close range for almost ten years. The external results can be seen by all the users of the Library, but only those of us who have worked with Mr. Raymond on the Library Committee or various library projects can fully appreciate the debt which we owe him. If a university librarian is judged by the extent to which he is able to provide the collections and services which allow the users to carry out their scholarly activities with the least effort, he is also the one to whom users turn when their needs are not met as well as they expect! Ira has always been prepared to assist as far as possible in meeting the requirements of readers, often before they themselves were aware that they had new needs which

could be met by extensions of the Library's services. He was able to build up a staff with the same dedication to readers and the same concern for the whole University. The goodwill of the University community towards the Library is a reflection of two decades of outstanding leadership by Ira Raymond.

If flexibility and modesty are obvious characteristics of Ira, his judgement and sense of humour may be less well known. But these qualities were equally important in his work for the Library and with his integrity have meant that his advice has rarely been ignored in decisions affecting the Library. The period of his stewardship (and he always saw it as just that) was one in which the Library became a major academic library, with a proud record of innovation and service. Ira was always aware that the collection and the services were both parts of the whole; one useless without the other. The collections have grown under the care of a man who always knew that he must take the long view - that the Library is built for tomorrow's scholars as well as for today's. The reputation of the University for research and scholarship would be far poorer but for the work of the Librarian. These twenty years have changed the nature of the Library and its collections for ever, and if Ira Raymond was not always able to persuade the University to adopt ideal solutions nevertheless he leaves us a Library of which we can all be proud.

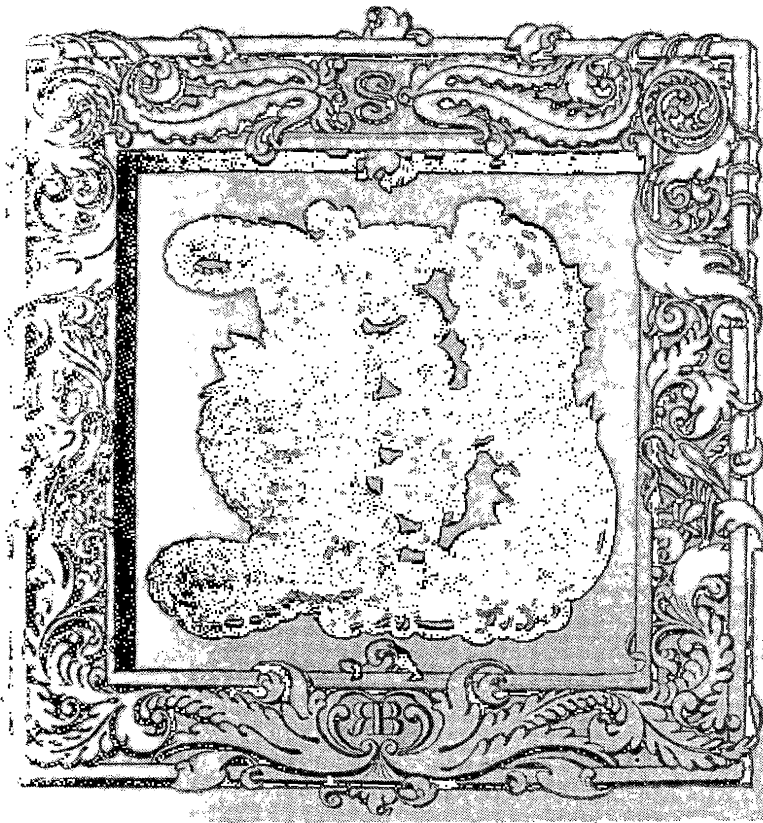
It was fitting that during Mr. Raymond's office two important milestones in the history of the Library were reached. The first was the acquisition of the millionth volume in 1979 and the second was the fiftieth anniversary in 1982 of the opening of the original Barr Smith Building. These events were occasions when it was possible to make some public recognition of the Librarian's work while he was still in office. I am glad that I was able to take part in these events, and sorry that a more general recognition of Ira Raymond's work and service for the University and the Library should also be a farewell. But tribute paid at the moment of farewell is no less tribute for that, and his retirement allows us to record permanently the work of Ira Raymond, University Librarian.

Gerald Laurence
Library Committee Chairman.

LIBRARY ACQUIRES SAVAGE

To mark the retirement of Mr. Raymond, the Library has acquired *Practical Hints on Decorative Printing* by William Savage.

Savage was a printer and engraver of high repute. Born in Yorkshire in 1770, he started in business as a bookseller and printer in his native town. In 1799 he became Superintendent of the printing



This coloured and gilded initial was executed to show that ornamented letters could be produced on a type press.

office of the Royal Institution, although he continued to work as a private printer. His fame was established in 1807 when he was commissioned to print Forster's *Gallery of Engravings*. Savage experimented with printing ink, finally making an ink which contained no oil and was thus easier to manufacture, and to use in decorative printing. He also perfected the technique of using a number of blocks worked in various colours to imitate pen and ink drawing.

Practical Hints on Decorative Printing is a rare and compelling example of Savage's skill. The many plates include a sequence showing the progressive stages of a chiaroscuro print, an illustration in heraldic colours of the armorial bearings of the Earl of Spencer, to whom the work was dedicated, and a remarkable design for William Collins' "Ode to Mercy" for which twenty-nine blocks were used.

Savage planned to sell the work by subscription, and proposed an edition of 325 copies, although it appears he found only 227 customers. Advertised as early as 1815, the first part appeared in 1818, and the second part in 1823. Savage defaced the blocks once the edition was completed, and the book includes nine defaced impressions pulled from the scored blocks to prove the impossibility of using the originals again. Somewhat discursive in style, *Practical Hints on Decorative Printing* is a monument to the patience, technical skill and artistic taste of its author.



UNIVERSITIES ARE NOT LIKE DEPARTMENT STORES ...

The Chancellor, Dr. J.J. Bray, made this comment in a speech delivered at the reception held on 4 March 1982 to mark the jubilee of the opening of the Barr Smith Library. After welcoming guests, including many members of the Barr Smith family and some guests who were present at the opening ceremony fifty years ago, Dr. Bray pointed out the similarity between 1982 and 1932. "Then as now Australia was in a state of economic crisis and the University was suffering the effects of financial stringency," he said. "All the more reason then for our gratitude to our benefactors past and present." He went on to say,

"I want to close on a different note. I want to say something about university libraries in general and this library in particular. A library is essential to a university: indeed if we had to choose between libraries and lecturers, the lecturers would probably be more expendable. The student has to find things out: it helps to be told where to find them but it is even better if he finds them out for himself. But, in order for him to find out, the books and journals have to be selected, purchased, recorded in the catalogue and placed on the shelves. Knowledge is proliferating at an alarming pace. Not only are more and more books being published, but the number of learned and technical journals and periodicals is continually increasing, and the price of library materials is not immune from inflation and increased materials demand increased space and increased staff. Modern technological aids like microfiche help to a minor extent to ease the space problem but these things too cost money.

I know that universities and libraries are not the only institutions faced today with increased expenses and declining revenue and that novel combination of inflation and unemployment, the discovery of which is the distinctive contribution of the governments and economists of the late 20th century to the sum of human knowledge. The unpalatable truth remains that it is becoming increasingly difficult to maintain the library at the standard necessary if the university is to discharge its function as the imparter and extender of knowledge. Those experienced in library administration learned after the last depression how hard it is to fill up subsequently gaps in the collections created by forced economies. In some cases, such as interruptions in the acquisition of periodicals, it is impossible to fill the gap.

It is an ungracious role to be continually crying poverty. The University, as I have said, is grateful to its benefactors past and present. Naturally it is anxious to show that gratitude. Under the changed conditions of modern life however it is obvious that the main providers of university funds must be the federal and state governments and for that reason I am pleased to see representatives of both of them, here tonight in the unaccustomed and salutary role of a captive audience. Governments owe a responsibility to the University. In the brash and exuberant days of the fifties and sixties they encouraged universities to embark on adventurous and expensive voyages of expansion from which without such encouragement they might have refrained. Now it seems to be suggested in some quarters that they ought to jettison half the cargo and maroon half the passengers. But universities are not like department stores. They cannot hold bargain sales of last season's unsold stock. Students who embark on courses have to be allowed to complete them: staff once engaged cannot be peremptorily disengaged: buildings and equipment adapted to specific purposes cannot be abandoned or easily diverted to other purposes: and this magnificent library which represents such an enormous investment in terms of knowledge and money, built up by the providence, the generosity and the industry of past generations and not least by the benefactions of the family to which we pay homage today, must not be allowed to dwindle and depreciate in our hands. If that happens the whole community will be the poorer for it.

I apologise for the time I have taken and for the adoption of what may seem to some an unsuitably polemic note. But I think these things must be said. I now have much pleasure in asking Mr. Barr Smith to unveil the plaque."

Tom Elder Barr Smith, the great-grandson of the donor of the building, then unveiled a plaque in the original reading room.

CUT IT OUT!

Have you ever located a reference to a periodical article which is exactly what you need? You have looked up the call number, located the right volume in the stacks, and now you start leafing through to find the page number, when to your dismay, anger and frustration you discover that the pages you want have been removed from the volume. Perhaps you have settled down to read an important critical work only to find that someone has highlighted or underlined the points that they found important, scrawling marginal comments on every page which make it impossible to concentrate on the original message.

WHY MUTILATE?

Libraries used to be described as 'store-houses of knowledge' or 'repositories of the accumulated wisdom of mankind'. Some present-day users seem more likely to think of them as resource centres whose contents are replaceable. The users of a university library must abandon the habits of the secondary school student who was encouraged to cut out pages from mum's *New Idea* to illustrate a project or essay. Library materials are held in trust for future generations who have as much right to find them available and undamaged as have the present users.

It seems that the concept of the University as a community of scholars has been replaced to a great extent by an attitude of alienation where the pressure is on each individual to succeed without necessarily considering the needs of others. People who mutilate or steal library materials are fundamentally selfish; their attitude is that only they matter in the University.

A common attitude of users who steal or damage library materials is that they are not injuring a person but a thing - the Library - an amorphous body with ample funds. The truth is that it is always people who are injured by anti-social behaviour. Money spent replacing stolen or mutilated items could be better used acquiring new books or extra copies of books in heavy demand.

THE COST

It may appear that a few pages torn from a bound volume would cost only a small amount to replace. It is true that if you take the volume to one of the Library's many photocopying machines you can make a copy for your permanent use for very little cost. However, the cost is considerably higher for the Library. Staff time and effort have to be directed to trying to purchase a back issue at an inflated price from the publisher or from a specialist dealer, or obtaining a copy on inter-library loan. Then the article has to be

photocopied (sometimes involving seeking copyright clearance from the publisher) and the volume sent to the binder for the replacement pages to be inserted. The whole process can take up to twelve months and the average cost is between \$15 and \$20. In some cases it proves impossible ever to replace the missing article. The major cost, however, is always borne by other readers who may wish to make use of the article.

WHAT TO DO?

Academic staff can help by giving notice to the Library that they intend to refer students to particular articles. We can then ensure that copies are readily available in the Reserve Collection and can take steps to protect the original periodical.

The Library provides efficient and well-maintained photocopying machines throughout the building. For five cents you can copy two pages of normal size text. Use them.

If you come across a volume that has had pages removed please give it to a member of the library staff with a note of the missing page numbers.

It is foolish, especially in a time of economic hardship, to have to waste limited funds replacing items that have been stolen or damaged. As a community we should be caring for the needs of our fellow members by using the resources available to us wisely and with thought for the future.

Alan Keig.

CONFERENCE OF THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA

From 22 to 26 August 1982 the University will be host to nearly two thousand librarians attending the twenty-second Biennial Conference of the Library Association of Australia. Last held in Adelaide in 1969, this year's Conference will see visitors from all over the world joining in five days of formal sessions and social events structured around the theme Challenge and Response.

The Conference will be opened by His Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir Donald Dunstan, the Governor of South Australia. Delegates will then be addressed by the Vice-Chancellor, Professor D.R. Stranks on the subject of libraries in a time of an economic crisis.

A major theme of the Conference will be the impact of technology on libraries, both large and small. Susan Martin, Director of the Milton S. Eisenhower Library at Johns Hopkins University, will address the opening plenary session on the benefits of networks. Other eminent overseas speakers include Fred Ratcliffe, Librarian at Cambridge University, Charles Robinson, Director of the Baltimore County Public Library, and Sir John Yocklunn, National Library of Papua New Guinea.

Following the plenary sessions which will be held in the Festival Theatre, delegates will have a choice of attending any one of eight parallel sessions each morning of the Conference. These sessions, and those in the afternoon organised by special interest groups, will be held at the University. In addition to the formal sessions, tours to many city libraries have been arranged. It is certain that the Barr Smith Library will be a focus of attention, for its work in the field of library automation is in the forefront of national developments in this area.

Throughout the Conference, Radio 5UV will act as the host radio station, recording some sessions on tape for later sale, interviewing prominent speakers and keeping delegates informed of last minute programme changes.

The Library Association's biennial conferences provide an excellent opportunity for librarians from all over Australia as well as from New Zealand and countries as far away as Norway to share their experiences. This year it is Adelaide's turn to show them that despite economic stringencies libraries are still alive and well and that they continue to develop and grow.

Chris Palmer.

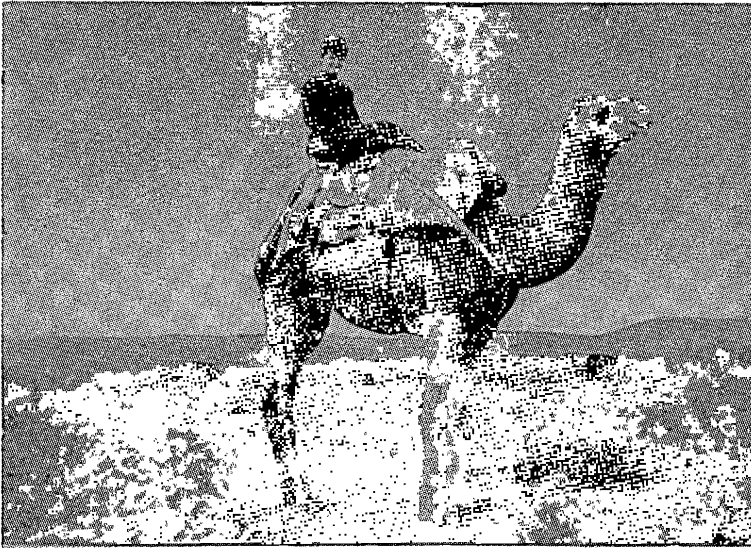
COMPUMATH SERVICE

The Library has recently subscribed to the Institute for Scientific Information *CompuMath* service, which provides coverage of the core journal literature of mathematics, computer science, statistics, operations research and related topics.

The service has three components: *CompuMath Citation Index* for retrospective searching, *Current Contents/CompuMath* for current awareness, and the ISI/COMPUMATH data base for on-line searching. The Library now receives issues of *Current Contents/CompuMath* and has on-line access to the ISI/COMPUMATH data base. *CompuMath Citation Index* should arrive from the U.S. soon.

Current Contents/CompuMath reprints the contents pages of the latest issues of the journals it covers each month. It is airmailed to the Library and so provides an ideal way to keep up with important journals since it is received well in advance of the actual periodical issues. The ISI/COMPUMATH data base has a coverage from 1976 to the present. It allows users to easily carry out current awareness programmes since it is updated each month. The *CompuMath Citation Index* began in 1981 and indexes nearly three hundred journals, as well as conference proceedings, multi-authored works and monographs. Additional items are selected from the *Science Citation Index* if they are relevant, and in all, some 37,600 items are indexed each year. *CompuMath Citation Index* allows access by author, author affiliation, cited reference and key word.

Enquiries concerning this important new service may be directed to Maggie Low, subject librarian for Mathematical Sciences (ext. 5069).

PALANQUIN AND PYTHON

Currently on display in the Library is an exhibition on nineteenth century women travellers, which was assembled for the third Women and Labour Conference, held recently at the University.

Women have always done their share of travelling, as brides, refugees and missionaries, but in the nineteenth century many women began to travel as explorers and commentators. The travellers featured in the exhibition wrote lucidly of their adventures. Mary Kingsley and the "Queen of the Arabs", Lady Hester Stanhope, are notorious; others like May French Sheldon, whose exotic and dangerous exploits provided the title for the exhibition, are less well known. Constance Gordon Cumming and Isabella Bird Bishop integrated their passion for travel with a personal missionary zeal. Marianne North travelled as a botanical illustrator and Amelia Edwards worked as an archaeologist. Lady Annie Brassey sailed in a luxurious yacht, while Ida Pfeiffer, the first woman to travel around the world, had to save for twenty years to finance her first journey.

The exhibition will be on display in the Exhibition Room and foyer level four, Research Services Wing until 20 August.

DEPOSIT OF PUBLICATIONS IN THE BARR SMITH LIBRARY

The Barr Smith Library has always played an active role in collecting material which has some association by authorship or subject with the University. Over the years a valuable archive has been built up as part of the Research Collection; unfortunately, in spite of regular reminders to potential donors within the University, the collection has never approached completeness.

The Library and the Library Committee will be grateful for the continuing help of all members of the university community in building up a comprehensive collection of material relating to the University. Gifts of books, reports, records of proceedings, pamphlets, magazines, souvenirs, and other publications emanating from the University or related to it will be greatly appreciated. Copies of submissions, whether published or not, which have been made to state or national committees of enquiry are also collected by the Library.

Enquiries and suggestions from interested persons will be welcomed by the University Librarian (extension 5370) or the Resources Librarian, Mrs. M. Robinson (extension 5285).

TRANSLATION SERVICE

One of the most frustrating problems which a researcher may face is to find an article or report which seems to be highly relevant, but to discover that it is written in German, Russian, Japanese or some other foreign language.

When this happens the would-be reader often turns to the Library for translation assistance, because amongst the library staff are people fluent or literate in languages ranging from Afrikaans to Welsh. Unfortunately the Library is not staffed to the point where it can offer a full translation service. However, library staff are able to give a few minutes assistance, translating, for example, an abstract, or a few lines which will help determine the content or significance. This brief assistance should give the reader an indication of the necessity for a full translation, and library staff can then refer the reader to professional translation services.