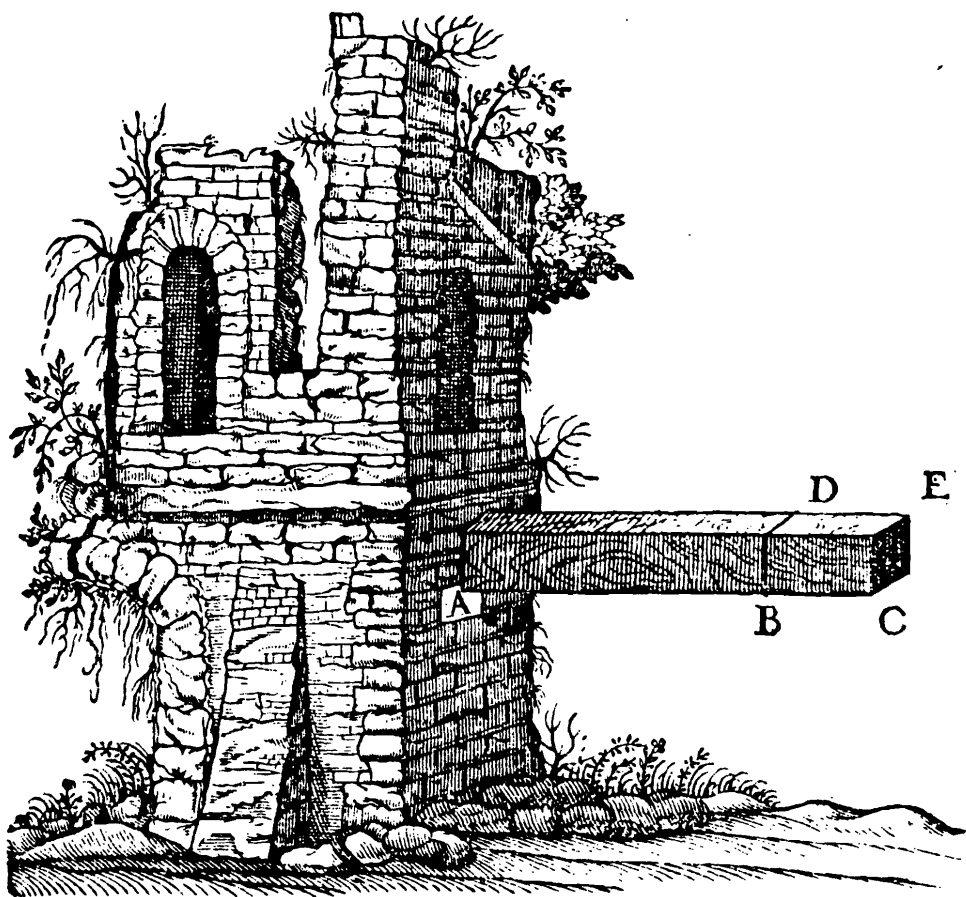


UNIVERSITY OF ADELAIDE LIBRARY NEWS

Volume 1 Number 1
June 1979



GALILEO'S DISCORSI: THE LIBRARY'S MILLIONTH VOLUME

UNIVERSITY OF ADELAIDE LIBRARY NEWS

Volume 1 Number 1
Term II June 1979

C O N T E N T S

Foreword	1
The millionth volume	2
Barr Smith Library volume 1,000,001	5
Growth of the collection	7
CIRCON	9

The woodcut reproduced on the cover is from the second Day of Galileo's *Discorsi* concerning resistance to fracture.

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

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

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

ISSN 0157-3314

FOREWORD

The University of Adelaide Library has always tried to keep its users informed of the services and facilities available to them. It has compiled guides, placed announcements in the University's regular publications, distributed circulars, produced tape-slide programmes, mounted exhibitions, conducted seminars and tours, and pinned up notices; but it has never put out a regular news-letter. There is still an obvious demand for more and better communication between the Library and its users. Members of the library staff are keen not only to pass on basic information about services and facilities, but also to fill in some of the background to the complex activities of a library which means a great deal to many people.

An editorial committee has been formed from volunteers whose resultant new commitments are added to their full-time duties in the Library. Other staff members have offered their services as contributors. A friend of the Library has made a donation that will cover production costs.

The Library proposes to put out one issue of *University of Adelaide Library News* each term. The occasion of this inaugural issue at the beginning of the second term of 1979 is the acquisition by the Library of its one millionth volume.

I. Raymond.

As Chairman of the Library Committee, I wish to record my good wishes for the future of the *University of Adelaide Library News*. A library exists to provide services to readers, and one of its most important functions must be the primary one of informing readers what services are available. It is hoped that this new publication will provide a more direct link between library staff and readers than has been available through general university information services. The Library is constrained by the same financial corset which has been applied to other areas of the University. So far, a shrinking number of staff have continued to provide a standard of service which has not fallen too far short of what we have come to expect, but the problems are certain to increase. The Library serves over ten thousand readers, and it is inevitable that sometimes an individual will find that the service offered to him may fall short of the ideal. It is the hope of the Library Committee that this publication will help, by making readers aware of problems and the reasons for them, to increase the tolerance of readers when their needs cannot be met as smoothly and rapidly as in the past.

I hope that future issues may contain articles which will keep readers up to date with the operations of the Library, and which will indicate how the Library may be expected to change in the future. At present a Select Committee is engaged in the task of making recommendations as to the Library's future development, and it is obvious that major changes in the Library will have profound implications for our teaching, learning and research habits.

G.S. Laurence.

THE MILLIONTH VOLUME.

Despite the increasing pressures of financial stringency, the Library has reached the million volume mark exactly ten years after reaching five hundred thousand volumes. To mark this occasion, the Library purchased as its millionth volume Galileo's *Discorsi e Dimostrazioni Matematiche*, first edition, 1638. The volume was bought from gift funds, with contributions coming from the G.M. Badger Research Fund, the special collections portion of the University of Adelaide Appeal Fund, and from Sir Mark Mitchell's bequest to the Barr Smith Library.

Thanks to a magnificent donation by B.H. Blackwell Ltd, Oxford, the Library begins its second million volumes with Robert Boyle's *Free Enquiry into the Vulgarly Receiv'd Notion of Nature*, first edition, 1685/6. Blackwell's presented us with this volume in recognition of this significant moment in the development of the Library, and also to celebrate both their centenary as a bookseller, and Sir Basil Blackwell's ninetieth birthday on 29 May 1979.

The two volumes will be on display with two others representing milestones in the Library's development: Edward Eyre's *Journals of Expeditions of Discovery into Central Australia*, and the facsimile of the 42 line Gutenberg bible. Eyre's *Journals* was listed in the Library's earliest extant catalogue, and the Gutenberg facsimile was added to the Library in July 1969 as our five hundred thousandth volume.

Galilei (Galileo)

Discorsi e dimostrazioni matematiche, intorno à due nuoue scienze attenenti alla mecanica & i movimenti locali ... Con una appendice del centro di grauità d'alcuni solida.

In Leida, appresso gli Elsevirii. 1638, FIRST EDITION, woodcut device on title, woodcut figures or diagrams on 134 pages, very faint damp-stain in many head-margins, pp. [viii+]1-101,201,103-264,285-292,273-281,382-383,284-304,297,306-307,300-301,310-311,304-306[+vi] (the final 2 pp. carrying errata), sm.4 to, contemp. vellum, backstrip hand-lettered, the cover a little stained, r.e. Cinti 102: Dibner *Heralds of Science* 141: PMM. 130: Renouard 468.

GALILEO GALILEI.

Galileo Galilei was born at Pisa on 15 February 1564, the son of the musician, Vincenzo Galilei. After a monastery education, he entered the University of Pisa in 1581 to study medicine, but became more interested in mathematics and science. He continued to study these subjects privately, after leaving university without a degree. On the strength of his private studies, he gained university appointments at Pisa and, in 1592, at Padua, where he remained for eighteen years. In 1610, he became philosopher-mathematician to the Grand Duke of Tuscany in Florence.

Galileo's interest at Padua centred on physics and in particular on replacing the deeply entrenched Aristotelian ideas with mathematical and experimental approaches to mechanics. In 1609 he was diverted to astronomy by the recently invented telescope, which he perfected and used for important new astronomical observations, such as the irregular surface of the moon and the satellites of Jupiter. His findings, first published in *Sidereus Nuncius* (*The Sidereal Messenger*), were greeted with excitement. Galileo usually wrote in Italian rather than Latin and his clear, almost literary style enabled him to exert influence over a wide public. When he began publicly to support the then heretical sun-centred planetary system of Copernicus, the Church became alarmed and in 1616 a decree banning Copernicanism was issued.

Galileo spent the next few years in private research, but in 1623 was again drawn into publication by the current controversy about comets. His *Il Saggiatore* (*The Assayer*), ostensibly about celestial phenomena, was in fact an exposition of the new scientific approach epitomised by his assertion that the 'Book of Nature is ... written in mathematical characters'. In 1624 Galileo obtained permission from the new pope, Urban VIII, at that time a personal friend, to write about the Copernican system providing he discussed it non-committally and came to the conclusion dictated by the Pope. The resulting *Dialogo sui Massimi Sistemi* (*Dialogue Concerning the Two Chief World Systems*), published in 1632, was recognised as a plea for Copernicanism despite Galileo's outward compliance with the Pope's conditions. In 1633 he was tried, found guilty of having held and taught the Copernican heresy and ordered to recant. The sentence of life imprisonment was commuted to house arrest at Arcetri and remained in force for the last eight years of his life.

After the trial Galileo found consolation in work on his major book, *Discorsi e Dimostrazioni Matematiche* (*Discourses Concerning Two New Sciences*), a summary of his life's work in physics. Despite the blindness that afflicted his last four years, he continued to work until his death on 8 January 1642, the year in which his scientific successor, Isaac Newton, was born.

Many of Galileo's contemporaries were aware of the importance of his work. Even the power of the Inquisition could not prevent the support offered him after the trial. Among the many scientists in later generations who made frequent reference to Galileo's contributions was Robert Boyle. His admiration of "the great stargazer" is recorded in his autobiography, where he tells of an anecdote heard during a visit to Florence in 1642: to some friars who called his blindness 'a just punishment of heaven' for his heresy, Galileo had answered 'that he had the satisfaction of not being blind, till he had seen in heaven what never mortal eyes beheld before'.

THE DISCORSI.

When Galileo finished the *Discorsi* early in 1636, he attempted to have it published both in and outside Italy. Despite sympathetic publishers in Venice, Vienna and Prague, publication was thwart-

ed by the Holy Office which had placed a prohibition on his works after the trial. In 1636 Louis Elzevir, a member of the Dutch family who were then at the height of their publishing prestige, visited Italy. Galileo probably took this opportunity to arrange for the *Discorsi* to be published by Elzevirs in Leyden. In order to placate Rome, Galileo claimed that he had not known about the publication until asked by Elzevir for the dedication.

The *Discorsi* has often been described as the first great work of modern physics. Galileo himself said that it was 'superior to everything else of mine hitherto published'. Like his earlier *Dialogues*, it is in the form of discussions divided into several Days, between advocates of a scientific approach and the traditional Aristotelian approach. The two sciences suggested in the title are the strength of materials, covered in the first two Days, and the science of motion, covered in the last two Days. A proposed fifth Day on percussion was omitted because of printing deadlines. There was also an appendix not connected with the main text, containing Galileo's early theorems on the centre of gravity.

The significance of the *Discorsi* lay partly in Galileo's solutions to mechanical problems; for example, his treatment of uniform and accelerated motion, the parabolical paths of projectiles and motion on inclined planes. However, it was equally important in presenting a new scientific approach which stressed the need for mathematical descriptions of physical phenomena supported by experiment. In questioning the old reliance on authority, particularly that of Aristotle, Galileo laid the foundations for his successors such as Newton. In the introduction to the third Day of his *Discorsi*, he summarises his own contribution to modern physics: 'there have been opened up to this vast and most excellent science, of which my work is merely the beginning, ways and means by which other minds more acute than mine will explore its remote corners'.

Jane Wannan.



BARR SMITH LIBRARY VOLUME 1,000,001.

A Free Enquiry into the Vulgarly Receiv'd Notion of Nature; Made in an Essay, Address'd to a Friend.

H. Clark, for John Taylor, 1685/6, FIRST EDITION, the faintest uniform discolouration throughout, a small rust-hole in H[1] (affecting 2 letters), [xxiv+] 412pp. + 2pp. list of Taylor's books and errata, 8vo, excellent in comtemp. speckled calf, newly rebacked with great skill and with the early dark red leather label mounted, the sides and corners expertly refurbished, antique endpapers, r.e. Wing B3979: Fulton 170

ROBERT BOYLE

Robert Boyle was born on 25 January 1627 in Lismore, County Waterford, Ireland, the seventh son and fourteenth child of Richard Boyle, Earl of Cork. In 1635 he was sent to Eton, and in 1638 to the Continent where he studied in Geneva and Italy. While at Florence he studied 'the new paradoxes of the great star-gazer, Galileo,' whose death occurred during his stay.

On his return to England during the Civil War, his circle of acquaintances stimulated his interested in experimental work. In 1645, with a group of friends, he founded a learned society called the Philosophical College which was incorporated after the Restoration as the Royal Society.

Because of political disturbances, Boyle retired to Oxford in 1654 where he erected a laboratory adjoining University College. It was here, with his assistant Robert Hooke, that he constructed the air pump on which he conducted his pioneering experiments in pneumatics. In 1660 Boyle published his *New Experiments Physico-Mechanicall, Touching the Spring of the Air and its Effects*, and it was in answer to criticisms of this book by Thomas Hobbes that he wrote *Defence Against Linus* (1662) in which he set forth experimental proof that at a constant temperature the volume of a gas is inversely proportional to its pressure, which is still known today as 'Boyle's Law'.

In the *Sceptical Chymist* (1661) and *Origin of Forms and Qualities According to the Corpuscular Philosophy* (1666) Boyle attacked the Aristotelian theory of nature based on forms and qualities, and substituted a particulate explanation in terms of matter, and motion. He also investigated refractive powers, specific gravities and colour tests of acidity and alkalinity. A forerunner of the modern scientist, he was a firm believer in the experimental method.

All the intellectual interests of his day were harmonised in his twin enthusiasms, religion and experimental science. His attitude toward the study of nature in all its aspects was that it helped to reveal the greatness of the creator, and in his will he founded the Boyle Lectures for the defence of christianity against unbelievers.

Robert Boyle, who never married, died on 31 December 1691 and was buried in the church of St Martin-in-the-Field, Westminster.

VULGARLY RECEIV'D NOTION OF NATURE.

This late work is one of the more important of Boyle's philosophical writings. In it he pointed out that the current views of nature were incompatible both with religion and philosophy, arguing that one must distinguish between "universal nature" and "particular nature", the former being the result of general cosmic principles such as the laws of motion and the latter the result of the general laws applied to a specific natural object. The work deals particularly with the laws of motion, and Newton, with whom Boyle corresponded, published his *Principia* the following year.

The work is also of importance because Boyle was the first Englishman to recognise the healing power of nature ("vis medicatrix naturae"). The physician studies nature's remedies, assisting them when ineffective and checking them when too violent, 'and therefore', Boyle says, 'Physicians do oftentimes very well, when, to act agreeably to the Dictates of Prudence, they forget, how much Wisdom they are wont to ascribe to *Nature*, and employ their best Skill and Remedies to suppress or moderate their inordinate Notions, or the improper and profuse Evacuations, that irritated *Nature* rashly begins to make ... I know that Physicians make it a great argument of *Nature's* Providence and Skill, that she watches for the concoction of the Peccant Matter, before she rouses Herself up to expel it by a Crisis'.

Maggie Low.

NEW LOCATION FOR REFERENCE SERVICE

The Library has recently acquired an elegant new information desk, capable of comfortably accommodating two librarians, and allowing us to combine our information and reference services at the one location.

Our previous two service points were in some ways restrictive; neither was very visible, and few readers appreciated the difference between reference and information! The number of queries at the old information desk seemed to indicate that two staff could profitably occupy this location, keeping queues and delays to a minimum and enabling staff to accompany readers to the stacks or bibliography collection without leaving the desk unattended; and generally, to provide a more flexible service.

The telephone extension number for the information and reference service remains the same, 2372.

GROWTH OF THE COLLECTION.

In 1944 Fremont Rider pointed out in *The Scholar and the Future of the Research Library* that research libraries were doubling in size every sixteen years. With mock horror Rider foresaw a Yale University Library which by the year 2040 would have two hundred million volumes kept in six thousand miles of shelving and recorded in a card catalogue occupying eight acres of floor space. His nightmare will not come true because at Yale, as at all large libraries, circumstances have changed.

While the University of Adelaide cannot be compared with the great North American libraries, our own accommodation is providing a problem for planners, and it is interesting to examine the growth of the Library in the light of Rider's predictions.

The Library was founded in 1876. Early growth was slow; the earliest extant catalogue, of 1878, listed only 520 volumes. By 1900, in spite of the generosity of Robert Barr Smith who began to make his regular benefactions in 1892, the collection had grown to only nine thousand volumes when R.J.M. Clucas became the University's first librarian. The size of the collection then doubled in six years. In the next twenty six years it grew five-fold. In the thirty two years to early 1964 during which Mr W.A. Cowan was Librarian the collection more than trebled again, the holdings then numbering about three hundred and thirty thousand volumes. There was a further trebling of the collection in the fifteen years to the end of 1978.

It is apparent that the growth of the Library has easily outstripped the rate that Rider might have predicted for it. For the Library to have fulfilled Rider's formula, it would need to have been founded in 1876 with a modest nucleus of twelve thousand volumes to be now on the verge of acquiring its millionth volume.

Many factors have contributed to the growth of the Library. The painstaking amassing of a fundamental collection by the foundation professors was boosted by the early munificence of Robert Barr Smith whose gifts, according to a university statute of 1920, constituted the Barr Smith Library as distinct from "other books in the possession of the University". Sir Samuel Way's large and scholarly collection was a bequest of exceptional value. Collection-building during Mr Cowan's incumbency was affected by the Great Depression and the Second World War, but was given renewed impetus when university funding improved following publication of the Murray Report in 1957. During the 1930s, 40s and 50s a well-rounded collection was built up, rich in literature and learned periodicals many of which were acquired in exchange for the *Australian Journal of Experimental Biology and Medical Science*. It is to the material collected in those three decades that the present-day Barr Smith Library owes much of its considerable reputation. During the prosperous 1960s and early 1970s the normal recurrent grant was augmented by research and equipment funds as well as endowment income. Several notable acquisitions such as

Professor H.E. Maude's Pacific Islands collection and the bequests of Miss Kilmeny Symon, Miss Angel Symon and Mrs Christine Macgregor further enriched our holdings. The Library built up its bibliography collection in these years, added substantially to its holdings of periodicals, and developed strong research collections in several disciplines.

Thirty five years ago Fremont Rider saw the microcard as the answer to the growing space problems of research libraries; but there is a limit on the amount of material that a research library may usefully acquire in microform, so his point has not yet been proved. Nevertheless, libraries are benefiting in several ways from acquiring a larger proportion of publications in microform and in 1978, the University of Adelaide Library's acquisitions in microform represented the equivalent of 22% of the total number of volumes acquired. At the same time, because the Library cannot afford as many subscriptions as formerly, and also because many periodicals have had to discontinue publication, the Library for the first time, and most regrettably, recorded a reduction in its total intake of periodicals.

In 1979 the Library has acquired its millionth volume. A quarter-century ago when the libraries of certain great American universities reached this point, their growth seemed remarkable. Nowadays acquisition of the millionth volume is not the landmark it used to be. But perhaps it may be seen at least as a milestone at which we may pause for a moment to reflect before pressing on to meet the challenges of the future.

I. Raymond.

ROYAL COMMISSION INTO THE NON-MEDICAL USE OF DRUGS.

The Library holds several copies of the Commission's publications, which can be located in the main catalogue under: South Australia. Royal Commission into the Non-Medical use of Drugs.

Copies of the final report are classified at 613.8/S726Nf, and are located in the Medical Library, Research Collection and in the controlled access collection serviced from the Circulation Desk, Level 3.

RARE SOUVENIR PROGRAMMES ENHANCE THEATRE COLLECTION.

The Barr Smith Library's extensive theatre collection has been strengthened by a valuable collection of souvenir theatre programmes collected in London from 1898 to 1908. The collector was the late Mrs Louise Saunders, and the donor is her daughter, Mrs Sarah (Sadie) Pritchard of Collinswood.

CIRCON: THE LIBRARY'S AUTOMATED CIRCULATION SYSTEM.

During the early weeks of 1979 the Barr Smith Library and the Medical Library completed their conversion to a fully automated loan system. These weeks represented the culmination of many months of conceptual and procedural preparation, progressing from the initial decision, through the recruitment of a systems analyst and his staff, the preparation of a detailed system specification, the assessment and eventual purchase of a small computer and associated peripheral equipment, programming, staff training, and conversion procedures.

The system, designated CIRCON, was designed to handle most of the complex circulation aspects of the policy of the University's Library Committee as laid down in the Library Rules. The complexity of these rules may be illustrated by the distinction between fourteen categories of library borrower, and loan periods attached to library materials of three hours, one day, two days, three days, one week, two weeks, four weeks, ten weeks and fifty-two weeks.

The initial specification of CIRCON required that it matched all categories of borrower to types of library materials, that it determined the eligibility of a borrower to borrow particular categories of material, and that, in cases of eligibility, it calculated the due date of the item. The system would facilitate rapid charging and discharging and abolish the labour intensive and error-prone filing of loan cards, and would provide immediate access to the file of items on loan from the Library. This access to the loan file should facilitate direct amendment or cancellation of each record. Above all the data recorded in the files were to be helpful to borrowers, that is, and unusually so in automated circulation systems, the direct access to the loan file was to be by the same unique call number as found in the library catalogues and not via some arbitrary imported book number. Similarly notices sent to borrowers were to include the full call number of the item and sufficient author and title information for easy identification of the item. All these basic requirements, together with a wide range of other facilities, are now incorporated in the operational system.

The CIRCON system is based on an IBM System 7 computer housed within the Library, and the University's CYBER 173 computer located in the Computing Centre. The System 7 computer handles most of the on-line aspects of the system, maintaining the full current loan file, a file of authorised users of the system, and a file of the current day's transactions in chronological order. The CYBER 173 computer holds a duplicate, but more detailed, loan file updated daily, a detailed borrower file accessible via borrower's name or number, and a loan index file offering borrowers the facility of identifying all items recorded in their name.

MR SMITH AND MR JONES.

The system may be illustrated by a sequence of transactions initiated by Messrs Smith and Jones. Mr Smith borrows a book. Since the book has its punched card in the book pocket and since

Mr Smith presents his library pass, the book is quickly charged through the area station, one of two types of peripheral equipment. Since Mr Smith is an academic member of staff he may, and does, elect to have the book for ten weeks. During this charging process, the computer has verified Mr Smith's eligibility to use the Library and to borrow that item. It has calculated a normal loan period of four weeks but allows the option of a ten week loan, which is then keyed in. This loan is immediately recorded on the System 7 loan file and later that day transferred to the Cyber 173 computer.

Three weeks later Mr Jones, an undergraduate, sees the details of the item in the Library's catalogue. The item will be very useful for his essay so Mr Jones seeks it on the shelves. His search is unsuccessful so he asks at the circulation desk 'Is this book on loan?'. The assistant keys in the call number on a visual display unit and discovers that it is indeed on loan. 'Who has borrowed it?' says Mr Jones. The assistant checks the borrower file on the CYBER 173 computer and finds that Mr Smith has expressed a wish that his name and borrowing practices are not disclosed to other users of the Library. Mr Jones is thus not told who has the book but is informed when it is due.

Seven weeks is too long to wait, so Mr Jones asks for a hold to be placed on the book on his behalf. His borrower's number is added as a hold to the loan record on the System 7 computer. Later that day this hold is passed, together with the day's other transactions, to the Cyber 173 computer. That night the CYBER 173 computer prints a notice for Mr Smith asking him to return the book for another borrower and informing him that his loan period has been reduced. Mr Smith returns the book which is then discharged from his name and charged to the notification shelf under Mr Jones's number. That night, a notice is printed by the CYBER 173 computer for Mr Jones to tell him the item is available for collection. He then collects the item which is recharged from the notification shelf to his name. Since Mr Jones is an undergraduate student the system automatically indicates a two week loan period. Mr Jones, less conscientious than he might be, keeps the item longer than two weeks and is sent a recall notice printed by the CYBER 173 computer informing him that the item is overdue. When the book is returned, with no further holds recorded against it, all records for that book are erased from the loan file.

Computer technology and its applications change rapidly. The CIRCON system was conceived at a time when the package deals for library automated systems were relatively crude in both conceptual and practical terms. CIRCON is an advanced system offering flexibility and efficiency in operation, containment of staffing costs, and representing a major stage in the application of computer technology to the Library's services.

J.S. Beaumont.

LIBRARY DISPLAYS AND EXHIBITIONS.

In recent months, members of the library staff have prepared displays on a variety of subjects, with the object of bringing material in the Library's collections to the notice of readers who may not otherwise know about them.

Several displays have been based on some of the Library's rare and valuable special collections: the collection of materials on orchids bequeathed by Dr Richard Rogers, the Pacific Islands Collection, the theatre collection given to the Library by Miss Angel Symon, and named after her friends, the actors Allan Wilkie and his wife Frediswyde Hunter-Watts. Others have commemorated individuals or events: the centenaries of Albert Einstein and Norman Lindsay, the death of Margaret Mead, the International Year of the Child, and the production by the State Theatre Company of Shakespeare's *Cymbeline*.

There have also been displays of South Australian historic and on Australian housing, and classical architecture the latter being exhibited until 29 June on Level 3, Research Services Wing. In addition we display each week a selection of recently acquired books from Special Collections.

Displays are usually located in the Special Collections Section and the adjacent foyer area, Level 4; and on Level 3 of the Research Services Wing, and are advertised in *Lumen*, *Diary of Events* and the noticeboards in the library foyers.

FOUNDATION OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

1979 is the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the foundation of Western Australia, and the current exhibition in Special Collections and the adjacent foyer on Level 4 has been arranged to mark this event.

No exhibition can comprehensively cover so large a theme as the history of the state. What has been attempted in this small display is merely to illustrate some aspects of that history.

The exhibition comprises material drawn from the holdings of the Library, particularly contemporary accounts, but also later reflections, and photographs supplied by West Australian Newspapers Pty Ltd. The display will run until 27 July.

MOON LANDING.

21 July 1979 marks the tenth anniversary of the Apollo II moon landing, and the Library's "small step" towards the commemoration of this event will be the presentation of a display on Level 3. We hope to include the treatment of the subject in science fiction, as well as in the more conventional literature of astronautics.

JAPANESE BOOKS.

An exhibition of 2,000 books, in English and Japanese, is currently touring Australia, and will be exhibited in Adelaide at the Barr Smith Library towards the end of August. The exhibition includes a collection of Japanese children's books, to commemorate the International Year of the Child, and is sponsored by the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

RECENT ACQUISITIONS IN DRAMA.

An exhibition of books purchased by the Barr Smith Library will be displayed on Level 3 until 29 June.

The volumes displayed are part of a collection of 472 books purchased from a New York dealer, which includes histories of the theatre, studies on acting and production, and many biographies.

CLIVE RICHARDSON PAINTINGS

A series of paintings by Adelaide artist Clive Richardson displayed in the foyer area on Level 4 have attracted interest recently. The four acrylic-medium works were part of a successful exhibition at the Consortium Gallery last year, and have been loaned to the Library by the artist.

The exhibition was entirely on an ecological theme; Clive feels strongly that the artist has an obligation to record man's influence on nature and the four works on display, 'Kangaroo', 'Rooted', 'Whaler', and 'The Fox' are dramatic representations of his feelings.

Clive is naturally inclined towards abstractionism, however, he feels that nothing new has been attempted in modern Australian art because, as he puts it, "possibly just about anything that can be attached to a canvas has been". The paintings on display are more representational in approach, as Clive feels it is important to keep in touch with the person viewing the painting, and richly suggest the artist's great love of colour.