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#### *About the Institute*

The Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation, a research division of Carnegie Mellon University, specializes in the history of botany and all aspects of plant science and serves the international scientific community through research and documentation. To this end, the Institute acquires and maintains authoritative collections of books, plant images, manuscripts, portraits and data files, and provides publications and other modes of information service. The Institute meets the reference needs of botanists, biologists, historians, conservationists, librarians, bibliographers and the public at large, especially those concerned with any aspect of the North American flora.

Hunt Institute was dedicated in 1961 as the Rachel McMasters Miller Hunt Botanical Library, an international center for bibliographical research and service in the interests of botany and horticulture, as well as a center for the study of all aspects of the history of the plant sciences. By 1971 the Library's activities had so diversified that the name was changed to Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation. Growth in collections and research projects led to the establishment of four programmatic departments: Archives, Art, Bibliography and the Library.

MISS JEANNETTE E. GRAUSTEIN  
404 RIVERSIDE DRIVE  
NEW YORK 25, N. Y.

MO 2-2216

October 23, 1964

Dear Dr. Van Schaack,

You would never realize with this long silence how much Fern Yates and I enjoyed our stop-over in St. Louis last spring, entirely due to your great kindness in taking us about to see the gardens and greenhouses and hothouses. I especially appreciated the reminiscences of persons lost in the past.

Because Fern was having a half-year sabbatical leave we were a couple of tramps until about mid-September since which I've been struggling to get up to date.

I'm sending you a copy of Nuttall's Travels into the Old Northwest and a bunch of reprints, all about Nuttall. This summer I visited his birthplace in the Pennines of Yorkshire for the third time, and also his collateral descendants who had received a "new" picture of him in his old age.

in the goods and chattels of a <sup>recently deceased</sup> great-  
niece of Thomas Nuttall who lived to be  
95 ±, as her father did also! I find the  
British amazing.

Have you heard of the William Casson  
Graustein Professorship in math. which  
my father (A.R.G.) endowed and to which  
Lars Ahlfors has been appointed? We are  
very pleased that A.R.G.'s son, William  
Grauford Graustein, is a freshman at  
Harvard this autumn - he really wanted  
to go to M.I.T. but he decided to please his  
father rather than himself.

I hope your collecting trip last  
spring was highly successful. I had  
a trip thru getting Arctic flora <sup>crossing northern</sup> in Norway  
in June - mostly north of 71°.

When you come to N.Y.C. come to see  
us. The place is in Fern Bates' name.

Most cordially yours,

Jeannette G. Graustein

Removal from Series 116

on the cover



## LINNAEAN DISSERTATIONS

George B. Van Schaack

The cover illustration shows the title page of the first Linnaean "dissertation". Translated it says; "Botanical dissertation concerning *Betula nana*, which Lawrence Magnus Klase modestly submits to the public examination of gentlemen, under the sponsorship of the Medical Faculty of the Royal Academy of Upsala, presided over by the learned master Dr. Carolus Linnaeus, in the hall of Gustavus the Great, on June 30, 1743, at the usual hour before noon." It is a slender pamphlet of twenty pages containing a description of the dwarf birch, in particular differentiating it from the common birch, listing previous references to it, discussing its uses, and, in general, 'monographing it' as we say today. The pamphlet has an engraving attached showing a branch as found in the Royal Academy's botanical garden.

Thus was launched the series of 186 "theses" directed by Linnaeus during the remaining thirty-three years of his life. It seems clear that a few of them were substantially the work of the students who studied with him; but equally likely most of them were largely his own, the student merely making a thorough study of the material, probably writing the initial draft of the text, and pretty surely paying for the publication of copies to be on hand for distribution at the examination.

The Garden's library contains an excellent collection of these 'Amoenitates', as they were called. It has all but one of the originals as prepared for the examination, and also most of the later collected editions. The latter often have some changes, many of them important for present day work. The depth of the Garden's library collections in this particular respect is typical, especially for the fields of plant taxonomy and distribution, botanical history, and botanical illustration.

The single original dissertation lacking from the Garden's collection is *Anthropomorpha* (animals of manlike form), in which Christian E. Hoppius of St. Petersburg, presented the history of the *Simia* genus (apes). Pretty certainly Linnaeus stuck his neck out further here than in any other of his publications, as he instructed his student to recognize four species: *Pygmaeus*, *Satyrus*, *Lucifer*, and *Troglodytes*, with documentation taken from tales of travel to distant lands, and to make an illustration showing four biped animals that were too manlike in appearance. The Garden's bound set of original dissertations shows only stubs where the leaves have been cut out; was it by some reader over-intrigued by the content, or by some former owner who could not tolerate such potentially heretical material in his library?

Ep. *Missouri Bot. Gard. Bull.*, 56(12),  
Jan/Feb 1968 <sup>2</sup>

*Archives 116*

This talk was delivered on 12 June, 1946 during the General Electric SCIENCE FORUM program -- a weekly broadcast on Wednesdays from Schenectady, N. Y., over WGY (810 kc.) at 7:30 p.m. If all or any part of this material is published, proper credit must be given to the author, the institution he represents, and the radio program during which it was first presented.

"AMATEUR SCIENTISTS IN THE WAR"

by  
W. Stephen Thomas  
Director, Rochester Museum of Arts and Sciences

MR. THOMAS: It's quite ordinary to hear some one say that Science won the war. Such statements refer to the scientific research which made possible the atomic bomb, radar, the proximity fuse, and other marvels of the last few years. When we hear such declarations we think naturally of the researchers in physics, chemistry and biology, who in many ways ARE the master minds of today, and who represent the culmination of countless ages of man's striving for the truth.

There are other types of scientists, however, who are not necessarily professionals. Some people acquire skills and knowledge which induces them to turn to the sciences as a life work, but there are countless others who carry on their interest in such fields purely as a hobby. The boyish desire to take a clock apart.....

ZINK: Now you're getting down to my kind of science.....

THOMAS: Al, the desire to fuss with any kind of mechanical gadget to see what makes it "tick" springs from man's innate curiosity. In later life such a desire finds compensation when its possessor becomes a model railway builder or the constructor of a short wave radio set. Al.....have we reached your level of attainment yet?

ZINK: Mr. Thomas.....you passed me two commas ago.

THOMAS: The individual who in early life felt at home in the woods, and in spare hours in his mature years is addicted to bird study, is another type. Both kinds are amateur scientists and they are coming to have an increasing importance in the modern world.

ZINK: By amateur scientists, could you include hobbyists?

THOMAS: Exactly. A study of several thousand hobbyists in science conducted in Philadelphia a few years ago under

# Readers' Voice

## "Doty" problem

Daniel Gore, *Assistant Librarian, Asheville-Biltmore College, Asheville, North Carolina*: In the August issue of *Lj* (see "LC in NY" by Nathalie C. Batts, pp. 3649-50), Professor Maurice Tauber is said to have stated at the July Institute on the Use of the Library of Congress Classification, that "the period before the author number in LC call numbers serves no useful purpose." Many of *Lj*'s readers, I suspect, will therefore conclude that the period may properly be omitted.

This was precisely my position on the matter three years ago when the reclassification of the Asheville-Biltmore College library was begun. Two years (and some 60,000 omitted periods later), I discovered that I had made a mistake that was growing larger every day: readers were beginning to

have some difficulties in understanding the principles of shelf arrangement *because of the omission of the period* even in a small collection, and it was apparent that the problem of finding properly shelved books would get much worse as the collection grew in size. To put the period back where LC puts it was no solution to the problem either.

There is, however, a proper and *necessary* place to put the period, but rather than confuse readers with a too-brief explanation here, I will gladly send the complete solution to the problem to anyone interested in it, if he will send me his address and 50 cents in stamps to cover the cost of Xeroxing and mailing it (it's four pages long).

The problem admittedly sounds like a doty one, but I can assure librarians who may be reclassifying without an adequate solution to it that it will take on a very serious aspect indeed some years from now when they discover (as I did) that they must take the time to correct literally tens of thousands of mistakes, or leave their patrons perpetually perplexed as to the finding of certain books even when they have a correct call number in hand.

The adult book review department of *LIBRARY JOURNAL* (New Books Appraised) would welcome the assistance of reviewers who are well informed in the following areas: the history, literature, and culture of France, Germany, Italy, Spain, Portugal, the Low Countries, Eastern Europe, Russia, and the countries of Latin America and Asia (in the latter case, Vietnam particularly); also reviewers who are broadly competent in political science, communism, the philosophy and history of science, and those with professional or scholarly training in psychology and medicine. We would particularly appreciate hearing from librarians or professors who are fluent in one or more of the languages of the countries of Europe or Latin America.

In emphasizing certain subjects we do not indicate that all other subject areas are closed to new reviewers. We will welcome assistance in any area from those with the requisite knowledge, who can express their opinions clearly and with a certain style, to say nothing of brevity.

All inquiries about reviewing should be addressed to Mrs. Margaret Cooley, Book Review Editor, *Lj*.

## Perplexing procedure . . .

Walter L. Necker, *Librarian-Curator, Wood Library-Museum of Anesthesiology, Park Ridge, Illinois*: I find Charles H. Shain's suggestions in "Conference paper logjam" (see *Lj*, August 1966, p. 3578) rather strange. To suggest that a nonprofit conference should underwrite the costs of a commercial organization such as University Microfilms, I find wholly indefensible. The other obvious objection, at least from those conferences in the biomedical, historical, and bibliographic areas with which I have acquaintance, is that the formal papers, when they are available (as in preprints), do not necessarily give the major items of interest which do turn up in discussions, rather than in the formal presentations. Also, it would seem to me a wholly unwarranted assumption that the procedure outlined by Mr. Shain would in fact produce the information significantly faster than  
(Continued on p. 4388)

conference workshop, and by implying that whoever it was who did run (according to Lj's report) the preconference workshop had the bad judgment to put on a second show, and, according to Lj's critique, a poor one.

*Ed note:* Mr. Bloss makes a valid point and we apologize to Katherine O'Brien and her Committee on Reading Improvement, Adult Services Division of ALA. Miss O'Brien's committee ran the Workshop on Books for Adults Beginning to Read and receives full credit for that program in our preconference report (see Lj, August, pp. 3642-44). The "second show" to which Mr. Bloss refers was organized by the Committee on Serving the Functionally Illiterate, Public Library Association of ALA. We agree that our report garbled the credit for these affairs. The point being made was that many of the speakers and participants were present in similar roles at both programs, which, seemed unnecessary. No matter who ran it we question the need for a "second show" on functional illiteracy. Indeed, why are there two ALA Committees to serve such overlapping areas?

#### No memory required!

George B. Van Schaack, *Librarian, Missouri Botanical Garden, St. Louis, Missouri:* My quarrel is not with copying machines — except that there aren't any really good ones — but rather with the increasing belief among a certain sector of the academic community that the possession of an electroprint copy is equivalent to the understanding of the material. The following, taken from the *New York Evening Post* of June 25, 1812, illustrates my point:

Cambridge, June 20. *The Harvard Crimson* reports that in a mock battle at the Commons last Friday in celebration of the Battle of Bunker Hill (Col. William Prescott, Commander of Revolutionary Forces) Prescott's grandson, W. H. Prescott, sustained a serious injury to his left eye when an upper classman scored a "Prescott's eye" with a piece of bread. Prescott will lose the sight of the stricken "ocular," and that of his right will deteriorate during his lifetime until before his death in 1859, he will be able to use it only one hour a day a few minutes at a time. Prescott will study in his father's law office, but he will eventually devote his almost sightless life to the history of Spain in the 15th and early 16th Centuries. He will fortunately have the means to employ scholarly clerks to assist him. Still, he will have to memorize almost word-for-word up to 50 or 60 pages at a time of materials read to him,

in order that he may select from them the matter he will need to use in writing his fascinating accounts: *Ferdinand and Isabella*, the *Conquest of Mexico*, the *Conquest of Peru*, and numerous book reviews, many, themselves, small books on their subjects.

How fortunate for society the sure aim of that Harvard upper classman and the date of Prescott's nativity, a century and a half before the age of electroprint [sic] copying machines, which, it seems, will require no memory nor even very much knowledge of the content!

#### "Campy" request

Howard R. Brentlinger, *Director, Cornell Public Library, Ithaca, New York:* Since the American Broadcasting Company is soliciting between September 13 and October 3 viewer opinions of its Fall TV shows, it occurs to me that it might be "campy" and enhance our professional image as well if concerned librarians were to write to ABC Opinion Poll, Box 7, New York, N. Y. 10046, requesting that Batman give us several new episodes involving Bookworm. It might be well to suggest that at least one clue be furnished the dynamic duo by a gorgeous female or handsome male staff member of the Gotham City Public Library.

#### Round-the-clock protection

John Lolley, *Librarian, Louisiana State Library Demonstration, St. James, Louisiana:* I have always suspected that the majority of television commercials are aimed at the 12-year-old level. Recently I viewed one such commercial that ran something like this:

A man bursts into his living room, hurls himself into the chair and solemnly declares that he will never bowl again! His horrified wife, thinking that he has been struck by a car or contracted some paralytic disease, asks him why not. The dejected man turns to her and says that he cannot control his perspiration odor and would be better off with a hook! Granted this is cause for alarm, particularly to his fellow bowlers, it is a sad situation to suggest that the only thing left to do if one cannot control perspiration odor is to read a dirty old book. Why, if he doesn't find a good deodorant,

(Continued on p. 4392)

over any microform copy of it. *Let us preserve the originals*, and when this is impossible, make available booksize facsimiles.

Our problems with deterioration result largely from misplaced confidence in the technological product of paper containing woodpulp and from our ignorance that temperatures above, say 60° F., are destructive of such paper. For these two, somewhat unavoidable, mistakes we shall pay dearly. But there is another problem, doubtfully much less serious costwise, which we cannot trace either to misplaced confidence or to ignorance. I refer to the destruction of books attendant upon their binding by oversewing. Here we are guilty of having been penny-wise to an extreme. Any intelligent person who considers this matter at all judiciously must recognize that for books of permanent worth oversewing is a form of destruction — not only in the final result that successive oversewing is often impracticable if not impossible, but that the initial oversewn binding renders

the volume far less useful than would traditional sewing on tapes or cords. Literally millions of scholarly books and journals have been turned over to the mercy of the binder's guillotine to return to their library homes ugly replicas of their original selves, their inner margins cropped and their backs so tightly sewn that they are changed into stiff, unyielding volumes which it is both difficult to read optically and unpleasant to handle physically; not to mention the impossibility of producing from many of them copies by electroprint and other methods.

Oversewing is cheaper than proper binding, and so are narrow inner margins cheaper than wide ones. While the librarian has been "saving money" sending his books to the oversewing bindery, the publisher has been increasing his profit (or cutting down his deficit) by reducing inner margins from 1½" to ¾" or even ½". I can only repeat: We have been and continue to be penny wise. May this oversewing of books of permanent worth cease!

## CALENDAR

New items appearing for the first time are printed in bold-face type.

- Mar. 3-5*—Louisiana LA, Baton Rouge, Jack Tar Capitol House.
- Mar. 11-12*—Utah LA, Salt Lake City, Hotel Utah.
- Mar. 24-26*—Texas LA, Austin, Commodore Perry Hotel and Driskill Hotel.
- Mar. 30-Apr. 1*—New Mexico LA, Carlsbad.
- Apr. 12-15*—Catholic LA, San Antonio, Granada Hotel.
- Apr. 14-15*—Connecticut LA, Hartford, Statler-Hilton Hotel.
- Apr. 17-23*—National Library Week.
- Apr. 28-30*—Florida LA, Clearwater, Jack Tar Hotel.
- Apr. 28-30*—Oregon LA, Klamath Falls, Wine-ma Hotel.
- May 5-7*—Alabama LA, Montgomery, Jefferson Davis Hotel.
- May 5-7*—Idaho LA, Lewiston, Lewis and Clark Hotel.
- May 5-7*—Kansas LA, Kansas City, Kansas City Public Library.
- May 5-7*—Tennessee LA, Chattanooga, Read House.
- May 5-7*—Wyoming LA, Rock Springs.
- May 29-June 2*—Special LA, Minneapolis, Radisson Hotel.
- June 6-10*—Medical LA, Boston, Sheraton-Boston Hotel.
- June 19-24*—Canadian LA, Calgary, Palliser Hotel.
- July 10-16*—ALA, New York City, Americana and New York Hilton Hotels.
- July 14-15*—Music LA, New York.
- Aug. 24-27*—Pacific Northwest LA, Portland, Oregon, Sheraton Hotel, Lloyd's Center.
- Sept. 14-17* — New England LA, Portsmouth, New Hampshire, Wentworth-by-the-sea.
- Sept. 19-24* — International Federation for Documentation, The Hague.
- Sept. 25-27* — North Dakota LA, Fargo, Gardner Hotel.
- Sept. 29-Oct. 1* — Pennsylvania LA, Tamiment-in-the-Poconos, Tamiment, Pa.
- Sept. 29-Oct. 1*—Wisconsin LA, Madison, Wisconsin Center.
- Oct. 4-7* — American Documentation Institute, Santa Monica, California, Miramar Hotel.
- Oct. 4-8*—California LA, Los Angeles, Biltmore Hotel.
- Oct. 5-8*—New York LA, Syracuse, War Memorial.
- Oct. 13-15*—Ohio LA, Toledo, Hotel Commodore Perry.
- Oct. 20-22*—Illinois LA, Rockford, Hotel Faust.

# Readers' Voice

## Self-sufficiency paradox

H. Glenn Brown, Chief Reference Librarian, Brown University Library, Providence, Rhode Island: The committee report (see Lj, Sept. 1, '65, pp. 3410-11) concerning the Center for Research Libraries to the Association of Research Libraries at its 66th meeting in July 1965 prompted the following train of thought — or Long John Nebel telegram of the crankiest sort, as the reader may decide.

It is paradoxical that as the world grows smaller by way of faster and better communication, the libraries of the United States want more and more of the world's literature in the United States. So, whereas the great individual libraries give up the idea of approaching self-sufficiency, they want the United States as a nation to approach self-sufficiency in research materials among the nations of the world. Political conditions, as well as convenience, may justify temporary disregard of this paradox, but continued disregard would retard rather than aid the advance of scholarship.

In an age of direct communication via satellite, of very rapid air transportation, and of accelerated development of the undeveloped areas of the world, the emphasis on accessibility of research materials should be on development, organization, preservation and use *in situ*. Not only would this be the most economical but also probably the most productive organization of these materials. The energy and money now devoted to assembling collections from distant areas could be employed in the organization and preparation for use of the materials *in situ*, with the expectation of making available much larger collections than would be possible without the aid. Individual scholars, with or without travel and study grants, should then go to the collections of their particular interests, where they would find not only the material central to their needs, but also a great amount of peripheral material and local scholars informed about the subject and the collection. If, however, this travel should not be feasible, then there should be a variety of means of communication avail-

able where the collections exist to provide the scholar with facsimiles, copies, abstracts, photographs, etc. in lieu of originals. The availability of fast, efficient means of communication all over the world becomes essential; probably it will become a reality sooner than self-sufficiency in research materials in the United States.

The contemporary problem is not whether it is still best to bring all that we can to the researcher, but rather in what circumstances it is still better to bring collections to the scholar than to send the scholar to the collections or to obtain facsimiles or copies. The ARL Committee seems to disregard the real possibilities and advantages of the alternative.

## Penny-wise and book-foolish

George B. Van Schaack, Librarian, Missouri Botanical Garden, St. Louis, Missouri: I am gratified to see the article on "The Preservation of Deteriorating Books" in LIBRARY JOURNAL (see Jan. 1, pp. 51-56), and especially to read the paragraphs concerned with the many interests served by the original book which cannot be served by a reproduction. I am particularly interested in the "cult of the microform," and note that the article does not criticize the microform for its most serious defect.

Basically one uses a book for two purposes: first, to find something in it known to be there (a tale, a poem, a picture, a report, a statistic, a description, etc.); and secondly, to find new food for thought. Barring such inconveniences as reading a novel in microfilm, the first purpose can be fairly well served by all sorts of copies, including microforms. The second is concerned with discovery and the creation of new associations of thought; for these no microform known to me can provide the immediateness of the original book. Here I have in mind, for example, the glance which, as the pages of a real book slip rapidly through the reader's fingers, picks up, in a word or a phrase or an illustration, ideas new to him and of vital interest in furthering his body of thought. Herein lies much of the magic of the original book

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR  
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CLEARANCE APPLICATION

Mr. **VAN SCHAACK, George B.**  
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Date of Birth **9-13-03** Height **5' 8"** Weight **140** No. of Deps. **0**  
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Undergraduate - Name, Location	Major	Minor	Credits or Degrees	Dates Attended	
				From	To
Univ. Roch., Eastman Sch. of Music	Piano	Organ	B. S.	1922	1925
Harvard College	Math.		B. S.	1925	1929

Postgraduate - Name, Location	Subject or Field	Credits or Degrees	Dates Attended	
			From	To
Harvard Univ.	Mathematics	A. M.	1929	1932
		Ph. D.	1933	1935

Occupational or Specialized Training (Describe Fully): **Botany--informal, 1947 to present, at Missouri Botanical Garden; honorary member of staff 1947-55; curator 1955-58; librarianship--cat. & ref. Wash. Univ. Lib. of Mo. Bot. Gard. 1958 to present.**

FOREIGN LANGUAGES (State exactly ability to speak, read and write each language you can use)  
**Read fluently French; well, German, Spanish; variously, Dutch, Italian, Portuguese, Latin, Swedish, Russian.**

List Current Licenses or Certificates (Give State of Issue), Tools, or Special Equipment  
Own a Car? Yes  
Drive a Car? Yes

List Memberships in Scientific, Professional, or Trade Organizations, Including Membership in Union  
**International Association of Plant Taxonomists**

Special Accomplishments or Activities **Extensively developed interest in descriptive bibliogr., typography, and illustration of books; 16th century botanical history.**

Specify Preferences Such as Occupational Specializations, Geographic Location, Travel, and Minimum Salary **Post-retirement employment sought in California from about April, 1968. Cataloging (rare books, especially), reference, bibliography, full time or part time; editing, translating.**

# The Harvard Crimson

Vol. XCIV.

No. 12.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1928.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

## G. L. LEWIS PICKED TO ASSIGN JUNIORS NEXT YEAR'S ROOMS

Appointed by Student Council  
to Head Committee for  
Dormitory Allotment

### HOUSE PLAN DISCUSSED

Council Decides to Consider New Plan  
of Subdivision Individually—May  
Draw Up Report Later

Gardner Lothrop Lewis, Jr., '30 was appointed chairman of the Senior Dormitory Committee by the Student Council at a meeting held last night. Lewis will be in charge of the assignment of rooms in the Yard for next year to members of the present Junior class. The other members of the Committee have not yet been chosen but will be announced by Lewis in the near future. The method of room allotment for next year's Seniors will not be determined until the new Committee has been formed and held its first meeting.

#### House Plan Discussed

The bulk of the Student Council meeting last night was consumed in discussion of the new House plan for the subdivision of the College. President Lowell reviewed the history and purpose of the plan and pointed to various difficulties which would have to be overcome in its execution. The members of the Council then sought enlightenment on various points which were still obscure to them.

No formal Student Council committee to draw up specific suggestions or to sound undergraduate opinion was appointed. It was decided to leave the

## SHAPLEY FINDS CENTER OF EARTH'S GALAXY OF STARS

The discovery of the center of the nucleus of this galaxy of stars of which our solar system is a part was announced last night at Schenectady by Professor Harlan Shapley in his address before the annual meeting of the National Academy of Sciences. This discovery is the result of many years of research by the Harvard Observatory, and rewards their work on variable stars.

The center of our galaxy is said to be 47,000 light years away, and lies in the constellation of Sagittarius. The nucleus which surrounds this center is 9 Kiloparsecs in diameter and 5 Kiloparsecs in thickness. There are 3,200 light years to a Kiloparsec. The method of discovering this nucleus and determining the position of the center of our galaxy will be described in a later issue of the CRIMSON.

## FRESHMAN WINNERS OF 170 AIDS ANNOUNCED

R. R. French and E. T. Floathe Win  
Special Scholarships—Wide Variety  
of Awards are Made

## HARVARD CLUB AWARDS GIVEN TO 45 MEN

The names of 45 members of the Class of 1932 receiving Harvard Club scholarships were announced yesterday at University Hall. Besides these men, nine received Cambridge Scholarships, 16 received Cambridge Aids, 73 received Price Greenleaf Aids, six received Cobb Aids, and 21 received Parmenter Aids. The scholarships are especially sought after by the New England Federation of

## WOOLLCOTT WILL SPEAK AT UNION

Famous Dramatic Critic Will  
Make a General Survey of  
the Theatrical Season

### MEETING AT 8 O'CLOCK

Talk to be Preceded by Dinner in His  
Honor—Speaker Has Had Widely  
Varied Career

Alexander Woolcott, former dramatic critic of the New York Times, the World, and the Sun, will speak in the Living Room of the Union at 8 o'clock tonight. He has chosen as his subject, "Behind the Scenes."

Mr. Woolcott is one of the best known and wittiest of New York's dramatic critics. His experiences with the stage and journalism have been wide and interesting, and as he has an exceptional first hand knowledge of the production and writing of all varieties of dramatic work.

#### To Discuss Current Plays

The talk will be chiefly concerned with plays of the current season, criticism of them, stories of how they came to be produced, and a general survey of the difficulties experienced in getting a play on the boards. Mr. Woolcott has a fund of interesting anecdotes about the stage and stage people.

Immediately preceding the lecture a small dinner will be given in the Committee Room of the Union in honor of the lecturer. The following men have been invited: Philip Hale, dramatic critic of the Boston Herald; E. A. Weeks Jr., '22, of the Atlantic Monthly; R. P. W. McLeod, '22, in attendance at the Union; and as a guest, the author of the play, "The Man in the Moon."

## FATE OF FRENCH STATUES TO BE DECIDED TOMORROW

G. H. Parker, chairman of the Art Commission of the City of Boston, announced yesterday that a meeting of the members of the Commission will take place tomorrow to decide whether or not the City of Boston will take over one of the statues now on the east facade of the Boston Post Office.

Whether or not the FOG Art Museum acquires both of the groups of statuary which have graced the east facade of the Boston Post Office for the last 50 years will probably be determined by the decision of the Art Commission of the City of Boston as to whether or not it plans to keep one of the statues in Boston.

If the decision is made not to keep one of the groups of statuary of D. C. French, both works of art will probably be brought to Cambridge, as a result of the offer made Sunday night by Professor J. H. Sachs to preserve both the statues at Harvard if the City of Boston did not wish to keep them.

## POLICY OF SECRECY IS ADOPTED BY HORWEEN

Injury List and Lineup of Team A Kept  
Quiet—Wet Weather Forces Squad to  
Work Out Indoors

## FRENCH AND W. TICKNOR RESUME CUSTOMARY POSITIONS

Coach Horween and his gridiron forces took refuge from the fog and rain of Soldiers Field in the Le Baron Briggs Cage yesterday afternoon and then went through the new practice

## PHI BETA KAPPA TO AWARD KEYS TO 40 NEWLY ELECTED MEN

New Method Employed in the  
Choice of Upper-classmen for  
Honor Society

### MEETING DECEMBER 4

Keys to be Given by President Lowell  
at That Time—Eight Juniors, 32  
Seniors Chosen

The Harvard Chapter of the Phi Beta Kappa Society announced last night the election of 32 Seniors and eight Juniors to the society. These men, whose election by the seven Seniors already elected to the society was approved yesterday by President Lowell and the Graduate Council of the Phi Beta Kappa, were chosen under a system originated last year, whereby a candidate's entire number of courses is considered in making the award, instead of the nine and 13 highest courses formerly counted for Juniors and Seniors respectively.

#### To Receive Keys at Annual Dinner

The newly elected members, who will receive their keys from President Lowell at the annual winter dinner on December 4 at the Union, are the following:

From the Senior class: Joseph Meyer Alper of New York City, Arsen Edward Arlin of Enfield, Illinois, Nathan Spencer Barnes of Long Beach, California, Edward Osborne Bassett of Watertown, Ernest Richard Blondia of Cleveland, Ohio, John Philip Cooke of Evanston, Illinois, Charles D.

*Handwritten:* 116  
*Handwritten:* When you reach