



INTERIOR OF
THE HORACE HOWARD FURNESS MEMORIAL

THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA

LIBRARY CHRONICLE

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BY AND FOR THE FRIENDS OF THE LIBRARY
OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA

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"FRIENDS OF THE LIBRARY"

On February 20, a group of twenty-four men met at the Lenape Club, by invitation of the Provost, and formed an organization to be known as "Friends of the University of Pennsylvania Library." Dr. Penniman, presiding, told of the purposes for which such an association had been planned, and Mr. Chester E. Tucker gave an account of a recent meeting of the Friends of the Johns Hopkins University Library, setting forth the many advantages that have resulted from the movement there. It was then unanimously voted to organize the "Friends of the Library," and the following officers were elected: Mr. John Cadwalader, president; Mr. C. Seymour Thompson, secretary; Mr. F. Corlies Morgan, treasurer. It was voted that an executive committee of five be appointed by the president.

After conclusion of the business part of the meeting, Dr. Penniman displayed a number of volumes of incunabula and other rare books of early date, from his own library, and talked in most interesting informal manner concerning them. Among these books was the "Prognosticon" which is briefly described by Dr. Penniman in this number of the "Library Chronicle."

It is planned to publish quarterly a bulletin, called the *University of Pennsylvania Library Chronicle*, with the purpose of keeping all Friends informed concerning the Library's activities, resources, service, and needs.

Membership in "The Friends" is open to everyone who gives annually to the Library the sum of five dollars or more, or books of sufficient value, and to such others as may be elected to honorary membership. Checks should be drawn to the University of Pennsylvania, and sent with membership application to the Secretary of the organization, at the University Library.

All who become members before May 1, 1933, will be known as founder members of the association.

TWO MESSAGES

“The true University,” Carlyle said, “is a collection of books.”

The University of Pennsylvania, in its seal, recognizes the importance of books to an institution of higher learning. Our Library, founded in 1749, and nurtured in its early days by Franklin, the founder of the University and of the first public library in America, is today one of the ten largest university libraries in the United States. It is the largest scholarly library between the country's most notable book collections, located in New York and Washington.

In organizing the “Friends of the Library” here we are adopting an idea which one of the University's former faculty members, the late Sir William Osler, developed at Oxford. The purpose of the Friends of the Library, here as there, is to foster a closer relationship between book-lovers and a great storehouse of knowledge; to cultivate an interest in books, and to bring to the Library the support of a loyal group of alumni and the public.

The funds of few libraries are so plentiful or so unrestricted as to place them in a position to purchase choice rarities and collections which unexpectedly become available. A mobile fund of modest size for books, provided annually by the Library's friends, would be the equivalent of an endowment twenty times as large; such a fund would make it possible for us to buy books which can seldom be purchased out of the Library's current funds.

This organization of “Friends” will be of immeasurable benefit to the University. It will be the medium through which our present book treasures, acquired in numberless collections from donors running through two centuries, may be made better known to all who would be interested in them.

The organization of the Friends of the Library marks a new and important step in the development of the scholarly traditions of the University.

THOMAS S. GATES

The size of a university library and the use that is made of it by faculty and students are indicative of the intellectual vigor and vitality of the university itself. The library contains in the form of books and documents records of the accumulated knowledge and wisdom of mankind. It is, therefore, a treasury of the world's most valuable possessions. It is in a true sense the center of the university. No university worthy the name can exist without a great library, but great libraries exist without being necessarily parts of universities.

It is valuable for any library to have as many persons as possible actively interested in it, both as users of the library, and also as contributors, in one way or another, to its well-being and usefulness. A number of years ago,

there was formed at Oxford a group who called themselves "Friends of the Bodleian." The work of this group is described in its title. Whatever concerns the well-being of the Bodleian Library is of interest to its "Friends," and may be brought to their attention with the assurance of sympathy and assistance. Similar groups of "Friends" have been organized in connection with other libraries, both in Europe and America. The "Friends" meet at intervals to hear reports of the library and to discuss its needs and its work, seeking to enrich the library and to render it more useful.

A number of persons have expressed the hope that an organization would be formed of Friends of the University of Pennsylvania Library. I believe that this should be done because I know that there are many who are interested in the Library and would be glad of the opportunity to join with others in helping to increase its usefulness and its possessions. Many have contributed in various ways to create the Library as it is, and many more will continue the work of keeping the Library abreast of the scholarly needs of the University.

JOSIAH H. PENNIMAN

ROSENBACH FOUNDATION LECTURES

"An American Bookshelf in 1755" is the theme of three public lectures being given under the auspices of the Library by Dr. Lawrence C. Wroth, librarian of the John Carter Brown Library of Brown University, on the A. S. W. Rosenbach Foundation Fund. This fund consists of \$20,000 given by Dr. Rosenbach for the endowment of a fellowship in bibliography, designed to foster the fundamental interests of the Library by stimulating knowledge and appreciation of books. The fellowship makes possible an annual course of lectures in bibliography, delivered at the University and published by the University Press.

Dr. Wroth's lectures constitute a valuable study of the output of the colonial press and the literary background of a well-read American of the pre-Revolutionary period. The first lecture, on February 16, discussed the historical and political works which were most influential in forming men's thoughts; the second, given on March 2, considered the religious philosophic, and scientific publications of the period. The concluding lecture, date to be announced, will treat of works of purely literary intention. These lectures will be published by the University Press, probably in the fall.

Dr. Wroth is president of the Bibliographical Society of America, and is widely known as one of the foremost of American scholars in the field of bibliography and the history of printing in America.

THE HENRY C. LEA LIBRARY

BY DR. EDWARD P. CHEYNEY

The Lea Library, the entrance to which lies immediately opposite the main entrance of the University Library, is not a mere collection of books bequeathed to the University; nor is it only some thousand historical works, many of them rare, gathered by a great historian. It is a reflection of the great scholar himself. It embodies in a peculiar way Mr. Lea's interests and indicates his methods of work. It is literally the materials and the tools from which and with which he built the noble structure of his historical writings. Useless as they would have been for that purpose without his mental powers, with those powers and from this material in a lifetime of industry he wrote his nine important historical works, in their seventeen volumes and in successive editions. On the same sources he relied, though naturally transformed for his immediate purposes, in writing many of the scores of pamphlets, magazine articles, and book reviews produced during his scholarly, literary, and public life.

Not connected with any university library where he might have gathered the works of which he had need, nor finding at that time in any public libraries the books in foreign languages or of more special character that he required, and possessing abundant financial means for their purchase, he bought, through half a century, whatever he needed. Some of these works were relatively easily procurable, but the booksellers of Europe were often kept busy for long periods searching for and buying for him his rarer requirements. He was disinclined to go abroad, and therefore engaged copyists in many foreign libraries and archives in copying long series of manuscripts which promised to be of value for his purpose. The result is a library rich in materials, both printed and manuscript, for medieval church history, theology, philosophy, and law, and for the legal and ecclesiastical history of some later periods. There are also many encyclopedias, collections of sources, and the principal secondary works in these fields.

The evidences of Mr. Lea's use of his library are everywhere visible, not only in the references in his published writings but in memoranda, in his characteristic fine handwriting, scattered all through the books and manuscripts. It is above all a working library, both for the uses Mr. Lea made of it and for later workers in the same general field. It contains many works probably not elsewhere to be found in America. It includes, in addition to the material which has just been described, about a hundred incunabula, almost doubling the number otherwise possessed by the University Library.

Since Mr. Lea's death there have been many additions to his library. It consisted at the time of the bequest of some 10,000 or 12,000 volumes in addition to the manuscripts. In 1924 Mr. and Mrs. Arthur H. Lea and Miss Nina Lea, in carrying out their father's bequest, built the addition to the University Library in which the books are now placed. In doing this, the building was so designed that the cases of the original library and its rich and dignified walnut lining, ceiling, fittings and furniture could be taken down and placed in the new building exactly in their original positions. Thus the actual room in which Mr. Lea worked was transferred, with its precious contents, from the house at Twentieth and Walnut streets to its present place in the Library building, with only a few minor changes in arrangement that were unavoidable. The books, therefore, now stand on the shelves as he had and used them, and to those who knew the great scholar in his library it partakes of the character almost of a shrine, as well as a place for present-day work.

No library can remain stationary and retain its full usefulness. Additions to knowledge and the appearance of new material are continuous. Fortunately Mr. Lea's family have made it possible to provide such additions to the library. With great generosity Mr. and Mrs. Lea and Miss Lea not only rebuilt and extended the section of the general University Library which had to be removed to allow the plan of reproducing Mr. Lea's library to be carried out, but established a fund of \$10,000 for keeping up the library. On Miss Lea's death in 1928, in addition to endowing chairs of history as a memorial to her father at Pennsylvania and at Harvard, her will provided for the gift of an additional sum of \$10,000, the income of which was to be used for the library. These endowments have made it possible not only to purchase certain additional works which have appeared in the exact line of Mr. Lea's interests, but to extend the library to other branches of medieval history, and thus to make it useful to a wider group of students and scholars. In this way many volumes have been added to the original library as it came to the University. Thus, although the distinction and fame of the Henry C. Lea Library will always lie in the treasures of his collection and in the stamp of his personality and scholarship upon it, it bids fair to become a constantly richer and more useful part of the general University Library. It will become, indeed has already become, a center to which scholars find it profitable and necessary to come in the course of their studies.

*"O blessed Letters, that combine in one,
All Ages past, and make one live with all:
By you, we doe conferre with who are gone,
And, the dead-living unto Councell call."*

—Samuel Daniel

THE HORACE HOWARD FURNESS MEMORIAL

BY DR. FELIX E. SCHELLING

Confronted with the somewhat difficult question, how to house and care for a sizeable addition of books on a specific topic, donated with the proviso that they be kept an integral collection, and a liberal financial provision that suggested a new building, the Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania solved this problem by building a new and finely proportioned room, a part, yet an extension, of the present University Library building; and they have so accomplished this that it adequately houses the Horace Howard Furness Memorial collection, allowing for prospective growth, and forms, both outwardly and within, the first section of a plan for the architectural regeneration of the entire Library building.

The Horace Howard Furness Memorial was donated by the late Horace Howard Furness, Jr., and Louise Brooks Winsor Furness, his wife, as a monument to the memory of the distinguished Shakespearean scholar whose name it bears; and it consists of something approaching 12,000 books "relating to Shakespeare and to Elizabethan dramatic literature," a valuable and interesting collection of Shakespeare relics and mementoes of the stage, and the correspondence of the two Furnesses, father and son, both editors of the *Variorum Shakespeare*, with many eminent scholars English, American, and continental, in this most fertile field. It was the wish of the donor that the interior might in some wise follow the design of the interior of Merton College, Oxford; and this has been done, allowing for modern conditions. The room is admirably lighted with four casement windows, it is adequately furnished for the needs of the specific scholarship to which it is devoted, and becomingly decorated with certain of the mementoes alluded to above, among them fine oil portraits of the donors and the elder Dr. Furness. The handsome Gothic exterior suggests, as already stated, what may ultimately transform architecturally the whole University Library building.

The Furness Memorial constitutes no ordinary collection. Private libraries are only too often little more than museums of pleasing antiquities, gathered as trophies of industrial success: testimonies of taste at their best, at their worst mere evidences of the power of the purse. This new acquisition of the University of Pennsylvania is the library of a scholar, a library of scholarship in a specific field, collected through years of loving solicitude to further a definite scholarly project. The value of these books lies neither in their rarity nor in their costliness, though there are volumes both costly and rare among them. Their worth is in their nature as invaluable texts of a

great dramatist and as the contributions of generations of scholars to the understanding of the greatest of our English classics. Out of this library has come the New Variorum edition of Shakespeare, the diligent labor of father and son to one end throughout a period of time exceeding fifty years; and it is the urgent wish of the University of Pennsylvania that under its auspices and in the hands of younger scholars this work may happily continue. For such has been the scholarly activity of editors of Shakespeare since Nicholas Rowe first undertook a scholarly edition of the great dramatist's work that it is no discredit to the activity and the diligence of the two Doctors Furness that they left but half of the plays to those who come after.

As to the many interesting books which constitute the treasures of this collection it is not possible to say much in the space here at command. Prime among them of course are the four precious folios of Shakespeare's collected plays and a number of those priceless original editions of individual plays known as the quartos, the importance of which to our understanding of the Shakespearean text, where they exist, is coming more and more to be acknowledged and understood. As to texts, the Furness Memorial possesses practically a complete series of the earlier editions from Rowe, Pope, and Theobald to the later days of the accepted modern text of the Cambridge editors. The dramatists, Shakespeare's fellows, are here too, with innumerable editions of poets and prose writers his contemporaries, many of them in contemporary editions. And there are the books of Shakespeare sources and mentions, the heavy tomes of history and science down to pamphlet and song-book. The collection is rich in Shakespearean criticism and commentary, in stage history and in the memoirs of eminent actors, and there is a choice corner devoted to that inexhaustible theme, London. Besides all this the collection affords the scholar the necessary apparatus of bibliography, dictionary, biography, without which his labors even among the choicest treasures would go unaided and without a guide. It may be added that in many particulars the general library of the University is able to help out and add to the efficiency of this collection, especially in the line, for example, of original quartos of many of Shakespeare's fellow dramatists, a valuable collection of which of earlier acquisition is conveniently housed close to the hall of the Furness Memorial.

As a library on a specific subject and therefore definitely limited, it is the purpose of the University to continue the collection along the definite lines already set, so far as the means available may permit such a growth. And it is further in the plan that the use of the collection shall be reasonably restricted to such scholars and students as may be fitted to avail themselves of its opportunities. It is the University's earnest hope that, attracted by so precious a nucleus and the attractive housings and conditions that surround it, there may be those who will feel moved to add by gift to this interesting and valuable foundation.

A UNIQUE "PROGNOSTICON"

BY DR. JOSIAH H. PENNIMAN

In 1921, I came into possession of a folio volume in black-letter *De Civitate Dei* of Augustine, dated 1490. I noticed that on the inside of the oak boards, which formed the covers, were pasted papers, each of which bore two pages, black-letter print, in the German language. Four pages were visible on the inside of the two covers. It was evident that these papers were printed on both sides, and that four other pages would be uncovered if the papers were removed from the oak boards. It was seen that the four pages that were visible constituted parts of a pamphlet. It occurred to me at the time that possibly I might discover some hitherto unknown pamphlet, if I were able to remove these two sheets from the wood to which they were firmly fastened with paste. I took a sheet of blotting paper, and, after wetting it thoroughly with clear water, laid it flat on the inside of the board cover, to soften the paste and remove intact the printed pages. After many hours of soaking, I was able, using the greatest care not to tear the paper, to raise the sheets gradually, using a flat ivory paper cutter for the purpose. After drying them, I found that I was in possession of an eight-page pamphlet or tract, containing the Prognostication for 1490 of a Dr. Mellerstaed. A search for any record of such a tract gave me the following information. Dr. Martin Polich Mellerstadt apparently wrote a great many medico-astrological works during the latter part of the fifteenth century. In the *Beiheft zum Centralblatt für Bibliothekswesen*, XXII, Leipzig, 1899, I found mention of Mellerstadt, and the statement that he had prepared a Prognosticon for 1483. There exist also one for 1488 and one for 1489, written at the command of Friedrich the Wise and printed by Kreusner in Nuremberg. I have been unable to find any record of the Prognosticon for 1490. Dr. Wilfrid Voynich wrote me in 1922, "It is quite possible that this little pamphlet is entirely unknown to bibliographers," and this appears to be the case. The Prognosticon is written in old German. Dr. Daniel B. Shumway, professor of German at the University of Pennsylvania, has translated the pamphlet, and I expect to publish it, for such value as it may have.

Apart from the fact that the copy thus brought to light may be unique and therefore of special interest to bibliophiles and bibliographers, the pamphlet itself has interest from the nature of its contents, showing as it does an early example of the Prognostications which continue to be printed in certain well-known calendars and almanacs, and are regarded as important by considerable portions of the community.

FILM REPRODUCTION AND SCHOLARSHIP

BY DR. ALBERT C. BAUGH

There was a time when libraries were collections of books and a suitable place to house them. The reader wishing to use a book went to the library and consulted it. If it was produced promptly and he was given decent facilities for reading it, the library had done all it was expected to do. But this was in the days when life was simpler and the needs of the reader and the scholar were more easily satisfied. Today a library, especially a university library, has become something different. Apart from the role which it plays in providing the materials for ordinary undergraduate instruction, its chief function is in connection with the more advanced studies of scholars connected with its faculties and its graduate schools. It has become a research laboratory, and the nature and extent of the work that can be carried on in it is determined to a very great degree by the adequacy of its equipment.

Adequacy is a relative term and it may be said that no library in the world is or ever can be wholly adequate in all the fields in which modern inquiry is pushed. Indeed, the attempt to pursue an investigation into even a limited field soon carries the investigator beyond the resources at hand. Consequently the scholar inevitably has need for books and manuscripts scattered throughout the country and in the repositories abroad. Obviously he cannot visit personally all the libraries in which the books he needs are to be found. The only available copy of a book, a monograph, or even an article in a learned journal, indispensable to the continuation of his investigation, may be a thousand miles or more away. What is to be done?

Fortunately the problem admits of solution. But the solution varies in difficulty with the nature of the material he requires. If the book is not too rare or expensive, he will be able to borrow it for a limited time through the system of inter-library loans. But he will not be able to keep it very long. Two weeks is ordinarily the period of such a loan. If he wishes to consult it again, he must borrow it a second time, and it is to be hoped—though this is by no means always the case—that he will not need to refer to it repeatedly.

If the book, however, happens to be rare, and naturally if his own library is a large one it is the rare books that he must get from elsewhere, the solution is not easy. Libraries quite properly will not lend their rare books. Insurance is not an adequate recompense for a book lost, if the book cannot be replaced. In such cases, the scholar has generally had recourse to photographic or photostatic reproduction. This is a very satisfactory method.

Its only drawback is its expensiveness. Unless he is a man of considerable means he cannot resort to this method indiscriminately. Generally he confines his use of photostats to basic documents and texts, and breathes a quiet prayer of thanks if the text is not too long.

Within the last few years, however, there has been developed a humble application of the moving picture machine that promises to be a great boon to the scholar. It has been found that certain kinds of small motion picture camera, no larger and no more expensive than thousands of such cameras in private use, can be employed to photograph a page of a book or manuscript. The exposure is made on the ordinary moving picture film (non-inflammable). The image is then thrown on a screen, or in some cases projected on a sheet of paper on a desk or table. All that is needed is the projector, and such projectors are not very expensive. One of the best can be had for less than a hundred dollars.

It is true that such reproductions are not so convenient to handle as the photostat. They must be read in a darkened room and they can only be used with a projector. But they have the advantage of compactness. A book of three or four hundred pages can be photographed on a roll of film one inch in diameter. And most advantageous of all, reproduction by this method is very much cheaper than by any other process yet devised. The actual cost of the film (including developing) is about one quarter of a cent per exposure. Libraries equipped to furnish such reproductions find that they can make them at a cost to the purchaser varying from two to four cents an exposure, according to the size of the order.

A number of the larger libraries have such apparatus now in use. Before long it is safe to predict that every university library in the country will be equipped with a camera and at least one projector. Yale already has several projectors for the use of the faculty and advanced students. Obviously our library should have so valuable an adjunct to research.

SPECIAL BENEFACTIONS

To encourage the alumni and other friends who wish to aid the Library, the University Trustees in 1923 made formal provision for Life Memberships (\$200); for Graduate's Decennial Contributions (\$1000); Graduate's Endowment Contributions (\$2000); Library Founder's Contributions (\$5000); and Library Benefactor's Contributions (\$10,000).

In 1927 Mr. David Milne presented the first Graduate's Endowment Contribution, a fund of \$2,000 for the purchase of books dealing with Scottish history and literature.

Founder's Contributions of \$5000 each have been established by the following:

The Misses Mary and Anne Lamberton and Mr. R. E. Lamberton, in 1924, in memory of their late father, Dr. W. A. Lamberton.

Mrs. J. Fithian Tatem, the "J. Fithian Tatem Fund," as a memorial to her late husband, in 1925.

Mr. Thomas Harris Powers, the "Class of 1891 Department of Arts Fund," in 1926.

The first Library Benefactor's Contribution of \$10,000, was presented in 1923 by the late Ellis D. Williams (Class of 1865). Another Benefactor's Contribution (\$10,000) was given in 1925 by Mr. and Mrs. Arthur H. Lea and Miss Nina Lea, as an endowment for the maintenance of the Henry C. Lea Library. This was augmented by a bequest of \$10,000 received in 1928 under the will of Miss Nina Lea.

The greatest addition to the book endowments of the general Library ever recorded was the gift, in 1927, of \$50,000 from Mrs. Sabin W. Colton, Jr., since deceased. In 1928 the Library received a bequest from the late Craig D. Ritchie amounting to over \$21,000, together with his library of approximately 3,000 volumes. In 1932 Dr. Charles W. Burr supplemented his many previous gifts of both books and money by a gift of more than 19,000 volumes from his own library, comprising many rare and valuable works, handsomely illustrated and finely bound editions of standard authors, and general literature in all classes.

An excellent example of the interest of an individual over a period of many years is the Maria Hosmer Penniman Memorial Library of Education, established by Dr. James Hosmer Penniman, who during his lifetime contributed several thousand volumes and established a foundation of \$16,000, the income of which is to be used perpetually for the purchase of books on education. Dr. Penniman died in 1931, and made further provision for the Library in his will.

Among other large gifts of books in recent years is the John R. Read collection of about 1500 volumes, given in 1929 by Mrs. Henry P. Read and Miss Helen P. Read.

RECENT ACCESSIONS

Perhaps nothing affords a more accurate estimate of the strength of a university library than its collection of reference books, particularly in the field of bibliography. The first task of the investigator of any subject is to ascertain what material has been published and where it may be obtained, by purchase, by borrowing through inter-library loan, or by securing photostat copies or microscopic films for reproduction by the process described by

Dr. Baugh on another page. Hence the importance of the printed catalogs of great libraries, such as the *General catalogue of printed books* of the British Museum, of which the Library has recently received volume four of the new edition now in progress; the *Catalogue général des livres imprimés de la Bibliothèque Nationale*, now within a few years of completion; the *Gesamtkatalog der preussischen Bibliotheken*, which embraces most of the principal German libraries, of which volume two has just been received. Subscription to these essential bibliographical tools was made possible by the Colton Fund and the Ritchie Fund, the two largest of the Library's endowments for general purposes.

Although the Library has an excellent collection of bibliographical material, there are many serious lacunae, caused by a long period of insufficient means for purchase of expensive sets. So far as the present resources will permit, every possible effort is being made to fill in these gaps as opportunity offers. Recently we have been fortunate in securing long files of the trade bibliographies of Belgium (*Bibliotheca Belgica*, covering the publications of the period from 1880 to 1913), of Denmark (*Dansk bokfortegnelse*, 1841-1929), and of Portugal (*Diccionario bibliographico portuguez*, 1858-1927). A similar opportunity has made it possible to obtain copies of the great national biographical encyclopedias of Austria, Norway, Sweden, and the Netherlands.

Among the most important gifts of books received by the Library in the last few weeks are the following:

From Dr. Charles W. Burr

Petrus Victorius. *Commentarii in viii libros Aristotelis de optimo statu civitatis*, Florence, 1576.

Brachelius, Joannes Adolphus. *Historiarum nostri temporis*, 2 vols., Amsterdam, 1655.

Aeschines. *Rhetorum graecorum orationes*. Venice, 1513.

Ammianus Marcellinus. *Rerum - - - per xxvi annos gestarum historia*. Leyden, 1600.

From Mr. J. Vaughan Merrick

L'Assedio di Corinto - - - tradotta dal francese da Calisto Bassi. Piacenza, about 1832.

Fiorilli, Tiberio (?). *Un'avventura di Scaramuccio*. Parma, about 1837.

From Mr. James Stokley

Tartaglia, Niccolo. *Quesiti et inventioni diverse*. Venice, 1554.

Dialogo - - - sopra i due massimi sistemi del mondo Tolemaico e Copernicano. Florence, 1632.

A READING LIST ON THE ECONOMIC SITUATION

BY DR. ERNEST M. PATTERSON

There has probably never been a time when general interest in economic and other social questions was so great as it is today. Fortunately, many volumes are appearing which are of a very high quality and which should help anyone who desires to read serious treatments.

Construction of a list is necessarily difficult because it is almost certain to reflect the personal interest and bias of the compiler. The following volumes should be considered with this fact in mind.

[Note: The annotations printed below on the volumes selected by Dr. Patterson are not a part of his contribution, but are quoted by the Librarian from various printed reviews of the books.]

Cole, George D. H. A guide through world chaos.

"The main part of the book is a discussion of the causes, both immediate and underlying, of the world economic depression." (*Book Review Digest.*)

Hansen, Alvin H. Economic stabilization in an unbalanced world.

"A collection of clearly written and dispassionate economic essays, all of which have relevance to current problems, but which do not make a unified exposition or thesis." (*Springfield Republican.*)

Henderson, Fred. The economic consequences of power production.

"The book is moderate in tone and well written, and thereby gains much in persuasiveness." (*London Times Literary Supplement.*)

Morley, Felix. The society of nations: its organization and constitutional development.

"The most stimulating full-length discussion of the League in existence." (*American Political Science Review.*)

Moulton, Harold G. and Pasvolsky, Leo. War debts and world prosperity.

"A thorough and detailed analysis of the whole problem of reparations and inter-governmental war debts." (*Book Review Digest.*)

Ortega y Gasset, Jose. The revolt of the masses.

"Simple in form, easy to read, provocative of argument, and electric in challenge." (*The Survey.*)

Salter, Sir James Arthur. Recovery, the second effort.

"The book is easy and pleasant reading, obviously not written for the professional economist. Not the least interesting part is that in which the author gives his impressions of events and personalities of which he has his first-hand knowledge." (*American Economic Review.*)

Simonds, Frank H. Can America stay at home?

"A stimulating review of our past and present place in world politics and a penetrating revelation of our changing political temper." (*The Bookman.*)

Soule, George Henry. A planned society.

"His book, whatever its social value may ultimately prove to be, is clear and forceful in style and at once entertaining and instructive." (*Boston Transcript.*)

Woolf, Leonard S. After the deluge: a study of communal psychology.

"Valuable in showing how the moral assumptions and ethical judgments of individuals vary from age to age, in accordance with the 'social tone' of their community." (*International Journal of Ethics.*)