**Got Mail?**
**It Could Be Your Request from Interlibrary Loan**

This fall, Interlibrary Loan is relying more and more on e-mail delivery of documents as PDF files. Library patrons report that they are happy with the convenience of viewing documents online and deciding whether to print or simply download the material.

A combination of factors has led to this trend. Drew faculty and students request articles which the ILL office receives from other libraries. Many of these lending libraries are delivering articles as PDFs. Interlibrary Loan, in turn, forwards the PDF directly to the patron. In addition, an upgrade to ILL’s scanning software has made it possible

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**Elie Wiesel, 2009 Karpati Lecturer Inspires Audience at Drew Forum**

Inspiring what was at times a hushed audience filling the Drew Forum to capacity, renowned scholar, Holocaust survivor, and Nobel laureate, Boston University Professor Elie Wiesel delivered the 2009 George Karpati Lecture on April 6. Following remarks by President Robert Weisbuch and Dean of Libraries Andrew Scrimgeour, Mrs. Noémi Neidorff, daughter of the late George Karpati, introduced Wiesel with poignant family remembrances. Wiesel began a talk that spanned from intimate memories to issues commanding current world attention.

Speaking to the younger members of the audience, Wiesel

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**Drew and the King of Siam**

*By Bruce Lancaster, Reference Associate*

Night Reference duty in the Library:

Six p.m.….everyone is still at supper; no action.

The phone rings….doubtless my weekly call from that frustrated grad student who can never remember how to print an article from a database. But, no….who’s calling? The King…of Siam?? Not the King himself, actually—the reigning sovereign of Thailand—but one of his minions at the Thai Embassy in Washington, checking up on a Royal concern.

The issue is one of stewardship, a concern spanning well over a century.

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*Continued on page 3*
Not a day goes by that I don’t read at least a few pages unrelated to my professional responsibilities. I always carry articles, poems, and books in my briefcase and car, just in case I get stuck in traffic or have some unexpected free time. To adapt the title from one of my favorite books by Margaret Miles, “reading is for life.”

So when I am asked whether Amazon’s Kindle is the break-through reader for electronic books, my perspective is that of a serious, life-long reader. For me, the question is not whether the digital book offers a better reading experience. The codex book is unsurpassable in that department. Rather, the pertinent question is: will Kindle expand my reading options in a winsome way and enable me to read in places where the traditional book is less than ideal?

Kindle resembles a toy my kids loved—the write and erase slate—and is half the size of a standard sheet of paper and weighs about the same as the average hardback book: 15 ounces in its protective case. The actual viewing screen is small, the size of a hotel notepad. That concerned me immediately, for I feared that I’d be squinting at oppressively compressed text. But not so. One of the laudable features of this e-book reader is that you can customize the size of the font. With just a few clicks, a book can be transformed to Lilliputian or gargantuan print and gradients in between. I still would prefer a larger screen so that the text appeared like a standard page in the font of my preference.

Kindle should come with a warning label, for it may be more effective as a buying machine than as a reading machine. It holds up to 1,500 electronic books, and Amazon makes it easy to purchase titles from its inventory of 350,000 books. Most titles cost $9.99 and there is no shipping and handling fee! When it was announced last spring that Three Cups of Tea would be the common reading for our incoming first-year students, I looked to see if it was available through Amazon. It was, and, less than a minute later, it appeared on my screen. (I had already set up my online charge account.) I have added other titles since then. It is so slick. Maybe too slick. Realizing that addictions are easily forged in such an impulse-buying environment, Amazon allows you to cancel the purchase if “returned” within seven days.

On the other hand, downloading titles from other sources, such as Project Gutenberg, is confusing at best. But it is possible.

I subscribed to both Time and the New York Times. Each issue arrives promptly—never late because of weather or the vagaries of the postal system. When traveling, it is a great service to have the NYT at my fingertips when my alarm goes off—the ultimate room service. But you only see the articles. The photographs, illustrations, and advertisements are missing as are baseball box scores and stock reports. Even the cover of Time is missing, and what is Time without its cover?

My biggest annoyance with Kindle is that it doesn’t come with a light. I can’t read in bed after my wife has turned out the lamps. Amazon does offer a clip-on light for sale, but the protective case does not accommodate it. On the other hand, Kindle does read to me. It can read any text out loud unless the publisher of the text has prohibited it, and you can determine whether you want a female or male voice and at what speed. I frequently have Kindle’s ethereal science fiction voice playing when I am driving and laugh at how it pronounces “Barack Obama” and other proper nouns.

Should you invest in a Kindle? The price is coming down ($299), but the competition is growing. I’d wait a while—unless I was heading out on vacation. Then I would load up a Kindle and avoid the baggage fee for a separate suitcase of essential reading.
Highlighting the book designs of Sarah Wyman Whitman, Drew University Senior Catherine Magee conducted a summer project as an extension of research for Professor Kim Rhodes’ Art History 107 class in American Art. Her work culminated in a display featuring 19th century books designed by Boston artist Sarah Wyman Whitman.

According to the exhibit description by Magee, “Sarah Wyman Whitman was the principal designer of book covers for Boston-based Houghton Mifflin and Company in the late 1800s. A leader in the Boston Arts and Crafts Society, Whitman refused to allow the pressures of the industry to dictate her method of work. Rather, she maintained her belief that the ultimate concern of the designer should be the consumer. As she said during a lecture in 1894 before the Boston Art Students’ Association, ‘And so I say the best art had regard in book covers to the reader. It is the reader, the person who owns it, who cares for it, who is going to have a certain feel about the book, to whom the book cover will have significance.’”

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**INTERLIBRARY LOAN continued from page 1**

to convert scanned documents received from other libraries to PDFs, which can then be delivered to patrons by e-mail.

Kathy Juliano, head of Interlibrary Loan, thinks this document delivery trend will increase. As packing tape gives way to technology, though, the trend involves a measure of red tape for ILL staff. Since publishers’ subscription agreements vary widely, a lending library must now verify whether a publisher allows electronic copying and distribution of items. If not, the paper format still rules, along with the many books that ILL continues to both borrow and lend.
Addressing the University audience, he stressed, “My colleagues here, I hope you know my commitment to teaching. I believe that education is still the supreme obligation and privilege of all of us. Whatever the answer is to essential questions, education must be its major component. But when you think back, education wasn’t a shield, as I think it should be…. Some of the leaders, the officers, had doctoral degrees in philosophy, the arts, in religion….”

“Should I give up on culture, on education, on learning, on sharing ideas and ideals? Of course not.” Wiesel the teacher also remains very much a “learner.” Noting he is “very attached” to his students, Wiesel defends unfailingly their right to raise questions without fear of humiliation.

One priority for Wiesel is clearly a moral component to his work: “I would not teach philosophy or literature or humanities if I could not add the ethical dimension to whatever I teach. It must be a moral philosophy…. I would even go further…. I would not want any of my writings not to inspire the need for morality in the reader.”

He also seeks to create a “spark of hope,” where none may seem to exist, but cautions against a “false hope.”

“In 1945 some of us were ironically and paradoxically very optimistic” that at least one lesson had been learned: “Now, no more war; no more hatred; no more anti-Semitism…. If Auschwitz didn’t cure the world of anti-Semitism, what will? Will the world ever learn?”

Citing genocides in Cambodia, Bosnia, Rwanda, and Darfur, and the plight of the world’s children, Wiesel asked the audience, “Every minute a child dies somewhere in the world, of hunger, disease, violence, and you want to tell me we can’t stop that?”

Today he continues to hope for a peaceful resolution in the Middle East in what is a very “complex and painful situation…. I don’t want my hope to be based on somebody else’s despair…. We must be concerned with other people’s pain, fears, sufferings…. Peace must be the number one goal.”

Finally, in response to a question, he laid out the problems that confront this generation: The “evil of indifference… Information must be turned into knowledge…and knowledge is not enough; it must lead to commitment.”

Continued from page 1

recalled bittersweet and tragic episodes of his youth in his native Sighet, Hungary—now Romania—, and later, after the war, in France. Though describing himself as “shy all my life,” he turned to journalism, writing, and teaching as a career path, where his impact has been felt by heads of state and an international audience.

He spoke of his faith and the approaching Passover observance, emphasizing the importance of children learning to ask questions; about humanitarian crises in Asia, Africa, and the Middle East; about writing books, teaching, learning, and his students; the paramount role of education—and its shortcomings; apartheid, racism, the suffering of children; meetings with heads of state and with other Nobel laureates; and the heartwarming generosity he has experienced from Americans.

Of the writing and teaching facets of his life, Wiesel reflected, “The teacher in me is a writer, and the writer in me is a teacher and both are my priorities. One can have more than one priority.”

He recalled conversations with fellow Hungarian journalist Béla Kornitzer in New York, where a topic was their common heritage. Wiesel called the Hungarian Jewish fate in 1944 “exceptional” and “the only tragedy that could have been prevented… because it was the last…. Had Roosevelt, had Churchill, had the leaders of the free world openly spoken on radio and said, ‘We know what you are going to do. Stop it!’ at least we would have known.” Wiesel has asked every U.S. President since Carter, “Why didn’t the Allies warn us? Why didn’t they bomb the railways going to Auschwitz?” Wiesel told the Drew audience, “We had to endure the ultimate suffering not only because of the cruelty of the enemy, but on a different level, because of the indifference of the good.”

Good Evening.

When Dr. Scrimgeour asked me to introduce the great Elie Wiesel, I was—and remain—overwhelmed with awe, admiration, and certainly, tremendous emotion. Surely, this giant of our time needs no introduction. His wisdom and humanity, his life, continue to inspire generations. And so I ask that you please allow me to take just a few moments to share with you some very personal reflections.

My late father, George Karpati, or as I called him, my “Apa,” and my mother, Alicia Karpati, who, by the way, I am fortunate to have here with us this evening, were both survivors of the Holocaust. My father never really talked much or in great depth about his experiences, but I knew that he had endured the tyranny of labor camp, the ravages of war, and the hell that was Mauthausen Concentration Camp.

INTRODUCTION OF ELIE WIESEL by Noémi Neidorff

Photo: Debbie Weinman

continued on page 5
It was quite some time after my parents’ 1946 marriage that they had been invited to a reunion of some Mauthausen survivors. It was then that my mother learned, quite by chance, that in the camp my father had repeatedly given his small rations of food—if one could even call it “food”—his last morsels of stale bread to others; he carried the weak, the sick on his back. No matter how many times he was beaten or tortured, my father’s humanity overpowered all obstacles. Mother would later tell me how moved she was to have heard these stories, not from my father, but from fellow survivors. Such a man was George Karpati.

When we lost my Apa in 1992, I, as a daughter and an only child, felt that I needed to find some way to perpetuate the Karpati name and, importantly, to establish a lasting tribute to my beloved father. Indeed, I well recognize just how very fortunate I am to have my husband, Michael, who not only has the capability, but also a great capacity to love, and to understand. And he had the sensitivity to ultimately make my wish happen. For that, I thank you, Michael, with all my heart.

From the beginning, with all due respect and admiration for his predecessors, it was my dream to have Elie Wiesel as one of the George Karpati memorial lecturers. You see, my father, my entire family, enormously admired Elie Wiesel. And of course, there was our common Eastern European heritage; the Holocaust years. There was, I felt, a strong connection for many reasons.

I well remember something that happened back in 1985. It all began as a well-intentioned plan to observe the 40th anniversary of V-E Day, when the Third Reich collapsed and Europe was freed from Nazi tyranny. But that plan unraveled in a web of most unfortunate circumstances.

Then-German Chancellor Helmut Kohl had asked then-President Ronald Reagan to join him at a German military cemetery, in a ceremony to symbolize reconciliation between the two nations. Many of you may recall the incident related to a quaint German town called “Bitburg.” Reagan and his staff wrongly thought that German and American soldiers were buried there. But it was later discovered that there were no American soldiers, but in fact, some notorious SS were among those interred in that cemetery.

Just weeks prior to this revelation, President Reagan, in a White House ceremony, had presented the Congressional Medal of Achievement to Elie Wiesel. I vividly recall my parents and we had been watching the ceremony on television as Professor Wiesel, in a completely impromptu, dramatic moment, turned directly to face the President of the United States and remarked to a startled Reagan: “Mr. President, I am convinced that you were not aware of the presence of SS graves in the Bitburg cemetery. Of course you didn’t know, but now we are all aware. May I…”

And Wiesel paused and said: “…implore you to do something else…to find another way … another site? That place, Mr. President, is not your place!”

Upon hearing Professor Wiesel’s plea, I’ll never forget my father, his eyes welled with tears, spoke emotionally: “What a noble man…such courage! The strength of his convictions must remain an inspiration forever!” Indeed, my dream…to have this extraordinary humanitarian as the George Karpati Lecturer, has become a reality this evening! I know that my mother, my husband, my children, Monica and Peter, and all our wonderful relatives and friends gathered here join me in saying, “Apa…this is for you!”

Ladies and Gentlemen, I am profoundly privileged and deeply honored to welcome Professor Elie Wiesel.
the Drew Library a special royal gift of Buddhist scriptures—a huge set of volumes, printed and bound to the king’s specification in 1893. The current king of what was formerly Siam, now the King of Thailand, is about to issue a modern edition, and wants to assure himself that we have been taking proper care of our set, which we received in 1895!

I quickly found that the young embassy clerk making the call, an American, was equipped with few details, and could not answer bibliographic questions that would help identify and locate the scriptures, so I fired up the Library’s mighty WorldCat database and attempted to find some clues for both of us.

With a few probes into international cataloging records and a side trip into ancient editions of the New York Times, the story began to emerge. Each find shook loose a bit more information from the Embassy, and after a lengthy exchange of phone calls and e-mails, both of us began to understand our quest.

The body of Buddhist scripture in this set is known generally as the Tipitaka, “The Three Baskets.” The thirty-nine volumes contain many divisions of the scriptures. The language is Pali, written with the Siamese alphabet. The set was given to forty-nine American libraries considered to be leading institutions across the country. In our area, the libraries included Drew Theological Seminary; the College of New Jersey, now known as Princeton University; Columbia; and Union Theological Seminary. Other copies must have been distributed worldwide, as several foreign institutions appeared in my searches.

The arrival of the documents, with an attached letter from the Consul-General of Siam in New York, must have been a puzzling event at most of the libraries. The number of Americans capable of reading even enough to identify the works would have been minuscule, and so a scholar stepped forward to make cataloging and use of the set possible.

Charles Rockwell Lanman of Harvard and of the American Oriental Society published a paper identifying and naming the set, describing it, and listing its many major divisions. The paper was published in the journal of the society, and a copy was forwarded to each of the American libraries that had received a set. Drew’s set still contains Lanman’s original paper.

The New York Times, which had recently published a short and mostly favorable biography of Chulalongkorn and covered his ongoing maneuverings to avoid becoming part of the French Empire, reported the gifts in a couple of short articles with only minor errors. They noted “…Siamese type,” “quite indescribable!”

I now had some grasp of what I was looking for, but I still had to answer the immediately pertinent question: The Embassy wanted to know how many of the gift sets were still in libraries and available for use. Where was the Drew set? Checking our catalog under all reasonable terms failed to disclose its location or continued existence, and a quick physical search of the Buddhist areas also failed to locate it…you really cannot miss a hefty set of thirty-nine leather volumes, after all.

We needed an expert with access to the most remote corners of our holdings. Masato Okinaka, the University’s rare book conservator and general expert on anything involving old leather and paper, quickly located the volumes, along with Lanman’s explanatory pamphlet in the rare book room. The King’s gift was safe, intact in a controlled environment, and still ready for use by scholars after more than a century. Another Drew scholar, Jeevan Gurung, Ph.D. student, lecturer, and member of the Library’s preservation department, later helped straighten out the linguistic fog. Some early reports called the book the “first printed Sanskrit work,” entirely failing to identify the language as Pali.

Our quest complete, I reported back to the Thai Embassy: Drew is indeed a safe repository for the rare and the valuable! We were and remain worthy of Royal Gifts!

*Full transliterated name, His Majesty, Somdetch Phra Paramindr Maha Chulalonkorn Phra Chula Chom Klao, King of Siam. He was king from 1868 until 1910. The publication was a commemoration of his twenty-fifth anniversary on the throne. In continuation of the policies of his father, who held membership in the American Oriental Society, and grandfather, he was a reformer and westernizer, struggling to keep Siam out of the ongoing European colonization of Southeast Asia. For those wondering, Chulalongkorn was the son of the king depicted in The King and I.

Linda Connors, Head of Acquisitions and Collections and Senior Librarian Emerita, has been chosen as a 2009 recipient of the Drew Alumni/ae Association Distinguished Service Award.


Lucy Marks, Special Collections Cataloger, is the co-author with David Porter of *Seeking Life Whole: Willa Cather and the Brewsters*, Fairleigh Dickinson University Press, 2009.

Dorothy Meaney, Coordinator of Collection Development and Electronic Resources and Serials Librarian, has been named to the board of trustees of the Museum of Early Trades and Crafts in Madison, where she is also working on a small online catalog to provide wider access to their materials.

Catherine Ryan, Reference Librarian, serves as a reviewer for *Choice*, a publication of the American Library Association. Eight of her reviews of books and Web sites related to toxicology and environmental science have been published since 2006.

Andrew D. Scrimgeour, Dean of Libraries, was re-elected to the VALE Executive Committee, the New Jersey consortium of academic libraries for a three-year term as the representative for four-year, independent colleges in the state. He was also elected chair of the board of the Westar Institute, an independent research center for biblical studies and the home of the Jesus Seminar.

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Drawing in part on Drew University’s Willa Cather collection, Marks and Porter explore the previously unknown friendship of Cather with painters Earl and Aelsah Brewster, and the ways in which such a relationship can catalyze and transform an artist’s work. Lucy Marks is Special Collections Cataloger in the Library. David Porter is the Tisch Family Distinguished Professor at Skidmore, where he teaches in the Classics, English, and Music departments. A widely published scholar, Dr. Porter is also a former president of Skidmore and Carlton colleges.
MAIN LIBRARY

The Art of the Question: Paintings by Samuel Bak
October 9-November 23, 2009
Dorothy Young Arts Center and Drew Library

Samuel Bak’s work offers a unique opportunity to engage viewers with questions rooted in our most basic understanding of what it means to be Jews and Christians, liberally educated citizens, and human beings. This traveling exhibit is the subject of this year’s Tipple-Vosburgh Lecture program and is a cooperative project with Wabash College and DePauw University, with generous support from the Pucker Gallery of Boston. Exhibit Hours: Dorothy Young Center Korn Gallery: Tuesday-Friday, 12:30-4:00 p.m., Library Lobby: Daily during regular library hours. Visitors are invited to engage in Bak’s artwork, to question, and be questioned.

East, West and the Individual: Intersections in the Book Designs of Sarah Wyman Whitman
August 4-November 30, 2009

In this exhibit, Catherine Magee, Class of 2010, explores the influence of Japonisme during the Arts and Crafts era, and highlights the relationship between book design and the masses to which they were marketed. Included are examples of the types of works that influenced Whitman’s designs, as well as a brief biography of the artist. Magee worked with the Library’s conservator, Masato Okinaka, and special collections cataloger Lucy Marks, while art history Professor Kim Rhodes oversaw her research project. Materials on view are from the Library’s circulating and special collections, as well as the University art collection.

METHODIST LIBRARY

Methodist Historical Exhibit
Fall 2009-Winter 2010

On view are photographs, documents, and historical memorabilia relating to Methodist worship and education, circuit riders, the Women’s Foreign Missionary Society, the Freedman’s Aid Society and Progressive Era, military chaplaincy, and Italian United Methodism, 1909-2009. Hours: Monday-Friday, 9 a.m.-5 p.m.

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