

THE KEY REPORTER

THE PHI BETA KAPPA NEWS MAGAZINE

VOL. XIV • NO. 2

This issue goes to the more than 100,000 members resident within postal service

SPRING • 1949

Phi Beta Kappa Senate Meets, Accepts Reports, Proposals

At the annual meeting of the Phi Beta Kappa Senate held December 3-4, 1948, at the Princeton Inn, Princeton, New Jersey, attention was centered on the reports of the committees on Qualifications, Methods of Election, and Membership-at-Large, and a proposal made by the Phi Beta Kappa Associates. Detailed attention is given to the report of the Committee on Methods of Election elsewhere in this issue of *THE KEY REPORTER*.

The Committee on Qualifications presented to the Senate its recommendations of institutions to receive charters for chapters of Phi Beta Kappa. The names of those institutions which the Senate will recommend favorably to the Phi Beta Kappa Council when it meets September 1-3 at the University of Wisconsin will not be made public until Council action on them has been taken.

On the recommendation of the Committee on Qualifications, the Senate adopted the following resolution on the University of Texas:

In accordance with the resolution adopted at the Twenty-First Triennial Council, the Committee on Qualifications has kept in close touch with the situation at the University of Texas. Visits were made by a representative of the committee in the fall of 1947 and again in 1948. On the basis of its investigations, the Committee on Qualifications finds that educational conditions at the university are improved over the situation three years ago, and that during that period there have been no instances in which sound principles of tenure and freedom have been violated.

In the light of its information, the committee believes that its services are no longer needed and that it will not be necessary for the Twenty-Second Triennial Council to take further measures with respect to the University of Texas.

The Committee on Qualifications wishes to express its appreciation to those at the university who have aided its investigations and to commend the members of the Alpha of Texas, who have stood for sound principles of tenure and freedom and for high standards of scholarship.

Since the Senate was instructed by the Council in 1946 to report on the university again in 1949, this resolution

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Senate Committee on Methods of Election Proposes Changes in United Chapters Laws

Results of a study undertaken two years ago and recently completed by the Phi Beta Kappa Senate's Committee on Methods of Election were announced at the December 1948 Senate meeting in Princeton, New Jersey. The report of the committee, which is headed by Eugene P.



EUGENE P. CHASE

Chase, professor of government at Lafayette College, was unanimously approved by the Senate.

Several amendments to the model chapter constitution, a part of the By-Laws of the United Chapters, are recommended in the report. They reflect in large part practices which already prevail in many chapters. When the Phi Beta Kappa Council meets at the University of Wisconsin, September 1-3, 1949, delegates will act on acceptance of the report and the adoption of the amendment to the By-Laws. The report has therefore been distributed to all chapters for appropriate discussion and instruction of Council delegates.

The committee received information from over 80 chapters and visited over 30. Assisting Professor Chase as members of the committee are William T. Hastings, Dorothy Kenyon, Dwight C. Miner, Peter H. Odegard, Goodrich C. White, and Helen C. White.

The committee accepts as general criteria for eligibility good character, high scholarship, and liberal culture. It believes that actual achievement and promise of continued intellectual growth should be used in evaluating high scholarship, but that leadership in non-intellectual

extra-curricular activities and similar bases should be invalidated. Specifically, it recommends:

Requirement of eligibility of a minimum of two academic years of residence in the sheltering institution;

Election, where practicable, of members of the Junior class;

Limitation of the total number elected to ten per cent of the eligible group; and

Establishment of a minimum average grade as a condition of eligibility.

Liberal Culture

The most fundamental problem in electing undergraduates the committee recognizes as the determination of the qualifications which mark the possession of liberal culture. Describing a liberal education as one "which will give us men who are men in the fullest sense of the word — intellectually, aes-

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Senate Fills Offices

Several elections to Society offices were made by the Phi Beta Kappa Senate at its December 1948 meeting.

GEORGE V. KENDALL, dean of the faculty at Wabash College, was made a member of the Committee on Qualifications. He will complete the 1946-1952 term left vacant when Carl F. Wittke, dean of the Graduate School, Western Reserve University, resigned from the committee in April 1948.

ALAIN LOCKE, professor of philoso-

phy and head of the department at Howard University, and ARTHUR M. SCHLESINGER, JR., associate professor of history at Harvard University and author of the Pulitzer prize-winning *Age of Jackson*, were elected to serve from 1948-1951 on the Editorial Board of *The American Scholar*.

GEORGE E. ROOSEVELT, member of the investment banking firm of Roosevelt & Son, was named to the Phi Beta Kappa Foundation's Committee on Investments.

Election

[Continued from page 1]

thetically, ethically, socially — an education which is useful in making the right kind of person, though it may be irrelevant to making a living,” the committee further asserts that “members of Phi Beta Kappa know an educated man when they see him, and can distinguish between education and technical competence.”

The student who is getting a liberal education will, says the committee, spend the greater part of his time in becoming substantially acquainted with those subjects “which dramatically, historically, or analytically reveal man in his relations to the social world — subjects which necessarily bring into the student’s view problems of taste and feeling, of individual and group responsibility, of the meaning of life as a whole.” It assumes that courses in literature, languages, philosophy, the fine arts, history, political science, general economics, mathematics and the pure sciences will, if properly taught, fall within these areas. It recommends that candidates must have taken at least three-fourths of their work in liberal studies.

The committee recognizes, however, that vocational areas are closely allied to each of the liberal subjects, and that discrimination must be made between the liberal study itself and its vocational applications.

The problem of discrimination the committee regards as a much more serious one in the large institution organized by schools than in the small liberal college. It therefore believes:

That candidates for election should normally be chosen from an institution’s college of liberal arts rather than specialized schools, since the general objective of a particular unit would necessarily permeate the intellectual atmosphere of that unit;

That candidates in an institution awarding a number of degrees should be drawn from those working toward

the liberal bachelor’s degree in arts or pure science;

That candidates’ fields of concentration should be liberal;

That emphasis should be placed on liberal subjects, liberally taught and liberally pursued;

That students should not be elected to Phi Beta Kappa for excellence in vocational courses or excellence in vocational or professional schools.

Electors

The committee considers the best electorate to be the Phi Beta Kappa faculty members of the college or of the university’s college of liberal arts, supplemented by a minority of undergraduate members. It believes that locally resident alumni members should not be included, and that the total size of the electorate should not be over 50. It favors the operation of a committee on nominations, numbering 12 or less and including a minority of undergraduates, which would be representative of the humanities, the social studies, and the sciences and of different departments of study.

The committee deems desirable a personal knowledge of nominees by the electors. Where, as in large institutions, such knowledge is impossible to achieve, information should be sought from administrative and faculty sources, believes the committee.

Automatic and Free Elections

The committee does not favor either wholly automatic elections or those made by wholly free choice. The first groups elected, preferably in the Junior year, it says, should be chosen on the basis of good character and academic record alone. The committee says, “Such an automatic and inevitable choice is justified on the ground that the very best students in any college which possesses a chapter of Phi Beta Kappa have such intellectual ability and have shown such effective use of it that, whatever their immediate or tem-

porary interests, they can hardly fail to understand and to participate in intellectual activity of a liberal sort.” Subsequent elections from the same class the committee believes should be made with discretion, not merely on the basis of grades.

The committee does not urge chapters to innovate the election of graduate students. Approval is given to those chapters who wish to do so, however, provided the practice is closely restricted. It believes that election should be made only from candidates for the Ph.D. who have completed at least two years of graduate study. It furthermore advises that, though election should be based on real distinction in graduate work, eligibility might be restricted to those in the upper fourth of their undergraduate class. Graduates should be subject to the same standards undergraduates must meet, on a higher level, says the committee, for “the recognition of professional or technical or otherwise specialized achievement is more properly the province of Sigma Xi and other specialized fraternities.”

The committee believes that the policy guiding the election of alumni members should be one of extreme conservatism. It suggests that a minimum of 20 years after graduation should have elapsed before an alumnus is eligible for election. No limit to the number of alumni members to be elected within a given time is recommended, for the committee feels that such a limitation might serve as an invitation to elect up to the limit. It is suggested that special requirements — such as recommendation by a special committee and the vote of a special majority in the electoral body — attend the election of alumni.

Honorary Members

The committee describes the election of honorary members as being more subject to abuse than any other Phi Beta Kappa privilege. It characterizes those elected today to honorary membership as generally being in two groups: “members of the governing body and other powerful friends of the college, and members of the teaching or administrative staff of the institution.” The committee approves the election of a member of the teaching staff “who by his distinction in teaching, or by his contributions to knowledge has proved his eligibility.” Otherwise, the committee sees little need for the continuation of the practice.

THE KEY REPORTER

Published quarterly by the United Chapters of Phi Beta Kappa at the Rumford Press, Concord, N. H. Editorial and executive offices, 415 First Avenue, New York 10, N. Y. Editorial opinions contained are those of the writer and not necessarily those of the United Chapters of Phi Beta Kappa. Advertising rates upon application. Subscription, 20 cents a year, \$1.00 for five years. Entered as second-class matter at the post office at Concord, N. H., December 10, 1935, under act of March 3, 1879.

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Washington Regents Dismiss, Probation Six Professors

The Board of Regents of the University of Washington has dismissed Joseph Butterworth, of the Department of English, Ralph H. Gundlach, of the Department of Psychology, and Herbert J. Phillips, of the Department of Philosophy, from their faculty positions. Dismissal was effective February 1. Three other members of the faculty — E. Harold Eby and Garland Ethel, both of the Department of English, and Melville Jacobs, of the Department of Anthropology — were placed on two-year probation and were ordered to sign non-Communist affidavits.

Regents' action on Professors Butterworth and Phillips followed the recommendations of Raymond B. Allen, president of the university, and of three members of the university's 11-man Committee on Tenure and Academic Freedom. The action on Professor Gundlach followed President Allen's recommendations and those of seven members of the Committee on Tenure and Academic Freedom. Probationing of Professors Eby, Ethel, and Jacobs by the regents was undertaken without recommendation by either President Allen or any members of the faculty committee.

Recommendations were made after a two-months' hearing had been conducted by the Committee on Tenure and Academic Freedom, subsequent to filing of complaints by the dean of the College of Arts and Sciences against the six faculty members. Complaints were filed after a committee of the state legislature had conducted an investigation into Communist activities on the university campus. During the legislative hearings Professors Eby, Ethel, and Jacobs admitted past but denied present Communist Party membership. The three who were later dismissed refused to testify during the legislative investigation as to their membership. During the faculty hearings Professors Butterworth and Phillips admitted membership; Professor Gundlach denied it.

CP Membership

President Allen recommended that Professors Butterworth and Phillips be dismissed within the meaning of university regulations on dismissal. He stated, "I recommend that the board hold with the minority [of the committee] that respondents Butterworth

and Phillips are disqualified from membership on the faculty of the University of Washington on the ground that they are members of the Communist Party, U. S. A., and, until these proceedings, kept this fact secret, and therefore are unfit for faculty membership. In these proceedings it has been adequately proved, in my opinion, that they are incompetent, that they are intellectually dishonest, and that they have neglected their duties as members of the faculty."

Eight members of the Committee on Tenure and Academic Freedom held that membership in the Communist Party alone could not be held grounds for dismissal in accordance with the existing university regulations affecting dismissal. They did not find the two professors to be incompetent, dishonest, or neglectful of duty. Five of those eight stated, "We believe that it is time that a policy be laid down by some competent authority, whether it be the faculty as a whole, the President, the Regents, or the legislature, so as to put this vexed subject upon a basis that cannot be misunderstood." Three of the eight took exception to such a recommendation for a clarification of policy. The remaining three members of the committee held with President Allen that dismissal was called for under the terms of the tenure code as it is presently written.

Gundlach Case

Seven members of the faculty committee found that Professor Gundlach, when he had been interviewed by President Allen prior to the university's investigation by a committee of the state legislature, had been neglectful of his duty as a faculty member in equivocating when President Allen inquired about Professor Gundlach's membership in the Communist Party. They felt that his behavior then, together with his past differences with the administration and his behavior before the committee, warranted a recommendation for his dismissal. Three of the seven found in addition that Professor Gundlach was incompetent under the terms of the tenure code. Two of the latter three stated that he should be dismissed "by reason of his ambiguous relationship with the Communist Party, by reason of his breach of duty as a faculty member and his tendency toward forensic rather than scientific research."

President Allen, because of his participation in the incident upon which

the majority of the committee based its report, merely transmitted that charge to the regents. He recommended Professor Gundlach's dismissal for the same reasons as those just quoted.

Minority Opinion

The remaining three members of the committee agreed with the majority in finding that Professor Gundlach had been neglectful of his duty as a faculty member when President Allen interviewed him, but they did not find that the incident was just cause for dismissal. They found his past differences with the administration and his conduct before the committee irrelevant, and did not find that Professor Gundlach was incompetent.

Senate

[Continued from page 1]

will be presented to the Senate when the Council meets.

The Senate will also recommend to the Council that the Senate "be given authority to elect a few distinguished scholars each year, who are graduates of institutions which do not now have chapters, as honorary members-at-large." This proposal was made by the Committee on Membership-at-Large and given unanimous Senate approval.

Associates

At the Senate's informal dinner on December 3, the Phi Beta Kappa Associates were represented by Thomas C. Desmond, president, and John C. Cooper and George E. Roosevelt, directors. The Senate received from them a proposal that the Phi Beta Kappa Foundation be allowed, if it so desires, to consider electing to its Board of Trustees a minority of Associates. Senators, as members of the Foundation, elect 15 trustees, five each year to serve staggered terms of three years. The Constitution of the United Chapters now requires that all members and trustees of the Foundation also be members of the Senate. The proposal of the Associates would allow two trustees elected each year to be Associates — a total of six of the 15 trustees.

Trustees and senators approved the Associates' proposal, subject to ratification by the Council. An appropriate amendment to the Constitution of the United Chapters has therefore been submitted to all chapters for action at the coming meeting of the Council.

Conant's Solutions: Pro and Con

EDUCATION IN A DIVIDED WORLD. By James Bryant Conant. Cambridge: Harvard University. \$3.

Any equally frank and comprehensive analysis of the problems of contemporary American education might easily and warrantably have produced a disturbing, even an alarming, book. But somehow the matter-of-fact sobriety of President Conant's analyses and the calm, reassuring optimism of his recommendations allay such reactions, and convert much of our present concern and alarm into a sense of confidence and challenge. The lay public, not yet sufficiently aroused over the present state of American education — despite the report of the President's Commission on Higher Education and the accounts of conditions in secondary and elementary education by Benjamin Fine and others — may indeed be more effectively and constructively activated by Dr. Conant's reassuring suggestions than by these more accusatory and alarming exposes. If so, this book may well become the layman's best over-all guide to the grave educational situation.

But the book has, inevitably of course, the defects of its virtues. We must pay for its middle-of-the-road reasonableness and its galvanic optimism by overlooking considerable

concessions to both the ideological and the educational *status quo*, by having large faith in the possibilities of compromise between the programs of opposing educational camps, and, most risky of all perhaps, by trusting to reliance on gradualism as a technique of educational change and reconstruction. Dr. Conant evidently considers these the necessary stakes of the present educational crisis.

In his opinion, the practical crux of the situation is the present challenge of a "divided world" — totalitarianism vs. democracy — and the critical role of public education as a mainstay and defense of democratic ideals and institutions. With this as an urgent major premise, he gives detailed suggestions as how education can best serve democracy by becoming itself more democratic.

One of the most constructive recommendations President Conant offers aims to bridge the ever-diverging objectives of mass education and education for leadership. His plan of nationally subsidized scholarships for proven talent and a junior college with its own distinctive degree and a curriculum of general education for all, seems a constructive way out of the impasse of the dangers of class education involved in the higher training of the few for professional and general leadership. This is a brilliant and constructive solution of a major democratic dilemma.

Not so forthright, however, is the author's formula for solving the dilemma posed by collaboration of publicly- and privately-supported education. For prolonged operation of public subsidies and national scholarships would logically have to be followed by planned programs for a public supply of professional services. Provision would have to be made for a democratic control of both the quotas involved and the eventual placement of the professional supply according to public needs. Such radical social change presupposes proportionate changes in the basic educational structure, and in any thoroughgoing analysis these problems cannot safely be regarded as belonging to the next generation.

Dr. Conant's most unresolved dilemma, in the reviewer's opinion, is that of reconciling national promotion and standardization in education with local direction and control of educational programs. This educational analogue of the "states' rights" issue Dr. Conant takes far too lightly, if neces-

sary progress is predicated — as it is — on giving priority to local initiative and control. Many communities not only cannot, but will not, assume their proper educational burdens and responsibilities. Under a system of national subsidy without directive controls, it is difficult to envisage an effective solution. In the crucial issues of teacher-training, curriculum revision, and, above all, equalization of opportunity for all classes and groups of citizens, some corrective and imposed framework must be anticipated and tolerated, in the interests of both efficiency and democratic justice. On such matters, Dr. Conant, although he shows himself to be aware of the facts, either is too optimistic or makes too great concessions to the *status quo*. Effecting working democracy in American education threatens another chapter in the federalist-states' rights controversy; effecting working democracy in the education of the Negro in the South may involve an educational civil war.

Finally, while American education does find itself in an entrenched, defensive position in the present-day "divided world," it cannot safely base its main values or its ultimate objectives on that limiting situation, however urgent or expedient the situation is. The plight of today's world calls basically for a global outlook. We must do such constructive re-thinking of our democratic tradition as will lead, without political or institutional chauvinism, to a more understanding and more united world. This can only be accomplished through shifting our emphasis, as far as possible, from political to cultural concepts of democracy, and construing, accordingly, even a national program of education with deliberate international perspective.

ALAIN LOCKE, professor of philosophy and head of the department at Howard University, is currently visiting professor of philosophy at the College of the City of New York.

WAR, POLITICS, and INSANITY

By C. S. Bluemel, M.A., M.D.

Here the psychiatrist looks at the politician and records his observations both for the layman and the scholar.

"A critical evaluation of leadership." — *The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*.

"Brilliant psychiatric analyses." — *Hartford Daily Courant*.

"The psychiatric analyses are intensely interesting." — *Denver Post*.

"Well written, entertaining, and informative." — *Rocky Mountain Medical Journal*.

"Written for the layman in simple fashion." — *Rhode Island Medical Journal*.

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Recommended Reading

ROOSEVELT AND HOPKINS: AN INTIMATE HISTORY. By Robert E. Sherwood. *New York: Harper.* \$6.

Far and away the most informative and the most exciting of all the "inside" stories of the Roosevelt administrations. Sketchy on events before 1940, full on the campaign of 1940, jam-packed on the period between the passage of Lend-Lease and V-J Day.

SEX, SYMBOLISM, AND PSYCHOLOGY IN LITERATURE. By Roy P. Basler. *New Brunswick: Rutgers University.* \$3.50.

Essays on Coleridge, Tennyson, Poe, and T. S. Eliot illustrating the relevance of Freudian interpretation in the explication of imaginative literature. The essay on Eliot will probably be less surprising than that on Tennyson, but both, and indeed all, these studies will show the general reader what can be done by psychological insight to enlarge the reading of a poem.

SCIENCE, SERVANT OF MAN. By J. Bernard Cohen. *Boston: Little, Brown.* \$4.

By means of selected case histories drawn from many fields of research, the relation of scientific discovery to the daily lives, well-being, and national security of men is set forth in an unusually interesting manner. There is keen insight concerning the actual experiences of the men and women who seek in the laboratory for new knowledge or new application of existing knowledge.

GOD WAS IN CHRIST. By D. M. Baillie. *New York: Scribner's.* \$2.75.

Despite its base in profound theological scholarship, this lucidly written essay on the reconciliation of fundamentalist and modernist conceptions of Christ and basic Christian doctrine is a boon to the perplexed layman. The proposed resolution of speculative differences paves a path for the coalition of spiritual forces which is thought necessary in the face of materialist and humanist opposition in today's ideological crisis.

NO PLACE TO HIDE. By David Bradley. *Boston: Little, Brown — Atlantic Monthly.* \$2.

A day-by-day report on the Bikini tests by a young doctor attached to the radiological division, which emphasizes the long-lasting layer of deadly radioactive material left by the explosion. Superb in reportorial manner, terrifying in import.

NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE. By Randall Stewart. *New Haven: Yale University.* \$4.

The obvious superior of two recent studies of Hawthorne, this is a well-written life by the man perhaps best equipped to do it — the editor of Hawthorne's English and American notebooks.

YEATS THE MAN AND THE MASKS. By Richard Ellmann. *New York: Macmillan.* \$5.

A fairly slick but thorough account of Yeats's literary and intellectual life which makes some additions to Hone's recent life of the poet, but which concentrates on an exposition of the incredible interests which Yeats evidently found it necessary to pursue in order to stabilize himself for his poetry.

JUDAISM AND CHRISTIANITY. By James Parkes. *Chicago: University of Chicago.* \$3.50.

An extended version of the author's thesis in the Charles William Eliot Lectures, that the time is ripe for a rapprochement between Judaism and Christianity on the basis of both their common traditions and their convergence in their more liberal, modernistic interpretations.

SAVING AMERICAN CAPITALISM: A LIBERAL ECONOMIC PROGRAM. Edited by Seymour Harris. *New York: Alfred A. Knopf.* \$4.

A series of incisive essays by a group of prominent liberals outlining economic programs for the United States. Since the group includes Leon Keyserling, vice-chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, Chester Bowles, the new governor of Connecticut, and other men likely to be powerful in national affairs during the next four years, the book probably gives a preview of coming trends in social and economic legislation.

THE IMPORTANCE OF SCRUTINY. Edited by Eric Bentley. *New York: George W. Stewart.* \$5.75.

A collection of essays from *Scrutiny*, the English literary quarterly edited by F. R. Leavis. Most of the essays reprinted here are by Leavis himself, although they are not always his best essays, and any regular reader of *Scrutiny* will doubtless be disappointed in some of the particular selections. But the collection as a whole shows clearly enough what can be accomplished in defining and carrying on the study of literature — not of politics or intellectual history or something else, but of literature as a unique discipline.

MAN AND HIS WORKS. By Melville J. Herskovits. *New York: Alfred A. Knopf. Trade edition, \$6; text edition, \$4.50.*

A comprehensive overview of anthropological science, revealing a vast store of information about the social and creative life of all mankind and demonstrating the maturity attained in our day by this most central of the social sciences. Just as good for general reading as for formal study.

A SHORT HISTORY OF CHINESE PHILOSOPHY. By Fung Yu-Lan. Edited by Derk Bodde. *New York: Macmillan.* \$5.

This comprehensive and readable survey of Chinese thought from Confucius to the present comes as a timely and needed initiation into the Chinese contribution to human thought. Dr. Fung's contention that a synthetic and dual viewpoint is now necessary for the emergence of world understanding and the new bases of a world culture, adds to the informational value of the book.

CRUSADE IN EUROPE. By Dwight D. Eisenhower. *New York: Doubleday.* \$5.

The most comprehensive, most thoughtful, best-written war memoirs ever produced by an American general. Indispensable for an understanding not only of military and diplomatic problems during the war but also of the East-West clash today.

LITERARY HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES. Edited by Robert E. Spiller, Willard Thorp, Thomas H. Johnson, and Henry Seidel Canby. *New York: Macmillan.* 3 vols., \$20.

The fullest account of our literature that has yet been made, and a remarkable example of what cooperative scholarship can achieve. The third volume, a bibliography complete to 1946, may well have more usefulness than some of the individual judgments made, but the whole project is a distinguished one.

MIRROR FOR MAN. By Clyde Kluckhohn. *New York: Whittlesey.* \$3.75.

An admirable attempt to find a scientific answer to the imperative question of our day: How can peoples of different appearance, mutually unintelligible languages, and dissimilar ways of life get along peaceably together?

THE TWO WORLDS OF MARCEL PROUST. By Harold March. *Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania.* \$3.50.

The first full-length study of Proust in English. A useful guide to the reader who wants to locate, historically and culturally, one of the greatest influences in modern literature.

HUMAN KNOWLEDGE: ITS SCOPE AND LIMITS. By Bertrand Russell. *New York: Simon & Schuster.* \$5.

With characteristic challenge, but less than his usual cynicism, Bertrand Russell presents, obviously for the intelligent lay reader, a revised summary version of his world- and life-views. The world-view is resolutely based on the methodology and fundamental concepts of the new scientific knowledge, and the life-view, in conformity, on a strictly non-mystical and largely pragmatic scientific humanism. The future of humanity depends, believes Mr. Russell, on the prospects of that humanism for enlightened realism.

THE PROPER STUDY OF MANKIND. By Stuart Chase. *New York: Harper.* \$3.50.

An attempt to apply the new findings and outlooks of the social sciences to the basic contemporary problems of human group relations, domestic and international. Mr. Chase emphasizes the magnitude of the iconoclastic task of demolishing the old traditions standing in the way, and believes their reconstruction almost impossible without the double aid of socio-economic reform reinforced by semantic revision of our ideology.

*Revue de la
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THE PULSE OF FRANCE AT YOUR FINGERTIPS. . . . How to instruct your students and interest them at the same time. Special monthly articles from France written in French for all those in America who enjoy French thought and culture.

Directors Elect Associates

Ten additions have recently been made to the Regular Membership of the Phi Beta Kappa Associates, which is limited to 200 members of Phi Beta Kappa. Announcement of the elections by the Board of Directors was made by Thomas C. Desmond, president. The new members are:

Ray Dickinson Murphy, of Upper Montclair, New Jersey, Phi Beta Kappa Harvard University, vice-president, actuary, and director of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, New York, formerly president of the Actuarial Society of America.

David Barnard Steinman, of New York, New York, Phi Beta Kappa College of the City of New York, author, lecturer, designing or consulting engineer in the construction of bridges on five continents.

John Raymond Murlin, of Rochester, New York, Phi Beta Kappa Ohio Wesleyan University, Lewis P. Ross professor of physiology and director of the Department of Vital Economics, emeritus, the University of Rochester School of Medicine and Dentistry.

Nicholas Kelley, of New York, New York, Phi Beta Kappa Harvard University, member of the law firm of Rathbone, Perry, Kelley & Drye, chairman of the Common Council for American Unity.

Benjamin Elijah Mays, of Atlanta, Georgia, Phi Beta Kappa Bates College, president of Morehouse College, member of the Central Committee of the World Council of Churches.

Charles William Lewis, Jr., of Karachi, Pakistan, Phi Beta Kappa University of Michigan, consul general and counselor of embassy at Karachi.

Stuart Mudd, of Haverford, Pennsylvania, Phi Beta Kappa Princeton University, professor of bacteriology, the School of Medicine of the University of Pennsylvania, secretary of the International Union of Biological Sciences.

Mary Aloysia Molloy, of Winona, Minnesota, Phi Beta Kappa Ohio State University, co-founder and president

emeritus of the College of Saint Teresa, member of the Novitiate of Sisters of Saint Francis of the Congregation of Our Lady of Lourdes.

Henry Sewall Mitchell, of Minneapolis, Minnesota, Phi Beta Kappa University of Minnesota, lawyer in general practice, counsel of the Canadian Pacific Railway, formerly general counsel for Soo Line Railway.

Peter Molyneaux, of Dallas, Texas, Phi Beta Kappa University of Texas, president of the Southwest Economic Bureau, editor of *The Southern Weekly*, trustee of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

Notes & News

☞ The Phi Beta Kappa Alumni International Scholarship Fund, administered by the PHI BETA KAPPA ALUMNI IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA, has started its 1949 campaign for contributions. Three awards of \$1500 were made last year to Chinese and Korean scholars who are now doing graduate work at the University of Southern California, Occidental College, and the California Institute of Technology. The Administration Committee of the fund hopes to equal and increase the number of scholarships for the year 1949-50.

Harold Miller, president of the Santa Clara Valley Association, in issuing invitations to hear an address on the Southern California Association, characterized the Southern California group as "probably the most active and successful of all graduate associations of Phi Beta Kappa." UNESCO and Phi Beta Kappa groups at Long Beach, Riverside, Redlands, San Bernardino, Santa Ana, San Diego, and Santa Barbara are cooperating with the Southern California Association in implementing the International Scholarship Fund. George M. Day is chairman of the fund's Administration Committee. Offices are at 1777 Campus Road, Los Angeles 41.

☞ EDITH S. WOODRUFF, the daughter of one of the first two women elected to Phi Beta Kappa, ELLEN HAMILTON WOODRUFF, is now serving as president of the Vassar College chapter. Miss Woodruff, associate professor of music at Vassar, was elected to membership in 1909 by the Vassar chapter. Her mother, then Ellen Eliza Hamilton, was elected in 1875 by the University of Vermont chapter. Elected at that

same time by the Vermont chapter was Frank Edward Woodruff, who later became Miss Woodruff's father.

☞ Eleven members of Phi Beta Kappa are included in the 32 AMERICAN RHODES SCHOLARS for 1949. Election of the scholars was announced by Frank Aydelotte, American secretary to the Rhodes Trustees, in December, 1948.

Ten of the 32 are attending institutions which do not have chapters of Phi Beta Kappa. Since many of the scholars-elect will not be graduated from their American colleges until the end of the current academic year, it is possible that some of the 11 remaining scholars-elect who are attending Phi Beta Kappa institutions may qualify for election to Phi Beta Kappa when chapters conduct their usual spring elections.

☞ Growth of the SANTA CLARA VALLEY ASSOCIATION OF PHI BETA KAPPA, chartered in 1946 as the Gamma of California, is being stimulated by an increasingly vital program. In late April the group will hold its annual meeting in honor of outstanding high school students in the area. At their annual dinner meeting in January, members heard Laurence Sears, of Mills College, discuss "The Cold War: Symptoms and Causes," and Irene Heineman, assistant to the California superintendent of education, discuss "The Program of the Southern California Association of Phi Beta Kappa."

Harold Miller, president of the group, states, "Association officers believe that Phi Beta Kappa alumni associations ought to help in bridging the gap between professional scholars and the general public." The group is accordingly studying the long-term possibilities for the use of radio, perhaps in conjunction with other Phi Beta Kappa groups in Northern California.

☞ Eleanor Roosevelt was the recipient of the CHICAGO PHI BETA KAPPA ASSOCIATION'S 1949 distinguished service medal. The group, which is the Alpha of Illinois, selected Mrs. Roosevelt in recognition of her contribution to the report of the Human Rights Commission of the United Nations. Presentation was made on February 25, the anniversary of the Chicago Association's founding, when Mrs. Roosevelt told association members of her work on the Human Rights Commission. The 1948 recipient of the medal was the late Joshua Loth Liebman.



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603. (Mr., Texas.) Productive English teacher, scholar, ten years experience including administration, desires opportunity for some teaching in specialties in university or first-rate liberal arts college. Administrative position welcome but not essential.

604. (Mr., N.Y.) Harvard Law School '21; successful lawyer, former prosecutor, counsel to bar, writer, teacher, having arrived at financial position where can give up practice for teaching, which prefers by inclination and background. Desires position law school or pre-law courses preferably campus university; excellent references.

605. (Mr., Md.) Ph.D., musicology, Harvard; graduate, piano and composition, Juilliard School; experience college and music school teaching, concert, radio production. Desires permanent university or research position, theory, composition, musicology.

606. (Mr., N.Y.) A.B. *magna cum laude* New York U. ('44), several years graduate study and two years college teaching mathematics, minored in economics and statistics. Seeks interesting non-academic position with future possibilities.

607. (Miss, Cal.) B.S. '32, M.A. '44, Minn.; Ph.D. this June, Romance languages, UCLA. Major, Spanish Golden Age drama. College teaching experience. Desires position in four-year college or university.

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610. (Mr., N.J.) Princeton, B.A., 1912, *magna cum laude*, highest honors classics; three years preparatory schools; Wisconsin, Adams fellow in Greek, M.A., 1916. Thirty-three years high school, Latin. Retiring, inadequate allowance. Married. Desires teach Latin, Greek, history, college or good preparatory school.

611. (Mr., Cal.) Biochemist, Ph.D. expected in June, 1949, University of California. A.B.,

magna cum laude, 1942. Member Sigma Xi, Phi Sigma. Fields of qualifying examination: biochemistry, physical chemistry, mammalian physiology. Field of research: nucleic acids. Married veteran, age 29. Primary interest is research.

612. (Miss, Ohio) B.A. Ohio University '44 with highest honors; majors English, Latin; former high school teacher, experience in copy reading; desires copy reading or similar work with publishing company or magazine.

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614. (Mrs., N.Y.) B.A. Hunter '33. Widow desires interesting office position in N.Y.C. as receptionist, interviewer or personnel worker. Previously employed as bookkeeper.

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616. (Miss, Minn.) B.S. in economics, Univ. of Minn. 1943. 1½ years experience in general accounting; 4 years complete charge of accounting and bond department for national fraternal life insurance company. Desires any type of position with career possibilities.

617. (Mr., Ill.) Amherst, *cum laude*, economics. Army meteorologist. Graduating June, University of Chicago Law School. Married. Age 27. Desires responsible position, September.

618. (Miss, D.C.) A.B. Michigan 1944. Major: English; minors: chemistry, French, history. 3½ years general chemical publications. Seeking instructive editorial, related work.

619. (Miss, N.C.) A.B., *magna cum laude*; A.M.; candidate for Ph.D., Duke. Major, French. Minor, Spanish. Study at Alliance Française, Paris; Middlebury and Penn State Language Schools. Experience: three years college teaching; three and one half years with government, including OSS in Italy and State Department in Paris. Desires college teaching job for September.

620. (Mr., Ga.) Successful teacher of chemistry. Excellent references. Desires position in secondary school or college. Bachelor's degree and graduate work in chemistry. Master's degree in education. Single.

621. (Mr., Ill.) A.B. Oberlin, '43, chemistry; LL.B. Univ. Illinois, '49; now doing graduate study physics, physical chemistry, Illinois. Two years experience radar installation, operation, maintenance following completion electronics course (military) Harvard Univ., M.I.T. Age 27, married. Desires developmental, patent, or management position in chemical, electronics, other industry. West preferred.

622. (Mr., N.J.) Ph.D. Iowa, '32. English. Publications Victorian period. Desires professorship or headship. Experience Middle West directing theses, publicity.

623. (Mrs., Nebr.) U. of Nebr. B.A. 1945, candidate for Master's degree parasitology, and

husband, veteran student, anxious earn way to Europe summer 1949. Will tutor, entertain musically, wait tables, drive car, clerk, etc.

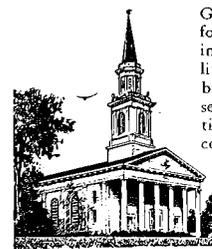
624. (Mr., N.Y.) A.B. Duke 1943 (English); A.M. Harvard 1948 (philosophy); teaching fellow Harvard 1948-49; work for Ph.D. in philosophy nearly complete. Wants teaching or other position *in or within commuting distance of New York City* after 15 June. USNR 3½ years; single; 29.

625. (Mr., Colo.) A.B. Colorado College, A.M. University of Colorado, 1949. Geology. Age 26. Veteran. Experience, two years assistant teaching, three seasons field work. Specialize stratigraphy. Ph.D. candidate. Desires college teaching position.

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