

THE KEY REPORTER

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Phi Beta Kappa in Japan Holds First Post-War Meetings

An active Phi Beta Kappa association has been revived in Japan, according to word received as *THE KEY REPORTER* goes to press. Following a preliminary meeting last December to discuss plans, members of the reactivated association met on January 30 to adopt a revised constitution and to elect officers for the year 1947.

Officers elected were: Colonel Laurence Eliot Bunker, honorary president; Lt. Colonel Hubert G. Schenck, president; Yoshio Ichikawa, vice-president; and Shigeaki Ninomiya, secretary-treasurer.

Members present at the January meeting also heard an address by Dr. Etsujiro Uyehara, Minister without Portfolio in the Yoshido Cabinet.

U. S. Veteran Students Eager to Study in Foreign Countries; Seek Educational Benefits Available Under GI Bill

Hundreds of veterans are now studying under the GI Bill of Rights at educational institutions all over the world, states Walter C. Eells in an article, "Education of United States Veterans in Foreign Countries," in the April 15 issue of *Higher Education*. Thousands more, he continues, are planning to enroll in schools that range from Iceland to New Zealand, and from South America to the Far East.

The Veterans' Administration has approved over 1200 educational institutions in 71 countries for education under the GI Bill. The approved list includes nearly all the leading universities of the world, as well as many colleges and a number of professional, technical and vocational schools. During the past year the Veteran Administration's Foreign Education Division has answered about 10,000 letters of inquiry from veterans wishing to continue their education in foreign lands.

Veterans are eager to study in foreign countries for a wide variety of reasons, the article reports. Some expect to become language teachers; others are aiming toward a career in the State Department or in the field of international

Opinion Divided on Membership-at-Large Plan; Joint Statement Challenges Proposal

"The current proposal for membership-at-large has as yet been presented only in broad outline, and it would be premature to discuss it in much detail. Nevertheless, since two articles in *THE KEY REPORTER* have set forth the 'advantages' of the plan, it would seem helpful to set forth some opposing considerations.

"The proposal is in essentials much the same as the plan for a 'Council Chapter' which was rejected by the Council of 1934 and by the United Chapters constitutional revision committee of 1934-37.

"We find ourselves thoroughly skeptical of any large benefits accruing to

the Society or to the cause of liberal scholarship from the adoption of this now revived plan, and we are convinced that its inauguration would have a number of harmful consequences which have been largely ignored in statements thus far published.

(1) "Even with the assistance of 'testing agencies,' the plan would be extremely difficult to administer efficiently and fairly upon a national scale — and unless ultimately it is to be national in scope, no one would favor its adoption. Not only would it entail a vast amount of administrative work, but it would seriously burden the finances of a society which is already finding difficulty in meeting its ordinary operating expenses. The adoption of a suggestion, not included in these preliminary announcements but made, it is reported, at the Senate meeting, that certain outside agencies or foundations might subsidize the undertaking would signalize a departure from previous Phi Beta Kappa policy which would demand most careful consideration.

(2) "We do not share the confidence of the committee in the efficacy of any system of examinations thus far devised as a satisfactory method of determining eligibility for Phi Beta Kappa. To be sure, there is to be a preliminary selection of candidates by the faculties of their respective colleges, and the written papers are to be supplemented by an oral examination and personal interviews. Even a slight experience in the weighing of letters of recommendation from faculty sponsors suggests the limitations inherent in the first of these ancillary processes; and the difficulties encountered yearly, for instance by committees on the selection of Rhodes Scholars, may well lessen our confidence in the reliability of the personal interview. Performance in a single set of written examinations would probably prove to be the most dependable criterion for membership-at-large, and

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Scientists For Survival

by J. H. RUSH

ΦBK, University of Texas,
Secretary-Treasurer, Federation of American Scientists

WHEN the late war ended in a thunderclap, it left two noteworthy developments in its wake. Science had become politically interesting; and scientists had become interested in politics.

Both developments were, of course, long overdue. Friar Bacon's gunpowder, Galileo's telescope, Faraday's dynamo, Hertz' radio waves — all these and many other scientific advances had dictated the methods of warfare long before 1940. Yet men still talked knowingly of "pure science," and political leaders generally had not grasped the significance of the quiet, persistent intellectual groping which underlies technological might. Nor had scientists tried very much to improve the social and political context in which they found themselves. Many found easy refuge in the faith that the fledgling bits of new knowledge which they loosed upon the world must work inevitably for human betterment. Others, not so sure, nevertheless shrank from the uncongenial stresses of politics and despaired of exerting any substantial influence in the world of affairs. And in a way they were right, for it was only the prestige resulting from the belated recognition of their political value that gave them the power to strike back.

Nearly all of the scientists on the atomic bomb project saw more or less clearly that trouble lay ahead. They tried to guess what the popular reaction to the sudden news of the bomb would be, and how much information would be made public. Then came the fantastic days following the destruction of Hiroshima: Bing Crosby's brother had a defense against the bomb . . . the bomb might ignite the atmosphere . . . the bomb couldn't ignite the atmosphere . . . no other country had the know-how . . . we must keep the secret . . . we'd be running automobiles on atomic pills in 5 years . . . only General Groves and three other people knew the secret . . . the Germans almost got it . . . *we must keep the secret* . . . we'd soon be burning clay instead of coal . . . pushbutton warfare . . . there is no secret . . . WE MUST KEEP THE SECRET.

Uppermost in the minds of the atomic scientists were two facts, and a conclusion. The United States' monopoly of atomic bombs will be brief. No effective military defense is in prospect. The only hope for security therefore lies in world control of atomic energy.

It was not that they ever regarded such control as a panacea. They saw clearly enough that any war between great powers will be an atomic war, and that the problem is to eliminate war itself. But they reasoned that international control of atomic energy would be the most promising point at which to attack the problem of war. It would remove a grave provocation to attack and offer a substantial field for cooperative development, and it posed a dramatic but relatively simple problem not yet entangled in old issues.

Spontaneously, and with little contact at first among the various groups, the atomic project scientists formed associations at Los Alamos, New Mexico; Chicago; Oak Ridge, Tennessee; and New York. These associations comprised about ninety per cent of the research scientists in these laboratories. Nor were they the juvenile uprisings that they are still sometimes represented to be. Younger men predominated, because they predominated in the project; but charter members included Section Chiefs and Division and Laboratory Directors, as well as the rank and file.

THE scientists were diverted somewhat from their tentative plans for a nationwide educational effort by the introduction in Congress in October, 1945, of the War Department's May-Johnson Bill for the domestic control of atomic energy. Faced with the obvious intention of the backers of the bill to rush it through without adequate hearings, despite militaristic provisions which the scientists believed would prejudice the effort for world control, they hastily pooled funds and dispatched members to Washington. Men who had vacations due or could get leaves came week by week, in relays of two or three from each site, to form perhaps the strangest lobby in history. They found ready allies

among those Congressmen and others who had sensed the end of an age.

Opposition to the May-Johnson Bill developed from many quarters, and it was held in Committee while Senator McMahon's Special Committee on Atomic Energy entered into an exhaustive study of the problem. During this period the scientists found much to do. They testified before the Senate committee, and helped publicize its work. They developed support and publicity for a proposed Congressional Resolution calling for United Nations action on world control of atomic energy. They advocated a National Science Foundation to support fundamental research. They discussed the bomb problem with government officials and lay audiences, spoke on the radio, and worked closely with writers and reporters to correct popular misconceptions and to create more appreciation of the problem.

RECOGNIZING the need for better coordination and a recognized name, eight scientists from New York, Chicago, Oak Ridge, and Los Alamos met in a Washington hotel room on November 1, 1945, and formed the Federation of Atomic Scientists. Their brief declaration specified, among other things, that "the governing Council of the Federation shall consist of those delegates who are in Washington at any given time."

Two weeks later, F.A.S. members met with representatives of sixty national organizations — religious, farm, racial, labor, civic, and other groups — and laid before them the problem of disseminating promptly authoritative information on the political implications of atomic energy. The scientists felt that the unique understanding which circumstances had given them might be crucial in the development of national policy; yet they had neither the means nor the experience to undertake a nationwide informational campaign. The organizations responded by forming the National Committee on Atomic Information, which carries on a widespread educational program through the established channels of its member organizations. (Both the F.A.S. and the N.C.A.I. have offices at 1749 L Street, Northwest, Washington 6, D. C.)

Meanwhile, groups of scientists from wartime radar, rocket and biological warfare projects and from regular university laboratories were organizing and moving into the fight. The atomic

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THEY SAY . . .

Editor's Note: A letter from Stuart E. Grummon in the Spring KEY REPORTER outlined a proposal to broaden the scope of Phi Beta Kappa activities. In this issue we are publishing a number of replies. These reflect as accurately as possible the general trend of reader opinion expressed in the many letters we have received.

To the Editor:

You request expressions of opinion on the questions raised by Mr. S. E. Grummon. Here are mine:

(1) The activities of Phi Beta Kappa, as an organization, should follow the Society's motto that Philosophy (i.e., love of wisdom) is the guide of life. This leads *individual members* of Phi Beta Kappa into activities in all kinds of fields — art, literature, science, sociology, political movements, etc. — as is well illustrated by the protean nature of the contributions to the *American Scholar*. Our activities are not "purely scholastic," as Mr. Grummon implies.

(2) Phi Beta Kappa, as an organization, should not be utilized by any group of members to further their individual aims in any field. Each movement must stand or fall on the basis of its own merit or appeal. We have seen how well-meaning artists, scientists and other professional people may find themselves used to exploit the views of an active and disciplined minority.

(3) and (4) The activities of Phi Beta Kappa, through its *individual members*, is already far greater than Mr. Grummon apparently suspects. There is no need to create new forms whereby a few determined "go-getters" could operate to "deliver" Phi Beta Kappa.

JEROME ALEXANDER
NEW YORK, N. Y.

To the Editor:

The communication from Mr. Stuart E. Grummon raises a fundamental issue with respect to the function of Phi Beta Kappa.

I sincerely trust that nothing will be done about his proposal.

Phi Beta Kappa has a function and an obligation — to foster and support liberal education and the traditions of scholarship. This function and this obligation can be carried out without taking any active part in political, social or economic problems. In fact, stepping outside its historical rôle and becoming a League of Key-wearing Voters or an Association for the Advancement of Educated Politics would almost certainly result in scuttling the Society's chief contribution to the life of the nation.

As individuals, if we feel so inclined, we can and should join the League of Women Voters, the Democratic Party, the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, or any other organization with whose aims we are in sympathy and to whose activities we wish to contribute. But the fact that many members of Phi Beta Kappa may approve of other organizations and may feel that their objectives

are worthy of support does not mean that Phi Beta Kappa should invade the territory of such organizations, or duplicate their work. What would Mr. Grummon say if the League of Women Voters should start rating colleges and universities, and does he think the Association for the Advancement of Colored People should come out in favor of prohibition, or against vivisection?

There is some relationship between the question raised by Mr. Grummon and that discussed by Messrs. Garrett, Benesch and Bestor in the same issue — namely, the relation between education and race segregation. Whether Phi Beta Kappa should withdraw its chapters from institutions which practice race segregation is a question which can properly be debated in terms of educational standards, with which Phi Beta Kappa is vitally concerned. There are many who would say that the highest academic standards cannot flourish in an educational atmosphere tainted by racial or religious segregation. No such argument would support a declaration by Phi Beta Kappa in favor of the FEPC, however. That is a politico-socio-economic question with which Phi Beta Kappa as a society has no concern, whatever may be the sentiments of individual members.

It is often said that the human race is over-organized, that there are too many clubs, societies, groups and circles. One possible remedy for this situation would be to merge many organizations, including Phi Beta Kappa, into one, and call it the Society for the Promotion of Worthy Causes. Such an organization could properly concern itself with the relief of suffering, the elimination of prejudice, the abolition of poverty, the election of competent public servants, and the promotion of high standards of education. When such a society is formed I shall join it gladly, and give up my memberships in Phi Beta Kappa, the Parent-Teachers' Association, and a number of other equally worthy clubs. I am sure Mr. Grummon will do likewise. Until then, though, please, Mr. Grummon, and any others like-minded, can't we have a single-purpose organization which knows what it was founded for, and gives its undivided attention to that? Let us not risk losing sight of our primary object by dispersing the energies of the organization in matters which, however meritorious in themselves, have no relation to that for which Phi Beta Kappa has stood since 1776.

H. F. TAGGART
ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN

To the Editor:

Mr. Grummon's letter is certainly challenging; but with me, at least, it is a challenge to combat. Apparently he would have Phi Beta Kappa become another pressure group devoted to "effective action." I well know this is the age of mass action through propaganda organizations. Each such group, publicly at any rate, is confident that the cause it supports is worthy, important and vital.

Some associations, such as the League of Women Voters, spend much intelligent thought on the selection of these vital causes. However, the fact remains that even in a league such as that, with members from all over the country and of varying political affiliation, it is difficult to get agreement. My observation has been that in the League some members are well-informed and approve the complete program, convinced that it is good, but that many more

support it out of confidence in the leaders who have made a study of the questions about which they themselves are little informed. And a vast number of intelligent women fail to join because of disagreement on one or many of the issues.

If a program, no matter how wisely chosen, should be endorsed by Phi Beta Kappa, members who differed from the majority would be obliged to resign or be in the anomalous position of backing action they heartily disapproved.

Phi Beta Kappa members are too independent thinkers to wish to be herded into a nationwide action group. Each member is doubtless at present taking action in other organizations which are more homogeneous in character. Let's leave "action" to these.

KATHERINE F. ERSKINE
WORCESTER, MASS.

To the Editor:

I thoroughly agree with Mr. Grummon's proposal and suggest, as does he, that some concrete action be taken along the lines which he mentions.

It has for many years been a source of regret to me that as fine an organization as the United Chapters of Phi Beta Kappa should still be living in an ivory tower, when there are so many questions demanding study from a non-partisan standpoint by the best brains of the United States. As a concrete example, I mention the following facts.

Last week Ely Culbertson spoke most convincingly before our local Talk-of-the-Month Club on "The Quota Force Plan for United Nations Reform," and started a local group of supporters. The plan appealed to me as explained by Culbertson, who impressed me as being perfectly sincere. Nevertheless, I do not go overboard for any plan until I have had an opportunity to analyze the motives of the sponsor, as well as the aims of the plan.

However, if some Phi Beta Kappa committee, organized along the lines of Mr. Grummon's suggestion, should report in favor of such a plan, it would carry a great deal of weight with me, as with other members of Phi Beta Kappa. It would, of course, be necessary that such a committee consist of persons of such high calibre that their report would carry proper weight as being non-partisan.

ALBERT P. NEWELL
OGDENSBURG, N. Y.

To the Editor:

In answer to the four questions asked by Mr. Grummon, I vote in the affirmative for questions 2, 3 and 4.

As to question 1, I feel that the scholastic activities of ΦBK are of primary importance, above all other subsidiary aims or emphases. But by "scholastic" we should mean not merely "book learning," but academic prowess applied to life in ever widening areas. Scholarship in the true sense is not a stagnant pool, but a swiftly flowing stream — giving even as it receives.

A word of caution, however. We should not try to solve all human problems at once, spreading out thinly and making no real impression at any point. Instead, we should embrace some concrete objective that may serve as a worth-while starting point. The plan of

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Soul Afire

PHILOSOPHER'S QUEST, By Irwin Edman.
New York: Viking. \$3.

Reviewed by Donald A. Stauffer

I remember very well reading one of Irwin Edman's many other books — the one that comes nearest to being the twin of this present volume in name as well as features — *Philosopher's Holiday*. I picked it up in a camp library in that tropical steambath in the New Hebrides mistakenly called Espiritu Santo. I singled it out for what seemed to me a simple and excellent reason: of all the volumes it was least slimy and fungus-eaten and mildewed. It was a pleasure to write Mr. Edman a fan letter, to tell him that the contents were as fresh as the cover, and to find it possible even in that climatic hellhole to drink the dews, not the mildews, of Paradise.

Mr. Edman is still on his holiday. He is having fun at the expense of all us simple readers; but since he is so urbane and friendly and witty about it, there is no reason why we shouldn't have fun with him. He invents characters; they insult him, rebut him, triumph over him, are blandly superior to him, ask him impossible questions. It is as if a large room were full of scores of Charlie McCarthys and Mortimer Snerds. And if you ask, "Mr. Bergen — Mr. Edman, I mean — what do YOU believe?" half a dozen ventriloquist voices will answer.

What a way to present philosophy! Shades of Plato, Marcus Aurelius, Saint Paul, Spinoza, and Schopenhauer (all of whom appear in one of the essays and talk to Mr. Edman)! What can we learn from such legerdemain, ventriloquism, and sets of Chinese boxes? To quote from the book: "To teach, one must have made up one's mind, one must arrive at conclusions. One really shouldn't teach one's own confusions." But I am afraid this quotation won't do, for it is not Mr. Edman himself speaking, but one of his quaint friends, this time a Brazilian meteorologist on an open-air trolley in Rio. Sometimes Mr. Edman does speak in his own person, as when he asks a psychiatrist who has just straightened out a man with a philosophic neurosis, "Doctor, do you suppose you could cure me?" The psychiatrist, though he admits that he *has* been wondering about Edman, thinks that there is no immediate danger,

DONALD A. STAUFFER, who teaches English at Princeton, is the author of several books of poetry and literary criticism, as well as a recent novel, *The Saint and the Hunchback*.

since the professor gets paid for philosophizing, which is part of his job.

In what sense is philosophy the guide of life, as our keys cryptically and elliptically tell us? Not, as Mr. Edman sees it, as the polestar is a guide — something dispassionate, unmoving and aloof. The philosopher as a guide is more of a woodsman, a man like ourselves, moving with us along trails which he has covered before, pointing out possible forks and branches, well aware of the weather, and of just how far and fast tourists can walk and tenderfeet can climb. In the essay which most directly states his position, Mr. Edman writes of the dilemmas confronting the private thinker in the public world, the problems of language, of audience, of truth, of the reconciliation between the simple and the profound. "Our philosopher was seen to be merely a mature human being speaking to other mature human beings. And as they understood him, they were all philosophers together."

His thought turns many facets toward our eyes. Philosophy "is a conversation in which the soul catches fire." Or it is "a disciplined dream, a coherent vision of what men might make of the world and of themselves." Or it rests upon "a basic human orthodoxy, a sense of the natural — call it, if one will, the material — world." Or it begins "with the world that science reveals for our belief." It may be a skeptical murmur, a coma muted by aspirin, of "Universal love, universal sleep." But however it appears, the miscellaneous facts of the world are never forgotten; here is a philosopher who does not make the great refusal of the particular and immediate in order to worship an abstract and rigid system. Dante is as important to this book as Aquinas; Shakespeare is probably quoted or paraphrased more frequently than any more professional philosopher; and music and painting give emotion and color to ideas.

Outrageous fables and reductions to absurdity are presented to the distracted, the unconvinced and the unawakened. But its approach is genuinely philosophical in that it may help anyone to grow up who is made uneasy by the childish desire for one certain answer. Mr. Edman threatens to write a systematic tome such as professional philosophers require, if he can overcome his sense of humor and his sense of doubt. Let us hope this dire day never arrives, for first things should come first.

Study in Behavior

THE GREAT SNOW, By Henry Morton Robinson. New York: Simon & Schuster. \$2.75.

Reviewed by Edmund Fuller

The twenty-day snowfall which gives this book its title is a device for a study of the behavior of a group of people under stress. The book implies that it shows us the plight and conduct of Man when faced with the paralysis of the intricate system of services, transportation and communication that keeps much of modern life going.

A wealthy patent lawyer, Ruston Cobb, is snowbound in his sumptuous Rhinecliff mansion with his neurotic wife, Nolla; his effeminate young son, Roddy; his daughter, Sicely, whom he rescues from the Albany Railroad Station via the Hudson River. With them are Nolla's sister, Berry (enamoured of Cobb), and her fellow guest, Laimbeer, a brooding painter; young Lieutenant Rollefson; and his parents, who are in Cobb's employ. Except for Roddy's death of pneumonia, they survive the disaster of 1949 which claims 800,000 lives in New York City alone and ravages a large part of the country.

There are some good and moving things in *The Great Snow*, chiefly certain recognitions, too late, of love withheld, of inadequate insights, insufficient compassion. Moreover, Ruston Cobb, at least, does face successfully numerous tests physical, moral and emotional.

These things, together with some able story-telling, are sicklied o'er with the pale cast of intellectualism, made shoddy by an annoying parade of special knowledge ("He had adapted the gambit of Zuckertort to his own uses" — describing a merchant prince), and tortured by literary affectations ("A grape of pleasure broke under her tongue, trickled down her throat" — Berry's voice on the phone). A wearisome and snobbish dwelling upon such things as Hoyo de Monterey cigars, Biedermeier tables, *articles de vertu*, Récamier divans, etc., makes us know ourselves for an uncouth lot, but sometimes carries Mr. Robinson's style close to a parody of itself.

He is a Freud-conscious author who explains everything to us with a pointer instead of contenting himself that behavior is authentic. Over this ostentatiously "learned" sophistication is an

EDMUND FULLER, editor of Crown Publishers, is the author of *A Star Pointed North*, a recently published historical novel about Frederick Douglass, Negro abolitionist leader.

envelope of naïveté that has set its stage after the manner of Stromberg-Carlson ads and made its successful men in the image of Men of Distinction.

This novel, to be symbolic of a menaced civilization, is far too specialized in its selection of persons and circumstances. Without the pretensions of this book, George Stewart's *Storm*, a few years ago, using the normal phenomena of weather with which it was concerned more than with people, nevertheless gave a better picture of behavior under what Robinson calls "times of stress and self-realization."

The characters seldom think of the larger scale of events. Their chief struggle is against the hazards of proximity to one another. They are in a house lavishly stocked with food and with never-failing resources of tools and accessories. When Cobb returns from Albany with his daughter someone says, "No one else but you could have done it." And no one not able, like Cobb, to pull several hundred dollars in cash out of his pockets and write a check for five thousand dollars could have done it. But hanging the success of the feat on this removes it from any meaning as Man thrown on his elemental resources.

I don't believe the author has "laid bare any extraordinary truths about love, hate, revenge, and hope" — his avowed purpose — or revealed any behavior requiring this near-doomsday to bring it out. The essentials of this book could have been enacted on a rainy Sunday.

The largeness of this novel's claim almost smothers such merits as it has. If you take it as a smoothly told tale of how some very rich people weathered a fabulous storm, perhaps it can be called successful. If it is to be regarded as something more, then it fails.

Recommended Reading

THE BIG YANKEE: THE LIFE OF CARLSON OF THE RAIDERS. By Michael Blankfort. Boston: Little, Brown. \$4.

Biography of the famous commander.

STRUGGLE ON THE VELD. By Roderick Peattie. New York: Vanguard. \$3.50.

Reflections on the Union of South Africa during the war years.

LET ME LIE. By James Branch Cabell. New York: Farrar, Straus. \$3.75.

The author of *The Cream of the Jest* and *Jurgen* reviews his life.

Theodore Spencer, ΦBK Harvard, joins the Book Committee with this issue of THE KEY REPORTER. Poet and literary critic, he is the author of several books including, among others, *Death and Elizabethan Tragedy*, *The Paradox in the Circle* and *The World in Your Hand*. Mr. Spencer is also associate professor of English at Harvard University. We take pleasure in welcoming him to the Committee. — *The Editor*.

THE CHEQUER BOARD. By Nevil Shute. New York: Morrow. \$2.75.

A novel about four servicemen and the brotherhood of man.

ADVENTURES OF A BALLAD HUNTER. By John A. Lomax. New York: Macmillan. \$3.75.

Autobiography of an authority on American folklore.

KILVERT'S DIARY. Ed. by William Plotner. New York: Macmillan. \$3.

Diary of an English clergyman in the 1870's.

CITIES OF AMERICA. By George Sessions Perry. New York: Whittlesey. \$3.50.

Portraits of fourteen American cities.

WHY THEY BEHAVE LIKE RUSSIANS. By John Fischer. New York: Harper Bros. \$2.75.

Impressions of a recent visit in the USSR.

INSIDE THE U. S. A. By John Gunther. New York: Harper Bros. \$3.75.

Another "Inside" study.

UNDER THE VOLCANO. By Malcolm Lowry. New York: Reynal & Hitchcock. \$3.

A novel about the spiritual disintegration of a man.

LIFE AND THE DREAM. By Mary Colum. New York: Doubleday. \$3.50.

Memoirs, by the wife of the Irish dramatist and poet.

ON UNDERSTANDING SCIENCE: AN HISTORICAL APPROACH. By James B. Conant. New Haven: Yale University Press. \$2.

A study of the scientific method.

THE MYSTERIOUS SEA. By Ferdinand Lane. New York: Doubleday. \$3.

Encyclopaedia of oceanic lore.

EXPLAINING THE ATOM. By Selig Hecht. New York: Viking. \$2.75.

An explanation for the layman.

EINSTEIN: HIS LIFE AND TIMES. By Philipp Frank. New York: Knopf. \$4.50.
Life story of the noted physicist.

GENTLEMAN'S AGREEMENT. By Laura Z. Hobson. New York: Simon & Schuster. \$2.75.

A novel about anti-Semitism.

THE WALLACES OF IOWA. By Russell Lord. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin. \$5.

Father, son and grandson: a triple portrait.

ESSAYS IN SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY. By Alfred North Whitehead. New York: Philosophical Library. \$4.75.

Essays in retrospect.

THERE WAS ONCE A SLAVE: The Heroic Story of Frederick Douglass. By Shirley Graham. New York: Julian Messner. \$3.

Biography of the Negro abolitionist leader.

CHRIST STOPPED AT EBOLI: The Story of a Year. By Carlo Levi. New York: Farrar, Straus. \$3.

A novel about Italy's "Deep South."

THE OTHER ROOM. By Worth Tuttle Hedden. New York: Crown. \$2.75.

A novel about race relations in New Orleans during the '20's.

THE TWO WORLDS OF JOHNNY TRURO. By George Sklar. Boston: Little, Brown. \$2.75.

A novel about adolescent love.

LADY GREGORY'S JOURNALS. Ed. by Lennox Robinson. New York: Macmillan. \$3.

Excerpts from the journals of the Irish playwright.

TEMPESTUOUS PETTICOAT: The Story of an Invincible Edwardian. By Clare Leighton. New York: Rinehart. \$3.50.

Biography of the author's mother.

STALIN MUST HAVE PEACE. By Edgar Snow. New York: Random House. \$2.50.


Report on the USSR today.

THE MOUNTAIN LION. By Jean Stafford. New York: Harcourt, Brace. \$2.75.

A tale of childhood.

WITH STRINGS ATTACHED. By Joseph Szigeti. New York: Knopf. \$4.

Memoirs of the great violinist.



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Former Head of Φ BK Associates Dies in Montclair March 20

Lily Murray Jones, former president of the Phi Beta Kappa Associates, died on March 20 in Montclair, New Jersey. Daughter of the late George Welwood Murray, she was the widow of Adam



LILY M. JONES

Leroy Jones, associate professor of Philosophy and the first director of admissions at Columbia University.

Like her husband, who was for many years a Phi Beta

Kappa Senator and a member of the editorial board of the *American Scholar*, Mrs. Jones took a special and devoted interest in Phi Beta Kappa. In 1940 she helped organize the Phi Beta Kappa Associates, a group of 200 members of the Society whose purpose is to foster and advance the welfare of Phi Beta Kappa and the ideals for which it stands. A Life member of the Associates, she served as vice-president of the group in 1943-44, and as president from 1944 to 1946. She was a member of the board of directors from the time the Associates were organized until the time of her death.

Her effective efforts in behalf of the Associates National Lectureship, established in 1942, contributed heavily to the success of the program when it was resumed on its original nationwide basis in 1946, after government restrictions on wartime travel had been lifted.

Lincoln Cromwell, who succeeded Mrs. Jones as president of the Associates last November, declared in a special statement to the board of directors: "She had done more than her share for our cause. By her inspiring personality, her enthusiasm and sense of responsibility for its success, she played a major part in our work and will be sadly missed by each and all of our members and directors."

We regret to announce that George A. Works resigned on April 22 as Executive Secretary of the United Chapters of Phi Beta Kappa. Until his successor is appointed by the Executive Committee, Carl Billman will serve as Acting Secretary.

MEMBERSHIP-AT-LARGE (cont. from p. 1)

concerning that criterion we entertain most serious doubts. The nature of the examination questions, how balanced between a student's specialty and general subjects, how distributed among the divisions of the field of learning; the interpretation of results so as to ensure fairness as among subjects and as among institutions — obviously the decisions upon such questions bristle with difficulties. Great as is the progress made in recent years in methods of evaluating scholarship, it may be doubted whether in any body of men and women the wisdom is now resident which would be needed for the successful operation of so complex and ambitious an undertaking. We are very sure that the results would be far more uncertain and inequitable than those now achieved by the individual chapters in the selection of new members.

(3) "We believe that the adoption of the plan involves the risk of impairing the principal means by which in the past the Society has been able to influence higher education in this country. That means, that instrument, has lain in the high value set by colleges upon the possession of a Phi Beta Kappa chapter and the resulting determination in numberless institutions to raise their standards of scholarship and to invigorate their intellectual life to such a point as will warrant the conferring of a charter. Let us not, through fear of claiming too much for our Society, be led into underestimating its present very real and potent influence upon American education. If now we proceed to establish a secondary list of institutions in which Phi Beta Kappa membership may be attained by a short-cut method, we weaken by just so much the incentive to full participation, through the establishment of a chapter, in the activities of the Society. That the difficulty of drawing up such a secondary list from the hundreds of possibly eligible institutions would induce its own assortment of procedural headaches is a point on which we need not dwell.

(4) "Lastly, since the inauguration of the system even in the experimental way proposed looks toward its ultimate extension to qualified institutions over the entire country, we should anticipate that, once fully in operation, it would ensure a considerable proportion of Phi Beta Kappa members who had had no chapter affiliations. The resulting tendency would be to transform the Society

in many minds, and with some reason, into an agency with the sole function of certifying the attainments of individual examinees. Such a result, we hold, would constitute a disservice to Phi Beta Kappa."

THOMAS S. BARCLAY, *Stanford*
DONALD W. DAVIS, *William and Mary*
FRANK E. E. GERMANN, *Colorado*
WILLIAM T. HASTINGS, *Brown*
GEORGE V. KENDALL, *Wabash*
EDWARD C. KIRKLAND, *Bowdoin*
RAYMER MCQUISTON, *Ohio*
DWIGHT C. MINER, *Columbia*
DAVID S. MORSE, *Union*

EDITOR'S NOTE: *The membership-at-large proposal was reported in the Spring and Winter numbers. We welcome discussion.*

SCIENTISTS (continued from page 2)

scientists joined with these groups to organize, on January 5, 1946, the nationwide Federation of American Scientists, formed, in the words of its constitution, "to meet the increasingly apparent responsibility of scientists in promoting the welfare of mankind and the achievement of a stable world peace."

The F.A.S. in the spring of 1946 joined forces with a coalition of lay organizations in the climactic struggle for the principle of civilian control of atomic energy in the United States. Later, it recommended the appointment of David E. Lilienthal as Chairman of the control Commission, and supported him and the other Commissioners unreservedly in the fight for Senate confirmation.

The F.A.S. supports the essential principles of the U. S. Proposals to the UN on world control, although its members feel that the emphasis on the veto issue was premature. Now that negotiations in the UN Atomic Energy Commission are being focused on the detailed functional problems connected with the structure and operation of a control agency, some worth-while understandings may be reached.

Federation scientists have recognized from the beginning that the odds against any acceptable world control agreement are heavy. Yet they have seen many men from diverse fields — science, business, politics, the military — faced with the hard facts and driven to the same inescapable conclusion: that military defense is a relic of the dead past, and that national security must hereafter be sought through political measures.

Know of an Opening?

Rates for items in the "Know of an Opening?" column are ten cents per word for a single insertion, seven cents per word for two or more consecutive insertions. Replies should be addressed to Member No.—, care of THE KEY REPORTER. They will be forwarded promptly to the advertiser.

516. (Mr., Va.) A.B., Ph.D. Johns Hopkins, 1936. Ten years college teaching and research in political science. Technical consultant to state and local governments. Number of publications. Desires professorship.

522. (Miss, Wis.) B.A. Milwaukee-Dowder College; M.A. classics, University of Chicago, 1943. Ph.D. candidate, all course work completed; Latin departmental fellow, Ryerson fellow in archeology, University of Chicago. Experience: teaching public high school, girls' preparatory; art librarian, research assistant. Desires position college or junior college in East. Classical art and archeology, classics, ancient history, humanities.

532. (Miss, Illinois) University of California, 1943; history honors. Two years government research. Desires teaching or research, history.

533. (Mr., Ohio) A.B. Kenyon, 1940; M.A. Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy; high honors in political science. Position desired which will best utilize extensive training in government and international relations. Former naval officer. Married. Age 29.

534. (Mr., Mo.) Agricultural College education; A.B. *magna cum laude*, M.A. Experience: Grade "A" and Certified milk production; milk shed and dairy inspection; laboratory technique; milk bacteriology; cultures; buttermilk; cottage cheese. Desires milk plant supervision or general farm management. ΦBK, ΦKΦ.

535. (Mr., D.C.) ΦBK; A.B. Univ. of Ga., 1939; LL.B. with highest honors, 1942. Age 28. Ex-Lieutenant USNR, 3 years military service. Attorney in Department of Justice. Desires legal position with firm or corporation, or association in private practice of law.

536. (Mr., N.Y.) M.A. Columbia; history, social studies, economic geography. Chairman, history dept., high school, 5 years. Lecturer N.Y.C. Board of Education. Seeks college teaching or research.

537. (Mr., Wash.) Course work completed for history Ph.D., 1937 (wife Ph.D. nutrition). Seven years experience editorial research; now manager college book store. Desires clerical, research or teaching position with college or publication.

538. (Miss, N.J.) A.B., *magna cum laude*, Mt. Holyoke, 1928 (junior year at the Sorbonne); M.A. University of Pennsylvania, 1933. Teacher French, Spanish; nine years experience junior college, prep school. Desires college or junior college teaching.

539. (Miss, Wis.) Accredited dietitian, M.S. in nutrition at U. of Iowa. Desires opening in food advertising, promotion, hospital or teaching. Available autumn, 1947. ΦBK, Iota Sigma Pi, Omicron Nu, Delta Phi Lambda.

540. (Mr., Illinois) A.B. University of Chicago, 1935; Ph.D. 1938, in history. Formerly OSS specialist on Russia and Eastern Europe. Now associate professor (visiting) in Midwestern university. Desires college or university position teaching Modern European, Russian or Far Eastern history. Speak, read and write Russian; can teach the language.

541. (Miss, N.Y.) A.B. University of California, 1942, English, French; M.A. Smith, 1944, English, aesthetics. Two years college teaching experience. Desires position, preferably college in East, teaching English.

542. (Miss, N.Y.) A.B. Mt. Holyoke, 1939; *cum laude* in zoology. General scientific background; languages. Two years zoology instructor, research. Five years Columbia University scientific secretary: administrative, editorial, bibliographic research, liaison officer between American and foreign scientists. Position desired in field of international relations in science.

543. (Mr., N.Y.) Receiving M.A. Columbia, June 1947, in mathematical statistics. Now teaching in college, N.Y.C. Desires instructorship, mathematical and/or economic statistics, probability, etc.

544. (Mr., Va.) Ph.D. Yale, 1936. Two years European travel. Three years Naval Officer in Pacific. Six years college teaching; specialty, Ancient History. Numerous publications. Desires professorship or deanship.

545. (Miss, N.Y.) A.B. English; M.S. journalism. Two years writing, research experience. Wants newspaper, magazine or public relations work requiring lively mind, lucid writing style.

546. (Mr., N.Y.) LL.B. Yale, 1933. Government attorney, member N.Y. bar. Desires legal or non-legal position private industry. Experienced in admiralty, marine insurance, government, general practice. Present salary \$8200.

547. (Mr., N.Y.) B.S. Univ. of Rochester, 1936, with high distinction. Professional engineer, N.Y. license. Five years industrial experience gearing and machine tools. Six years with government; industrial engineering, contract administration and property management. Wants responsible position in private industry. New York State or New England preferred.

548. (Mr., N.Y.) A.B. Amherst, 1940. Harvard Business School (national scholarship) 1 year. Navy Supply Corps 4½ years, business duty. Intensive experience in broad field of control. Assistant office manager Comptroller's department of large parent company in heavy manufacturing industry. Desires similar work in California.

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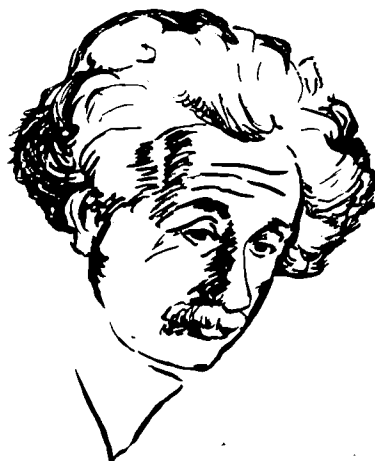
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