

THE KEY REPORTER

THE PHI BETA KAPPA NEWS MAGAZINE

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Committees Release Statement on Freedom of Teaching

Phi Beta Kappa's Committee on Qualifications and Executive Committee jointly issued on June 13 a statement of policy on freedom of teaching. The statement was released to the Society's 141 chapters, to the presidents of Phi Beta Kappa institutions, to the presidents of those colleges and universities whose petitions for the establishment of Phi Beta Kappa chapters will be acted upon by the Phi Beta Kappa Council when it convenes in September, and to editors of daily newspapers throughout the country.

The text of the statement is:

As a Society committed since 1776 to the promotion of liberal studies and the ideal of freedom in education, Phi Beta Kappa is firmly opposed to efforts, from either the extreme right or the extreme left, to restrict within our institutions of learning the impartial analysis and evaluation of any and all literary, political, economic, social or religious tenets.

The never-ending search for truth by the open and inquiring mind is a basic necessity for the survival of the democratic way of life. To the fundamental concepts of our democratic tradition, including the freedom to teach or publish the results of honest and competent inquiry, the overwhelming majority of college teachers are deeply devoted. To impose upon them loyalty tests not required of other professions, or for outside non-professional bodies to investigate their professional competence or integrity, affects adversely the morale of both college teachers and their students. In institutions where such practices obtain, teachers are being intimidated and students are being led to believe that colleges dare no longer engage in the disinterested pursuit of truth, but must become instruments of propaganda. Phi Beta Kappa is bound to be concerned whenever conditions prevail in our schools and colleges which threaten in such ways the American principle of freedom of teaching.

The Committee on Qualifications is required by the Society's constitution to inform itself regarding the status and practices of institutions sheltering chapters of Phi Beta Kappa which may jeopardize the Society's ideals and to report such practices to the Society for appropriate action.

The Committee feels that at this time it is especially important to call upon all the institutions with which its chapters are associated to withstand the emotional pressure, from whatever quarter, to substitute dogma for critical analysis.

Phi Beta Kappa Council Will Meet in Madison; Palestine Mediator to Make Banquet Address

The Phi Beta Kappa Council will hold its twenty-second triennial meeting September 1-3 at Madison, Wisconsin. The Alpha of Wisconsin will be host to approximately 300 chapter and association representatives. Council sessions will be held in Bascom Hall, on the University of Wisconsin campus. Delegates will be housed in Kronshage Hall, where they will register on August 31. The Council banquet will be held off-campus, at the Hotel Loraine, on the night of September 2. Ralph J. Bunche, acting United Nations mediator for the Palestine Conciliation Commission and top-ranking director of the United Nations Department of Trusteeship, will be the featured speaker. Christian Gauss, president of the United Chapters, will be toastmaster.

Dr. Bunche, Phi Beta Kappa University of California at Los Angeles, will speak on "The Road to Peace: The United Nations Way." Head of the Department of Political Science at Howard University since 1929, he has been chief of the Division of

Dependent Area Affairs, Department of State, since 1945.

Topics for Discussion

Important items on the agenda for Council sessions will be the recommendations for establishment of Phi Beta Kappa chapters, made by the Senate and Committee on Qualifications for the first time since 1940; proposed amendments to those sections of the Constitution of the United Chapters which define procedures for electing new members, for suspending chapter charters, and for electing members and trustees of the Phi Beta Kappa Foundation; and the election of a new president and vice-president of the United Chapters, eight senators-at-large, four district senators, and four members of the Council Nominating Committee.

Other Meetings

A number of other meetings have been scheduled in conjunction with Council sessions. Chapter delegates will attend meetings of their districts on the afternoon of August 31. Chapter secretaries and association delegates will hold meetings on September 1. The Committee on Qualifications will have an all-day meeting on August 30. The Executive Committee of the United Chapters will convene on August 31, immediately preceding a dinner meeting of the Phi Beta Kappa Senate. The University of Wisconsin chapter is planning to have a reception for Council delegates on the evening of September 1.

The University of Wisconsin committee handling arrangements for the Council meeting is composed of Charlotte R. Wood and William L. Sachse, co-chairmen; Myron P. Backus, Mary Van R. Buell, George F. Gurda, Robert P. Lee, Walter J. Meek, Clay Schoenfeld, Robert C. Stauffer, and Glenn T. Trewartha.



United Nations Photo

Ralph J. Bunche

You Spell Education with Two I's

Noah Webster disagrees. He wants to make education a show-off word with all five of the vowels; but that is needless display. Two I's are enough, one I for Intelligence and one for Integrity, and Mr. Webster to the contrary education ought never to be spelled without these two I's.

By Kenneth I. Brown By Intelligence can we agree to mean a respect for reason, a willingness to think clearly and accurately, logically and frequently? Can we include a determination to recognize emotion as emotion and prejudice for prejudice, and even though we entertain these guests, to distinguish them clearly from rational thinking? Surely we may include a taste for facts, the full facts, the facts behind the facts. And in any brief definition of Intelligence is there not room for a proper esteem of intellectual achievement — and that in a day when there seems to be forming a mass revolt against brains?

As for Integrity, may we agree to include our standards of honor and honesty? Just how much worth is attached to a man's promise? What scale of values does he hold, both for publicity purposes and for operational use? Where lie his loyalties and what is the measure and arrangement of those loyalties? How great is his concern for the welfare of human beings, both those whom he names within his own family and those who fall on the outer edges of the great human family? Honor, honesty, values, loyalty, "a concern" — these are some of the ingredients of that spirit of Integrity.

It is a commencement platitude that education is not school-contained but spans the years from the womb to the grave. Build on that truism the generalization that one's progress educationally can be judged for any period of time by one's intellectual achievement and one's growth in integrity. The little Jack and Jane Horners may scan themselves with satisfaction and cry their conceited delight, but the humble and sincere will stand puzzled at their own so-limited advance. With the best of intentions, they have not made the progress which they dreamed for themselves. And wondering, they will ask, Why? The woman of maturity who at college graduation happily anticipated an increase in intellectual vigor year by year questions why that vigor has not come. And the man of affairs in a mood of introspection realizes how entangled he is in the meshes of routine, how harnessed to easy standards of values which he no longer resents.

I

Both on the university campus and in our community living one of the stalwart foes of education is our half-mindedness. Intelligence and Integrity can be stunted in their growth by sheer lack of attention; half-mindedness is the attitude of the mentally and morally immature. No man has the right to enjoy its luxury. The woman, half-minded, not knowing her mind because of her lack of the habits of intelligence, speaks without thought. A recent cartoon showed a woman peevishly answering her companion's question, "What am I thinking? How do I know, when you don't give me a chance to talk?" And there's the man who lacks integrity because he never dared take a stand, sitting quite willingly although uncomfortably on the fence, waiting for

KENNETH I. BROWN, president of Denison University since 1940, was president of Hiram College from 1930-40 and of the Association of American Colleges from 1948-49. He has written this editorial from his Phi Beta Kappa address delivered April 7 at Miami University.

pressures to dislodge him. The half-minded live by impulse; they are driven by the currents of emotion.

They have the experience of being pushed down by the daily hammerings of their own personality, which submerge careful thinking and conscientious living. If one gives his best attention to the irrational and the unrational, one can hardly expect the rational to function vigorously in that occasional hour during the day which one allots to it. If the most important event of the twenty-four hours is the outcome of a bridge game, there is small evidence that integrity is master.

One of the jobs of the university is to combat half-mindedness. Years of service on various campuses have brought a deep conviction that while education must be directed to the masses, nevertheless it is in the smaller group that the hopes and the rewards of education lie. Do not misunderstand me; everyone must have his full measure of opportunity, gauged by his ability, and there can be no justification for neglect. But the need for our day is not for more common men, acting in common fashion, and satisfied with common goals. That is the movement of the half-minded. The need for our day is for men and women with intellectual ambition and with a persistent drive toward integrity, who earnestly strive to live up to the ceiling of their ability, their sympathy, their vision — and then make every effort to rise above that natural ceiling.

II

The man and the woman with respect for intelligence and integrity, both his own and that of the other fellow, soon becomes aware of the opposition to intelligence and integrity offered by the secular and commercialized culture of which we are all a part. It's hard today to be intelligent against the opposition of much of our vaunted American press, and our bombastically advertised movies, and the inanities of so much of our radio noise. It's hard to hold to integrity when these forces are steadily building a neutral attitude toward moral issues or work for least-common-denominator standards.

Here indeed, in part, is the battle of the university: a battle against the forces of our day which teach satisfaction with easy living and tear down respect for mental achievement and moral victory. There is uncomfortable truth in Bernard Iddings Bell's assertion that Henry Aldrich has become the pattern and model of our American youth, a pattern and model of arrested adolescence. It is quite possible to enjoy Henry's friendship without desiring our youthful and less-youthful acquaintances to fashion their lives

THE KEY REPORTER

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- HAL MARCH Editor
- BENNETT A. CERF
- ARMOUR CRAIG
- MARC FRIEDLAENDER } Book Committee
- ERIC F. GOLDMAN
- ALAIN LOCKE
- KIRTLEY F. MATHER
- CARL BILLMAN Consulting Editor

after him. Henry offers delightful entertainment; and Blondie's domination of Dagwood can be most refreshing; and there are hours when a gory Western has its place. But the man whose days are filled with only recreation and relaxation, with only Aldrich and Dagwood and the bloody Western, is likely to miss the spelling lesson when the word education comes to him.

There can be eager unanimity that in a few isolated sheets our press has a strong best; that we have been given some gloriously fine motion pictures these years, such as *Hamlet*, *Johnny Belinda*, and *Paisan*; and that nothing in entertainment could be finer than Toscanini's *Aida* of last April and some of the Town Meetings of the Air, and one can name some hours of laughter too. But the best seems so scanty, and the mediocre so abundantly plentiful and time-consuming.

I have no desire to labor the point, but the man or woman who maintains his intellectual vigor, who not only stays alive mentally but continues to grow, who holds fast to his integrity and stands upon it—these men and women labor in awareness that they cannot depend upon the movement of the crowd to carry them along. We are today part of a neutral society whose standards are not high, and the man or woman with inclination to maintain himself at his highest will seek out those deep sources of strength which have ever fed the human spirit—the great book, the great music, the invitation to learn, the fellowship of seeking spirits, and the ministrations of the school and the church at their richest best.

III

The strongest enemies of intelligence and integrity, however, do not appear to be our half-mindedness, baneful though that be, nor our ever-pressing adolescent culture, but rather the enemy of fear: fear for one's security, fear for one's popularity, fear of the future, fear of change without any willingness to analyze change.

Fear may be a group possession, and it would seem that we as a nation have been in recent months in the grip of paralyzing fear. Many of our national leaders can be found in public on their knees—not in prayer, but in a search for the bogeyman under the bed.

Mighty forces are at large today endeavoring to make it unpopular and

even unsafe to be a liberal, to think liberal thoughts, much more to engage in liberal activities. How Uncle Joe must smile as the pressures of his communism and our hysterical fears of his machinations appear to be driving otherwise sensible Americans to the very conservatism and reactionary doctrines that he has always accused us of believing. "Progressive" as a word has gone to the devil. And under the childish thinking bestirred by fear, "liberal" is becoming a dangerous label. Caspar Milquetoast and his ilk are looking for colleges of *conservative* arts; who knows what may be taught under the guise of *liberal* arts?

Somehow fear has withered our faith in the ability of people to listen to divergent points of view, and then, having heard and having discussed, to come to reasonable conclusions. Fear has demoralized us. No longer do we appear to believe that it is possible to present the cause of democracy and Christianity in words that will persuade the unbeliever; and at the same time we appear to hold that the average American will fall ga-ga for the first un-American and undemocratic idea that some foul wind may blow his way.

The cry is out today, Let men stand up and be counted. Are they honest, patriotic Americans, or are they ashamed of their country, wanting to substitute some foreign form of government? It looks easy, temptingly easy; but let's make very certain that there is room in the first group of honest patriotic Americans both for the man who counts America perfect and will die to protect the *status quo* and also for the man who loves America enough to want her strengthened and improved, who wants to push on to fuller realizations of democracy. The great patriot of today and of yesterday, and also of tomorrow, is the man who loves America enough to want to see her finer than she is.

It may well be that our universities will be called upon to be the bastions of liberal thinking. It may become a major responsibility for them to protect the right of the minority to express dissident and unpopular points of view. Every college teacher and administrator may well be grateful to President Eisenhower for his public statement that Columbia University, while admiring one idea, was determined to examine all ideas.

Fear can be an acid that destroys.

Sibley Grant, Parmele Prize Won by Cardaras, Boynton

Two Phi Beta Kappa grants, the Mary Isabel Sibley Fellowship and the Elisha Parmele Prize, have been made recently. Chrysoula Panos Cardaras, of Athens, Greece, has won the Sibley fellowship for 1949. Announcement of the grant was made in late June by Marjorie Hope Nicolson, professor of English at the Graduate School, Columbia University, and chairman of the committee on selection.

The stipend of \$1500 will be used to complete two research projects, "New Evidence for the Restoration of the Tyrannicides Group" and "The Mycenaean and Oriental Origin of the Headdress Worn by Greek Divinities and Their Ministrants." The latter project will touch not only on problems of classical archaeology but on the interrelationship between Greece proper and the Near East during the Bronze and Iron ages.

Miss Cardaras has been studying ancient Greek literature and Greek archaeology at the University of Chicago since November 1947. From 1942-47 she was enrolled at the University of Athens and received the equivalent of the Master of Arts degree.

The Sibley fellowship will be awarded next in 1951, for study in French.

The Elisha Parmele Prize, a \$100 award made annually to the highest-ranking student in the Junior class at the College of William and Mary, was granted to Peter Starbird Boynton, of Honolulu, Hawaii. A member of the Alpha of Virginia of Phi Beta Kappa, Mr. Boynton during the academic year just completed was William and Mary's second-ranking scholar. A naval veteran, he transferred to William and Mary from the University of Hawaii in September 1946 and has maintained a straight A average for five consecutive semesters.

Address Changes

In notifying Phi Beta Kappa of a change of residence, members are reminded that, whenever they are not able to indicate this change on a KEY REPORTER wrapper, they should send not only their new address but the one to which their Phi Beta Kappa mail was previously sent. This information should be directed to Phi Beta Kappa, 415 First Avenue, New York 10, New York.

Recommended Reading

Natural Sciences

Kirtley F. Mather

SCIENCE IN PROGRESS. Edited by George A. Batsell. *New Haven: Yale University.* \$5.

The sixth in a series of biennial volumes intended to convey authoritative information concerning recent research in important areas of scientific investigation. Its eleven chapters are based on lectures delivered to general audiences by such outstanding leaders as Professors H. D. Smyth and John A. Wheeler of Princeton, Professors Ernest O. Lawrence and Glenn T. Seaborg of the University of California, Professors Linus Pauling, L. K. E. Zechmeister, G. W. Beadle and A. H. Sturtevant of the California Institute of Technology, Doctors W. M. Stanley and Rene J. Dubos of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, and Dr. Charles E. Kellogg of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Each writes authoritatively and interestingly about the new developments in the field of his own special interest. These run the gamut from atomic physics and viruses to genes and soil conservation.

MUST WE HIDE? By R. E. Lapp. *Cambridge: Addison-Wesley.* \$3.

A calm, dispassionate book about atomic bombs, by a nuclear physicist who is unusually competent to speak about their military aspects. His cool appraisal of the potentials and limitations of atomic weapons provides information that every citizen of the United States ought to know. His description of the dispersal of industrial and commercial buildings, essential to any military defense, incomplete at best, is one of the most poignant arguments that could be devised for exerting every possible effort toward avoidance of another world war.

TEMPERATURE AND HUMAN LIFE. By C. E. A. Winslow and L. P. Herrington. *Princeton: Princeton University.* \$3.50.

Stemming from integrated and correlated research by physicists, physiologists, and students of environmental hygiene, concerning the thermal conditions most conducive to health, comfort, and efficiency, this very readable book contains much interesting and valuable information about the mechanisms by which the body makes adjustment to various atmospheric conditions and the limits of such adjustment. The physiology of clothing and the fundamental objectives of air conditioning provide some unusually arresting observations. The possibility of cooling in summer, as contrasted with heating in winter, opens up a new opportunity for use of vast areas in the sub-tropics.

A NEW THEORY OF HUMAN EVOLUTION. By Sir Arthur Keith. *New York: Philosophical Library.* \$4.75.

Although one may doubt whether the ideas set forth here are sufficiently novel to justify their designation as a "new theory," there can be no question about their importance and scientific value. The venerable master among British anthropologists and archeologists brings together the results of an unusually long and rich lifetime of research in a series of essays that em-

body his answers to the fundamental questions pertaining to the origin of man. He emphasizes the significance of small, local groups that endured throughout the entire period of man's major evolution and provided the most favorable circumstances for rapid change in brain and body. His comments on "group spirit," its nature, origin, and effects, are especially appropriate for consideration by all concerned with human welfare today and tomorrow.

UNRESTING CELLS. By R. W. Gerard. *New York: Harper.* \$4.

A reissue of an important book published in 1940, intended to give the intelligent layman an appreciation of the nature and present status of biology in its analytic, rather than descriptive, aspects. It contains much philosophy as well as factual information, and its conclusions are well supported by its broad survey of our knowledge of living organisms and their behavior.

Literary History and Criticism

G. Armour Craig

VIRGINIA WOOLF. By Bernard Blackstone. *New York: Harcourt, Brace.* \$3.75.

An exposition of Virginia Woolf's work in terms of three developing themes, "Love and Freedom," "Marriage and Truth," and "The World and Reality." Although Mr. Blackstone's critical terminology is perhaps too informal for the task, he tries to show how Virginia Woolf addressed herself, without the assistance of a systematic philosophy or a religion, to the problem of the relation between art and life.

THE LIFE OF RALPH WALDO EMERSON. By Ralph L. Rusk. *New York: Scribner's.* \$6.

The editor of Emerson's letters has written the fullest account of his life, much of it from hitherto unused materials and all of it with the richest possible documentation. Doubtless all future studies of Emerson will refer to it again and again.

ALFRED TENNYSON. By Charles Tennyson. *New York: Macmillan.* \$7.50.

The author, a grandson of the poet, does not claim to be a literary scholar, and though he therefore leaves much interpretation to his reader, he has gathered together about all the biographical information about his grandfather that is ever likely to be known. Perhaps the most revealing facts here presented are those of the Poet Laureate's most unhappy family background.

LECTURES IN CRITICISM. The Johns Hopkins University, Bollingen Series XVI. *New York: Pantheon Books.* \$3.50.

John Crowe Ransom lectures on Aristotle's *Poetics*, Allen Tate on Longinus, Benedetto Croce on De Sanctis and modern Italian letters, Herbert Read on Coleridge, Henri M. Peyre on the French view of the criticism of contemporary writing, and R. P. Blackmur on the "burden" — the responsibility — of the critic. There is much unevenness in this symposium, but at least three of the essays reveal the continuity of concern in classic and modern criticism.

THE GREAT TRADITION. By F. R. Leavis. *New York: George R. Stewart.* \$4.50.

The great tradition in the English novel, Mr. Leavis argues, runs from Jane Austen through George Eliot, Henry James, and D. H. Lawrence. The book is mainly concerned with the two central figures of the tradition and the relations between them — particularly the relation between Eliot's *Daniel Deronda* and James' *Portrait of a Lady*. Though the achievement is more fragmentary than the title suggests, the reader of critical works on the novel will look in vain for a better book on these figures.

THIS GREAT STAGE. By Robert B. Heilman. *Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University.* \$3.50.

By tracing particular words and phrases and using the methods of analysis that will be familiar to readers of his and Cleanth Brooks' *Understanding Drama*, Mr. Heilman renders a detailed account of the moral structure of *King Lear*. This book will enlarge the awareness of readers not only of *Lear* but of the whole genre of poetic tragedy.

Social Sciences

Eric F. Goldman

BEHIND THE IRON CURTAIN. By John Gunther. *New York: Harper.* \$3.

Easily the best of the present spate of books on the Soviet-controlled countries of Eastern Europe. Informed, balanced, and showing on every page the author's gift for vivid and significant detail.

THE ECONOMIC MIND IN AMERICAN CIVILIZATION. By Joseph Dorfman. *New York: Viking.* \$6.

Volume III, covering the period from 1865 to 1918, of a work that treats American economic ideas with such breadth and originality that it comes close to being a reinterpretation of general American thought. Sometimes clumsily organized and awkwardly written, but always worth any reading effort required.

THE BENDING CROSS: A BIOGRAPHY OF EUGENE DEBS. By Raymond S. Ginger. *New Brunswick: Rutgers University.* \$5.

A thorough, highly readable study of the man who led the American Socialist Party during its most important period, seriously marred only by its inadequate treatment of Debs' attitude toward communism.

THE ASPIRIN AGE, 1919-1941. Edited by Isabel Leighton. *New York: Simon and Schuster.* \$3.95.

An exceedingly successful anthology, catching high points in American life between the two world wars in essays that range from Herbert Asbury's "The Noble Experiment of Izzie and Moe" and Gene Tunney's "My Fights with Jack Dempsey" to Hodding Carter's "Huey Long: American Dictator" and Jonathan Daniels' "Pearl Harbor Sunday — The End of an Era."

Philosophy, Religion and Education

Alain L. Locke

PHILOSOPHY FOR THE FUTURE. Edited by Roy W. Sellers, V. J. McGill and Marvin Faber. *New York: Macmillan.* \$7.50.

Symposia by experts rarely focus their common subject of inquiry and seldom concern the layman. Exceptional in both respects, this book is a significant integration of modern scientific knowledge with a consistent philosophical superstructure, which, though frankly naturalistic, has humane insights and progressive outlook. The book delineates a new scientific humanism.

NATIONALISM AND CULTURE. By Rudolf Rocker. *Los Angeles: Rocker Publication Committee.* \$3.50.

A notable critical analysis of both the trends of modern civilization and the correlated changes in the concept of the relationship of the individual to the state. The author's diagnosis of the present culture crisis as an impasse of nationalism, both capitalistic and communistic statism, and his suggestion of a way out ("freedom of the individual is secure only when it rests on the economic and social well-being of all") make the work a challenging offering for the perplexed intelligence of today.

THE IMPACT OF WAR ON AMERICAN EDUCATION. By Isaac L. Kandel. *Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina.* \$4.25.

This study, sponsored by the American Council of Learned Societies, gives a definitive account of the expansions and shortcomings of the American schools under stress of the war. Dr. Kandel believes that the lessons of training for emergency leadership in time of crisis, if constructively followed through with a new directive of international and intercultural objectives, may give us the effective new education of the future.

CRISIS IN EDUCATION. By Bernard Iddings Bell. *New York: Whittlesey.* \$3.

Though a moralistic phillipic, Dr. Bell's critical analysis of the lack of social and moral norms in American education is not to be ignored by anyone who now has responsibility for redirecting educational programs and institutions.

MASS MAN AND RELIGION. By Ernest G. Lee. *New York: Harper.* \$2.50.

A keen and realistic criticism of the present inadequacies of organized, traditional religion for the average man of today. Mr. Lee suggests that only in some program for reconstructing society in the light of present needs and dilemmas can a revitalizing course for religion be found.

VENTURE OF FAITH. By James W. Kennedy. *New York: Morehouse-Gorham.* \$1.

An interesting account for the general reader of the Amsterdam Conference of the World Council of Churches, attended by representatives of 147 Protestant and Orthodox churches, and of the program adopted there for Christian unity and practical application of Christian principles throughout the world.

Price, Priest are Associates

Two new Regular Members have been elected to the Phi Beta Kappa Associates, according to an announcement by Thomas C. Desmond, president. They are CHARLES COALE PRICE, of South Bend, Indiana, Phi Beta Kappa Swarthmore College, professor of chemistry and head of the department at the University of Notre Dame, and A. J. GUSTIN PRIEST, of Summit, New Jersey, Phi Beta Kappa University of Idaho, member of the law firm of Reid & Priest, New York, and newly-elected president of the Phi Beta Kappa Alumni in New York.

Dr. Price and Mr. Priest have filled vacancies created recently when Hollon A. Farr and Arthur H. Kehoe transferred to Life Membership in the Associates.

Barden Public Education Bill Sent Favorably to Committee

A federal aid to education bill authorizing an annual expenditure of \$300,000,000 in grants to states for raising standards of public education has been favorably reported out of a subcommittee of the House of Representatives Committee on Education and Labor.

Popularly known as the Barden bill, the measure differs from the federal aid bill passed in May by the Senate in that it would prohibit states to use any portion of the federal funds for the support of non-public schools.

As this issue of THE KEY REPORTER goes to press, congressional leaders are not predicting whether the measure will be passed during the current session. John W. McCormack, Democrat of Massachusetts and House majority leader, has indicated that he will lead opposition to the bill.

Spellman Denounces

Francis Cardinal Spellman has denounced Graham A. Barden, Democrat of North Carolina and author of the bill, as a "new apostle of bigotry" and supporters of the bill as "disciples of discrimination." Demanding a portion of the federal monies for Roman Catholic schools, Cardinal Spellman claimed that those who oppose expen-

diture of public funds for other than public institutions were "conducting a craven crusade of religious prejudice against [Roman] Catholic children and their inalienable rights."

He exhorted his followers to pray for Representative Barden as a man "who, because of his sponsorship of un-American, anti-Catholic legislation, deserves in my opinion to be linked in American history with the names of others guilty of disservice to our country and the multiple peoples and principles that make our nation consecrate."


Oxnam Praises

G. Bromley Oxnam, bishop of the New York area of the Methodist church and co-president of the World Council of Churches, subsequently charged the prelate with "bearing false witness" against Representative Barden. He said, "Congressman Graham Barden deserves the commendation of the country rather than the condemnation of a cardinal. As a loyal and wise legislator, Representative Barden insists upon the American principle that public funds shall be used solely for public education. The President's Commission on Higher Education made the same recommendation.

"Cardinal Spellman has used the term 'bigot' freely of late. Now we know what he means by it. Anyone who disagrees with the Cardinal or who objects to the hierarchy putting its hands in the public treasury is a bigot.

"Representative Barden wants to preserve public education and to send federal aid to underprivileged areas for public schools. It is not 'putting class against class' nor a 'vote against constitutional rights.' It is the preservation of American public education and its protection from a prelate with a prehensile hand."

The Southern Baptist Convention at its annual meeting in May went on record as unanimously approving the Barden bill and disapproving the Senate bill for its failure to prohibit expenditures for parochial schools.



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NEA Opposes Loyalty Oaths, Bans Communist Teachers

The National Education Association, holding its annual convention in Boston in July, has gone on record as opposing the imposition of special loyalty oaths on teachers and as favoring a flat ban against Communists in the teaching profession and in the NEA membership.

Special loyalty oaths for teachers were denounced by unanimous vote of the NEA's Department of Classroom Teachers. Action was based on what delegates called the discriminatory and useless character of the oaths, now required in twenty-five states, according to NEA statistics. The unanimously-adopted resolution stated, "The department reaffirms its faith in the democratic process and deplors the growing practice of enacting discriminatory legislation that singles out teachers."

Describing the oaths as designed solely to weed Communists out of the school system, delegates contended that Communists would not hesitate to sign any kind of oath.

EPC Report

In adopting the NEA ban on Communists, delegates approved the position taken by the Educational Policies Commission in a report released by the NEA in June. The commission, composed of prominent educators including James B. Conant and Dwight D. Eisenhower, presidents of Harvard and Columbia universities, in declaring members of the Communist Party unfit to teach, said, "Such membership involves adherence to doctrines and discipline completely inconsistent with the principles of freedom on which American education depends. Such membership, and the accompanying surrender of intellectual integrity, render an individual unfit to discharge the duties of a teacher in this country." The report emphasized that while communism should not be advocated in the classroom, the facts pertaining to it should be taught.

One Speaks against Ban

The only delegate to the NEA convention who spoke in opposition to the report of the commission was Rose V. Russell, legislative representative of the Teachers Union, CIO. Mrs. Russell said in part, "The question before us of whether Communists have a

right to teach is a false issue. How many teachers have been dismissed in the last year because they were members of the Communist Party? We know of two only. Yet how many have been dismissed on other political grounds who were not Communists? Once we open the door we set a trap into which everyone may fall. . . . If a teacher advocates subversive doctrines, fire him. Let us judge a teacher by what he does in the classroom. That has been our traditional stand. If we retreat from it now we are going down a dead end that leads to disaster."

Only five of 3000 delegates voted against the ban of Communists from the teaching profession and from membership in the NEA.

They Say . . .

Federal Aid to Education

To the Editor:

As a member of the Seventh-day Adventist church, which seeks to maintain its own school system and to encourage its members to withdraw their children from the public school system in order that these young and impressionable minds shall not be partially educated, but fully so in mind, body, and spirit, may I express an opinion somewhat at variance with that of both Sister Gregory and Mrs. Busiek [THE KEY REPORTER, Vol. XIV, Nos. 3, 1]?

Our people have built for themselves such schools as would give a "True Education." It is our right and privilege so to do. Today Adventists operate 3,341 elementary schools, in which are 128,877 students, and 290 academies and colleges with 28,246 students. Recent figures show our parochial schools to be the fastest growing in the United States.

Just as strongly as does Sister Gregory, we feel that not only Adventist children, "but every child in the United States, is entitled to a full education." We cannot, in sincerity, agree with her and her church when they say, "If federal aid is to be given to any type of education it should not be denied to the child who is getting this complete form of education in a non-profit educational institution."

We, as a people, gladly accept the task and the challenge that the provision of "True Education" entails. Having withdrawn our children from the schools provided from public funds for them, of our own volition, we are ready to pay the costs involved in giving Adventist youth education free from the taint of secularist errors. The very freedom we invoke in withdrawing our children would be vitiated by the grant of federal assistance (and the extending of federal controls, for these two have never been separate).

We do not blame the public school system for its failure to give a "full" education. We do not see how in our beloved country any "public" school system can do more constitutionally than it now does. In most cases these school systems do good work along the lines for which they are established. If they do not teach religion, it is because they are prohibited by law from doing so. Yet religion is the very thing we are most anxious that our children be taught.

We admire and respect the noble example of the sacrificing clergy and laity of the Roman Catholic church in the provision of education for their children. We are glad that, besides us, there are people who recognize the dangers of secularism, and with the change of but one word we would say with Sister Gregory that "it is not only possible but very simple to teach and practice democratic ideas in a Christian [Sister Gregory had said "Catholic." — *Editor*] educational system; in fact, it is perhaps easier where the full dignity of man is appreciated than in a system where each teacher is free to promulgate, under the guise of 'academic freedom,' his own particular biases and prejudices."

We believe that the religion of Jesus Christ is comprehended in the principle of love to God and to fellow man, and that this religion needs no human power or government to support or enforce it. In faith we accept the task of maintaining a separate system of schools. As God has given us the task, He will also give us, in freedom, the means. We can witness to the fact that He does give.

CHARLES J. STOKES

SOUTH LANCASTER, MASSACHUSETTS

Phi Beta Kappa: Its Proper Function

To the Editor:

I have just read Mr. Stuart E. Grummon's letter [THE KEY REPORTER, Vol. XIV, No. 3]. This sort of thing depresses me. It seems to me a disease of our time that everyone wants to expand old organizations or set up new ones to bring more complexity to today's "enormously complex internal and foreign problems."

I see nothing wrong whatever in Phi Beta Kappa's remaining just what it is — an old and highly respected society dedicated to honoring achievements in scholarship. In fact, to get it all wound up in carrying the torch for saving modern civilization would in my estimation be a gross and grievous mistake.

Doesn't everyone see the vulnerability of trying to set up elite groups of "smarties" to tell their neighbors how to run their communities and the world? How long would the high reputation of Phi Beta Kappa survive after such task forces of self-appointed intellectuals began to make over their towns?

How can a group achieve the dynamic action which Mr. Grummon seeks on the subject matter he suggests without going into politics? On how many of his subjects are there not already a large number of organizations concentrating more or less effective fire? How many Phi Beta Kappa members with the talent and interest for this sort of activity are not already pulling their weight in one or more such community enterprises?

Scholarship is today the same fundamental virtue and need that it was in the early days of Phi Beta Kappa. The stimulation of good scholarship — and of the industry, freedom of thought, and clarity of mind which produce good scholarship — is a great and important function. It is a Proper Function for Phi Beta Kappa in today's world.

I think that it is wrong to feel that Phi Beta Kappa must justify its existence by going to bat on a lot of issues. The day a candidate will reject Phi Beta Kappa membership because of disagreement with its position on labor-management relations or juvenile delinquency or just because he doesn't like its attitude of intellectual superiority will be the day Phi Beta Kappa has deserted its Proper Function.

RICHARD D. WEINLAND
CHAPPAQUA, NEW YORK

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.

605. (Mr., Me.) 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.

608. (Mr., N.Y.) Chemist — leaving ivory tower of research, desires responsibilities that are concerned more with business and people than with physical and chemical properties of matter. Excellent background embracing chemistry and administration. Reasonably young, mature in judgment. Personable, energetic, and loyal.

627. (Miss, Iowa) B.A., Iowa '30, M.A. Arizona '33, English; 45 hours graduate work speech-dramatic art on Ph.D.; experience college teaching. Desires college teaching, preferably head speech department. Southwest or West preferred.

628. (Mr., Pa.) B.A., Kenyon, *summa cum laude*, highest honors in political science; M.A. Columbia, 1948 fellowship. Desires college level teaching political science.

632. (Mr., Ottawa) A.B., Colo., 1936, M.A., B.C.L., Oxon., Ph.D., London, barrister-at-law. Desires position law school or pre-law courses in history and international relations.

636. (Mr., N.Y.) Lecturer, economics and business law; Ph.D. Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y.

637. (Mr., Ohio) Ph.D. wishes to leave research for commercial connection with future opportunity. Biochemistry background, 32, single. Past includes academic, industrial, and army experience.

638. (Mr., Ill.) B.A. *magna cum laude*, 1948, Univ. Colorado; M.A. Northwestern Univ., Aug. 1949. Magazine journalism major. Some experience copyreading, proofreading, editing, writing, and dummyping for magazine. Desires magazine work.

639. (Mr., N.J.) B.A., M.A. Harvard, completing Ph.D. in Latin American history; some teaching experience; two years government research; desires teaching or other position.

640. (Mr., Ga.) Ph.D. Peabody. Experience all levels public schools. Last eighteen years professor social science and political science, large woman's college. Dean of instruction twelve years. Emeritus. Wants temporary employment, history or education. Perfect health.

641. (Mr., Mich.) A.B. *cum laude*, A.M. Michigan '48, English. Age 23. Single. Desires position teaching English in college or university.

642. (Mr., N.Y.) A.B. Columbia '42, LL.B. Columbia '48. Member N.Y. Bar. Tax attorney



Warren Chappell

. . . Dorothy Kenyon is described by Mr. Chappell as "bringing equality to the women of the East through her proposal for male harems, or he-rams as they are to be called." Judge Kenyon, a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Senate, has been representing the United States on the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women.

Boston Has Essay Contest For Fiftieth Anniversary

The Epsilon of Massachusetts of Phi Beta Kappa at Boston University established a prize essay contest this year as a part of its fiftieth anniversary celebration. Entrants, restricted to candidates for a degree in Boston's College of Liberal Arts, submitted works ranging from four to ten thousand words on topics concerning the contribution of the physical and social sciences, literature and the arts, or religion and philosophy to the development of a democratic society or to the development of international cooperation. Emphasis was placed on the

in large Wall Street law firm. Desires law school teaching position, preferably teaching taxation.

643. (Mr., Pa.) A.B., B.S., B.F.S., A.M. Secretary, editor, investigator, administrative assistant, college teacher, personnel, advertising experience. Desires position requiring Ideaphoria.

644. (Mr., Calif.) A.B., history (*cum laude*), Univ. of Calif. at Los Angeles. M.A., philosophy, Univ. of North Carolina (1947). Teaching fellow, U.N.C., 1946-47. Doctorate to be completed (Aug., 1950). Desires instructorship in history or philosophy in small college.

interpenetration of any two fields of study, and contestants were not allowed to treat the subject from the viewpoint of only one field of study.

Winner of the 1948-49 prize of \$50 was Gerald Leo Strauss, a senior majoring in history and a member of Boston's Phi Beta Kappa chapter. He chose as his topic "The Contribution of Literature and the Arts to the Development of International Cooperation."

The Epsilon of Massachusetts plans to repeat the contest again next year and hopes, in the words of William B. Norton, secretary, "that it will become an annual inducement to competitive scholarly essay-writing, subsidized by and reflecting credit on Phi Beta Kappa."

At the anniversary dinner, held on April 23, William T. Hastings, professor of English, Brown University, represented the United Chapters; Daniel L. Marsh, president, Boston University, spoke on "Vital Scholarship," and Frank Aydelotte, American secretary to the Rhodes Trustees, made the main address, "Phi Beta Kappa: The Next Fifty Years."

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