

THE KEY REPORTER

THE PHI BETA KAPPA NEWS MAGAZINE

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This issue goes to the more than 106,000 members resident within postal service

AUTUMN • 1950

NEA Opposes Federal Aid for Private Education

At its meeting in July the National Education Association considered various problems confronting education today. The shortage of teachers in elementary schools, the conditions of rural schools, the increased danger of loss of academic freedom, and the need for federal aid for education all came up for discussion.

The association went on record as opposing federal aid to private education by passing the following resolution on federal aid: "The National Education Association believes the American tradition of separation of church and state should be vigorously and zealously safeguarded. The association respects the right of groups, including religious denominations, to maintain their own schools so long as such schools meet the educational, health and safety standards defined in the states in which they are located.

"The association believes that these schools should be financed by their supporters. The association therefore opposes all efforts to devote public funds to either the direct or the indirect support of these schools."

Another resolution advocated barring Communists as teachers. The association also voted to exclude Communists and members of subversive groups from the N.E.A.

In a report entitled "Report on the Enemy," Dr. Harold Benjamin declared that public education is being undermined by attacks from various organizations. He mentioned specifically the National Council for American Education, headed by A. A. Zoll. Dr. Benjamin, dean of the School of Education of the University of Maryland, stated that these enemies of public education are "prepared to whip up indignation . . . on all sorts of topics from the deleterious effects of John Dewey's philosophy on the incidence of juvenile delinquency to the relationship between construction activities in the fifth grade and a lack of respect for the national colors."

Board of Directors Elects New Associates

Thomas C. Desmond, president of the Phi Beta Kappa Associates, has announced the election of the following Regular Members by the Board of Directors:

J. Harold Ryan, of Toledo, Ohio, Phi Beta Kappa Yale University, business executive, vice-president and treasurer of the Fort Industry Company, director of Standard Tube Company and Ohio Citizens Trust Company.

Charles A. Shull, of Asheville, North Carolina, Phi Beta Kappa University of Chicago, author, editor, lecturer, professor emeritus of plant physiology, University of Chicago.

George E. P. Smith, of Tucson, Arizona, Phi Beta Kappa University of Vermont, civil engineer, educator, professor of irrigation, University of Arizona, and irrigation engineer, Arizona Agricultural Experiment Station.

Evelyn C. Rusk of Aurora, New York, Phi Beta Kappa Wells College, dean of the college and professor of mathematics, Wells College.

William S. Rusk, of Aurora, New York, Phi Beta Kappa Wells College, professor of fine arts, Wells College.

George A. Shor, of Cold Spring, New York, Phi Beta Kappa Brown University, director of plan and research for the *American Weekly*.

Louis Martin Sears, of West Lafayette, Indiana, Phi Beta Kappa University of Chicago, educator, author, professor of history, Purdue University.

Wilbur Henry Siebert, of Columbus, Ohio, Phi Beta Kappa Ohio State University, educator, author, emeritus research professor of history, Ohio State University.

Henry Bailey Stevens, of Durham, New Hampshire, Phi Beta Kappa Dartmouth College, writer, educator, fruit grower, director of University Extension Service, University of New Hampshire.

Horace Harrison Smith, of Washington, D. C., Phi Beta Kappa Swarthmore College, foreign service officer,

Department of State liaison officer with the United States Senate.

John M. Stalnaker, of Winnetka, Illinois, Phi Beta Kappa University of Chicago, educator, specialist in tests and measurements, professor of psychology, Illinois Institute of Technology, director of studies for the Association of American Medical Colleges, consultant to the State Department.

William W. Strong, of Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania, Phi Beta Kappa Dickinson College, physicist, author.

Arthur A. Schoolcraft, of Buckhannon, West Virginia, Phi Beta Kappa Marietta College, theologian, educator, professor of education and head of the department, dean and registrar, West Virginia Wesleyan College.

Roger Steffan, of New York, New York, Phi Beta Kappa Ohio State University, journalist, educator, banker, vice-president of National City Bank of New York.

W. Carson Ryan, of Chapel Hill, North Carolina, Phi Beta Kappa Harvard University, educator, author, editor, Kenan professor of education, University of North Carolina, cultural attaché with the Department of State assigned to the Fulbright educational exchange program.

Earl P. Stevenson, of Newton, Massachusetts, Phi Beta Kappa Wesleyan University, chemist, business executive, president of Arthur D. Little, Inc., president of the board of trustees, Wesleyan University.

Frank A. Southard, Jr., of Washington, D. C., Phi Beta Kappa Pomona College, economist, educator, United States Executive Director of the International Monetary Fund, Special Assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Charles Pelot Summerall, of Charleston, South Carolina, Phi Beta Kappa Hobart College, retired Army officer, president of The Citadel.

Smith Simpson, of Mexico City,
(Continued on page 6)

They Say . . .

Phi Beta Kappa and Freedom of Teaching

To the Editor:

Appearing in your Summer 1950 edition of THE KEY REPORTER is a remarkable letter written by Edwin S. Smith, Executive Director, National Teachers Division, United Public Workers of America.

Mr. Smith took pen in hand to broadcast a few ideas he holds on the subject of the teaching profession, and added some more heavy oil to the fire burning over the so-called "Intellectual Freedom" question. Heavy oil burns with a thick black smoke, and smoke obscures the light of day. Mr. Smith, like the "liberal" Professor Kirkland, would have us believe that the question of whether a Communist has a right to teach in our public schools is not the matter at issue.

Both these writers, and many others who have previously contributed to THE KEY REPORTER, insist that it is "witch-hunting," whether they call it that or not, to require a teacher to take an oath which labels the taker as a loyal American citizen, in the largest sense of the word citizen. Such writers are not concerned with the first question the loyal citizen asks, namely, "What right have Communists to teach in our schools?" Nor are they prepared to explain, on intelligent arguments, that Communists have any right.

The words "Solemnly swear to preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, both foreign and domestic" are well known to officers of the armed forces. They are required by the people of the United States as a guarantee of their liberties from those who would accept the privileges of rank, pay, retirement, and the like in return for the devotion of their lives in the public interest. A public school teacher, in theory, lives a life no less devoted to the public interest, receives his pay from the taxpayers, and is hired as a privilege afforded him in order that the children of the taxpayers may gain the education we as a people want them to have.

No public employee, deriving his very existence from the public purse, has any right whatever to question the right of the people to require that individual's loyalty to democracy and the law of the land as expressed in the Constitution. Every public employee has only one course other than loyalty, and that course is to get out of the public service.

Men like Smith and Kirkland would have us believe that a professor or a teacher, merely because he deals in ideas, is immune to the requirements of loyalty, and that the people have no right to require loyalty of their teachers in any way they see fit; that, indeed, the people must protect them in their jobs regardless of their lack of loyalty, if that be the case.

Whether the teacher is charged with indoctrin-

ating students with communism, fascism, socialism, etc. is not the point which is really at issue, as they well know. The real question is "How long is it going to take us to wake up and demand an oath of allegiance and a non-Communist oath, and any other oath we want, of those who flourish and wax fat on the taxes of the people of the United States, whether they be teachers, accountants, diplomats, or scientists?"

Carabelle M. Stitt, housewife, mother, and former teacher, hit the nail on the head in her letter in the same issue in which Smith's letter appeared, when she said, "Why all the fuss — unless of course you are not loyal!"

HERMAN J. GARRETSON, JR.
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

To the Editor:

. . . The only value of a loyalty oath is that it lays legal grounds for conviction of perjury where the oath is falsely taken. This is the only restraint the oath would have for a Communist.

The joint report on freedom of teaching appears correct as concerns "the impartial analysis and evaluation of any and all literary, political, economic, social, or religious tenets." There is no evident reason for denying the right to believe or analyze or evaluate the doctrines of democracy, socialism, Protestantism, Buddhism, or even communism. Perhaps we might even presume that a person should be free to believe in polygamy, anarchy, robbery, or even murder. But would we feel that such persons were desirable to teach in any school?

If by Communist we mean a person who merely subscribes to the tenets of Marx and preaches their adoption by legal means, such a person should not be barred from any occupation for which he might be suited; but we know that today's Communists, according to present definitions, are those who seek to overthrow our government by foul means to establish their own totalitarian rule. It would hardly be sensible or wise to employ an ardent Democrat as an instructor in a school established to teach Republicanism, or vice versa.

There has been much outcry about witch hunters. A certain senator from Wisconsin can probably be placed in that category, but I get the impression that many of the writers who so vehemently object to a loyalty oath have set up a straw man which they then proceed to attack. The real point at issue is that persons who advocate the doctrines of a group that seeks to overthrow the government, that condones slavery in other countries, and in various and devious ways seeks to destroy American ideals, are not fit persons for instructors, and persons who are honest and sincere in their beliefs should have no objections to a loyalty oath.

CLINTON J. MOORE
TOPEKA, KANSAS

To the Editor:

With respect to the Edward C. Kirkland article, "Intellectual Freedom in a Time of Crisis" [THE KEY REPORTER, Vol. XV, No. 2], I think Mrs. Carabelle M. Stitt of Willoughby, Ohio, has answered it completely and I congratulate her upon taking such a forthright stand. Most of us Phi Beta Kappas are tired of certain professors and teachers using the cloak of "Academic Freedom" to shield their communistic beliefs and teachings and to excuse them from signing a loyalty oath. Why are they entitled to exemption! The labor leaders sign it and the rest of us are ready and willing to sign should it be required of us. We should feel it a privilege to sign!

We disagree heartily too with Edwin S. Smith's rejoinder. Illustrative of his loose thinking and false reasoning is the statement in his concluding paragraph that in no reported case of the ousting of a Communist or alleged Communist teacher has the charge been made that the teacher was seeking to indoctrinate his pupils. The answer to that is that a Communist can never be objective in his teaching; his thinking, training, and associations have made it impossible for him to be an objective teacher of theory without being a propagandist; he is committed to direct action and he will endeavor to indoctrinate his students.

I am not saying that communism as an economic and political theory should not be studied in our colleges. What I am saying is that no Communist should be permitted to teach it or any other subject because, openly or otherwise, depending on the circumstances, he will propagandize for it.

CLARENCE LOHMAN
HOUSTON, TEXAS

Phi Beta Kappa Literary Award Will Be Granted in 1951

The first annual Phi Beta Kappa award for the best book of literary scholarship or criticism published by a university press will be announced in December, 1951, at the annual meeting of the Phi Beta Kappa Senate. Books published between May 15, 1950, and June 30, 1951, will be eligible for consideration. Entries should be addressed to the Committee on Phi Beta Kappa Prize Awards, 415 First Avenue, New York 10, New York. Five copies of each entry will be required for distribution to the members of the committee.

The committee members are: Donald A. Stauffer, professor of English and chairman of the department, Princeton University; G. Armour Craig, professor of English, Amherst College, and member of THE KEY REPORTER Book Committee; Hiram Haydn, editor of THE AMERICAN SCHOLAR and Bobbs-Merrill fiction editor; Irita Van Doren, literary editor of the New York Herald Tribune and member of THE AMERICAN SCHOLAR editorial board; and Helen C. White, professor of English, University of Wisconsin.

THE KEY REPORTER

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- SUZANNE WALKER.....Editor
- JOHN COURNOS
- ARMOUR CRAIG
- MARC FRIEDLAENDER }.....Book Committee
- ERIC F. GOLDMAN
- ALAIN LOCKE
- KIRTLEY F. MATHER
- CARL BILLMAN.....Consulting Editor

Education of Gifted Youth Is Studied by NEA Committee

A booklet, "Education of the Gifted," was recently issued by the Educational Policies Commission of the National Education Association. The subcommittee which prepared the report was headed by James B. Conant, president of Harvard University.

The report states that ten per cent of a high school graduating class is gifted and one per cent is highly gifted. Of these only half go on to college. The reasons for this waste of brain power are lack of funds, lack of encouragement and recognition from parents and teachers, and lack of incentive (because of the American tendency to belittle exceptional ability and the failure to require high ability for positions of leadership).

The commission recommends early recognition of gifted youth and special education for them through programs of electives, accelerated courses and broader curricula. The top ten per cent should be encouraged to get college education and the top one per cent education beyond the college level. Scholarships should be provided for needy gifted students, the report points out, and funds should be allocated for the study of the psychology of the specially gifted.

World's Education Problems Are Discussed by Teachers

Delegates of the World Organization of the Teaching Profession, organized in 1946 to improve the status of teachers and to promote peace through international cooperation, met in Ottawa this summer. The problems confronting education throughout the world were discussed: the shortage of teachers, school buildings and equipment, the need for revisions in curricula and textbooks, and the high illiteracy rate.

Several speakers pointed out that education can serve as one of the most effective weapons against communism. William G. Carr, secretary general, said, "Universal education is important as a barrier to communism. The lack of educational opportunities is dangerous to the country and stunts its economic growth." Others brought out the fact that educated citizens will demand the right to govern themselves.

Reports showed how the Marshall Plan has helped improve educational

facilities in Europe. However, delegates from European countries emphasized that much more financial assistance is needed.

The delegates approved a plan for the formation of a single world-wide organization of teachers. The new group would combine the World Organization of the Teaching Profession, the International Federation of Elementary School Teachers, and the International Federation of Secondary School Teachers. All countries except the Soviet Union and its satellites would be represented. It is expected that the other two groups will agree to the plan and that the new organization will be founded within the next few months.

UNESCO Defines Objectives, Plans New Activities

The following statement of aims was adopted by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization at its recent meeting in Florence:

1. To eliminate illiteracy and encourage fundamental education.

2. To obtain for each person an education conforming to his aptitudes and to the needs of society, including technological training and higher education.

3. To advance human rights throughout all nations.

4. To remove the obstacles to the free flow of persons, ideas, and knowledge among the countries of the world.

5. To promote the progress and applications of science for all mankind.

6. To remove the causes of tensions that may lead to wars.

7. To demonstrate world cultural interdependence.

8. To advance through the press, radio, and motion pictures the cause of truth, freedom, and peace.

9. To bring about better understanding among the peoples of the world and to convince them of the necessity of cooperating loyally with one another in the framework of the United Nations.

10. To render clearing house and exchange services, in all its fields of action, together with services in reconstruction and relief assistance.

The Conference also enacted a program for re-education of Germany, including the establishment of institutes in comparative education and social

studies and a youth center; voted to intensify the re-education activities in Japan; approved an agreement to remove customs duties from such materials as books, music, and art works; adopted Spanish as a third working language, in addition to English and French; and announced an expansion of the Exchange of Persons program through grants for travelling scholarships to artists, writers, educators, and humanists.

Supreme Court Rules on Segregated Education Cases

The Supreme Court recently handed down two decisions affecting segregated higher education. The court decided that the University of Texas should admit H. M. Sweatt, a Negro, to its law school, since Mr. Sweatt could not receive an equal education at the law school provided for Negroes. The court declared that not only the physical facilities but also other intangible qualities of the two schools were unequal.

In the other case, the court ruled that the segregation of a Negro graduate student, G. W. McLaurin, at the University of Oklahoma, prevented his receiving complete and effective graduate instruction. McLaurin had been admitted to the university as a candidate for a doctorate in education but was required to sit in specially designated places in the classroom, library and cafeteria. The decision stated: "Such restrictions impair and inhibit his ability to study, to engage in discussions and exchange views with other students, and in general, to learn his profession."

The court limited its decisions to the specific cases, not re-examining the "separate but equal" doctrine. It is felt, however, that the rulings will have widespread effects.

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

Social Sciences

Eric F. Goldman

JOHN ADAMS AND THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. By Catherine Drinker Bowen. Boston: Atlantic-Little, Brown. \$5.

A perceptive, zestful portrayal of the solid Yankee who became one of the few important conservative thinkers the United States has ever produced, written against a background so broad that the book is also a reconstruction of the era of the American Revolution. Miss Bowen continues the technique of partially fictionalized biography that she made familiar in *Yankee from Olympus*, but the Adams materials are so rich and Miss Bowen has studied them so thoroughly that only occasionally does she have to call on her imagination.

ROOSEVELT IN RETROSPECT. By John Gunther. New York: Harper. \$3.75.

An over-all appraisal of Roosevelt, both as a political leader and as a man, written with Gunther's customary discernment and gift for revealing details. The book contains a good deal of new material — some of it from confidential sources that were obviously close to the President — gathered by Gunther's scores of conversations with people who worked with Roosevelt. Gunther's verdict: Roosevelt, with plenty of serious faults, was a genuinely "great man" — a highly effective domestic reformer and the greatest of American war presidents.

THE GROWTH OF AMERICAN LAW. By James Willard Hurst. Boston: Little, Brown. \$5.50.

A decidedly different kind of legal history. Something in the manner of Lynd's famous *Middletown*, the author, a professor of law at the University of Wisconsin, tells the story of American law largely in terms of an analysis of the background, training, and attitudes of the legal counselors, judges, legislators, administrators, and executives who have wielded governmental authority through law in some one of its forms. The result offers a notable new slant to the student of law and fascinating (if at times cumbersome) reading to the layman.

THIS IS GERMANY. Edited by Arthur Settel. New York: William Sloane. \$4.

An analysis of different phases of the German Occupation by twenty-one experienced British and American reporters. Only a few of the chapters are superficial journalism; the rest provide a thoughtful, fact-packed warning. Especially noteworthy are J. Emlyn Williams' incisive summary of the "German character" as it reveals itself today, Robert Lewiston's calmly devastating critique of the educational "reforms," and Peter de Mendelssohn's disquietingly detailed description of resistance under the Occupation.

THE UNITED STATES AND JAPAN. By Edwin O. Reischauer. Cambridge: Harvard University. \$4.

A deeply informed, if somewhat stodgily written, account of the development of modern Japan and of the American Occupation by the man who was a Japan expert of the State Department during World War II, held important posts during the Occupation, and is now professor of Far Eastern languages at Harvard. Reischauer's general thesis: MacArthur's administration has done an excellent job, but the problem of bringing Japan into democratic civilization is still a serious one, partly because of the country's grave economic situation and partly because of its mental habits.

CAPTAIN SAM GRANT. By Lloyd Lewis. Boston: Little, Brown. \$6.

A biography of Grant up to the beginning of the Civil War, written with the same wide research and great artistry that went into *Sherman: Fighting Prophet*. This story of the schoolboy, cadet, soldier, husband and father, farmer, and businessman rescues the early Grant from the shadows of previous inadequate treatments and, for the first time, makes the Grant of the Presidency readily comprehensible.

Philosophy, Religion, and Education

Alain L. Locke

A MEASURE OF FREEDOM. By Arnold Forster. New York: Doubleday. \$2.50.

A report on a research project sampling reactions and opinions of college students toward various social and ethnic groups. The results are generalized into a program for the diagnosis and treatment of group prejudices of all varieties. For that reason there is important information in this study for the general reader far beyond its primary audience of experts in human relations.

ENDS AND MEANS IN EDUCATION: A MID-CENTURY APPRAISAL. By Theodore B. H. Brameld. New York: Harper. \$3.

An incisive and provocative analysis of the responsibilities and potential of education in the contemporary social crisis, with constructive suggestions of ways in which a "future-centered" education can contribute to the reconstruction of democratic society. These ways include greater emphases on intercultural education, worker and adult education, and the development of social-mindedness.

MAN'S RELIGIONS. By John B. Noss. New York: Macmillan. \$4.50.

Instead of the usual handbook of comparative religion, here is a readable presentation of the major religious traditions of mankind in the setting of their historical development. The inner dynamics of religion, accordingly, become more vital and evident.

THAT OLD-TIME RELIGION. By Archibald J. Robertson. Boston: Houghton Mifflin. \$3.

A sympathetic but objective picture of the main folk-type religious traditions and sects of "these United States," which quite vividly reveals the basic common traits of our Protestant culture.

OUT OF MY LATER YEARS. By Albert Einstein. New York: Philosophical Library. \$4.75.

Although scattered over a wide range of subjects and a time-span of the last fifteen years, these essays have a rare unity of progressive insight into basic problems of our times. A keen and consistent humanism enlightens all that Professor Einstein surveys, be it a social, cultural, political, or scholastic issue. One is constantly reminded on checking dates with events to find a prophetic prediction on point after point: a vindication of reason applied with objective consistency to human affairs.

AUTHORITY AND THE INDIVIDUAL. By Bertrand Russell. New York: Simon & Schuster. \$2.

Another mind of universal scope and first magnitude surveys the dilemmas of efficiency and freedom in a modern, increasingly technological world with constructive and challenging forecasts. Ingenious resolutions are brought forward to reconcile the discrepancies between planning and liberty, efficiency and happiness, collectivist cooperation and individual happiness and self-satisfaction.

Literary History and Criticism

G. Armour Craig

THE PERMANENCE OF YEATS: SELECTED CRITICISM. Edited by James Hall and Martin Steinmann. New York: Macmillan. \$5.

This collection of essays on Yeats might be considered a companion volume to recent similar collections devoted to Joyce and Eliot. The resources of contemporary criticism are once more brought to bear, this time, however, with greater clarity and elegance than in any similar collection, perhaps because the great variety of Yeats sustains a variety of approaches. A bibliography of Yeats scholarship is appended.

THE HUMANITIES: AN APPRAISAL. Edited by Julian Harris. Madison: University of Wisconsin. \$2.75.

Twelve scholars, representing humanistic studies ranging from musicology to the history of science, here unite to decry "specialism" and to ask for an enlarged awareness of the social utility of humanistic studies. Though few of the papers move beyond this obviously justified plea, there are a good many *obiter dicta* for educational policy makers to ponder.

THE ROMANTIC IMAGINATION. By C. M. Bowra. *Cambridge: Harvard University.* \$4.50.

An enthusiastic endorsement of English Romantic poetry which takes into account both its relation to European literature and its central theory of the imagination. In describing the Romantic Imagination Mr. Bowra accepts the confusion, or absence of distinction, between poetry and religion which most anti-romantic critics of the 20th century have attacked. While such an approach leads Mr. Bowra to deal sympathetically with Keats or Wordsworth and even to be hospitable to the unfashionable Swinburne, it leads him, inevitably, slightly off the center of Byron.

MID-CENTURY AMERICAN POETS. Edited by John Ciardi. *New York: Twayne.* \$4.

Each of the fifteen younger poets here included has prefaced his own selection of poems with a statement of his principles and practices. The result is a collection of observations on modern poetry that should do much to take the mystery out of it: the statements reveal a group of conscientious, hard-working, sensitive writers whose responsibility to their own art and to that of their predecessors is obvious.

THE MIND OF PROUST. By F. C. Green. *New York: Cambridge University.* \$4.50.

A massive paraphrase of Proust's massive work with attention especially to its dependence upon Bergson. A solid book, though perhaps too solid to stand as a signpost directing the reader back to the pages of Proust himself.

THE SHAPING SPIRIT: A STUDY OF WALLACE STEVENS. By William Van O'Connor. *Chicago: Henry Regnery.* \$2.75.

Wallace Stevens, now 71, has in the last ten years proved one of the most fecund poets in America. His constant theme has been the imagination and its shaping of experience; his readers, though few, have been influential critics and teachers. This study, the first of its kind, is an elucidation of the assumptions, forms, and major symbols of one of the most interesting poets writing today.

Natural Sciences

Kirtley F. Mather

THE PRINCIPLES OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH. By Paul Freedom. *Washington: Public Affairs Press.* \$3.25.

An excellent book for businessmen, administrators, and teachers, as well as for research scientists. Deals realistically and incisively with the nature of research, its planning and its procedures, its impact upon society, and its bearing upon the philosophy of our day. The author's exploration of the possibilities of dialectic materialism as an instrument of scientific research is particularly pertinent at this time.

STELLAR EVOLUTION. By Otto Struve. *Princeton: Princeton University.* \$4.

An up-to-the-minute report on the theories of origin and evolution of the stars, now under consideration by astrophysicists in all parts of the world. Intended not so much for astronomers as for physicists, chemists, geologists, and all those who are interested in the processes of evolution in the material universe. Presents a fascinating picture of the truly magnificent and awe-inspiring panorama of creation. Its sub-title, "An Exploration from the Observatory," is a cryptic statement of its distinguished author's attitude toward the work to which he has devoted his life.

THE NATURAL PHILOSOPHY OF PLANT FORM. By Agnes Arber. *New York: Cambridge University.* \$5.

From her life-long concern with the morphology of flowering plants, Mrs. Arber has here developed an enlightening synthesis that provides the necessary linkage between morphological and philosophic thought. Her treatise goes a long way toward an understanding of the forms displayed by the intricate complexities of the plant world. It has evidently been written in response to the insistent question that arises in the mind of every real scientist: "Why are things as they are?"

ATOMIC ENERGY. Edited by J. L. Crammer and R. E. Peierls. *A Pelican Book. Baltimore: Allen Lane, Inc.* 35 cents.

One of the best of the several low-cost pocket books that have recently been published in the Pelican and Penguin series, this up-to-the-minute collection of articles on atomic energy is exceptionally readable and completely authoritative. It covers both the processes by which atomic bombs are produced and the constructive uses of atomic energy in biology and industry. It is indeed gratifying to find it available in this country at such a low price and so promptly after its appearance in England. Its authors include Hans Bethe and Philip Morrison of Cornell as well as equally qualified British experts.

Fiction

John Cournois

SHADOW OF A MAN. By May Sarton. *New York: Rinehart.* \$2.75.

Ever since the publication of her distinguished first novel, *The Single Hound*, Miss Sarton's place has been assured. Only a poet could write such beautiful novels as *The Bridge of Years*, and now the story of Persis Bradford's son, Francis Adams Chabrier. In the evocation of Persis, who is dead when the novel starts, there is much of the subtlety Maurice Baring displayed in *Daphne Aedeane*. Only at the very end of the book does young Francis free himself from his mother to become a full man; it is the story of the education of the heart. The very essence of Boston — and of Paris — is in this book.

TOO LITTLE LOVE. By Robert Henriques. *New York: Viking.* \$3.75.

The English title *Through the Valley* is far more descriptive than the American substitute. This story of a changing England begins in 1926. That world, for good or for ill, is gone, even as Rome is gone, and with it the easy life, full of responsibilities for the large landowners; it was a day when fox hunting was a major occupation as well as a sport. The lovely ladies become old hags, still longing for Worth gowns; the men die off. The sons and the younger women try to take hold. But the heritage is no longer for the Merediths and their sort. They are disfranchised, as it were, by Labor. The changing social order prongs much unpleasant driftwood into prominence, but it also gives many idealists a place.

BEYOND DEFEAT. By Hans Werner Richter. *New York: Putnam's.* \$3.


This is a first novel and for the sake of our own future and that of the world let us hope many of the same sort will follow. It breathes sanity on every page. Perhaps many will dismiss it as "just another novel of war" but it is much more than this. It is the sort which makes you think. Before writing this novel the author, with Alfred Andersch, edited *Der Ruf* in the American Zone in Germany. After a year *Der Ruf* was suspended because of the sharpness of its attack on the occupation authorities. Herr Richter is an author to be welcomed by all serious and honest readers.

THE BARKEEP OF BLÉMONT. By Marcel Aymé. *New York: Harper.* \$3.

A post-war novel of France, whose people are intellectuals, collaborators, black marketeers, Communists, socialists, etc. It is an extremely well-written satire aimed at the unscrupulousness of Communists, whose presence in the small town, the scene of the story, engenders suspicion, hypocrisy, and violence. Uncommonly good reading.

WORLD ENOUGH AND TIME. By Robert Penn Warren. *New York: Random House.* \$3.50.

America's foremost living novelist employs a famous Kentucky murder case of 1826 to recreate a whole epoch of American life. Critics have justly compared Jeremiah Beaumont to Melville's Captain Ahab. Man's conflict with fundamental forces is vividly portrayed here, and if there is violence in the fictional design there is also morality. In any case, there is the sense of the authentic epic here, with a hero truly Promethean, a hero who may well have come from a myth. There is no space here for a synopsis, but even the minor characters have the quality of having been created by a master of fiction.



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House Votes Restrictions on Tax-Exempt Institutions

The House of Representatives has passed a bill changing the present tax-exempt status of colleges and universities.

The bill would require that colleges pay taxes on income earned from real estate that is not used for educational purposes and which was purchased or is currently owned through borrowed funds, and on income derived from all non-governmental research not related to instruction.

The financial difficulties of colleges and universities, caused by rising costs and increased enrollments accompanied by decreased income from investments, have led many institutions to go into business not directly related to education. Committees of the Association of American Education and the Association of American Universities had warned that this trend might prove a threat to the tax-exempt status of higher education.

Program of Student Aid Is Considered by Congress

A bill has been introduced in Congress which would provide scholarships for needy students. The Student Aid Bill would provide for scholarships of not more than \$800 a year for four years.

The bill also provides for a student loan program which would gradually become self-supporting. Another provision is for the establishment of a National Council on Student Aid, a twelve-member board to be appointed by the United States Commissioner of Education.

Bronk to Speak for AAAS

Detlev W. Bronk, president of Johns Hopkins University, will deliver the Phi Beta Kappa lecture under the auspices of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and the United Chapters at the annual meeting of the A.A.A.S., to be held in Cleveland December 26-30. Dr. Bronk will deliver his address on the evening of December 29 in the Grand Ballroom of the Hotel Statler. Raymond Walters, president of the University of Cincinnati, will preside.

All members of Phi Beta Kappa will be welcome at the lecture. Invitations will be sent in the fall to those members who live in the Cleveland area.

Guggenheim Foundation Has New Advisory Board Head

The Guggenheim Memorial Foundation has appointed Dr. Louis B. Wright chairman of its Advisory Board. The appointment was made following the retirement of Dr. Frank Aydelotte, who has held the position since the Foundation was established in 1925.

The purpose of the Foundation is to aid scholars and artists to carry on research and creative activities. In the 25 years that Dr. Aydelotte presided over the committees of selection, 2,317 Fellows from the United States, Canada, and Latin America have received appointments from the Foundation.

In recognition of his service, Dr. Aydelotte has been granted the title of Chairman Emeritus of the Advisory Board. Director Emeritus of the Institute of Advanced Study at Princeton, Dr. Aydelotte is also American Secretary to the Rhodes Trustees and is in charge of the selection of American Rhodes Scholars.

Dr. Wright is director of the Folger Shakespeare Library in Washington. He was formerly Research Professor at the Huntington Library, San Marino, California.

Both Dr. Aydelotte and Dr. Wright are members of Phi Beta Kappa.

Associates

(Continued from page 1)

Mexico, Phi Beta Kappa University of Virginia, first secretary and consul, American Embassy, Mexico City.

Jerome A. Straka, of Bernardsville, New Jersey, Phi Beta Kappa University of Wisconsin, business executive, vice-president, Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Company.

Gertrude A. Slaughter, of Madison, Wisconsin, Phi Beta Kappa University of Wisconsin, author.

Herbert L. Spencer, of New York, New York, Phi Beta Kappa Bucknell University, president of the Samuel H. Kress Foundation, former president of Bucknell University.

James Duane Squires, of New London, New Hampshire, Phi Beta Kappa University of North Dakota, professor of history and chairman of the department of social studies, Colby Junior College.

Henry L. Seaver, of Lexington, Massachusetts, Phi Beta Kappa Harvard University, formerly professor of his-

Chapter and Association News

The Phi Beta Kappa chapter at the University of Buffalo has established the Samuel Paul Capen Award in honor of Chancellor Capen, who retired this year. The award will be presented annually "to the undergraduate student in the College of Arts and Sciences who has, since the last award, best exemplified that spirit of free inquiry and of individual or artistic creation that Chancellor Capen has made such a characteristic ideal of higher learning at the University of Buffalo."

The first award will be made next year.

The University of Kentucky chapter has voted to underwrite the publication of a biennial book incorporating the one or two pieces of student work, preferably on the undergraduate level, selected by the award committee. The plan was adopted as a means of advancing the cause of higher standards of scholarship and of publicizing Phi Beta Kappa on the campus of the university.

The Santa Clara Valley (California) Association is planning the presentation of a weekly or monthly radio program to further the cause of scholarship.

tory in the Department of Architecture, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Dorothy Stimson, of Baltimore, Maryland, Phi Beta Kappa Vassar College, professor of history and chairman of the department, Goucher College.

Arthur Sweetser, of Washington, D. C., Phi Beta Kappa Harvard University, author, director of the United Nations Washington Information Office.

Marguerite Stitt Church, of Evanston, Illinois, Phi Beta Kappa Wellesley College, Republican Congressional nominee.

Walter E. Sullivan, of Madison, Wisconsin, Phi Beta Kappa Bates College, professor of anatomy, University of Wisconsin.

Members who have transferred to Life Membership during the past few months are: Drury W. Cooper, Carl W. Painter, Mrs. Dwight Morrow, Lyman Bryson, George W. Davison, Arthur A. Ballantine, Mark Eisner, Inez Gaylord, Hiram Blauvelt, William W. Crocker, and Walter Timme.

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.

697. (Mr., Colo.) Associate professor, English. Graduate work Chicago; Ph.D. Minnesota '47 English-esthetics. Ten years experience college. Seeks western position English. Enthusiastic lecturer, successful researcher.

699. (Mr., D.C.) A.B. Brown *summa cum laude*; A.M., Ph.D., Harvard. Doing area research for State Department. Desires teaching position in political science or international relations.

700. (Miss, Minn.) B.A. speech, Wisconsin, 1947. Secretarial and radio experience. Wants stimulating work — radio, publishing, personnel, other fields. Travel.

711. (Mr., Mass.) Ph.D. in history and international relations, 1951; age 35; desires college or university appointment September 1951. Special fields: American diplomatic history, history of England, history of British Empire and Commonwealth, nineteenth century Europe. Five years as army officer. Author of book to be published late 1950. Agreeable to personal interview.

712. (Mr., N.J.) Age 36. Married. Ph.D. candidate New York University. Five years government official, division director, in Europe. Resigned to complete Ph.D. studies, major public affairs, minors, government, economics, international relations. Knows French, German. Intimately familiar with European affairs. Would like full or part time position with export firm or in personnel work in NYC. Future possibilities more important than starting salary.

713. (Miss, Ala.) M.A. political science. Minors — history, modern languages. Senior college teaching experience. Graduate research assistant. Undergraduate French assistant. Interested in social science research or senior college teaching.

714. (Mr., N.Y.) Age 24, veteran, M.A. in English, Ph.D. course work completed, N.Y.U. Seeks suitable teaching, editorial, or research position anywhere in U.S.

715. (Mr., Md.) Yale LL.B. Age 33. New York, Connecticut bars. Experience: trade regulation law and estate practice, nine years. Desires position as assistant to older lawyer.

716. (Mrs., Calif.) A.B. Cornell University. English major with background studies in Latin, Greek, French, German, etc., also graduate work in methods of scholarship. Considerable secondary school experience. Desires teaching, research, editing, or secretarial position.

717. (Mrs., Mass.) Mature woman, Radcliffe A.M. Courses Sorbonne. Student history, litera-

ture; fluent French, German, Russian, working knowledge Spanish, seeks editing, translating, research in Greater Boston.

718. (Miss, N.J.) A.B., M.A., Ed.D., Syracuse. Experience teaching, guidance, counseling, remedial education, on secondary school, college, adult levels. Veteran. Wants position in or near New York City.

719. (Mr., Mass.) Ph.D. in international affairs, Clark University; age 36 when available; pre- and postwar experience as director of historical research; army captain, Officers' Reserve Corps. Wants employment with large business firm (or federation of firms) doing business abroad as assistant director of research, or position to conduct surveys in political, social, and economic fields in foreign countries. Prefers to work abroad. Suggests face-to-face consultation.

720. (Miss, N.Y.) Economist and statistician. B.A. Hunter, M.A. N.Y.U. Seven years experience, market research and industry analysis; desires responsible position with good future.

721. (Miss, N.Y.) A.B. 1942, A.M. 1947, political science. Administrative, personnel and organizational experience with private firms. Public speaking and radio experience. Job analyst. Prefers Washington, D. C., but would consider non-NYC position.

722. (Mr., Wash.) Age 48; *magna cum laude*; Ph.D., European and English history. Wants position good college or university. Desires satisfying balance between teaching and research.

723. (Mr., Ill.) A.B. political science. Expect University Chicago Ph.D., Sept. 1950. Interdepartmental committee, specialization in American civilization and history of ideas. Teaching preferences: political science, social science survey program, American history and culture. Studied in Europe. Age 28.

California Regents Vote to Retain 39 Faculty Members

The Board of Regents of the University of California, at its meeting on July 21, voted to retain 39 faculty members who had refused to sign the non-Communist teaching contract. The vote was 10-9, with Regent John F. Neylan changing his ballot to "yes" immediately after the voting. He took this action in order to be able to reopen the question at the August meeting.

The loyalty oath controversy, which has been going on at the university for over a year, resulted in a compromise settlement in April. At that time, the regents voted to substitute a non-Communist clause in the letter of contract of each university staff member in place of the original loyalty oath. Provision was made that any member of the faculty who did not sign the new contract would be allowed to present his case to the Committee on Privilege and

Tenure of the Academic Senate. The committee would report its findings to Robert G. Sproul, president of the university, who would in turn report to the regents.

In June the regents, upon the recommendation of President Sproul, dismissed 157 university employees who had failed to sign or to appear for hearings. Part of this decision was reversed at the later meeting, leaving a total of 83 dismissed.

Six members of the Academic Senate who failed to cooperate with the examining committee were dismissed. The group of 39 who were retained had satisfied the committee that they were not Communists but were refusing to sign for "conscientious" reasons. However, Regent Neylan expressed the opinion that it would not be fair to permit a small group to keep their positions without having to sign. He said, "The small balance of 39 people is doing the university a great disservice. They should not be retained."

Several members of the Committee on Privilege and Tenure spoke in behalf of the non-signing faculty members. Professor Stuart Daggett, chairman of the committee, said: "In hearing the non-signers and proving the loyalty of the majority of them, the committee thought they were helping the regents implement their non-Communist policy. We feel that these non-signers should be retained in university employ and that we have made a proper interpretation of the regents' April offer."

Clark Kerr, director of the Institute of Industrial Relations, said, "It is unthinkable that our work should have been for nothing. Can the regents close the channel of appeal which they themselves opened? Rather than having caught Communists you have caught the free and independent spirits of the university, and if you disregard our report, you will crush great spirits and destroy great scholars."

Governor Earl Warren, a member of the Board of Regents, urged the acceptance of the recommendation of the committee and President Sproul. He said that in view of the fact that the committee and the president had found that none of the group was a Communist, the regents should support that finding unless they had additional evidence.

Mr. Neylan, who led the opposition, hopes to be able to reverse the decision at the next meeting of the regents.

The American Scholar

For Autumn
1950

Word from an ADVANCE READER:

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