

THE KEY REPORTER

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THE PHI BETA KAPPA NEWS MAGAZINE

Senate Meeting

The Phi Beta Kappa Senate will hold its annual meeting at the Princeton Inn, Princeton, New Jersey, on December 1-2. The Senators will meet at 7 P.M. on Friday, December 1, for dinner and informal discussion. An all-day business session will be held on Saturday. Among committee reports of work in progress to be presented at this session will be those of the Committee on Associations and the Committee on Qualifications.

The Senate is composed of 24 members elected by the Council and is the governing body of the Society between meetings of the Council. Present members are: Thomas S. Barclay, professor of political science, Stanford University; Eugene P. Chase, professor of government, Lafayette College; Stanley P. Chase, professor of English literature, Bowdoin College; John Kirkland Clark, lawyer; Merle E. Curti, profes-

Continued on page 7

1951 FELLOWSHIP AWARD

The seventh Mary Isabel Sibley Fellowship will be awarded in 1951 to a woman scholar for advanced study in the field of French language or literature. The Phi Beta Kappa award, granted in alternate years for research in Greek and French, carries a stipend of \$1,500.

Terms of the Fellowship stipulate that candidates must be unmarried women under the age of 35 who have demonstrated their ability to carry on original research. All applications for the 1951 award should be sent to the Secretary of the Mary Isabel Sibley Fellowship Committee, 415 First Avenue, New York 10, New York, before March 15, 1951.

SCIENTISTS feature ΦBK

DR. DETLEV W. BRONK, president of Johns Hopkins University, will give the Phi Beta Kappa address at the annual midwinter meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in Cleveland, Ohio, December 26-30, 1950. The lecture, which will be featured in the general program of the A.A.A.S. sessions, has been scheduled for 8:30 on Friday evening, December 29, in the Grand Ballroom of the Cleveland Statler. Dr. Bronk, Phi Beta Kappa Swarthmore College, is also president of the National Academy of Sciences and chairman of the National Research Council. The subject of his address will be "Science and the National Welfare."

The address will be the eleventh in a series that has been sponsored by Phi Beta Kappa since 1935, upon invitation by the A.A.A.S., as a means of demonstrating the interdependence of the arts and sciences in a free society. The first lecture, entitled "The American Scholar Today," was given by William Allan Neilson. The following year James Rowland Angell was the speaker; his subject was "The Scholar and the Specialist." Subsequent speakers and their topics have been: George Lyman Kittredge — "Shakespeare and the Critics;" Frank Pierrepont Graves — "Is Education a Science?"; Marjorie Hope Nicolson — "Science and Literature"; Walter Lippman — "Education vs. Western Democracy"; Christian Gauss — "Can We Educate for Democracy?"; Harlow Shapley — "A Design for Fighting"; Irwin Edman — "Science and the Dream of Happiness"; and Theodore Spencer — "Science and the Poet".



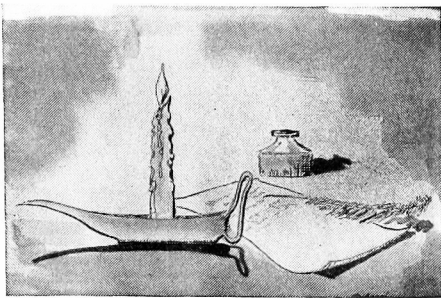
DETLEV W. BRONK

The lecture that has been scheduled at the Cleveland meeting this year is the first since 1946. Raymond Walters, Phi Beta Kappa Lehigh University and president of the University of Cincinnati, will preside at the Phi Beta Kappa session. In addition to those attending the A.A.A.S. meeting, all members of Phi Beta Kappa, and their wives or husbands, are cordially invited. Members of Phi Beta Kappa living in the Cleveland area will receive a special invitation early in December.

The American Association for the Advancement of Science is the largest scientific organization in the world. It represents every branch of science. Founded more than a century ago, its membership has grown from 461 to almost 45,000. At the annual meetings, leaders and workers in the various scientific fields are brought together through joint symposia and programs.

With all the sections and subsections of the Association and more than 40 additional societies and organizations participating in the meeting this year in Cleveland, there will be a large number of outstanding sessions.





To the Editor

I was quite surprised at the character of the letters appearing in my first issue of THE KEY REPORTER [Vol. XV, No. 4]. Apparently, one may acquire academic distinction without exposure to the concept of academic freedom.

May I recommend to those Phi Beta Kappas who have not seen it, the report of Committee "A" in the latest issue of the *Bulletin of the American Association of University Professors*. This group of distinguished scholars has been concerned with academic freedom and the true nature of the educational process for many years. No present-day combination of ignorance and political self-interest can justify our departure from the principles still maintained by Committee "A".

Regarding the effect of a "loyalty" oath upon a great university, it is well to note that the five best remaining members of the California department of psychology have resigned. The letter-writers in your Autumn issue might well ponder why such men, all non-Communist, should feel compelled to jeopardize their careers and families, rather than continue under "loyalty" oath conditions. They might ponder why the American Psychological Association and the American Sociological Association have condemned the California oath. George Stewart's *The Year of the Oath* would explain to them why there will continue to be a lot of "fuss," so long as teachers put loyalty to the ideals of their profession above loyalty to a Board of Regents.

I am sure that Mr. Garretson, Mr. Moore and Mr. Lohman write in good faith. But does it not occur to them to question the good faith of some of those proposing "loyalty" oaths? It is not a new thing for great interests to seek control of our educational institutions under the cloak of patriotism. As the California affair shows, the victims of their attack are not Communists, but the sincere defenders of academic freedom and democratic process. Let us stand with these men, hoping for the day when defense will be the lot of the opponents of academic freedom, and ours again the attack.

DELL H. HYMES
BLOOMINGTON, INDIANA

In the Autumn issue of THE KEY REPORTER there were several letters defending the loyalty oath requirement for professors. I have no argument with the loyalty oath requirement, but regretted that no one attempted to put the loyalty oath issue in perspective. In my opinion, it is merely one indication of the inevitable drift toward totalitarianism which no nation can avoid as long as we live in an anarchical world. This trend has been greatly accelerated, of course, by the fact that weapons of war have now become so destructive that it is no longer possible for our nation to wait until a war has started before putting our economy on a wartime basis. Obviously, we must wage the cold war wholeheartedly as long as there is no real security from Russian aggression, but we must realize that our negative policy of preparedness does nothing more than give us time in which to work for lasting peace. The question is what, if anything, we are going to do with that time.

I am convinced that the only way we can turn the tide in the cold war (both militarily and in the battle for men's minds), and also have a chance to attain lasting peace, is to supplement our present negative foreign policy with a positive attempt to transform the U.N. into a world world federation, with its powers strictly limited but adequate to prevent war. If we do nothing with the time our preparedness program is giving us, then that same preparedness program must eventually consume most of our national income, deprive us of the very freedoms we are trying to defend, and culminate in a third world war of mutual annihilation.

HARLAND W. HOISINGTON, JR.
MONTCLAIR, NEW JERSEY

I am very indignant at the reactionary letters on academic freedom published in the Autumn issue of THE KEY REPORTER. I am particularly incensed by Mr. Garretson's belief that teachers are waxing fat upon the public purse. I take it that Mr. Garretson has not been sharing with us the last few years the 50 per cent cut in salary that has been inflicted on the teaching profession by inflation uncompensated by adequate salary raises.

Those of us who do not wish to sign loyalty oaths are well aware of Mr. Moore's point that the only value of such oaths is for prosecutions for perjury. Nobody believes that any considerable number of teachers are Communists or that those who are can be caught in any way except by personal admission of party membership, presumably on party orders, as at the University of Washington. These oaths are not aimed primarily at Communists at all but at liberals. The technique is first to get the liberal to swear he is not a subversive, and then to declare that anybody ever in the remotest degree connected with any organization tainted to the slightest degree by Communist influence is a subversive. Finally

the liberal is to be prosecuted for having denied under oath to being a subversive, when his associations can be manipulated to indicate a factitious guilt. Communists have not suffered under this sort of oath the last two years. The supporters of Henry Wallace and other persons, often admitted by their persecutors (as in the University of California) not to be under the least suspicion of subversive intentions, have suffered.

I personally look upon loyalty oaths as a threat to my constitutional liberty. I feel sure these oaths are deliberately employed by reactionary interests to make sure of the political quiescence of educators. Unfortunately many ordinary citizens permit themselves to be deceived by these thinly veiled threats of suppression.

It happens that I am a registered Republican in Iowa, belonging to that almost vanished species, the Progressive Republican movement. I voted for Roosevelt twice, because I believed in his social program, and I voted against him twice because I have an old-fashioned fear of a permanent executive. I agree with Byrd and Taft that budgets ought to be balanced and money spent with caution and intelligence, but I also share with Wallace and, currently, with Communists an ardent desire for peace and an ardent interest in social improvement. I have belonged to organizations of the right and of the left. To the best of my knowledge, none was dominated by Communists; but I was not accustomed personally to investigate every one of them. Who is to say that some good conservative administrator who happens for personal reasons to take a dislike to me may not use a loyalty oath to sink me in my career, in spite of the fact that I am willing to declare before God and man that I have never been anything but a sincere and loyal citizen, honestly performing my function of criticizing the government which I have also done my best to support and obey?

HOWARD A. BROGAN
SYRACUSE, NEW YORK



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Non-Signers Bring Suit Against California Regents

The Board of Regents of the University of California voted in August to reverse their former decision and dismiss 39 non-signers of the loyalty statement contained in the employment contract.

A law suit has been instituted against the Regents by 18 of the faculty members affected by the Board's vote. The State Court of Appeal has postponed a hearing until late November. The court has ruled that, while the suit is pending, none of the professors may be discharged. The University is not allowing them to teach, however, and they have not received any salary since June. It has been reported that, as a result, 48 of the University's courses have had to be discontinued.

All of the non-signers have been cleared by the faculty Committee on Tenure and Academic Freedom of any suspicion of communism. Previous action by the Regents had provided for hearings by the tenure committee of cases involving those unwilling to sign the loyalty statement. After hearing the cases, the Committee recommended the retention of all the non-signers. At their August meeting, the Regents stated that the issue is no longer communism, but disobedience. The non-signers contend that the issue has never been communism, but rather a desire to protect their academic freedom.

The American Psychological Associa-

News and Notes in Education

tion has announced that its placement service will not assist in filling any vacancies at the University of California because of the existing situation. It is recommending that none of its members accept positions there.

Total School Enrollment Reaches 33 Million

The number of students enrolled in schools and colleges in the United States for the present academic year is approximately 32,903,000, according to a report by the U. S. Office of Education. This figure includes public, private, and parochial schools. Although this represents a gain of 787,000 over last year's figure, there has been an increase only on the grade school level. Enrollment in high schools has dropped 98,000 and in colleges, 50,000, below the 1949 level.

Court Decisions Affect Segregated Education

As a result of recent court rulings, Negroes are now permitted to do graduate work at several southern state universities. The Supreme Court ruled in June that the University of Texas would have to admit H. M. Sweatt to its law school, since the law school provided by the state for Negroes did not offer an equal education. In September

a Federal Court ordered the University of Virginia to admit a Negro law student. The University of Maryland, which has had Negro students in the law school, must now permit a Negro to enroll in the School of Nursing, as a result of a Supreme Court decision.

Arkansas, Kentucky, and, most recently, Tennessee have voluntarily decided to end segregated education on the graduate level. In North Carolina, however, a Federal Court judge has ruled against the admission of four Negro law students to the University of North Carolina, on the basis that equal educational facilities are provided for them. Similar court cases are pending in Louisiana and Florida. As yet there have been no applications by Negroes for admission to the state universities of Georgia, Alabama or Mississippi.

ACE Report on Prejudice

A study of textbooks, made by the American Council on Education, has been published in a Public Affairs pamphlet, "Prejudice in Textbooks," by Maxwell S. Stuart. The examination of 315 textbooks and college manuals showed that, because of omissions or inaccuracies, students are frequently given false impressions of minority groups. It was found that stereotypes for racial, religious, or national groups are common. Failure to give proper emphasis to the contributions which have been made by various minorities to American life is reported to be another evident fault.

The report suggests that texts can be improved by including descriptions of intergroup activities and by pointing up the value of the individual, as well as by examination for misstatements.

N. Y. College Survey Shows Less Bias in Admissions

According to a survey made recently at the request of the administrator of the New York Education Practices Act, there has been a marked decrease in cases of discrimination in college and university admissions in New York State since the passage of the act in 1948. A comparison with a similar survey in 1946 showed that fewer students are now denied admittance to colleges in the state because of race or religion than formerly.

Conference of Education Leaders in Washington Considers Ways in Which Higher Education Can Best Serve Nation

A conference on higher education, sponsored by the American Council on Education and attended by 1,000 delegates representing colleges and national educational organizations, was held in Washington in October. The problems confronting higher education today and the part it should play in national service were discussed.

A plan for deferment of college students from the draft was presented. The plan was drawn up by a group of six advisory committees, composed of members from the various scientific and professional fields and appointed by General Lewis Hershey, director of Selective Service. The recommendations include a detailed procedure for the deferment of students who demonstrate exceptional ability. It was pointed out that, even with such a plan,

decreased enrollments in colleges will result from a full-fledged draft program. Delegates agreed that every effort should be made to continue to provide the nation with trained young people. As one method of accomplishing this, it was suggested that some form of national scholarships be inaugurated.

Participants in the conference were told that colleges will probably be faced with the necessity of undertaking additional applied research for military purposes. Hope was expressed that this can be done while continuing the same level of basic research in all fields.

Foreseeing a protraction of the present unsettled world situation, educators are attempting to evolve an effective long-range program for higher education, working in cooperation with the government agencies involved.

Recommended Reading

Natural Sciences

Kirtley F. Mather

THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF ROBERT A. MILLIKAN. *New York: Prentice-Hall. \$4.50.*

This record of the life of one of America's best-known scientists and most renowned physicists is far more than the biography of a great man. It comes close to being an epic account of one of the most revolutionary periods in human history. Looking back over the 82 years of his life, Dr. Millikan tells not only his own story but also that of an industrial civilization in which the electron, at first "largely the plaything of the scientist," became "a potent agent" in the life of man in general. As all who know him would expect, he has woven much of his philosophy and genial spirit into this record and thus has transformed the bare bones of history into something that possesses rich vitality and significant meaning.

FIRST PRINCIPLES OF ATOMIC PHYSICS. *By Richard F. Humphreys and Robert Beringer. New York: Harper. \$4.50.*

Although prepared for use as a college textbook, this excellent survey of one of the most important and interesting segments of modern scientific knowledge can be highly recommended for the general reader. Ideas now current concerning the dynamics and electrostatics of the fundamental particles of matter, as well as those pertaining to atomic and nuclear phenomena, are developed in clear and simple terms.

RACES: A STUDY OF THE PROBLEMS OF RACE FORMATION IN MAN. *By Carleton S. Coon, Stanley M. Garn and Joseph B. Birdsall. Springfield, Ill.; Thomas. \$3.*

An admirable study, by three fully qualified anthropologists, of one of the most confusing subjects with which both the natural and the social scientists are called upon to deal. Here it is considered from the point of view of biology rather than of sociology. Following a well-rounded discussion of the causes and nature of human differentiation, there is a detailed description of the existing races of the world and their present classification. The many illustrations add greatly to the clarification of the subject and the value of the book.

THE EFFECTS OF ATOMIC WEAPONS. *Prepared under the direction of the Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory with Samuel Glasstone as Executive Editor. New York: McGraw-Hill. \$3.*

In this survey of the results to be expected from the detonation of atomic weapons under various conditions, a group of distinguished scientists have assembled all the information at present available and not classified as vital to national security. Although necessarily technical in its presentation, the book provides basic data that are absolutely essential in the preparation of practical plans for defense in atomic warfare or for the appraisal of the probable consequences of the use of the new weapons of mass destruction now available.

CONSERVATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES. *Edited by Guy-Harold Smith. New York: Wiley. \$6.*

The work of twenty fully qualified experts, this is a well-written and authoritative treatise on one of the most fundamental aspects of the application of science in modern life. It deals with all phases of the subject, including forests, soils, wildlife, minerals and water power. Not only are the quantitative data and historical records presented, but there are also some very pertinent recommendations regarding future policies. The general outlook is optimistic, but not without due recognition of the difficult problems that must be solved in the years immediately ahead.

THE CENTENNIAL OF THE SHEFFIELD SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL. *Edited by George A. Baitsell. New Haven: Yale University. \$3.*

Included in this record of a centennial celebration that holds widespread interest far beyond the circle of Yale graduates are four Silliman Lectures dealing with the remarkable advances in knowledge made in recent years in the fields of atomic physics (Ernest O. Lawrence), chemistry (Linus Pauling), virus research (W. M. Stanley), and heredity (G. W. Beadle). There is also a thought-provoking address on "Science and the Whole Man" by Edmund W. Sinnott.

Social Sciences

Eric F. Goldman

A GENERATION ON TRIAL: U.S.A. v. ALGER HISS. *By Alistair Cooke. New York: Alfred A. Knopf. \$3.50.*

A re-telling of the two Hiss trials, written with balance, verve, and insight by the chief American correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*. The book is introduced by a discerning essay on the intellectual climate of the Thirties, and concludes with an acute statement of the significance of Hiss' conviction.

CRISIS IN BRITAIN. *By Robert Brady. Berkeley: University of California. \$5.*

Professor Brady, a University of California economist, describes in massive detail what the Labour Government has done in its socialization of England and critically evaluates the record. His verdict: the Labour Party, guided too much by expediency, is not solving Britain's fundamental problems. At times cumbersome reading, but the interest of Mr. Brady's facts and arguments usually carries the book along.

ALL HONORABLE MEN. *By James Stewart Martin. Boston: Little Brown. \$3.50.*

Mr. Martin, the former chief of the Decartelization Branch of the United States Military Government in Germany, believes that America is making a tragic mistake by not carrying out thorough decartelization. His vigorously written book documents the thesis by presenting the evidence that the German cartel leaders made German business an effective tool of Nazi aggression.

INTERVIEW WITH INDIA. *By John Frederick Muehl. New York: John Day. \$3.50.*

Traveling through India in a way that permitted him to learn intimately what the lower-income groups were thinking, Mr. Muehl emerges with this sensitively written "interview." He argues that the Congress Party is being taken over by ultra-conservatives and is proceeding much too slowly in ending the exploitation of the peasants by the landholders and moneylenders. A book that is as haunting as its subject, filled with hope and despair, bitterness and laughter.

THE STORY OF ERNIE PYLE. *By Lee G. Miller. New York: Viking. \$3.95.*

A candid biography of Pyle, based in large part upon personal correspondence, by the Scripps-Howard editor who was Pyle's closest friend. What might easily have been maudlin becomes, in Mr. Miller's skilled hands, a moving story of the reporter who was so important a part of World War II and of a tragic American marriage.

Philosophy, Religion, and Education

Alain L. Locke

IDEAS AND MEN: THE STORY OF WESTERN THOUGHT. *By Crane Brinton. New York: Prentice-Hall. \$6.*

A challenging analysis of ideas correlated with their social and cultural contexts as establishing trends of thought in Western Civilization. Concurrently, urbane but incisive criticism of some of the major contemporary philosophies of history, especially Shaw, Spengler, Niebuhr, Toynbee, as well as the social Freudians.

THE HUMAN USE OF HUMAN BEINGS. *By Norbert Wiener. Boston: Houghton Mifflin. \$3.*

A prospective but sober and sobering estimate of the effects of what Professor Wiener aptly calls "the second Industrial Revolution"—the age of the super-machine. The author provocatively forecasts some of the social, economic, and cultural effects of the electronic machine, not merely the work-eliminating potentialities, but the cultural and educational dangers of the control of the mass mind through mass-communication media. Early realization of these new problems can convert their dangers into constructive gains.

WHY I KNOW THERE IS A GOD. *By Fulton Oursler. New York: Doubleday. \$2.*

Frankly avoiding the traditional arguments, this book presents a pragmatic and commonsense rationale for religious faith, based on the evidence of the influence of belief in the lives of good men.

OUR CHILDREN AND OUR SCHOOLS. *By Lucy Sprague Mitchell. New York: Simon and Schuster. \$4.*

A sound, objective account of the history and achievements of progressive education. Both with relation to its objectives and its techniques, as well as some of its yet unsolved problems, there is sane and balanced analysis valuable not merely for professional educators but also to parents and interested laymen.

FREEDOM AND THE UNIVERSITY. By Edgar N. Johnson and others. *Ithaca: Cornell University.* \$2.

A timely and many-sided symposium discussion of the difficulties and the responsibilities of the American university in the post-war era, with many constructive suggestions of the potential role of the university teacher in today's social and cultural crises.

Fiction, Poetry, and the Fine Arts John Cournos

THE MILL ON THE PO. By Riccardo Bacchelli. *New York: Pantheon Books.* \$1.

Heralded as a classic, this novel, which outwardly describes the lives and fortunes of several generations of millers on the Po, "in its depths . . . treats of the eternal vicissitudes and sorrowful mysteries of mankind." These words are those of the great Italian philosopher Croce, who adds: "As is always the case in truly poetic fiction, characters of low social rank achieve the dignity of epic and tragic heroes." This volume includes the first two parts of a vast trilogy and covers the years 1812-72. The unification of Italy is its background theme. Part III, which will lead up to 1920, will be published next year. It is prophesied that the work will be a formidable candidate for the next Nobel Prize award.

THE LITTLE WORLD OF DON CAMILLO. By Giovanni Guareschi. *New York: Pellegrini & Cudahy.* \$2.75.

Also Italian, but less weighty and more entertaining (in the average sense of the word) is this brief novel, which narrates the story of the conflict between the Communist mayor and a Catholic priest in the same community. The author has skillfully and jollily managed to provide both sides with a good laugh, with offense to neither. This story exemplifies best the policy of live-and-let-live, but then this is Italy, where the humanities and humaneness (according to Count Carlo Sforza) are strong and communism too often a mere veneer for feelings too traditional to be discarded because Marx and Stalin have said they should be.

ACROSS THE RIVER AND INTO THE TREES. By Ernest Hemingway. *New York: Scribner's.* \$3.

It is odd to list this novel under "recommended" books, but he is, after all, Hemingway, even if he has shot his bolt. John O'Hara thinks him second only to Shakespeare; the author himself excludes only Tolstoy as the one man with whom he would not venture to enter a ring. So that's that, and further comment is out of place.

THE PAINTINGS OF HANS HOLBEIN. By Paul Ganz. *New York: Phaidon-Oxford University.* \$8.50.

The Phaidon editions are excellent; this is no exception to the rule. This is the first and only complete edition of Holbein's paintings. The reproductions, most of them full page and some in color, are superb, while the text by Paul Ganz, a Holbein authority, is both scholarly and stimulating. A descriptive catalogue rounds out a volume which must prove a delight to every art lover.

THE COMPLETE WORK OF PAOLO UCCELLO. By John Pope-Hennessy. *New York: Phaidon-Oxford University.* \$6.50.

Another distinguished addition to the Phaidon art books is this volume on Uccello, which is particularly welcome because books on this painter are rare. He is primarily a decorative artist, as his famous battle pieces and hunts will testify, particularly those reproduced in color. He is in many respects a pioneer, and a master of fantasy. There are 175 reproductions in all, and the text by Pope-Hennessy is worthy of a critic who has written some very charming books in other fields.

ENGLISH CATHEDRALS. By Martin Hürlimann. *Boston: Houghton Mifflin.* \$7.50.

In his foreword Geoffrey Griggson says: "It does not abash me at all that the sculpture of English cathedrals is short of what we experience in France or Germany." Nor should it, for only the choir of Beauvais, the nave of Amiens, the portals of Reims and the tower of Chartres exceed in exquisite beauty the cathedrals of England. The reproductions in this book are magnificent; the author has caught again and again with extraordinary virtuosity the exact angle to reveal the greatest beauty as well as the astounding genius of the builders.

SEVENTEENTH CENTURY LYRICS. *From the original texts chosen, edited and arranged by Norman Ault.* *New York: William Sloane.* \$7.50.

Like the author's previous *Elizabethan Lyrics*, this is a masterpiece of anthology making. As the author says: "Nearly one third of this volume consists of poems undeservedly forgotten because they have never been reprinted since the Seventeenth Century." They are poems, too, of exceptional beauty and interest. Many of them have been culled from the original manuscripts. Some of them have been previously attributed to the wrong authors in garbled texts. It is impossible to exaggerate the importance of this collection, and it is only fair to stress the fact that it has been a work of scholarship and a labor of love on the part of Norman Ault who, it is to be regretted, died this year. No authentic lover of poetry can afford to overlook this volume which, incidentally, is handsomely printed, in a large square type easy to read.

Literary History and Criticism

G. Armour Craig

COLLECTED IMPRESSIONS. By Elizabeth Bowen. *New York: Alfred A. Knopf.* \$3.50.

In the introduction to her most recent collection of short stories, Miss Bowen says: "During the war I lived, both as a civilian and as a writer, with every pore open." The remark well sums up her career as both novelist and critic. The essays here, most of them originally reviews in the London *New Statesman and Nation*, certainly reveal a career of reading "with every pore open." The range of impression, the variety of insight, especially on the novel, are reminiscent of Virginia Woolf's Common Reader series, though the social relations of literature are more prominent for Miss Bowen.

THE YOUNG SHELLEY: GENESIS OF A RADICAL. By Kenneth Neill Cameron. *New York: Macmillan.* \$6.

This study argues that Shelley was "not only a poet but a thinker, and not only a thinker but a radical thinker: in politics, in religion, in morals." Professor Cameron shows that in his youth Shelley consolidated a philosophic radicalism that was not unique eccentricity but the product of a school of thought arising from the American and French Revolutions and from the English reform movement. As the first winner of the Modern Language Association-Macmillan Company award for a book which "through sound research contributes significantly to general understanding of English or American literature," this book represents American scholarship at its official best.

THE POPULAR BOOK: A HISTORY OF AMERICA'S LITERARY TASTE. By James D. Hart. *New York: Oxford University.* \$5.

This history of "the most widely read" books in America, from *The Bay Psalm Book* to *How to Win Friends and Influence People*, from *The Pilgrim's Progress* to *The Naked and the Dead*, is among other things a history of the deities we have worshipped. The enlargement of the notion of "literary taste" which this survey implies will indeed provide many kinds of historian and critic with materials for definition and inference. The chronological index of popular books will surprise any casual reader, perhaps most of all for the high frequency of non-American, and especially English, titles.

THE SYMBOLIST AESTHETIC IN FRANCE 1885-1895. By A. G. Lehmann. *New York: Macmillan.* \$5.

How do the creators of literature answer the question, what is art, and how does their answer determine their practice of literature? Such are the general questions which this book puts to the works of the grandfathers of modern French — and English — poetry: Baudelaire, Nerval, Mallarmé, Rimbaud, Laforgue, and others. As he surveys these writers' views of art and language, Professor Lehmann finds that the "most striking feature of the symbolist aesthetic was its attempt to establish art as an autonomous branch of human activity." He exhibits both the historical origin of this attempt, in the symbolist attack on positivism, and the kind of aesthetic which the attempt generated.

THE OXFORD BOOK OF AMERICAN VERSE. Edited by F. O. Matthiessen. *New York: Oxford University.* \$5.

This anthology is one of the last expressions of the scholarship, the criticism, and above all the taste of a great American teacher. Mr. Matthiessen boldly limited his selections to longer poems and fewer authors than the anthology-peruser is accustomed to. Instead of a bewildering array of snippets and short lyrics, therefore, this anthology offers the reader a rich profusion of American poetry at its most sustained best. The introduction concludes with a survey of poets by generations since the Civil War, the final stages of which emphasize the great variety of direction and theme in the poetry being written today. It is difficult to imagine a richer, more decisive collection of our poetry.



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.

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.

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.

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. 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.

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. Expects University Chicago Ph.D., Dec. 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.

724. (Mr., N.Y.) M.A., Columbia '48; expects Ph.D. 1950 European history; major dictionary, reference book experience; French, German, Russian, Dutch. Seeks teaching, research, editorial; part, full time, free-lance, office.

725. (Mr., N.Mex.) Married. Thirty. B.A., Colo., *magna cum laude*. M.A., Ph.D., Wis. Spanish, French, Portuguese, Japanese. Travel Australia, Orient, Mexico, Europe. Now in Spain. Wants summer-school teaching 1951.

726. (Miss, Ohio) A.B. Oberlin; M.A. University of Chicago. Major Latin. Minor French, archaeology. 2½ years military intelligence linguistic's branch. Five years teaching Latin in large Eastern private girls' school. Wants Latin teaching position in college, junior college or private school. Appropriate non-teaching job considered. Available fall 1951. Excellent references.

727. (Mr., Mich.) Oberlin B.A., Yale B.D., honorary degrees. Author 9 books, minister large liberal church. Taught 4 colleges: masterpieces world literature, modern novel, biography, philosophy. Consider return teaching East or South. Travelled widely Asia, Europe. Excellent health. Devoted scholar. Constructive philosophy. Dynamic teacher.

728. (Mrs., N.Y.) B.A. Barnard, M.A. Teachers College and Yale. Ph.D. thesis in progress, N.Y.U. Experience psychological testing, recreational work children, adolescents. Desires part-time clinical psychological work, teaching, translating or research, NYC or vicinity. Fluent French, Polish, working knowledge German, Italian.

729. (Mr., Ind.) A.B. *cum laude*, New York University, M.A., course work completed for Ph.D. Five years college teaching experience in German, previously U.S. Government translator. German major, can also teach Russian and French, seeks position in college or university. Available September 1951.

730. (Mrs., Ill.) A.B. *magna cum laude*, chemistry. Age 23. Expects Ph.D. from Northwestern University June 1951 in biochemistry. Research in protein and physical biochemistry. Desires teaching or research position in Chicago.

731. (Mr., N.Y.) A.B. Vermont *summa cum laude*. Ph.D. candidate New York University, biology. Married veteran, age 29. Desires college or university appointment September 1951. Teaching experience, publications. Especially qualified to teach and conduct research in protozoology.

732. (Mr., N.Y.) Columbia June 1950 LL.B. and M.A. in U.S. history. Desires position as law clerk in small office with general practice in NYC. Administrative experience, good researcher, types 50 WPM, presentable.

733. (Miss, N.Y.) B.A. *cum laude*, M.A. fine arts. Experience — art and auction galleries (exhibitions, cataloguing, etc.), photographer, private legal secretary. Seeks position requiring use of diversified talents and initiative.

734. (Mr., N.Y.) Excellent background embracing CHEMISTRY and administration. Leaving ivory tower of research — desires responsibilities dealing with people and business. Reasonably young, mature in judgment. Personable, energetic and loyal.

735. (Mr., Conn.) Age 30. Single. Ph.D. Columbia, May, 1950. Two years college teaching Latin American studies. Three and half years residence South America, including two as lieutenant in naval intelligence with embassies. Fluent Spanish and Portuguese. Desires political, economic survey and public relations work in Latin America with firm or federation of firms. Agreeable personal interview.

736. (Mr., Mass.) Sc.M. in physics (Brown Univ.). Nine years experience teaching sciences in preparatory schools. Five years research in defense laboratory. Interested in integration of science courses and teaching of science as intellectual pursuit for general students. Qualified for college introductory courses. Available June 1951.

737. (Miss, N.Y.) B.A. *cum laude*, Hunter, 1947; M.A. Columbia, 1948; Ph.D. course work already completed at Columbia and exams to be finished by June 1951. College teaching experience. Primarily interested in college teaching of French and elementary, intermediate Spanish, but open for a secondary school position. Would also consider job as translator, research worker, or any other field where effective use could be made of broad cultural background and training in languages and literature.

738. (Mr., N.Y.) Ph.D., physical chemistry, Cornell 1950. Age 29. Now on post doctorate in polymer research. Desires industrial research or teaching with research.



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The Key Reporter

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Four typical scenes of famous Vieux Carré by a New Orleans artist. Box of 12 cards and matching envelopes, 5 x 7 inches, French fold, assorted, \$1.00 postpaid. Schedule of quantity prices, plain or imprinted, included. CHARTRES HOUSE, Inc., Dept. K-1, 305 Chartres Street, New Orleans 16, La.

Palestine Mediator Wins 1950 Nobel Peace Prize

Ralph Bunche, Phi Beta Kappa University of California, has been awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for 1950. The award will be presented in Oslo on December 10. Dr. Bunche, director of the United Nations Trusteeship Division, served as aide to Count Folke Bernadotte, the United Nations mediator in Palestine, and then as acting mediator after Bernadotte's assassination. As a result of his efforts, armistice agreements were signed between Israel and Arab countries.



RALPH J. BUNCHE

Dr. Bunche received his A.B. degree from the University of California at Los Angeles and his master's and doctor's degrees from Harvard. He taught at Howard University for thirteen years and was dean of the political science department there. During World War II he served as chief of the African section in the Office of Strategic Services. In 1944 he joined the State Department as a specialist in the division of territorial studies. He has been with the United Nations since 1947.

Rotary Foundation Announces Annual Fellowship Grants; Thirteen Awards Go to Members of Phi Beta Kappa

Rotary Foundation Fellowships have been awarded to 85 students for the academic year 1950-51. Among the recipients are the following Phi Beta Kappa members: John Barksdale, University of Virginia, to study theology at Cambridge University; Glenn Blayney, Lafayette College, English literature at Oxford University; Henry Bovis, University of Florida, French language and literature at the University of Grenoble; Robert Butow, Stanford University, United States-Japanese relations at Tokyo University; Nancy Lee Echols, Denison University, political science at the London School of Economics; Stephen Kohlbry, Amherst College, for the study of history at the University of St. Andrews, Scotland; Suzanne Love, University of Illinois, Latin American culture at the National University of Buenos Aires;

Per Aspera . . .

Quincy Sheh, shown on the right in the accompanying picture, was elected to membership in Phi Beta Kappa by the Bowdoin College chapter in 1927. He is now teaching English at Hangchow University in China. During the war, when Mr. Sheh was a refugee in West China with the National Chekiang University, he lost his Phi Beta Kappa key. In order to replace it, he has worked out an ingenious, if complicated, method of making sure that his new key reaches him safely.

First he discussed the problem with Dr. Clarence Burton Day, another member of Phi Beta Kappa (Hamilton College), who is now acting dean of the college and head of the department of foreign languages at Hangchow University. It was decided that it would expedite matters if the cost of the key were charged to Dr. Day's personal account with the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions.

The next move was for Dr. Day to write to the Bowdoin College chapter, explaining the situation and asking that the necessary steps be taken for replacing the lost key. The chapter in turn referred the letter to the national office of the Society, since all key orders are handled there.

The key has been ordered and will be delivered to Mr. Ku Tun-jou, a member of the Hangchow University staff now working on his Ph.D. degree at



Columbia University. When Mr. Ku returns to China sometime next year, he will take the key to Mr. Sheh.

Others in the picture are, reading from left to right, Dr. Day, Mrs. Ku and her son, Mrs. Sheh, and two of the Sheh children.

Senate

Continued from page 1

sor of history, University of Wisconsin; Thomas C. Desmond, New York State senator; Guy Stanton Ford, executive secretary, American Historical Association; Christian Gauss, dean of the alumni, Princeton University; Laurence McKinley Gould, president, Carleton College; Frank Porter Graham, United States senator; William T. Hastings, professor of English, Brown University; Theodore H. Jack, president, Randolph-Macon Woman's College; Dorothy Kenyon, lawyer; Eugene Meyer, chairman of the board, *The Washington Post*; Allan Nevins, professor of American history, Columbia University; Marjorie Nicolson, professor of English, Columbia University; Peter H. Odegard, professor of political science, University of California; John E. Pomfret, president, The College of William and Mary; Guy E. Snavely, executive director, Association of American Colleges; Donald A. Stauffer, professor of English, Princeton University; Raymond Walters, president, University of Cincinnati; Goodrich C. White, president, Emory University; Helen C. White, professor of English, University of Wisconsin; and Carl F. Wittke, dean of the Graduate School, Western Reserve University.



THE NEW CRITICISM

WILLIAM BARRETT • KENNETH BURKE • MALCOLM COWLEY
ROBERT GORHAM DAVIS • ALLEN TATE

Anyone who has been interested in the controversy arising from the Bollingen Award to Ezra Pound —

Anyone who has followed the controversy about the NEW CRITICISM in *The Saturday Review of Literature*, stemming from Robert Hillyer's articles attacking the Pound Award —

Anyone who has been interested in the furious exchange of letters which followed the publication, a year ago in *The American Scholar*, of Robert Gorham Davis' article, *The New Criticism and the Democratic Tradition* —

Anyone who has sufficient intellectual curiosity to want to know what the influence of the NEW CRITICISM is, and who the NEW CRITICS are —

Anyone who enjoys reading the script of a good play —

In fact, *almost anyone* will want to read the stenographic record (in dramatic script) of the discussion which took place on the night of August 22, 1950, when five of the nation's most outstanding literary critics sat down together to fight out the whole issue of the NEW CRITICISM. *Don't miss the first of the two installments of this symposium.*

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