

# THE KEY REPORTER

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THE PHI BETA KAPPA NEWS MAGAZINE

## Phi Beta Kappa Associates

The twelfth meeting and dinner of the Phi Beta Kappa Associates was held on November 12, 1951, at the Colony Club, 51 East 62 Street, New York City, through the courtesy of Mrs. Thomas C. Desmond. Guest speaker of the evening was The Honorable Spruille Braden, former Ambassador to Argentina who spoke on "The Place of the Americas in the World Today".

Immediately preceding the dinner, a meeting of the Board of Directors was held at which the following officers were re-elected for the coming year: Thomas C. Desmond, President; Frank Aydelotte, Edwin H. Burgess, and Marion L. Smith, Vice-Presidents; Charles A. Tonsor, Secretary; and John C. Cooper, Treasurer.

*(Continued on page 7)*

## SENATE MEETING

The Phi Beta Kappa Senate held its annual meeting on November 30 and December 1 in Williamsburg, Virginia at the invitation of Alpha of Virginia at the College of William and Mary. The Senate joined the chapter to celebrate the 175th anniversary of the founding of Phi Beta Kappa at William and Mary on December 5, 1776.

The Senators attended on November 30 the formal initiation ceremony of new members to Alpha of Virginia, at which the ancient ritual used by the College of William and Mary since its establishment was performed. After joining the chapter for dinner at the Williamsburg Lodge, the Senators were guests that evening at the William and Mary chapter's program celebrat-

ing the 175th anniversary. Dr. T. V. Smith, professor of poetry, philosophy, and politics at Syracuse University spoke on "Discipline for Democracy" and Pulitzer prize-winning poet Peter Viereck, professor of history at Mount Holyoke College read a poem entitled "Arethusa: The First Morning" which was composed especially for the occasion. Presentation of the Christian Gauss Award to Miss Ruth Wallerstein was made at this time by Guy Stanton Ford, Phi Beta Kappa's President. (See story on page 7.) The second day of the meeting was concluded with a reception at the Raleigh Tavern where the Senators were guests of Colonial Williamsburg.

The Committee on Qualifications, which held a two-day meeting prior to the convening of the Senate, presented for approval the names of ten institutions which would be recommended to the Council in September 1952 for chapters of Phi Beta Kappa. The 1952 Council Meeting will be held on September 3 to 6 on the campus of the University of Kentucky at Lexington. In addition to the meetings of the District Representatives, Chapter Secretaries, Association Delegates, Council Committees, and Senate Committees, a program of entertainment has been planned to include a Council banquet, a reception at Maxwell House, the home of President and Mrs. H. L. Donovan, and a tour of the Blue Grass Region.

The Senate discussed the need for a new Phi Beta Kappa Directory as the current one was published in 1941 and is consequently out of date. No members elected since the summer of

*(Continued on page 7)*



SENATORS GATHER IN HISTORIC APOLLO ROOM

Left to right: Frederick Hard, Thomas S. Barclay, Eugene P. Chase, Raymond Walters, Laurence M. Gould, Guy E. Snively, Thomas C. Desmond, Guy Stanton Ford, William T. Hastings, Edward C. Kirkland, Secretary Carl Billman, Dorothy Kenyon, Goodrich C. White, Merle E. Curti, Theodore H. Jack, and Helen C. White.

# Science and Man's Destiny

By Arthur Holly Compton  
*Bridge Chancellor  
at Washington University*

IN THE long view of history, if I am not mistaken, the first half of the twentieth century will be remembered as epochal in the effect that the advance of science has had on man's view of himself. We have come to understand at long last our place in space and time. We have learned that we are an integral part of the great cosmic event which we call nature, but with certain remarkable distinctions: we are aware of our world, we are able within expanding limits to shape the world to our needs, and reaffirming that we are indeed our brothers' keepers, we find in this fact real meaning for the life of which we are a part. For the first time in man's history, the experience of the last fifty years has given us a sound basis for aspiring to a social order in which the great tragedies of destitution and premature death shall be the exception rather than the rule, in which education that brings understanding of truth and appreciation of beauty shall be generally available, in which the dominant social force will be the desire to aid one's fellows toward achieving a worthy life. It is to enable us thus to plan realistically for the greater possibilities that lie ahead, that I want to attempt a review of what the science of the last fifty years has shown us about ourselves and what we may reasonably hope to become.

I presume the fact that "knowledge is power" has always been recognized. It has remained, however, for the last century to set aside major groups of men whose primary occupation is to find useful knowledge. During the last fifty years the product of their studies has so greatly affected our ability to do the things we want to do that man today finds himself in a new sense re-

sponsible for guiding wisely his own development and the development of all life on this planet. We recognize also that great powers beyond our control, working not only in the outside world but also within ourselves, are shaping our destiny along lines that may be at sharp variance with our intentions. As the knowledge and the strength that goes with it have increased, the way in which man's powers are a part of these great world forces and are limited by them has become increasingly evident. Yet to an ever greater degree we find ourselves able to harmonize our efforts with the requirements of cosmic law and thus to determine the destiny of ourselves and of our fellows.

We have come to see nature as a great event moving from certain beginnings toward a long drawn out conclusion. In this comprehensive event man does his part with the potentialities that have fallen to his lot. By increased understanding of our physical nature and of the biological and psychological laws of the individual and of society, we may hope to avoid the pitfalls that have resulted in former disasters to civilizations, and to chart our course toward the noblest destiny that is possible to us.

The great advances of the past half century were the outgrowth of the previous half millennium of modern science, that started in the fifteenth century with Leonardo, Copernicus, Columbus and shortly afterward with Galileo. What has happened to man in the last fifty years has been possible only because of long ages of development that have gone before. Just as the leaves of a great tree in the forest are this year's expression of the life that for a century has built the tree's trunk

and limbs, so what has happened to mankind in the last fifty years is merely our generation's experience of a great adventure, which has included three centuries of American pioneering, two thousand years of the development of Christian spirit in the hearts of men, and millions of years of ceaseless struggle by living creatures to achieve the best that nature has made possible for them.

While fifty years is indeed only a thousandth of a second in the long day that the world has existed, that moment has given a very substantial addition to the heritage of the future. In terms of man's awareness of his relation to the world, and in terms of his ability to bend nature to his needs, the advance during this half century has been comparable with that during all the previous history of the earth. To the science of the last fifty years we owe our knowledge of the dawn of civilization and of the spatial limits of our universe. It was not until the present half century that informed men and women generally based their thinking on a recognition of themselves as products of nature working in its normal course.

But much new about the physical nature of life has also been added. With regard to man's understanding of his own nature, two facts have emerged that are worthy of special note. The first is that while according to the accepted science of 1901 man's every act was completely determined in advance by the motions and forces of the elemental atoms, the science of 1951 recognizes that there is no complete predetermination of man's actions by physical law. After taking into account all the physical factors introduced through the external world and the physiology of the nervous system, there still remains an area within which man's actions are in principle unpredictable. This means that in terms of physical science, while fifty years ago one saw no possible counterpart in man's actions to his feeling of free choice, now the physical possibility of such a counterpart must be recognized. That is, physics now admits the possibility of human freedom and thus his moral responsibility which fifty years ago it could not with consistency admit.

This development is of no small significance in this day of conflict between the authoritarian and the free world. It is no accident that in communist Russia the physical principle of uncertainty, on which this change from

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The above article is a condensation of the address delivered by Dr. Compton on December 29 in Philadelphia at the midwinter meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. The address was the twelfth in a series inaugurated in 1935 under the sponsorship of Phi Beta Kappa. The purpose of the series is to emphasize the interdependence of the Arts and Sciences in a free society. This year's speaker, Dr. Compton, is a noted physicist and a leader in atomic research.

physical determinism depends, is rejected as inconsistent with the principles of Marxian materialism, and my own researches on the theory of the scattering of X-rays which were partly responsible for the uncertainty principle may not be taught as valid. Thus is emphasized the importance of science's carefully tested finding that the freedom of man is consistent with physical law.

The second notable fact about man that emerges from this half century of science is that science seems incapable of giving any clue as to how man's awareness is related to what happens in the world of matter. Our studies of physical science have given us no knowledge whatever of how it is that we feel and think and choose.

The recent experiments with the so-called "thinking machines" have brought sharply to our attention the fact that considered responses to stimuli do not imply awareness. Awareness, or consciousness, is in a category distinct from our objective science. It is something which each of us experiences subjectively, and hence knows more immediately than we do the external world. We can find by experiment how our own conscious life may be affected by internal and external physical conditions. But how this consciousness comes to be, or how widespread awareness may occur throughout the universe, science gives us little guide.

It is possible that science may in principle describe completely the structure and actions of man as a part of physical nature. It is clear, however, that man is not thus completely accounted for. Left wholly out of consideration is the realm of ideas and idealism, of understanding and emotion, that gives life its human significance. Just as these things reveal themselves in our own immediate consciousness, so we likewise recognize them as the factors that give inherent value to other persons. This value of our fellows is not proved by science, but the way is left open by science for such values to have meaning for us.

One must not look to science for evidence of conscious motivation, such as love or hate, in the great powers which govern our existence and our actions. It is not in the character of science that it should reveal anything about such matters. Yet precisely this aspect of the world is what gives us our ultimate sense of values. The understanding of truth, the appreciation of

beauty, sympathy with those who suffer and aspire and love, such are the things that give life its meaning, and of these science knows nothing.

The last fifty years of science, by the very process of extending our knowledge of the physical world, have shown us more sharply what the limitations of science are. Science tells us much about ourselves. It is essentially incapable of opening to man a knowledge of his inmost soul.

The most ardent followers of science for the most part have been those who loved knowledge for its own sake. However, with new knowledge has come increased power to meet man's needs, and health and prosperity have resulted. But this is not all. We find that if we are to make use of the gifts that science offers we must educate ourselves regarding man's nature and his possibilities. Becoming skilled in various specialties, we must learn to work together and to find our satisfactions in meeting each other's needs. Thus the love of scientific knowledge brings with it food for our bodies and life for our souls.

Far more important to men and women than the pleasures of the radio or the motor car is the fact that they can get the food and shelter and the medical care needed to keep themselves and their families in health and reasonable comfort. Not so striking, but of equal significance, is the fact that our standard of living has continued to increase over this half century while the population of our nation has doubled. It is this demonstrated ability to maintain a rising standard of life within a population that is essentially confined to a limited area, which Arnold Toynbee has recently described as the great historic event of our time. Never before has such a thing occurred. It has given new hope to man the world over that the specters of hunger, destitution and disease may be banished forever from the earth.

What has made this continued improvement possible? Can we expect the rise in living conditions to continue indefinitely?

It is evident that the advance in our scientific knowledge is an essential factor, but it is equally evident that by itself our new discoveries are not sufficient to account for this remarkable human phenomenon.

In addition to the essential importance of the new scientific knowledge, it seems to me that the continuing

advance of living standards requires two factors which are present in the United States to an unusual degree. The first is the spirit of the American who is eager to do his part in making the life in his community what he thinks it ought to be. The second is our education, both formal and informal, for mutual understanding and cooperative action. It is the first of these that has resulted in the rapid acceptance and development of new ideas. It is the second that has made possible the effective and stable operation of widespread business and industry whose key men are highly specialized experts.

To my mind it is our belief in the value of working to make our world what we want it to be, together with a true concern with the welfare of our fellows, that is the distinctive source of our nation's advancing health and prosperity. It is not that such spirit is uniquely American, nor that without the possibilities opened by science our faith in the future could perform the miracle that we see here in progress. But there is no doubt that this spirit of enterprise combined with a certain altruism is more than ordinarily present among our people. It is equally clear that this spirit has led us into a kind of widespread education that has enabled us more quickly and extensively to use the gifts of science. Emphasis on the value of men and women and on the importance of service on their behalf has been influential in forming our government, in the development of business enterprises, and in the founding of our colleges. It has been an important stimulus toward our search for new knowledge.

We have seen how the past fifty years of science have given us a new understanding of man as a part of nature. We have noted, however, that natural science gives no clue as to the mystery of his mind.

The thrilling discovery of the century is that man may reasonably hope to free himself very largely and permanently from the curses of poverty and premature death. Instead he may reasonably hope for continued improvement of his lot, not only as to his physical needs, but also as to his human understanding. Such advance will not come, however, as the automatic result of advancing science. High aspiration, guided by appreciation of the worth of one's fellows, is necessary if the powers of science are to meet the human needs that we see ahead.

# THE MODERN SOUTH

ORIGINS OF THE NEW SOUTH, 1877-1913. By C. Vann Woodward.

Louisiana University Press. \$6.50.

*A Review by Eric F. Goldman*

C. VANN WOODWARD is a big, slow-moving Arkansan with a whiplash astuteness. His interest in history caught fire under the influence of the late Charles A. Beard, was disciplined by graduate study under a latter-day Beardian, Professor Howard K. Beale, then of the University of North Carolina, and has gone on developing through a series of significant publications. Now, with the issuance of the *Origins of the New South, 1877-1913*, Woodward emerges a figure of front-rank importance in the American social sciences. This is a big book, big in conception, big in the research that lies behind it, big in the way it treats human beings with a wryness born of compassion.

Woodward has little use for much of the previous history of the post-Civil War South that has been written. He is impatient with the phrase, the "New South"; the words, he argues, are loaded with connotations that somehow a South of swaggering capitalists and child labor is inevitably "Progress". He brushes aside loose talk of the Solid South; "no love was lost between Black-Belt gentry and hillbilly commoners — then or now." He clobbers a whole series of myths about the South — most notably, that the Civil War resulted in the creation of an independent yeomanry; that the anti-Negro governments after Reconstruction were notably free of corruption; and that the South did not produce, in the early twentieth century, a militant dissent. Mr. Woodward goes about his re-writing of the history of the modern South with a hardheaded factuality and a sense of the nuances of plain words which are pure delight. It will be a long time before any serious historian excels, for robust readability, his chapters on "The Divided Mind of the

South" and "Philanthropy and the Common Man".

Woodward's overarching thesis is that the agrarian South, defeated by an industrial North, quickly developed a band of industrializers who remade their region into a rococo combination of harsh action and magnolia talk. Often, he emphasizes, the very men who were leaders in bringing about the new industrialism were also leaders in creating the cult of the Lost Cause of the Confederacy. "No paradox of the New South," Woodward adds, "was more conspicuous than the contrast between the earnestly professed code of shopkeeper decorum and sobriety and the continued adherence to a tradition of violence. . . . The South [of the period 1877-1913] seems to have been one of the most violent communities of comparable size in all Christendom."

The book is far too sophisticated to have any simple heroes and villains, but it is plain that Mr. Woodward, in the tradition of the Beardian school, has difficulty restraining his acridness when he writes of the industrializers and their ways. It is here that this reviewer wonders whether Woodward has found the whole focus which he will want to use in his further studies of the South. Whatever their deficiencies, the industrializers were the bridge by which the South passed from a feudal society to the type of community which at least had the mounting wealth and some of the attitudes conducive to general social amelioration. Too little appreciation of this function comes close, however unintentional, to erecting another Lost Cause which requires almost as much mezzotint as the Confederacy to put in a favorable light — the Lost Cause of the red-gallussed Jeffersonian farmer, who believed in the sanctity of primitivism.

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Eric F. Goldman, Associate Professor of History at Princeton, is the author of *John Bach McMaster, American Historian*; *Charles J. Bonaparte, Patrician Reformer*; and *Rendezvous with Destiny, An Interpretation of Modern American Reform*, to be published by Knopf this Fall.



## FICTION, POETRY, AND THE FINE ARTS

John Cournos

THE T. S. ELIOT MYTH. By Russell Hope Robbins. *Henry Schuman*. \$3.

Famous poet "taken for a ride." A competent job. It's about time.

BARABBAS. By Par Lagerkvist. *Random House*. \$3.

Superb novel by latest Nobel Prize winner. Reads beautifully even in translation.

THE POWER OF ART. By John M. Warbecke. *Philosophical Library*. \$6.

A philosophical treatise on the good influence of various forms of art on our lives.

A LITTLE TREASURY OF BRITISH POETRY. Edited by Oscar Williams. *Scribner's*. \$5.

Particularly happy selection from sixteenth century to present by anthologist of taste.

THE DARK MOMENT. By Ann Bridge. *Macmillan*. \$3.75.

This fascinating novel depicts revolution in women's status in Turkey begun by Mustafa Kemal Ataturk, and completed after his death.

## PHILOSOPHY, RELIGION, AND EDUCATION

Alain L. Locke

LIVING WITHOUT HATE: Scientific Approaches to Human Relations. By Alfred J. Marrow. *Harper*. \$3.50.

A realistic educational approach to the issues of group tensions and misunderstanding with a practical constructive goal, inspiring but convincingly stated.

THE CONDUCT OF LIFE. By Lewis Mumford. *Harcourt, Brace*. \$5.

One of modern society's keenest and most objective critics offers his program of reconstruction and internal self-reform.

RELIGIOUS FAITH AND WORLD CULTURE. Edited by A. William Loos. *Prentice-Hall*. \$5.

A recent symposium on the interfaith and international problems of religion in today's world, sanely conceived and realistically treated.

RUFUS JONES SPEAKS TO OUR TIME. Edited by Harry Emerson Fosdick. *Macmillan*. \$4.

Undogmatic libertarian humanism as expounded by one of its greatest recent advocates.



**NATURAL SCIENCES**

**Kirtley F. Mather**

WHERE WINTER NEVER COMES. By Marston Bates. *Scribner's*. \$3.50.

An informative and enthralling study of man and nature in the tropics, replete with data of significance to those who view that region as a land of opportunity.

NORTH OF THE CIRCLE. By Frank Il-lingworth. *Philosophical Library*. \$4.75.

An exciting account of the North Polar Region and its exploitation by white men and women who are using the tools of modern technology to make it livable.

A NATURAL HISTORY OF TREES. By Donald C. Peattie. *Houghton Mifflin*. \$5.

An admirable account of the trees of eastern and central North America, with much interesting information about their impact on the life of man.

THE MOLDS AND MAN. By Clyde M. Christensen. *University of Minnesota*. \$4.

A very readable book about the fungi and their beneficial as well as destructive effects, with special reference to human activities.

**LITERARY HISTORY AND CRITICISM**

**G. Armour Craig**

THE SENECAN AMBLE. By George Williamson. *University of Chicago*. \$7.50.

A history of late Renaissance English prose and of the development of "modern" prose style, suggestive also of ways in which the criticism of prose may be as accomplished as the criticism of poetry.

THE FIELDS OF LIGHT. By Reuben Arthur Brower. *Oxford University Press*. \$3.50.

A most lucid presentation of a way of reading literature which, by revealing the writer's "integrity of imagination" in a number of works ranging from *The Tempest* to *A Passage To India*, leads the attentive reader to those "fields of light" where he may perceive imaginative design for himself. A distinguished book which shows the kind of attention appropriate to great literary art.

**To the Editor**

The article by Professor Fuller, "The Liberal Arts and Sciences," in the December 1951 issue of the *REPORTER* is truly excellent and interesting.

As a teacher I'm sure most teachers of the sciences, particularly in the graduate schools, have a profound appreciation of the need for a thorough liberal arts undergraduate preparation for their science students.

The comparative neglect of the liberal arts against the sciences lies in large degree, I believe, with a distaste by the average undergraduate student for the "arts." The cause of the distaste is ancient and elementary — wretched teaching. This is not confined to the arts but it certainly finds a cosy niche there. No campus has a corner on this commodity but one gains the impression that some campuses offer special homing pigeon termini for this all pervading type of mediocrity. Therefore the occasional thoroughly prepared and stimulating teacher is completely outnumbered, out-voted and out-foxed on his own campus by other faculty confreres who fall into three general categories: 1.) The unprepared departmental teaching assistant who doesn't know his subject well enough to teach it. 2.) The teacher who knows his subject or possibly has known it but is so immersed in research that he is not interested in teaching, assuming of course that he could teach if he would. 3.) The well educated, constitutionally inferior, number who is either too supercilious and lazy to prepare his material for teaching or is normally so foggy that in spite of effort, he can't present any line of thought in a methodical and orderly manner.

The remedy is essentially simple and can be realized by: 1.) Deemphasizing the need of a Ph.D. degree for a teacher to succeed to profes-sorial rank. The woods are full of inadequate Ph.D.s of every grade, variety, and description, particularly those in education. It requires no hunting to bag one of these scholastic W.P.A. leaf rakers. The limbs of the trees in the uni-versity schools of graduate education are sagging under their dead and uninspiring weight. In fact, the Ph.D. fetish is in itself a symptom of disease in segments of our educational system. 2.) Seeking out and encouraging all who possess the gift of teaching. 3.) Giving proper recogni-tion by university administrations to individuals who are thoroughly adequate teachers, irrespec-tive of their possessing advanced degrees.

Yours for more qualified teachers and fewer degree aspirants of the leaf raking variety.

KARL H. MARTZLOFF, M.D.  
PORTLAND, OREGON

**CHRISTIAN GAUSS**

1878-1951

Christian Gauss, Phi Beta Kappa Senator and Princeton's beloved dean and teacher, died on November 1 at the age of 73.

His death was a shock, not only to his college and former students, but to the entire world of education and letters. Elected to the Senate in 1934, he was president of the Society from 1946 until 1949. The Senate will long remember how generously he devoted a lifetime of service to Phi Beta Kappa and its ideals.



The Senate, at their December meet-ing, adopted the following resolution in his honor and memory:

As the Senate of Phi Beta Kappa meets today in commemoration of the one hundred seventy-fifth birthday of the fraternity, we are conscious that our circle has been broken again within the last few weeks.

There is today a vacant chair. Listen as we may, we shall not hear the wisdom of a patient voice. What abides with us is the humane, en-lightened spirit of Christian Gauss.

Gentle he was but lionhearted in behalf of the freedom of the human mind, the rights of man as an individual and the supremacy of humanity above the divisions of nations, races, creeds, and colors. The chronology of his seventy-three years of life and half century of service as university teacher, writer and administrator and as Presi-dent of the United Chapters of Phi Beta Kappa in troubled years needs no recall either to the members of this body or to the scholarly world or to generations of Princeton students who knew him as the kindly but just dean and inspiring teacher of their undergraduate days. What will remain with them as it does with us is the spirit he distilled out of life among men, whether he spoke face-to-face with them or heard them in the printed page. The integrity, the humanity, the understanding kindness that he made his own and expressed in every relation with his fellow men are what we now recall in gratitude and affection. How fitting was the end. It came as he was on his way back home after delivering to his publisher the manuscript of his last book. As a scholar he had staked out one more claim to the scholar's immortality. How suitable to him are the words he must have known from Browning's *Grammarian's Funeral*:

Lofty designs must close in like effects:

Loftily lying,

Leave him — still loftier than the world suspects,

Living and dying.



**THE KEY REPORTER**

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ΦBK Phi Beta Kappa Hall  
Williamsburg, Va.

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# KEY PERSONNEL

Rates for items in the "Key Personnel" 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. All replies will be forwarded promptly to the advertiser.

This column is maintained as a convenience for members of Phi Beta Kappa. The United Chapters takes no responsibility for placing or recommending applicants.

772. (Mr., N. Y.) College honors. M.A., residence, written examinations for Ph.D. (English) completed, Columbia. Instructor (temporary), major Eastern college. Strong background English, American literature and history. Desires college teaching or appropriate editorial position.

784. (Mr., N. Y.) B.A., Rochester (Div. of Honor Studies); M.A. Columbia, 1951, English and Comparative Literature; age, 24; single; veteran. Available now. Desires position in Northeast.

797. (Mr., R. I.) Ph.D. in religion. Member Brown faculty. Age, 28; married; two children. Desires teaching position in liberal arts college anywhere in U.S.

800. (Mr., Calif.) Desires camp, small school, or resort position. Psychology (B.A., one year graduate); folk dance instructor (four years); ballroom dance teacher (one year); social recreation leader; vocalist with guitar. Single, 28.

802. (Mr., Wis.) Historian. Broad background also in social sciences, medicine and practical jobs. Perfect French and German. Previously 5 years in France. Now university professor. Desires position in France.

803. (Mrs., Conn.) History, M.A. and Ph.D., major midwestern university. Four years of teaching experience in European and American history and international relations. Seven years of research experience. At present instructor eastern state university. Desires college position. Available July or September.

804. (Miss, D. C.) A.B., Barnard '34; A.M. Columbia '36. Editor and writer. Foreign study, travel. Languages. Wide experience in scholarly fields. Wants responsible editorial position.

805. (Mr., Wash. State). Twelve years college teaching, English humanities. Special fields criticism, modern fiction, Romantics. Critical publications. B.A. *magna cum laude*, Colorado, M.A. Duke; expect Ph.D., University of Washington, in June; dissertation well advanced, other requirements completed. Age 39, single. Available June.

806. (Mr., Wash. State). Age 35. B.A. *cum laude*, MFA fine art. Desire responsible position; advisory, administrative, or instructor.

807. (Mr., Texas) Ph.D. Chicago, history and philosophy of education; M.A. Chicago, elementary education. Age 27, married. Two years experience teaching history and philosophy of education in major university. Seeks university position in East or Middle West.

808. (Mr., Ore.) Physical Colloid Chemist; strong background in Physiology. 40 publications. Ph.D. 1938. Desires university or research position.

809. (Mr., N. Y.) Employed outstanding Wall Street law firm. A.B. Bates, LL.B. Yale 1950. New York Bar. Personable, former Naval Officer, age 28, married, seeks corporate or law firm association, New England, New York.

810. (Mr., N. J.) B.S. *summa* (English), M.A. (Spanish, Portuguese), Northwestern; Ph.D. course work and exams completed, Harvard (Romance Languages). Veteran, (military intelligence, Britain, continental Europe), family, 34. Residence study Mexico, Brazil. 5 years' teaching Spanish and Portuguese, Harvard, Rutgers. Prefer college or university teaching but will gladly consider any position using background.

811. (Mr., N. Y.) Ph.D. in mathematics. Retired professor in best of health desires college teaching position anywhere.

812. (Mr., N. J., South) Age 38, married, Ph.D. Six years university and college teaching. Publications. American Literature.

813. (Mr., Ore.) Government (theory, international, American); history (American, diplomatic); economics (history thought). B.A., *Summa*, Beloit; M.A. Illinois; language exams; fellowships; teaching; prelims by Summer. Married, veteran, 25. Prefer college teaching.

814. (Mr., N. Y.) Age 23, B.A. *magna* Economics, Harvard. Second year law student, Columbia, high average, Phi Delta Phi, Legal Aid Society experience. Desires June-September legal clerkship in New York City law firm.

815. (Mr., Ohio) Age 26, married; Kenyon, Ohio Wesleyan (B.A., 1948), Ohio State (M.A. 1949), University Scholar in Philosophy 1948-1951, teaching experience in introductory, arts survey (foundations of civilization), history of philosophy, and general logic as Graduate Assistant, summer 1950 and the year 1951-1952, Research Assistant 1951; Ph.D. Candidate, dissertation in process, field: ethics and social philosophy; desires teaching position in liberal arts college, location immaterial, available fall 1952.

816. (Mr., Mass.). Ph.D., University of Chicago. Member Williams faculty. Age 31, married. English Literature, Drama, Elizabethan Drama, Shakespeare; Literary Criticism. Desire teaching opportunities as generous as in present position, but in university or large college. Available July or September 1952.

817. (Mr., Maine) B.A., Wesleyan (Connecticut); M.A., Columbia, American history; in final year's residence for Ph.D.; single, 25; ACLS Fel-

## Redding and Sears Join American Scholar Board

J. Saunders Redding and Paul B. Sears have been elected to the editorial board of THE AMERICAN SCHOLAR, quarterly publication of Phi Beta Kappa.

Redding, who is a professor of English at Hampton Institute, Hampton Virginia, is the author of five books, the latest of which is *On Being Negro in America*. He was a Guggenheim Fellow from 1944 to 1945 and is a lecturer for the American Friends Service Committee. His *No Day of Triumph* received the Mayflower Award for distinguished writing in 1944.

Sears, a botanist, ecologist, and writer on climatic history, is chairman of the conservation program at Yale University. Prior to this appointment he was engaged in similar work and study at Oberlin College. He is the author of a number of books on conservation and ecology, including *Deserts on the March*, *This Is Our World*, *Life and Environment*, and *This Useful World*.

low 1950-1; graduate minor in church history; trained also in philosophy, government, humanities. Seeks position with independent or church-connected liberal arts college.

818. (Mr., Cal. and N. Y.) A.B. Wabash College; graduate work, Northwestern University. Age 39; married; one child; 18 years professional experience radio, television, theatre as supervisor, administrator, production-director; now completing 5 years for U.S. government, Civil Information and Education, Japan. Available immediately.

819. (Mr., Va.) M.A.; course work for Ph.D., U.N.C.; sociology; minors anthropology, religion; age 28, married, two children; two years college teaching; available September 1952.

820. (Mr., N. Y.) Excellent background embracing CHEMISTRY and administration. Leaving ivory tower of research; desire responsibilities dealing with business and people. Reasonably young, mature in judgment; personable, energetic, and loyal.

821. (Mr., N. Y.) American History and Political Philosophy. B.A. with Honors, 1949; M.A. 1950; now Ph.D. candidate, Columbia. Traveled abroad, good Italian, fair French, can coach tennis. Veteran, married, age 33, (*i.e.*, no experience, no publication, no Ph.D. — but I'd still like to teach).

822. (Mr., N. Y.) Harvard Law School, experienced lawyer, former prosecutor, public official, counsel to Bar, lecturer, having achieved financial security and inclined to academic work and life by preference and background, will accept teaching position law school or pre-law; excellent references.

823. (Mr., N. Y.) M.A. Now finishing Ph.D. dissertation at Columbia. Age 27. Teaching experience. Interested in teaching introductory economics, comparative systems, cycles. Will consider other work using econ. Several languages.

824. (Miss, Mass.) B.S., Psychology; M.A., Columbia '48, Student Personnel Administration. Desires Dean, Assistant Dean position, college level. Excellent experience.

825. (Mr., Mass.) A.B. Brown; four years graduate study Harvard (M.A.; Ph.D. thesis completed June). Veteran, 27, married, two children. Desires college teaching position American or Latin American History, preference West Coast.

826. (Mr., N. Y.) Age 31, married, M.S. (M.I.T.), Ph.D. completion date, summer 1952 (N.Y.U.). Ex-captain Air Force Meteorologist. Six years physics teaching at eastern institutions. Contract research and publications. Prefer college physics teaching East Coast. Available fall 1952.

827. (Mr., Ill.) A.B., M.A. with honors, all but dissertation toward Ph.D., University of Chicago. English Literature. Fluent German, French. Available September 1, 1952. Desires teaching position in college anywhere in U.S.A.

828. (Mr., France.) M.A. Latin, expects to receive Doctorat ès Lettres, French Literature, University of Paris 1952. Travel and residence on three continents. Eight years' commissioned military service. Two years' university teaching. Wants place as university professor or with good firm in France. Age 35, married. French and American references.

## MEN ONLY

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## Senate continued

1940 are included. The Secretary of the Executive Committee was requested to investigate the ways and means of publishing a complete revision of the directory.

Two new Senators were elected: Edward C. Kirkland, Professor of History at Bowdoin College, to fill the unexpired term of Stanley P. Chase, who died January 21, 1951 and Frederick Hard, President of Scripps College, to fill the vacancy left by the death of Christian Gauss.

## Associates continued

During the last year the Board of Directors elected the following Regular Members: Chauncey Belknap, Leo Wolman, Charles S. Aldrich, Rae F. Bell, Benjamin F. Young, Charl Ormond Williams, Samuel W. Anderson, Ray A. Billington, Thomas F. Ball, J. B. Woodward, Jr., Arthur B. Adams, Lewis Catlett Williams, Grace L. Beede, Joseph K. Vivion, J. W. Ashton, James Madison Wood, Harold Zink, Paul M. Angle, Clarence L. Barnhart, Francis L. York, Paul Appenzellar, Arnold J. Zurcher, Solomon Barkin, George T. Altman, W. Rulon Williamson, William D. Anderson, Eugene G. Bewkes, John H. Van Vleck, Edward L. Bacher, Philip H. Abelson, George A. Works, George V. Allen, James C. Bardin, F. Lyman Windolph, Ralph P. Bieber, Hugh E. Woodward, J. Loy Maloney, Mrs. William C. deMille.

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## Ruth Wallerstein Receives New Phi Beta Kappa Award

The Christian Gauss Award of \$1,000 was given for the first time to Miss Ruth Wallerstein, author of *Studies in Seventeenth-Century Poetic*, at the meeting of the Senate in Williamsburg, Virginia.

This prize award, to be given annually, was established last year by the Phi Beta Kappa Senate as an initial step in the recognition of advanced scholarship in the liberal arts. It will be awarded to the author of the best book of literary scholarship or criticism published each year by a university press.



Miss Wallerstein receives \$1,000 check from President Guy Stanton Ford.

Miss Wallerstein, well known as a writer and teacher, is professor of English at the University of Wisconsin. She was educated at Bryn Mawr and the University of Pennsylvania. Her newest book, *Studies in Seventeenth-Century Poetic*, published by the University of Wisconsin Press, was selected from the more than 60 entries submitted to the Award Committee by university presses across the country. Books eligible for the award were published between May 15, 1950 and June 30, 1951. The prime mover in establishing the award was Christian Gauss, former president of Phi Beta Kappa.

## 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 stencil, 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, Phi Beta Kappa Hall, Williamsburg, Virginia.

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