

# THE KEY REPORTER

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THE PHI BETA KAPPA NEWS MAGAZINE

## New Phi Beta Kappa Hall Plans Near Completion

Reconstruction of Phi Beta Kappa Memorial Hall on the campus of the College of William and Mary in Williamsburg, Virginia, is expected to begin this summer. The Memorial Hall was partially destroyed by fire on December 29, 1953. Plans for the new building are now in the final drafting stage. In addition to the complete rebuilding of the auditorium, extensive repairs and renovation will be made to the north wing, which was badly damaged by heat, smoke and water. In this wing are housed temporarily the offices of the United Chapters.

Phi Beta Kappa Hall, erected in commemoration of the founders of the Society and dedicated on November 27, 1926, was built at a cost of \$128,000. It is estimated that the new structure will cost \$650,000. Insurance will provide \$125,000 toward its replacement. An additional \$200,000 has been appropriated by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Virginia. To assist the College in raising the remaining funds needed, Alpha of Virginia has appealed for contributions. As we go to press, a total of \$23,288 has been contributed by 2,341 members of Phi Beta Kappa, alumni and friends of William and Mary.

During the course of the campaign to raise funds for the reconstruction of the memorial building, there have been several inquiries about the great difference between the amount of insurance recovery and the estimated cost of reconstruction. The original building was a non-fireproof structure with a box-type auditorium. The seating arrangement left much to be desired, and there were inadequate lounge, rest room and stage facilities. Plans now being drawn call for a fireproof auditorium with a larger stage, a

*ALPHA OF VIRGINIA Phi Beta Kappa, the College of William and Mary, and the Williamsburg community are grateful to the many members of our own and of other chapters of Phi Beta Kappa, alumni of William and Mary, and other friends throughout the country who have so generously responded to our appeal for aid in building a new memorial auditorium. Plans for construction are under way.*

T. G. Pullen, Jr.  
President, Alpha of Virginia

lounge and rest rooms. In the new auditorium, visibility and acoustics will be greatly improved.

Ever since Phi Beta Kappa Hall was built in 1926, it has served as a center for cultural and scholarly events. The new Phi Beta Kappa Hall will continue as a cultural center for the College and community and will be used for Phi Beta Kappa functions as well as for convocations, concerts, plays, lectures, and exhibits. It is a fitting memorial to the fifty founders of Phi Beta Kappa and their ideals.

## COMMITTEE BEGINS JUDGING ANNUAL GAUSS AWARD ENTRIES

The Christian Gauss Award, Phi Beta Kappa's annual literary prize, will be awarded in 1954 for the best book of literary scholarship or criticism published during the year by an American university press. This marks the fourth year that the \$1,000 prize will be awarded. Named in memory of Christian Gauss, prime mover of its establishment, the award goes to the author of the prize-winning book.

Entries, submitted by the presses, will be considered by six judges in contrast to the five-member committee of previous years. G. Armour Craig, associate professor of English at Amherst College, is serving as chairman of the Award Committee. The other judges will be: Justin M. O'Brien of Columbia University, Josephine Miles of the University of California, Herbert Ross Brown of Bowdoin College, and two others now being appointed. Their decision will be announced in December.

## PHI BETA KAPPA MEMBERS STUDY AT BRITISH UNIVERSITIES FIRST MARSHALL SCHOLARS AND 1954 RHODES SCHOLARS SELECTED

The Marshall Scholarships, set up by Great Britain in gratitude for Marshall Plan Aid and awarded for the first time this year, provide for twelve U. S. graduates, men and women, under twenty-eight years of age, to be selected annually. These Scholars are given grants for two or three years' study at British universities. The first group, just announced, includes the following members of Phi Beta Kappa: W. B. Gwyn, University of Virginia; A. A. Maradudin and H. M. Wagner, Stanford University; Carol M. Edler, University of Wisconsin; Norma McLeod, University of Utah; P. P. Brontas, Bowdoin College; and Jean Smits, Oberlin College.

Fourteen Phi Beta Kappas will be studying at Oxford next year on Rhodes Scholarships. They are: Brock H. Brower and Milton S. Kramer, Dartmouth College; Thomas H. Blackburn and James J. Barnes, Amherst College; Eliot D. Hawkins and Frank Goodman, Harvard University; Robert O. Paxton, Washington and Lee University; John D. Alexander, Southwestern at Memphis; Elmer R. Pfefferkorn, Jr., Lawrence College; Floyd M. Cammack, University of Kentucky; Richard G. Lugar, Denison University; Webb White, University of the South; Raymond J. Dougherty, University of North Dakota; and Montgomery T. Furth, Haverford College.

# Sentinels and Stewards

By Charles E. Wyzanski, Jr.

IT IS sometimes said that Communism and religion are the two ends of the stick of authoritarianism. And when one is caught red-handed grasping one tip, the only course is to turn the stick around in one's hands, grab firmly the other end, and poke the man who was your companion with that point of the stick you just had held so close unto your own heart. But I am going to talk about both Communism and religion in one speech, not because of their alleged mutual, authoritarian implications, but because they are from different vantage points the most revealing measuring rods of the quality of man's inner stability and courage.

Our universities have been faced with Congressional inquiry and public scrutiny because some of our less distinguished teachers have been charged with misconduct occurring entirely outside the classroom. Though I have no doubt that we reached the right result in retaining these faculty members, I have the temerity to examine the correctness of the reasoning upon which these commendable results have been achieved.

I begin with usual, but nonetheless sincere, proclamations. I believe in legislative inquiries as one of the informing agencies of our vital democracy. I regard resort to the Fifth Amendment as a gravely doubtful determination by any teacher. Often he has no legal right to invoke the privilege. Usually he makes a decision which strongly suggests that he has broken the law. Almost invariably his action injures him, his university, and freedom. For all would stand better if he revealed his past and present beliefs and conduct.

Moreover, I look upon Communism as the most reactionary form of despotism of the present day. Like all of us, I discern its military aspect as a threat to the United States and to the free world. I know beyond any reasonable doubt that it is a mechanism for utilizing both knowing and unknowing American agents for espionage, and if need be, for sabotage, and in time of war, for treason. Its corruption goes

to the central core of man's virtue, and is to be viewed with that horror which we reserve, not for mere wickedness and evil, but for that utter nihilism which sweeps away the whole roots of man and society.

And yet even these proclamations do not go far enough. I acknowledge that the record shows that on occasion I have been unable to tell a criminal when I saw one. This experience prevents me from feeling any over-confidence in my own capacities of detection. But it has also illustrated for me a lesson which is often forgotten: private judgments are most unreliable when made in the absence of a permanent investigating staff, in the absence of compulsory subpoena process, in the absence of confrontation, in the absence of cross-examination, and without public trials cabined by specific issues, findings, and conclusions.

However, having admitted the magnitude of the Communist evil, I do not admit its immediacy. I do not concede that there is any proof that at the moment we are in such a state of emergency as to present even a plausible case for the suspension of civil liberties. I recognize the temptation to move more expeditiously, dramatically, and drastically than is contemplated by judicial process. We seek to show our alertness to the ultimate implications of the dread conspiracy. We are avid to demonstrate that we are not fools, nor laggards, nor apologists for a materialistic creed we detest. We are tempted to equate eternal vigilance with vigilante action. And yet I submit that each of us individually, as well as the organizations with which we are associated, — the university, the bar association, the labor union, the motion picture company, the broadcaster, the private corporate employer — should deal with the Communist menace within the framework of our historic procedure without panic or the slightest departure from either the formal guarantees of due process or the customary, if unguaranteed, methods of imposing punishments, curtailing benefits, or revoking licenses.

Our moral and our political task is to persuade those at home and abroad that we have the strength, self-confidence, and steadiness to be the champion of the Western tradition. And in that tradition, the rule of law and the common consent of our forefathers established standard techniques for the ascertainment of guilt, and even of unworthiness of office. These techniques do not, as is sometimes asserted, promise archaic and cumbersome procedures more helpful to the enemy than ourselves. No informed critic asserts that to remove a person from public or private responsibility there must be an indictment by a grand jury and a trial by a petit jury. Nonetheless, there are standards for even such removals — standards emphasizing our belief that principle rather than expediency is the arch of justice; standards based upon the democratic presupposition that free men give their loyalty when they are persuaded, not merely commanded.

It is, for example, clear that any procedure is arbitrary in which men suffer punishment or deprivation without notice of the specific charges against them, without chance to be heard, and without the right to hear and test the full evidence offered in their cases.

Furthermore, men should not be disciplined for beliefs which they are not prepared to translate into pernicious action. The freedom to believe as one wills was more than the rock which the Pilgrims found on the barren coast of New England. It has become the touchstone for determining the true character of a society: if absent, the democratic structure has a false façade; if present, the political and social order embodies a true commonwealth.

**B**UT it is asserted that the problem presented to us is of quite different dimensions than those I have sketched. It is contended that what concerns us is not the broad political and social order, but the university as a private body, the university as an employer, the university as the educator of the young, the university as the mother of its devoted alumni, and the university as the symbol of intellectual integrity.

I agree that the university stands on a footing different from any other institution. Sometimes this difference has been crystallized in the nebulous phrase "academic freedom." But that phrase lacks a precision which fully reveals its implications. A university

Charles E. Wyzanski, Jr., ΦBK Harvard '27, is district judge, United States District Court, Boston, Massachusetts. This article is an abridgement of an address delivered by Judge Wyzanski to the Governing Boards of Harvard and Yale Universities at New Haven, Connecticut, November 20, 1953.

is the historical consequence of the mediaeval *studium generale* — a self-generated guild of students or of masters accepting as grounds for entrance and dismissal only criteria relevant to the performance of scholarly duties. The men who become full members of the faculty are not in substance our employees. They are not our agents. They are not our representatives. They are a fellowship of independent scholars answerable to us only for academic integrity.

We undertake the responsibility for handling infractions of university codes occurring within the times and places where our certificate operates. On these matters we possess the best available evidence, we have familiar canons to apply, and we have established processes of judgment and punishment.

What faculty members do outside their posts, we should leave to outside authority. This is the teaching of Bologna, of Paris, of Oxford, of Cambridge, and I fervently hope of American universities.

But I hear someone object that the American university, unlike the European university, is a social as well as an intellectual community, a parent as well as a teacher, a club as well as a guild. And we are told that we have the right to exclude those who are not like ourselves, and others who embarrass us by their manners, or their lack of patriotism, or their low concept of civic duty, or their philosophies, or their effect on our financial supporters, or the hostility they arouse toward our institution and ourselves. If the troublemakers are persons we would not have as partners, why must we have them as associates incurring liabilities at our expense?

To this the answer lies in the basic noble conception of a university. It is not and must not become an aggregation of like-minded people all behaving according to approved conven-

tion. It is the temple of the open-minded. And so long as in his instruction, his scholarship, his relations with his associates and juniors a teacher maintains candor, and truth as *he* sees it, he may not be required to pass any other test. *Veritas* is his shield and defender.

If we allow ourselves to emphasize our immediate concern, and to assuage, as we suppose, the imperative demands of our society, or to seek protection of those who are young, it is my prediction that, in the long run, we shall not preserve but rather undermine our interest, our national safety, and the character of our students, the three considerations which we allege as the basis for any summary action we take. For students and societies alike grow by their power to deal candidly with ideas of every kind without fright or suppression. Openness is the climate for intellectual advance. Exposure is the road to maturity of character. Thorough examination and cross-examination are the best techniques as yet devised for uncovering false doctrine as well as false witnesses.

So far, what I have been saying was addressed to issues of liberty and of justice. And though these are great considerations, they are not the greatest consideration of man on earth, nor are they the greatest interest of our universities, nor lie they nearest and dearest to the matters with which we are charged not merely by our fellow alumni, but by far higher authority.

Most of us went through our university careers singularly uninterested in religious problems. We hardly knew that we were victims of the *Zeitgeist*. But not only were we caught in the backwash of Darwin, of Marx, and of Freud, but we sat complacent on the edge of a long period of Victorian optimism only slightly dented at the periphery by the struggle of World War I. Our hope, in our undergraduate days, was centered on the material world, and our material capacities to deal with it. While our poetic taste may not have been so jejune as to have been shaped by Kipling's "If," or Henley's "Invictus," few there were among us who understood the Book of Job. We had had his prosperity, but not his suffering. Even if we had his sense of discipline, we lacked his awareness that discipline, prudence, humility are all inadequate. Yes, all, even humility!

Our philosophy left no places for

those inexplicable cruelties and unwarranted blessings which experience has now taught us govern so much of our lives. We know little of the non-rational, not only in our enemy, but in ourselves. And indeed, if we ever thought of what it was that we could not explain, we supposed that some day a scientist, or a doctor, or a psychoanalyst would be able to uncover the territory wherein lay the secret to which we did not then have access.

But now we, long out of college and far wiser in the ways of the world, know that there is that which we shall never know, and that this which lies behind the veil of mystery will always be for man the very condition subject to which he lives and dies.

What we now know, our sons have learned earlier. Witness the large undergraduate audiences attracted by Niebuhr, Tillich, and the other gifted preachers of our day. Note the increased demand for counseling on spiritual subjects, and the almost bashful yet nonetheless intense desire of each man to examine the roots of his personal religious background and the forces that shaped the congregation whence he emerged. You who observe this generation of university students could document in convincing detail the early stirrings of a deep religious revival. The nourishing of this fervor is a principal business before us.

We are, it is true, the treasurers of the funds, the buildings, and the other tangible assets of two universities. We are, it is true, the final board of scrutiny looking into the qualifications of those appointed to guide our young. We are, it is true, the sentinels to protect men of learning from being interrupted by petty, political, partisan struggle. But above all, we are stewards of two of our Father's many mansions whence in the past have issued forth, and whence in the future shall issue forth, men of courageous faith.

#### 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; also chapter and year of initiation. This information should be directed to Phi Beta Kappa, Phi Beta Kappa Hall, Williamsburg, Virginia.

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# VALUES THAT MATTER

REALMS OF VALUE by Ralph Barton Perry

Harvard. \$7.50

A review by Alain Locke

THE REALM of value — or as Professor Perry pluralistically and more wisely says, “Realms” of value — is one of the most important and most baffling of the provinces of philosophy. Its importance as a primary point of contact between thought and actual living is seldom given proper emphasis in either professional or lay thinking. The reasons are many, among them our chronic inclination to take values for granted. But on the professional philosopher rests also an ample share of blame. Not only have the older philosophies turned their backs on the vital link between values and life, pursuing their abstractions into transcendental absolutes of idealistic metaphysics, but many, if not most, of more recent philosophies — realism and positivism — have likewise gone astray by pressing their value analyses into a disembodied stratosphere of transcendental mathematics. It is both a notable and welcome exception to encounter an analysis of value that, without loss of scholarly depth, examines values in the vital context of their actual functioning, and as in the case of *Realms of Value*, yields cumulative insight into the role of values in motivating and sustaining human behavior and in providing sanctions — rational and rationalized — for our civilization.

Professor Perry's book is a leisurely revision of his “Gifford Lectures” of 1946-47 and 1947-48, and it marks the climax of a lifelong specialization that began with *The Moral Economy* and includes the definitive *The General Theory of Value*. Like William James, Professor Perry gives full weight to the practical and creative controls of ideas and ideals. In this Jamesian approach, which he has not only maintained but matured, Professor Perry has a viewpoint ideally suited to the task of analyzing the basic values of Western civilization. This huge task, it can be reported, has been accomplished in urbane and integrated fashion, with a

Alain Locke, professor of philosophy, emeritus, at Howard University, is the author of *The Negro in Art*, *The Negro in America*, *The Negro and His Music*, and other books.

singular absence of dogmatism. By carefully maintaining the historical approach, he has obviated all need for the specious generalizations and overall rationale that cripple so many other systematic studies of values. A consistent realism has also aided materially, and the prudent pluralism already mentioned has safeguarded against such likely pitfalls as the illusion of automatic progress or involvement in the blind provincialisms of our own culture. As an end result, we are the richer for an enlightening review, easily comprehensible by the layman, of the way in which civilized man has worked out effective and progressively inclusive integrations of his human interests and their supporting values. This review is a notable achievement.

Although *Realms of Value* offers no solutions and no formulae of progress, it is far from being a colorless and non-committal study. Here and there are quiet, firm hints of constructive insights and saner goals. No careful reader will come away with his provincialisms or partisanship untempered, nor is he likely to persist in the conviction that values are absolute, sacrosanct and automatically universal. He may have shed any previous notions that values are best professed or understood in their original perspectives, or most sanely practiced in their traditional loyalties and sanctions. In the light of what the history of value development and conflict alike indicate, he will be more prone to consider humanity's best hope to be the discovery and implementation, through reason and experience, of more and more generic underlying values toward which future co-loyalties and collaboration can be directed.

Recommended  
Reading



## SOCIAL SCIENCES

Eric F. Goldman

THE FRONTIERS OF ECONOMIC KNOWLEDGE. By Arthur F. Burns. Princeton. \$5.

A collection of highly stimulating essays written in past years by the present Chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers.

THE AMERICAN PRESIDENT. By Sidney Hyman. Harper. \$4.

A study of the first magnitude, broadly conceived and brilliantly executed.

TOWARD UNDERSTANDING GERMANY. By Robert Lowie. Chicago. \$6.

A distinguished cultural anthropologist probes that dangerous enigma, the “German mind.”

FORD: THE TIMES, THE MAN, THE COMPANY. By Allan Nevins with Frank E. Hill. Scribner's. \$6.75.

The first part (up to World War I) of a biography that is certain to be a landmark in American industrial history.

BREAKTHROUGH ON THE COLOR FRONT. By Lee Nichols. Random House. \$3.50.

A thoroughly researched reporter's description of the revolution in race relations being brought about by the U. S. Armed Forces.

## LITERARY HISTORY AND CRITICISM

David McCord

THE SECOND TREE FROM THE CORNER. By E. B. White. Harper. \$3.

The best White Paper to date. Those indispensable qualities of wit and common sense drop their fallout ashes on everything from the death of a pig and demise of a planet to the layer of eggs and “the silent-nighting of the loudspeakers” at Christmas. A wonderful dividend from the frightening stock called Today. “A new bee,” says Mr. White, “has been bred artificially, busier than the old bee.”

A LAYMAN'S LOVE OF LETTERS. By G. M. Trevelyan, O.M. Longman's Green. 11/6.

Another fine historian quietly reflecting on some of the good, the overshadowed, and the enduring in English literature. He, as few men, has the right to quote: “Who heard of him heard shaken hills.”

BY LAND AND BY SEA: Essays and Addresses. By Samuel Eliot Morison. Knopf. \$5.

These fifteen papers and a prologue, spanning forty years in the vigorous life of a great historian, could in themselves make the reputation of any writer. Oxford and the Pacific, Columbus and Edward Channing, the familiar and the strange — and what a backbone to the prose!

THE KEY REPORTER



ΦBK Phi Beta Kappa Hall  
Williamsburg, Va.

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## NATURAL SCIENCES

Kirtley F. Mather

CLIMATIC CHANGE. Edited by Harlow Shapley. *Harvard*. \$6.

A symposium of 22 papers by well-qualified writers, comprising an authoritative survey of knowledge concerning climatic changes of the past, with interesting comments on their causes and effects.

THE CHALLENGE OF MAN'S FUTURE. By Harrison Brown. *Viking*. \$3.75.

A distinguished geochemist analyzes the prospects not only for human life in a world of technologic advances, but also of rapid population growth, of rising standards of living, and of limited food, mineral and energy resources.

FRESH WATER FROM THE OCEAN. By Cecil B. Ellis *et al.* *Ronald*. \$5.

A surprisingly interesting account of recent progress toward salt-water conversion in quantities sufficient to meet the needs of a modern city or a large irrigation project at costs that are not prohibitive.

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN READER. Edited by Gerard Piel *et al.* *Simon, Schuster*. \$6.

A collection of outstanding articles from the *Scientific American*, skillfully coordinated by apt comments to make a smoothly-flowing sequence; for all who have a lively and intelligent interest in contemporary scientific advances.

## FICTION, POETRY, AND THE FINE ARTS

John Cournos

THE PAINTER'S WORKSHOP. By W. G. Constable. *Oxford*. \$5.

A painter's materials and techniques intelligently explained for the benefit of the layman.

A WRITER'S DIARY. By Virginia Woolf. *Harcourt, Brace*. \$5.

Distinguished novelist, with humility, chronicles her day-to-day preoccupations, activities and thoughts, baring a writer's conscience in use of adequate fictional techniques.

BLAKE, PROPHET AGAINST EMPIRE. By David V. Erdman. *Princeton*. \$7.50.

A penetrating study of the poet and his art, with stress on his attitude to the American and French Revolutions. Much that is misunderstood in Blake's prophetic works made clear.

THE OLD COUNTRY STORE. By Gerald Carson. *Oxford*. \$5.

Here is described with humor and nostalgia the place of the country store in American communities of pre-automobile days.

MRS. SEARWOOD'S SECRET WEAPON. By Leonard Wibberley. *Little, Brown*. \$3.50.

An entertaining fantasy about an oldish lady who had as philosopher and friend the spirit of an American Indian who died 300 years ago.

# A Fabulous Journey

By Charl Ormond Williams

ON MY recent trip of forty thousand miles around and up and down the world I visited thirty-five countries, and crossed the equator and the Arctic circle each four times. I forsook the paths trod on previous trips to Europe, and tried to do and see the things the usual traveler does not encounter. This time I wanted to see people, high and low, rich and poor, without regard to creed or color. Then, I wanted to visit emerging countries trying for the first time for self-government, and old countries that were throwing off the yoke of bondage that had kept the people in thralldom for centuries. As it turned out, my plan was the most rewarding one I could have conceived.

With the help of some prominent men and women in my country I had the good fortune to meet and talk with several notables — crowned heads of countries in Asia, Africa and Europe, as well as prime ministers and presidents, rare experiences indeed. Of absorbing interest were my visits to primitive people in the most backward countries of Africa. Asked to write about some one particularly interesting experience, I have chosen Greenland, one of the least-known and least-traveled countries in the world.

Greenland's associations with Scandinavia go back a thousand years before our time. Eric the Red, the Icelandic discoverer of Greenland, established a colony at the end of the tenth century on this second largest island in the world that flourished for five hundred years. Hans Egede, a great missionary, went to Greenland in 1721 to rechristianize the Vikings about whom little was known. He found ruined farms, houses, and stone churches in the southern part, but the people had either died of starvation and epidemics, or had been killed by the Eskimos. In 1814 when Denmark and Norway were separated as a result of the Napoleonic Wars, Greenland remained with Denmark. Somewhere along the way Denmark clamped down on the island a trade monopoly that has kept not only foreigners but Danes as well from visiting the island, except those who were sent there on business. After inquiring all around the world about how to get to Greenland, I

finally flew to Copenhagen to see what could be done. First, permission had to be granted by the Greenland Department under the Prime Minister, and since there is no public transportation of any kind to the island I had to appeal to the Greenland Trading Company for a seat on the plane chartered to take a full quota of contractors and other people who were being sent there by the government. The men in these offices did nothing to encourage me to make that trip. The little cargo boats on which I would travel and live after reaching the southernmost point of the island were not modern or comfortable, they said, and further there were no hotels or banks in Greenland. The more they discouraged me, the more eager I was to set forth on that journey. There was not a dull moment from the time we gathered at the air terminal until I returned to Copenhagen by boat six weeks later.

The Eskimos who displaced the Scandinavians in Greenland possessed a totally different social culture based on hunting. The traditional Eskimo economy has for its basis the hunting of marine mammals, notably the seal. The man who can catch enough seals creates for himself and his family an economic sufficiency because the seal furnishes him with all that he requires to live — food, clothing, implements and weapons, even vessels and houses. A skilled sealer therefore enjoyed unique independence, and had no need of a social life. In order to preserve the culture of the Eskimos, Denmark sought to protect their way of life by the trade monopoly, and by the exclusion of Danes and foreigners from the island. But times have changed. The diminishing number of seals, climatic changes, and the effects of World War II have necessitated new plans that Denmark is heroically trying to carry out. The transition from a natural economy based on hunting to a monetary economy based on fishing is being worked out today with the cooperation of the Danes and Green-

(Continued on page 7)

Charl Ormond Williams, ΦBK William and Mary, '21 H, educator and advocate of women's role in business and politics, is past president of the National Education Association.



# KEY PERSONNEL

Replies should be addressed to Member No. —, care of THE KEY REPORTER. All replies will be forwarded promptly to the advertiser.

This column which has been maintained as a convenience for members of Phi Beta Kappa will be discontinued after this issue. Space limitations dictate this change of policy. THE KEY REPORTER regrets that "Key Personnel" will no longer be available.

922. (Mr., Me.) American history; B.A., *magna*, Wesleyan (Connecticut); M.A., Columbia; thesis excerpt published. Expect Ph.D. 1954. Available now for teaching position. Veteran, 27, single.

928. (Mr., N. Y.) A.B., *summa*, Brown; Ph.D., Harvard, political science. Experience state and national governments. 3 years college teaching. Interested teaching, writing, research.

929. (Miss, N. C.) M.A., Duke, Ph.D., Cornell. Thesis, Middle English, minor, Old English. Languages. Desires college teaching. Experience, junior college humanities, English; high school Latin.

945. (Mr., Calif.) Ph.D., experienced educational television-commercial film production, general writing. Interested any combination audio-visual production, administration, teaching and/or social science writing, research.

947. (Mr., N. Y.) B.A., honors (English) Columbia. French, German, Latin, Greek. Teaching, creative writing experience. Teaching, editing, research position, Philadelphia area. Commissioned veteran. Married, 25.

948. (Mr., Fla.) Age 38; M.A., S.T.B. (*cum laude*), Ph.D., Southern California. 4 years university teaching religion, department chairman large university. Desires teaching in West.

949. (Mr., Calif.) Age 39. Ph.D., Stanford, history. Sr. research associate; head, specialized library. Wants headship liberal arts college library; teach as required.

950. (Mr., Me.) A.B., English, history, Bowdoin; M.A., guidance, secondary teaching, Western Reserve. 6 years teaching. Desire teaching or guidance in college or junior college.

952. (Mr., N. Y.) M.B.A., marketing, Cornell. 25, married. Merchandising, personnel experience. Currently Navy Supply Corps Ltjg. Desires medium sized business firm (midwest, foreign) April, 1954.

953. (Miss, Mass.) A.M., Latin, Boston University, 1927. Teaching and enrollment experience. Desires position director of admissions or teacher private school or college.

954. (Mr., N. Y.) B.S., Psychology, Columbia. Former foreign correspondent available for free-lance writing-editing assignments. One million words published. Permanent. Minimum terms.

955. (Mr.) Assistant professor, author, 9 years in literature, writing, humanities; too little used (yet overburdened) in booming state university; seeks small college position.

956. (Mr., Wash.) B.Ed., B.A., honors; M.A., American history, Washington State; 3 years high school teaching. Desires teaching position in junior college or high school.

957. (Mrs., Mo.) B.A., Smith, *summa*, history; M.A., Minnesota, economics; graduate year Columbia, 7 years college teaching; secondary certificate, Missouri, social studies, English; desires teaching.

960. (Mr., Penna.) Ph.D., Harvard; Ford Fellow; 7 years university teaching, various English and American literature courses; 6 publications, book in preparation. Available September, 1954.

961. (Mr., Ind.) Mathematics and astronomy, B.A., M.A., Ph.D., Illinois; 20 years experience. Want teaching and administration. Veteran, 45, family.

964. (Mr., N. Y.) Economics; B.A., *cum laude*, M.A., New York University. Will receive Ph.D. June, 1954, Cornell. 1 year college teaching. Desires teaching position 1954-55. Age 22, married.

965. (Mr., N. Y.) B.A., M.A., State University of Iowa; everything but dissertation for Ph.D., Columbia, English. American literature, Chaucer, Renaissance. Teaching experience. Desires college teaching.

966. (Mr., Mo.) A.B., *magna*, Harvard; Ph.D., Columbia. Available now for teaching economics or sociology; specialty labor. Widely traveled; publications. Long experience.

967. (Mr., Calif.) C.P.A., highest honors accounting. 5 years public experience. Finish 2 years naval officer-cost inspection, November. Desire position internal auditing or comptroller-ship.

973. (Mrs., Md.) A.B., Goucher; M.A., Ph.D., Johns Hopkins: classical languages, literatures, archaeology. Experience: college teaching, administrative, secretarial. Desires college or university position.

974. (Mr., Minn.) *Magna*, Oberlin; M.A., Harvard; B.J.S., California. University library experience. Wants administration and/or teaching bibliography and book arts in academic library beginning 1954-55. Veteran.

975. (Mr., Ind.) A.B., *summa*, Bowdoin; M.A., English, Harvard; expect June Ph.D., philosophy, Indiana. Preparatory school teaching. Published stories. Seek 1954-55 college job in Northeast.

976. (Mr., Mass.) Ph.D., Harvard, teaching psychology, student health, hospital experience, personality theory, dozen publications. Desires research and senior status. Prefers Northeast.

977. (Mrs., N. Y.) A.B., music honors. Age 23. Experienced music teacher, librarian, typist. Knowledge of Spanish, drawing ability. Desires any interesting work at home (Ithaca).

978. (Mr., Wyo.) Ed.D., philosophy teaching area. 3 years public schools; 3 teaching philosophy and humanities in large Western university. Desire philosophy, education, humanities.

979. (Mrs., N. Y.) A.B., *magna*, Hunter; secretary, Spanish-English translation, correspondence. Commercial, non-commercial experience. Competent, responsible, personable. New York City.

980. (Miss, Penna.) A.B., Grove City College, *magna*; M.A., Ohio State, '20. H.S. and G.I. Center experience. Latin, French, German. Desire college teaching.

981. (Miss, Me.) M.A., Middlebury; Ph.D. orals, Radcliffe; French government assistant-ship; preparatory school experience; faculty, Harvard School of Education. Desires senior, junior college French, Spanish.

982. (Mr., N. Y.) 28; English major; B.A., Hunter College, *cum laude*; M.A., N.Y.U.; desires teaching position in college or high school.

983. (Mr., Wis.) B.Sc., *summa*, economics; 3 years experience industrial planning. Will consider any offer of stimulating work. Veteran, 26, single.

984. (Mr., N. Y.) College honors; M.A., economics, Columbia, 1950; teaching experience, social studies. Available July, September anywhere U. S. Prefer college teaching; history, economics, international relations. Married, 26.

985. (Mr., Fla.) B.S., with high honors, M.S., mathematics. Diversified background, teaching experience. Desires junior college or university position. Veteran, 25, single.

986. (Rev., N. J.) A.B., Amherst; B.D., Drew; courses, Union, Columbia. Forty years pastorate; teach religion, Bible, English. Health good. Substitute year or more.

987. (Mr., Tenn.) College or university teaching desired, preferably with clinical practice. Ph.D. in psychology June or August. Age 33, married.

988. (Mr., Ont.) Ph.D., associate professor, Canadian university. RCAF veteran, 37. Experimental and social psychology, counseling. New England, New York area.

989. (Miss, N. Y.) B.A., *cum laude*, 1 year graduate work, labor economics, New School. 3 years associate editor, trade union publication, private secretary. Interested research, administrative-secretarial.

990. (Mr., Ill.) B.A., *summa*, Ph.D., Northwestern, German, education. 8 years university teaching, 4 years administration; 39, single; want teaching and/or administration.

991. (Miss, Minn.) Age 24. B.A., *magna*, Minnesota, Spanish. 6 years library experience; good typist; eager to learn. Desire stimulating work in Denver.

992. (Mr., Mo.) M.A., creative writing, Denver; Ph.D., Renaissance, Missouri. Two book publications; 4½ years university teaching. Family. Seeks university, college teaching. Available fall, 1954.



# CHAPTERS and PEOPLE

**A Liking for Modern Poetry** and a conviction that it is more easily understood when heard, started two young Phi Beta Kappas on their road to fame. Barbara Cohen and Marianne Roney, graduates of Hunter College '50, founded Caedmon Publishers which records readings of modern poetry by the poets themselves. This two-year-old business has flourished and the Misses Cohen and Roney have recorded Dylan Thomas, Archibald MacLeish, Sir Osbert Sitwell and his sister Edith, W. H. Auden, Ogden Nash, e. e. cummings, and other literary lions reading from their own works. This bright idea of two Phi Betes will aid in appreciating modern verse.

**The Shoe String Press** is the well chosen name of a new publishing enterprise in Connecticut which bridges the gap between commercial publishers and the university presses. The three founders, John H. Ottemiller, associate librarian of the Yale University Library, his wife, Frances, ΦBK Brown, who finds time from the care of her home and two young children to work as production manager for the firm, and Robert Metzdorf, ΦBK Rochester, curator of manuscripts, Yale Library, have seen three books and one pamphlet well launched in the first year of their partnership. The Press, formed primarily to fill the publishing needs of scholars, and based on the proverbial shoe string financing, not unnaturally, hopes to show some profit for the three partners as well as royalties for their scholar authors.

993. (Mr., Penna.) Pianist-teacher. A.B., University of Pennsylvania; B.S., M.S., Juilliard. 28. Married. Veteran. Piano, humanities staff, Western College, 3 years. Desires position New York area.

994. (Mr., N. Y.) Veteran, 32. A.B., *magna*, L.L.B., Yale; heavy extracurricular. 2 years high-level legal experience. Professional editing, writing experience. Legal, challenging non-legal position.

995. (Mr., Ohio) Ph.D., political science, Princeton; Paris study. Authored world affairs books. 6 years university teaching. Desires challenging editor-writing, teaching, administrative post. 31.

996. (Mr., R.I.) B.A., *magna*, Hobart; B.D., *cum laude*, Virginia Theological Seminary; M.A., Brown (1954). Desires college teaching in sociology and religion. Age 33, married.

SUMMER, 1954

**Meeting for the First Time** in 39 years, George W. Harley and Worth Tuttle Hedden, both of the class of '16 at Trinity College and honorary Phi Beta Kappas of the Duke University Chapter, renewed acquaintance in Liberia. Dr. Harley, anthropologist and physician, is the founder and director of the famous Ganta Mission in north-east Liberia where, since 1926, he has



George W. Harley and Worth Tuttle Hedden

established a church, a boarding school, a hospital, a leper colony, and such aids to native economy as a sawmill and a brickyard, written his definitive *Native African Medicine* and numerous papers for the Peabody Museum on the tribes of the Liberian interior. Mrs. Hedden, novelist, accompanied her husband, Walter P. Hedden, ΦBK Williams '20, when he went in February to make a survey of the Port of Monrovia for the U. S. Department of State.

**Three of the Five** young scientists named recently as winners of the 1954-55 Frank B. Jewett post-doctoral fellowships are members of Phi Beta Kappa. Thomas Fulton, ΦBK Harvard '50, Stanley L. Miller, ΦBK California '51, and Roger G. Newton, ΦKB Harvard '49, will carry on creative research at institutions of their own choice under these grants from Bell Telephone Laboratories.

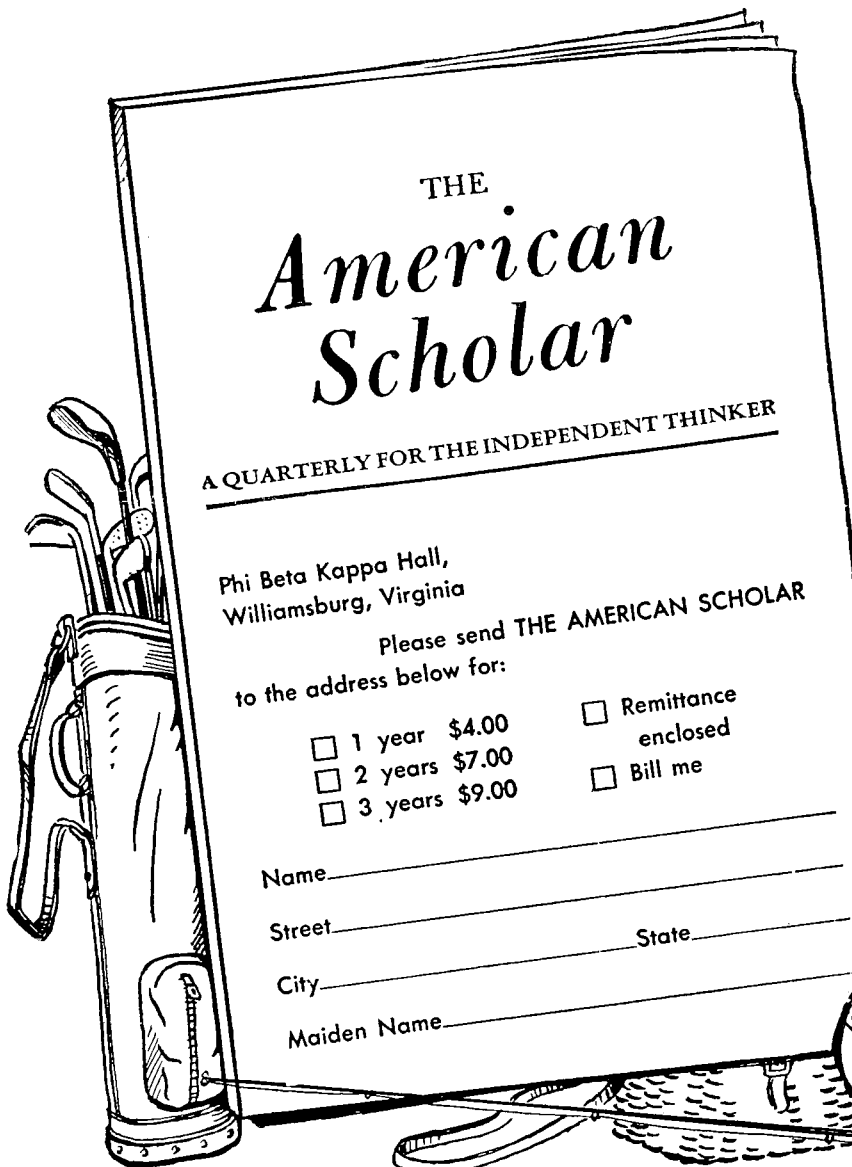
## Journey continued

landers. To undergird this new policy Denmark has granted a measure of self-government to Greenland, and while we were there the people, men and women, elected for the first time two men to serve in the Danish Parliament. In addition, the Danes have built public schools, churches and hospitals in all the thirteen colonies on the west coast that are strung out from the southernmost point of the island to Thule, eight hundred miles from the North Pole.

In the native village of Thule there lived until this past year the only pure-blooded Eskimos on the island. The noise of many planes in the air and the scum of oil on the water drove the seal to the north, and perforce the Danes had to move the entire village two hundred miles to the north on dog sledges in order that those people might continue to live. The rest of the population are of mixed blood, and they insist on being called Greenlanders, unlike the real Eskimos who are proud to be known as such.

Most of Greenland lies within the Arctic Circle, and five-sixths of it is covered with an ice cap twenty million years old and two miles deep in places. This ice, replenished and hardened with every snow, is constantly pushing down and out to sea in the form of glaciers that move at the unbelievable rate of sixty feet a day. Twenty million tons of ice are discharged from the Jacobshavn Glacier alone every day in the year. Astounded, enthralled, and speechless were the first-trip passengers as the little boat, the Julius Thomsen, moved slowly through Disko Bay in front of that huge glacier, one of many on both coasts. Icebergs that looked as big as hotels, bank buildings and warehouses were lined up along the coast for fifty miles as far as the eye could see, and nine-tenths of their bulk is always under water. Arriving at sunset we saw the water of the bay change from blue to violet to purple, while the icebergs took on the colors of blue, white or gray. A memorable spectacle was the Northern Lights that flashed suddenly in the sky, shimmered across the heavens, and as suddenly disappeared. Sitting on the icy deck one evening near midnight I watched the sun set, and rise again within three hours, a gorgeous riot of color. Greenland, spectacular, bleak, beautiful, will live in my memory always.

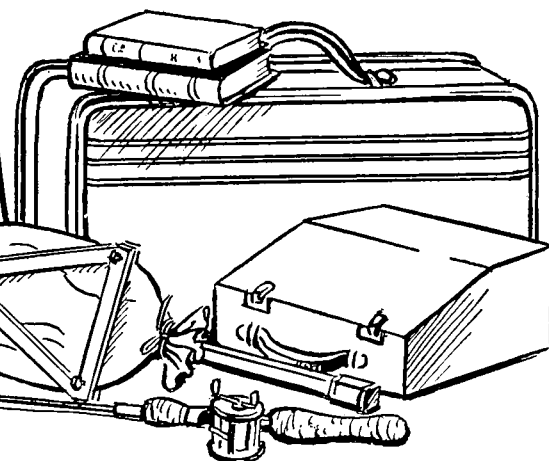
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