

# 'THE KEY REPORTER

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THE PHI BETA KAPPA NEWS MAGAZINE



William T. Hastings

An open letter to members of Phi Beta Kappa from the newly elected President of the United Chapters is printed below.

## DEAR PHIBETIANS:

As the United Chapters enters its twenty-fifth triennium, advancing toward its seventy-fifth birthday in 1958, all its officers and all the members of our ancient and honorable Society have grounds for real satisfaction and for confidence in future progress. Our last triennium, as we know, has been particularly notable, with our improved financial situation, our magnificent new headquarters, and the streamlined efficiency — without loss, I may add, of colorful individuality — of our devoted staff.

During the triennium just closed the Society has also made some progress in defining more fully or clarifying its position on matters of concern to liberal education. The Council has approved a statement on athletics, has reapproved with slight changes the "stipulations" safeguarding liberal

## The Twenty-Fourth Triennial Council

The twenty-fourth triennial Council of the United Chapters of Phi Beta Kappa met from August 31 to September 3 in Minneapolis, with the Alpha of Minnesota as host. In the course of the sessions, the delegates voted to grant three charters, elected new officers and senators, approved revised rituals for initiation and for the installation of new chapters, and approved a new Phi Beta Kappa Visiting Scholar program.

### Three New Chapters

Petitions from the University of Connecticut and the University of Delaware for permission to establish chapters of Phi Beta Kappa were granted by the Council. In addition, the Woman's College of the University of North Carolina, which has sheltered a section of the Alpha of North Carolina since 1934, was given full chapter status. The two sections at the University of North Carolina had always functioned as virtually independent units, because the fifty miles separating the Chapel Hill College (for men) and the Woman's College at Greensboro precluded a joint chapter life.

### Officers and Senators Elected

William T. Hastings was elected President of the United Chapters, succeeding Goodrich C. White. Mr. Hastings, emeritus professor of English at Brown University, has been a Senator of Phi Beta Kappa since 1937 and was our Vice-President during the last triennium as well as Chairman of the Committee on Qualifications. He is succeeded as Vice-President by Laurence M. Gould, president of Carleton College.

Eight members of the Senate were re-elected for the term 1955-1961, as Senators-at-large: Eugene P. Chase,

(Continued on next page)



Laurence M. Gould

WILLIAM T. HASTINGS

## Council (continued)

professor of Civil Rights at Lafayette College; Guy Stanton Ford, formerly Executive Secretary of the American Historical Association and past president of the United Chapters; Frederick Hard, president of Scripps College; Marjorie Hope Nicolson, professor of English in the Columbia University Graduate School; Charles E. Odegaard, dean of the College of Literature, Science and the Arts, University of Michigan; Goodrich C. White, president of Emory University; and Mr. Hastings and Mr. Gould. The newly elected Senator representing the Middle Atlantic District is Richard D. Mallery, assistant professor of English, New York University; the East Central District is now represented by Raymer McQuiston, associate professor of English at Ohio University; the North Central District by Helen C. White, professor of English at the University of Wisconsin and a member of the Senate since 1946; and the Western District by Thomas S. Barclay, professor of Political Science at Stanford University, a Senator since 1949. Louis B. Wright, director of the Folger Shakespeare Library in Washington, D. C., was elected as a Senator-at-Large for the balance of the term 1952-58.

### Phi Beta Kappa Lecture Series

The Council approved the establishment of an annual series of lectures to be sponsored by the United Chapters, a plan originally recommended by the Committee on Policy.

Under this new program, one or more distinguished scholars will be



**The Registrars are Registering**

Members of the University of Minnesota chapter manning the registration desk at Mayo Auditorium, kept open during every session of the Council but the last. Lucy Edquist, Elsie H. Matson, Jeanne Sinnen and Clara H. Koenig are doing the necessary for George V. Kendall of Wabash College, Charles E. Mounts of the University of Florida, and Janice M. Cordray of Sweet Briar College.



A view of Mayo Auditorium while a vote is being taken. As the name of each chapter is called, its designated delegate raises his hand and passes the chapter's ballot to a teller.

appointed each year to make a series of visits to Phi Beta Kappa institutions under the auspices of the local chapter, to give public lectures, to meet informally with student groups, and to give classroom lectures upon invitation. The Phi Beta Kappa Scholar, as the visiting lecturer will be known, will spend three or four days at each of ten or fifteen institutions in the regional area assigned to him. Among the specific recommendations made by the Committee on Policy and approved by the Council was one suggesting that, in arranging the itinerary of each Scholar, the United Chapters give priority to those chapters located at institutions where opportunities are not already plentiful for public lectures of a scholarly nature, and where the presence of the Phi Beta Kappa Scholar would be most likely to contribute toward enriching the intellectual life of the academic community.

These lectures will not infringe upon the lecture program of the Phi Beta Kappa Associates, which is designed primarily for the alumni associations.

### Revised Rituals

The Council approved, with minor revisions, proposed rituals for the initiation of new members and for the installation of new chapters, replacing the rituals adopted by the Council of 1928. The need for improvement in

both 1928 versions had been recognized by the Council of 1937, which approved the appointment of a committee to draft revisions. The 1940 Council, however, did not approve the drafts, and the committee, inactive during the war, later disbanded.

The revisions were undertaken by Senators Hastings, Kirkland and Hard, a group described by Mr. Hastings as made up of "an antiquarian, a modernist and the Golden Mean." This committee compared the Form of Initiation of the six earliest northern chapters with the original ritual of the Alpha of Virginia and with the 1928 version. The new Form of Initiation is



**But the Tellers Aren't Telling**

Not yet, anyway. Counting votes: Hazel Bullock, Syracuse; Hail Fischer, Wyoming; Marion Buzzell, Maine; Marian Simmons, Kansas City (Mo.) Association; Charles Hounshell, Emory; Gladys Finn, Chicago; Frances Dugan, Kentucky; Katherine Brose, Mills; Herbert Smith, Pomona; Bruce Benson, Amherst; Alfred Armstrong, William & Mary and head teller; and Sidney Sanderson of Rutgers.

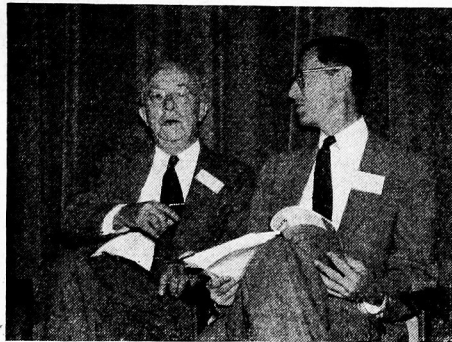
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based largely on northern simplifications of the William and Mary ritual, but also incorporates many suggestions made by the chapters, to which it was submitted in draft form a year ago.

The individual chapters may adopt the new Form without change, modify it to conform with their own traditions, or may continue with the ritual now in use.

### Other Actions

Two amendments of the Constitution of the United Chapters, both concerning membership in the Senate, were adopted by the Council. One limits the number of consecutive six-year terms a Senator may serve to three, thus combining the advantages of continuity in the Senate's membership



Goodrich C. White, retiring President of the United Chapters, and Secretary Carl Billman discuss the agenda during a session of the Council.

with those of periodic rotation. The other provides that interim appointments to the Senate shall be for the remainder of the period before the next Council meeting, rather than for the balance of the entire six-year term. The By-Laws of the United Chapters were amended to clarify the definition of associate membership in the chapters. The Council also adopted a resolution, submitted by Samuel Hendel of C.C.N.Y., opposing segregation in public education. The full text of the resolution will be found on page 6 of this issue.

### Between Sessions

The Minnesota chapter's Committee on Arrangements organized a variety of entertainment for the Council delegates. It modestly refused, however, to take any credit for the magnificent weather that lasted throughout the four-day meeting.

At a reception on August 31, James L. Morrill, president of the University, greeted the members of the Council and their guests. President Morrill also

gave a brief address of welcome at the opening of the first business session the next day.

On Thursday afternoon, the group was taken on a bus tour of the lakes near the Twin Cities, before going on to the Minnesota Historical Society for a showing of a fifty-year-old panorama of the Sioux Uprising of 1862. For some of the accompanying description of the action, the Society's librarian read from the original text, adding a fine light touch.

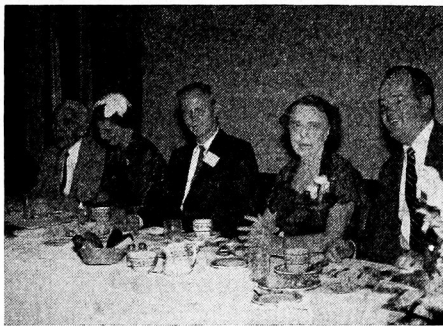
The Phi Beta Kappa chapter at the College of St. Catherine gave a tea for the Council on Friday afternoon. Members of the chapter were on hand to show delegates and their guests around the attractive campus.

The Council banquet was held that evening, with Senator Hubert H. Humphrey, a member of the University of Minnesota chapter, as speaker. Senator Humphrey, discussing the Government's employee security program, expressed the hope that better coordination between agencies and improved safeguards for employees could be developed while still maintaining an effective and responsible program.

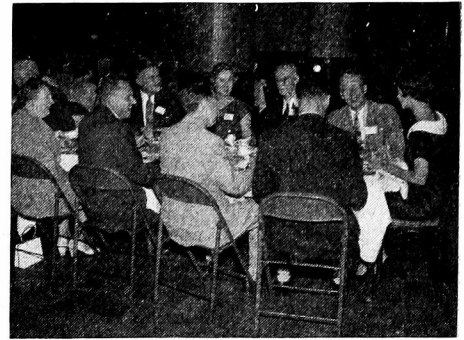
### 1958 Council Meeting

The Senate has accepted an invitation to the Council of 1958 from Beta of New York at New York University. As Beta of New York was founded on December 23, 1858, the next triennial meeting of the Council coincides with the year in which the chapter will celebrate its centennial.

The meeting will be held on the University Heights campus, where the University is now building a new Student Union and will soon begin construction on new dormitories expected to be ready before 1958.



Shown at the Council banquet, from left to right: Guy Stanton Ford, former President of the United Chapters and  $\Phi$ BK Senator; Mrs. Orville P. Freeman, wife of the Governor of Minnesota; Gaylord W. Anderson, president of the Alpha of Minnesota; Mrs. Goodrich C. White, wife of the retiring president of  $\Phi$ BK; and Senator Hubert H. Humphrey, who gave the banquet address.



At the banquet, with backs to camera, are Jean Winston, Cincinnati; W. F. Quillian, Randolph-Macon Woman's College; M. L. Huit, Iowa; S. Robert Maxeiner, a resident of Minneapolis; and Patricia Maxeiner, a member of the Minnesota chapter. Facing the camera are A. L. Harding, Southern Methodist; Melba P. Bowers, Cincinnati; Richard D. Mallery, N.Y.U. and incoming  $\Phi$ BK Senator; and William R. Jones, Ohio State.

## Notes

### Out of Key

#### Pursuit of Art Nearly Fatal

The total of 248 delegates attending the triennial Council was almost reduced to 247 the afternoon the group visited the Minnesota Historical Society, just across the street from the imposing state capitol in St. Paul. As the buses were about to pull out, carrying the delegates back to the University campus, a screeching of brakes called attention to a delegate — a photography enthusiast from one of the larger cities — transfixed in the middle of the street by the glare of the frightened driver who had nearly run him down. Rattled by his uncordial reception in the west lane, our friend, as intent upon catching the bus as he had been on snapping a picture of the capitol, galloped on to the east lane, directly into the path of a second car.

Somehow he came through that all right, too, but we hear that the unfortunate fellow later discovered that his camera had had no film in it anyway.

#### Where is our Psychoceramicist?

The mysterious disappearance of Professor Josiah S. Carberry has been a source of distress to Brown University for several months, according to the *Brown Alumni Monthly*. Professor Carberry ( $\Phi$ BK 1957H) may have left Providence without a word, but he has been bombarding the United Chapters with new addresses ranging from Aden to Zwartshuis. Mr. Carberry, we are told, is Professor of Psychoceramics — the study of crackpots.

# A Well-Planned Success Story

## THE MARSHALL PLAN AND ITS MEANING

By Harry Bayard Price *Cornell*. \$5.

*A Review by Eric F. Goldman*

IT is difficult to remember now just how bad things were in the winter of 1946-47. Across both oceans hunger rode the wake of war like some leering devil of man's stupidity. The eastern Mediterranean was directly imperilled by Russian imperialism; many seasoned observers were predicting that both France and Italy would vote Communists into power. America itself was racked by inflation, strikes, shortages, and the warfare between President Truman and the Eightieth Congress.

Perhaps Providence takes care of democracies; perhaps democracies, when they get into enough trouble, have a way of helping themselves. By the spring of 1947 American public opinion was focusing on the main problem — foreign policy. Deft hands were shaping this focus into a program. A Republican Congress elected by denouncing New Deal spendthrifts was preparing to spend the billions called for by a Democratic Administration. And out of it all was emerging the most surely conceived and boldest foreign policy in modern American history — the Marshall Plan.

Mr. Price's book, *The Marshall Plan and Its Meaning*, is a first-rate study of this monumental program. About half the volume treats the conception of the Marshall Plan, its passage through Congress, the operations from 1948 to 1952, and the supplementary programs in Asia. The second half of the book presents an evaluation, principally of the operations in Europe. *The Marshall Plan and Its Meaning* catches too little of the human story. Indeed, Mr. Price persistently buries highly interesting or revealing quotations and incidents in footnotes. Yet any defect of the book is minor compared to the sweep of the research on which it is based, the clarity of its thinking, and the fairness of its presentation.

The basic fact about the Marshall

Mr. Goldman, professor of history at Princeton, is the author of *Rendezvous with Destiny* and of the forthcoming volume, *Our Own Years*.

Plan, Mr. Price points out, is the fact that it *was* a plan — a careful application of thought and knowledge to a specific problem with due regard to long-range effects. Secretary of State George Marshall had summoned George Kennan, chief of the newly established Policy Planning Staff, and called for a comprehensive program. The memorandum which the policy planners submitted followed the instruction precisely. It was as broad as the problem itself and yet calculated to cover each major difficulty in the situation.

THE memorandum was based on three fundamental premises. First the crisis in western Europe came not from Communism *per se* but from conditions which invited exploitation by Communism or some other totalitarian force. Second, the United States would be foolish to adopt an approach which was a purely defensive reaction to Communist pressure, carrying the implication that the moves to restore sound economic conditions abroad were only a by-product of anti-Communism. And third, the effort initiated by the United States should be a joint undertaking of America and of the other nations involved — joint in the most genuine sense of the word.

The program which emerged from this memorandum, Mr. Price concludes, was "one of the great success stories of all time." Undoubtedly it was the major factor in preventing a collapse of western Europe and the Mediterranean area into the orbit of world communism. Yet the Marshall Plan was limited in its aims and as time went on it showed shortcomings both in conception and in execution. "The Marshall Plan was a phase . . . in American acceptance of leadership in the free world. It induced an historic forward thrust in international understanding and co-operative effort. . . . Without it, or a comparable program, our situation would be infinitely worse than it is today. But it was only a part of the sustained effort needed

before the free world could hope to break out of the tangled forest of problems surrounding it."

THE question then becomes, What guidance for present-day policy is offered by the experience of the Marshall Plan? Mr. Price is quite specific about this — ten cogently stated points. At least four of them must be squeezed into the most brief review. The program not only began with a clear-cut plan but operated most successfully when overall planning controlled it most completely. It was subjected to thorough public debate during its passage through Congress, thus giving it a deeply-rooted support, and the program suffered when discussions of it did not continue at the same level. The Marshall Plan got off to such a good start because the United States and the participating nations made real commitments; it was not begun in a "half-hearted spirit of seeking for cheap solutions."

Another general conclusion drawn from the Marshall Plan era is especially compelling. "The Marshall Plan demonstrated that the free nations can seize the initiative in the East-West struggle if goals are set which exert a wide and potent appeal and if enough intelligence, energy, and resources are devoted to the attainment of those goals. But it also demonstrated that when such purposes become weak or obscure, difficulties mount and the initiative may pass into Communist hands again. Great spurts of effort, like that of the European Recovery Program, may accomplish great results. But if continuity is impaired by sudden changes of emphasis and direction, gains achieved at heavy cost may be sacrificed."

Inevitably the reader ponders these lessons, so persuasively presented by Mr. Price, and wonders to what extent the United States has learned them.

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## Recommended Reading



### PHILOSOPHY, RELIGION, AND EDUCATION

George N. Shuster

DISCOVERIES IN THE JUDEAN DESERT. I. QUMRAN CAVE I. By D. Barthélemy and J. T. Milik. *Oxford*. \$10.10.

This monograph, the first of a projected series, describes with meticulous care the materials found in the Qumran Cave, already made famous by the publication of manuscripts previously discovered there. Undoubtedly these materials are of epoch-making importance for the study of Jewish and Christian culture.

THE SELF AND THE DRAMAS OF HISTORY. By Reinhold Niebuhr. *Scribner's*. \$3.75.

America's foremost moral theologian analyzes the role of the concept of selfhood in cultural history and arrives at the conclusion that the self has a dimension "which does not fit into any historical correlations" and must therefore be apprehended by faith.

THE BENT WORLD. By J. V. Langmead Casserley. *Oxford*. \$4.

A distinguished English sociologist who subscribes to the Anglican faith contends that the struggle between East and West is primarily a moral one, and offers a challenging critique of our preparations for survival.

THE AGE OF IDEAS. By George R. Havens. *Holt*. \$6.

The story of eighteenth-century France has needed retelling, and Mr. Havens' account is readable as well as beguiling, though not devoid of personal opinions.

### NATURAL SCIENCES

Kirtley F. Mather

STANDING ROOM ONLY: MALTHUS AND THE MODERN WORLD. By Karl Sax. *Beacon Press*. \$3.

A scholarly analysis of the problems of overpopulation by an able demographer, in which the need for "positive programs for the dissemination of birth-control information" is appropriately stressed.

WORLD OUTSIDE MY DOOR. By Olive Brown Goin. *Macmillan*. \$3.50.

A housewife-naturalist, with an unusually observant eye and a scientifically competent mind, shares with her readers the results of her explorations in her own back yard in central Florida; crammed with interesting facts of natural history, it sets a high standard for all who crave the abiding joy of being close to nature.

THE VOICE OF THE DESERT. By Joseph Wood Krutch. *Sloane*. \$3.75.

More than just a literary gem, this contemplative report of things seen, heard, felt and thought in the Sonoran Desert of Arizona is required reading for anyone who lives in or visits that part of our country, as well as for nature-lovers anywhere.

BIRDS OF THE WORLD, THEIR LIFE AND HABITS. By Paul Barruel, translated by Phyllis Barclay-Smith. *Oxford*. \$12.50.

A collection of unique photographs and fine paintings, many in color, with text by an artist-naturalist who combines scientific precision with charm in description. Printed in France, it is both a collector's item and an up-to-date survey for the ornithologist of the results of research on birds in their natural habitat.

THE HUMAN BRAIN. By John Pfeiffer. *Harper*. \$3.75.

One of America's most capable science writers tells here what is known, and as yet unknown, about "the most complex structure we know in the universe" and tells it both accurately and interestingly.

THE FOSSIL EVIDENCE FOR HUMAN EVOLUTION. By W. E. LeGros Clark. *Chicago*. \$6.

Subtitled "An Introduction to the Study of Paleanthropology," this is a scholarly interpretation of the paleontological evidence of hominid evolution which accords well with the facts at present available. The suggestion is made that the earliest representatives of the Hominidae may have diverged from the Pongidae during Miocene time in East Africa.

### FICTION, POETRY, AND THE FINE ARTS

John Cournos

CONFESSIONS OF FELIX KRULL, CONFIDENCE MAN. By Thomas Mann. *Knopf*. \$4.50.

An uncompleted picaresque novel, a sort of blend of Moll Flanders (male of the species) and Don Juan, with a dash of morbid sex and Mannine digressions into ideas.

MAYBE I'M DEAD. By Joe Klaas. *Macmillan*. \$4.50.

Impressive fictional account of enforced march of ten thousand American airmen, prisoners of the Nazis, in the winter of 1945, driven to escape the approaching Russians.

THE COLLECTED STORIES. By Isaac Babel. *Criterion*. \$5.

Fine brief tales by gifted writer "purged" by Stalin in 1937. Illuminating introduction by Lionel Trilling.

CERTAIN PEOPLE OF THE BOOK. By Maurice Samuel. *Knopf*. \$5.

Original interpretations of Old Testament characters couched somewhat in the manner of fiction. Very readable, and in part controversial.

GRANDFATHER STORIES. By Samuel Hopkins Adams. *Random House*. \$3.50.

Tales of Upstate New York in the 1880's told with charm and racy humor.

44 IRISH SHORT STORIES. Edited by Devin A. Garrity. *Devin-Adair*. \$5.

Best of Irish short fiction from Yeats to Frank O'Connor, with characteristic native sparkle.

A LETTER FROM LI PO AND OTHER POEMS. By Conrad Aiken. *Oxford*. \$3.50.

Seven poems with emphasis on musical form.

### LITERARY HISTORY AND CRITICISM

David McCord

HAWTHORNE: A CRITICAL STUDY. By Hyatt H. Waggoner. *Harvard*. \$4.75.

A close-grained, finely written, original study of the great novelist whom few of us read and most of us misunderstand. Mr. Waggoner has steeped himself in Hawthorne's work and throws new light on the dark side of a man who was no obscurantist. Not fully indexed.

THE ENGLISH NOVEL: A SHORT CRITICAL HISTORY. By Walter Allen. *Dutton*. \$4.75.

A highly readable and thoroughly enjoyable compression of a vast and sprawling subject. A study such as this will be individually judged by what it omits. But it is a book that was clearly written to open up a vista, not to close a lot of lovers' lanes. The style has merit and directness, and the positive charm of the lowdown at high tea. Strongly recommended.

THE DESERT AND THE STARS: A BIOGRAPHY OF LAWRENCE OF ARABIA. By Flora Armitage. *Holt*. \$4.

Sensitive and revealing study of the man behind the myth. For one reader, at least, it is a greater Lawrence who emerges above the restraint of the writing. Above all, Miss Armitage has made a very honest attempt to clarify and not to cloud. The index (which has here a fascination of its own) is carelessly selective.

FISHING IN NEW ENGLAND. By Leslie P. Thompson, with illustrations by the author. *Van Nostrand*. \$8.50.

By all odds the loveliest book on the philosophy, techniques, and Waltonian delight in fishing the waters of New England that I know of. The unique study and color plates of trout stream insects could only have been made by a painter-poet. Readers of *Confessions of a Carp Fisher* by "BB" will find particular pleasure in Mr. Thompson's day off along the Charles River. A book for all for whom the spirit is more than the catch.

Any book reviewed in this section — or any other current book — supplied at list price — postpaid.

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# School Segregation

## In the Wake of the Supreme Court Decision

*(A second school year has begun since the Supreme Court ruled that segregation in education is unconstitutional. A few of the recent developments arising from this historic decision are reported below, including a resolution opposing segregation adopted by the twenty-fourth triennial Council of Phi Beta Kappa on September 3, 1955.)*

### Text of Phi Beta Kappa Resolution

"WHEREAS, the highest court of our land, the Supreme Court of the United States, has ruled that government-supported separate educational facilities based upon differences of race or color 'are inherently unequal' and violative of the Constitution of the United States, and has enjoined upon the states prompt and effective measures to end segregation in all of their educational institutions as soon as practicable, and

"WHEREAS, these decisions of the Supreme Court constitute not only the law of the land but are grounded upon sound moral and ethnic principles of particular importance in light of America's world leadership, and

"WHEREAS, equality of educational opportunity is fundamental to the spirit of Phi Beta Kappa which Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes called 'a fellowship of scholars, admission to which is an honor conferred by reason of demonstrated worth,'

"RESOLVED that the 1955 triennial Council of the United Chapters of Phi Beta Kappa urges all its chapters and members throughout the land to lend their active support to the effectuation as soon as practicable, in good faith, of desegregation of public education in the United States."

### North Carolina

The University of North Carolina has admitted three Negroes to its undergraduate school for the first time, this fall. For several years the University has admitted Negroes for graduate study, but the trustees had held that it could not admit them on the undergraduate level.

The decision was made as the result of a Federal court order, after three Negro high school graduates, whose applications to the undergraduate

school had been rejected, had brought court action. Speaking for the court, one of the three judges who handed down the ruling said that the University could not refuse, solely on the basis of race, to receive and process applications, as this practice is in conflict with the 1954 Supreme Court decision. The case was considered a class action, rather than as applicable only to the three plaintiffs.

### South Carolina

A Federal district court has ordered the trustees of a South Carolina school district to make necessary arrangements for admission of pupils to their schools on "a nondiscriminatory basis with all deliberate speed as required by the decision of the Supreme Court."

The three judges unanimously refused to set a time limit for carrying out the order, but have kept the case on their docket in case evidence is later presented that the trustees are not proceeding in good faith to put the order into effect.

Unlike the North Carolina decision noted above, this ruling is not a class case, but is limited to the school district involved.

The same court had previously ruled that segregation was not illegal if equal facilities were provided.

Chief Judge Parker of the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals, who presided at the hearing, opened the proceedings with the following statement:

"Whatever may have been the views of this court as to the law when the case was originally before us, it is our duty now to accept the law as declared by the Supreme Court.

"Having said this, it is important that we point out exactly what the Supreme Court has decided and what it did not decide in this case. It has not decided that the Federal courts are to take over or regulate the public schools of the states. It has not decided that the states must mix persons of different races in the schools or must require them to attend schools or must deprive them of the right of choosing the schools they attend.

"What it has decided, and all that it has decided, is that a state may not deny to any person on account of race the right to attend any school that it maintains. This under the decision of the Supreme Court, the state may not do directly or indirectly. But, if the schools which it maintains are open to children of all races, no violation of the

Constitution is involved even though the children of different races voluntarily attend different schools, as they attend different churches.

"Nothing in the Constitution or in the decision of the Supreme Court takes away from the people freedom to choose the schools they attend. The Constitution, in other words, does not require integration. It merely forbids discrimination.

"It does not forbid such segregation as occurs as the result of voluntary action. It merely forbids the use of governmental power to enforce segregation.

"The Fourteenth Amendment is a limitation upon the exercise of power by the state or state agencies, not a limitation upon the freedom of individuals.

"The Supreme Court has pointed out that the solution of the problem in accord with its decision is the primary responsibility of the school authorities and that the function of the courts is to determine whether action of the school authorities constitute 'good faith implementation of the governing constitutional principles.'"

### Georgia

The Georgia Board of Education has rescinded a resolution requiring that any teacher in the state "who supports, condones or agrees to teach a mixed grade, or any teacher who is a member of the N.A.A.C.P., any allied organization or any subversive organization shall have his license revoked" with the proviso that a teacher who dissociates himself from such an organization and makes "an oath to that effect to be filed with the several local boards of education of this state prior to September 15, 1955, shall not be affected by this resolution." The board will require instead that teachers sign an oath to "uphold, support and defend the constitution and laws of Georgia."

The former resolution was dropped at the suggestion of the state's Attorney General, who pointed out that an oath included in the contract signed by teachers every year, pledging support of the constitution and laws of the state, will accomplish the same purpose. (The Georgia constitution requires segregation in schools.) The Attorney General said that any teacher violating the provisions of the existing oath would be guilty thereby of a misdemeanor and would be discharged immediately.

## Virginia

In Virginia, schools will be segregated for another year, on the basis of a federal court ruling this summer "that it would not be practicable, because of the adjustment and rearrangement required for the purpose, to place the public school system of Prince Edward County, Virginia, upon a non-discriminatory basis before the commencement of the regular school term in September, 1955."

White residents of the county had formed a corporation to operate private schools for this school year in case the court required immediate integration. After the decree was issued, however, the county's school board voted to request funds for the operation of its public schools.

### Monthly Reports on Desegregation

A monthly paper in tabloid form, designed to give an objective account of what is happening in education as a result of the Supreme Court's decision on public school segregation, has entered its second year of publication.

*Southern School News*, as it is called, was founded by a group of thirteen southern editors and educators, including Virginius Dabney, editor of the *Richmond Times-Dispatch*; Tom Waring, editor of the *Charleston News and Courier*; and Charles S. Johnson, president of Fisk University.

Published by the Southern Education Reporting Service, the paper is neither pro- nor anti-segregation, its founders being of both persuasions. By avoiding the use of adjectives and adverbs in its pages, it has achieved considerable recognition for genuine objectivity.

*Southern School News* is supported by a grant from the Fund for the Advancement of Education and by a subscription fee of \$2 per year. The post office address is Box 6156 Acklen Station, Nashville, Tennessee.

### 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, 1811 Q Street, N.W., Washington 9, D. C.

## To the Editor

Of course, I am in sympathy with the purport of William T. Hastings' article "Under Which King, Bezonian?" I rather regret, however, that his illustrations are not more up-to-date.

In all fairness to Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, it should be said that it had already decidedly changed the objectionable paragraph to which Senator Fulbright referred in his admirable address before he delivered it. The present paragraph says, among other things, that "blind conformity means stagnation." The really important fact for members of an academic or liberal elite to remember in this connection is that the Company's employment pamphlet circulated for seven years and was generally used in college placement bureaus without a sign of a protest by any member of any faculty.

No trade union leader, socialist or liberal, discovered the extraordinary paragraph. We learned of it only through the protest of a Princeton student, appropriately named John Milton, in the college paper. When this was republished in the *Alumni Weekly*, I took the matter up with the Company and in a fairly reasonable time, the objectionable paragraph was rewritten and a new edition of the pamphlet issued.

Another fact is significant: I wrote to a sampling of five or six colleges or universities to inquire whether their placement bureaus had used the pamphlet and what they thought of it. Replies which did not more or less evade the issue altogether offered rather elaborate extenuations of the paragraph Mr. Hastings quoted — very much in the same spirit as the Chamber of Commerce and the National Association of Manufacturers, to which also I wrote. It was the high company officials of the Socony-Vacuum who saw the point and changed the paragraph.

I am all the more anxious to give them credit for this because I don't believe they, or any private corporation, ought to own the oil resources of mankind.

NORMAN THOMAS  
NEW YORK, N. Y.

Mr. Hastings in his article "Under Which King, Bezonian?" in the September issue is discussing the perplexing problems of loyalty.

He relates how he turned from the Baptist and Congregational churches of his elders, because he could not believe in more than the first item of the Apostles' Creed, and he asks, "Was it disloyal of me to turn from the faith of my fathers to another fellowship, the Unitarian?" Does he think anyone of integrity would question his action? The question of disloyalty could arise only if he had maintained his membership in the church whose creed he could not support.

In his final paragraph he says, "There may, indeed, be a whole galaxy of loyalties subsisting in peace together. . . . If conflict arises, however, the respective claims of these objects of loyalty — the hieratical order — will be determined by each serious person for himself. If one's order of values is different from that of the society of which he is a member, he must take the consequences, but in the long run his integrity will not be in question." I take it that that is his conclusion and a very proper one it is.

But in an earlier paragraph he has said, with what sounds like bitterness, that "with a large section of the American public, any proposal for change in the scope or function of government is regarded askance. . . . You will hear much talk about 'the American way'. . . . What 'the

American way' of 1955 means I will let some better qualified person say, but you must be loyal to it." Shouldn't he have said, "You must be loyal to it, or take the consequences" ("looks of askance" in this case)?

He continues, "Young men if they wish to secure good jobs and hold them, must in the opinion of Socony-Vacuum Oil Co. (quoted by Senator Fulbright) remember this. . . . "Business being what it is, it naturally looks with disfavor on the wild-eyed radical, or even the moderate pink." Isn't he saying that he is required to show loyalty to the American Way if he expects to reap its benefits, but not denying he has the unquestioned right to maintain his integrity and take the consequences? Or would he maintain his integrity and demand the approbation of the Socony-Vacuum Oil Co. as well?

Did he demand from the Baptists the privilege of partaking of the Communion bread and wine with them, after he had left their fellowship for another?

Again, no reasonable person is considering what Mr. Hastings calls "the fantasticality of enforcing loyalty by oath." The oath simply indicates one's loyalty, or lack of it, to one's fellows. If the results of so indicating one's loyalty are unfair, then he must demand a change in the results. Our greatest teachers have never before sought to conceal their convictions. They proclaimed them.

I think Mr. Hastings' arguments throughout his article are fuzzy to say the least. I was sorry to see them in THE KEY REPORTER.

MRS. P. G. GRAVES  
CINCINNATI, O.

The Founding Fathers, called by Professor William T. Hastings nonconformists and dissenters, early favored the true loyalty oath, which pledges allegiance and abjures other sovereignty. In 1778 the U. S. Congress prescribed a loyalty oath for officers of the U. S. A., military and civil. A printed form was provided by the Government. In 1776 the oaths of allegiance and of abjuration were prescribed by the State of New Jersey. In 1777 that State required lawyers and schoolteachers to take the oaths, establishing a penalty for refusal. Upon the signing of the Declaration of Independence, it is related, Benjamin Franklin humorously advised the need of staunch patriotism, when he exclaimed, "We must indeed all hang together, or most assuredly we will all hang separately." On the 14th of July, 1778, the slogan of the U. S. Army under command of General George Washington at the celebration at New Brunswick, N. J. was "Perpetual and undisturbed Independence to the United States of America." The unity of the loyalty of the Founding Fathers was given expression in the year of 1780, when the miserable traitor, Benedict Arnold, went over to and gave the enemy aid and comfort.

WILLARD L. DEYOE  
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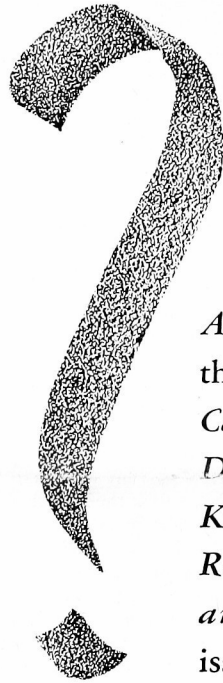
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