

THE KEY REPORTER

THE PHI BETA KAPPA NEWS MAGAZINE

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This Issue Goes to 77,700 Members

SUMMER · 1937

Breaking College Walls

ALBERT BRITT, *Knox '98*

Former Editor of Outing and President of Knox

“WHAT good is a college education?” The late George Fitch, the beloved creator of “Old Siwash,” once answered this question with the mildly cryptic statement, “The good of a college education is that it’s no good.” Most of Fitch’s friends, and that included everyone who knew him, smiled a little vaguely and murmured among themselves that as a critic of the higher learning George was a great humorist. But he may have been right at that — as near right as most of us dare hope to be in an imperfect world.

For at least one fairly long lifetime — and probably much longer — critics of the college on the outside have come close to uniting on the charge that colleges are not preparing students for life. “Practical” is the word that appears as often as any in the argument. “Preparing for life” is a grand ideal and most colleges have made a desperate attempt to realize it. They have added subjects to the curriculum almost as fast as subjects have appeared in the world, and sometimes faster. They have added equipment and faculty. They have diversified the curriculum past all recognition by the college men of two generations ago. Many of their major mistakes have been due to their frenzied attempts to be practical, even to the extent of such remotely liberal arts subjects as agriculture and journalism.

But still apparently they are not practical. Gradually the suspicion has crept into academic circles that the phrase “preparing for life” is not so simple as it looks from the outside. It may go beyond training students in home economics and salesmanship. What is life? It would be comparatively easy to prepare for it if we only knew what it is and could be sure that it would always be the same. Colleges are beginning to wonder if their first and most important job isn’t the study of life rather than the application of some preconceived notion

of it. And here and there a beginning is being made. I saw one in operation recently.

Beloit College in Wisconsin is old as colleges go in the mid-western world. The background of Beloit is the usual one of colleges in this country — a little group of people from Colebrook, Vermont, journeyed to Wisconsin ninety years ago to settle on cheap land and possibly to build a town. They were devout and thrifty and they had the highest respect for education. Ten years after they settled on the Rock River they founded an “academy.” Out of this grew Beloit College. It was the usual process. First they prepared students for college. Then they built a college in order that students might have something for which to prepare.

The founders of Beloit were orthodox and they knew what they wanted of their college; Latin, Greek, philosophy, a little mathematics, sometimes a good deal if their men could teach it, very little history, some English that they probably labeled *belles lettres*, and rudimentary science.

(Continued on page 5)



The Glenn Memorial Chapel, Emory University, Atlanta, Georgia, where the delegates attending the Nineteenth Triennial Session of the National Council of $\Phi\text{B}\text{K}$ will listen to representatives of Southern letters and scholarships, following a barbecue and singing on the campus.

$\Phi\text{B}\text{K}$ Visits Atlanta

PHILIP DAVIDSON, JR.

Agnes Scott '32

Gone with the Wind, sculptured Stone Mountain, beautiful college campuses a thousand feet up in the foothills of the Appalachians are among the pictures called to mind

by the announcement that the National Council of $\Phi\text{B}\text{K}$ will meet in Atlanta, Georgia, September 8 to 11, 1937. Each of the 122 chapters may elect three delegates to the Council and each Association one non-voting delegate. The $\Phi\text{B}\text{K}$ Senators are also members. The Council meets triennially, grants charters for new chapters, elects officers and Senators, and legislates for the general Society.

The Georgia hosts are arranging, as special features of this session, addresses by speakers of distinction on intellectual and cultural problems, and are planning tours that will furnish the visitors opportunity to observe what can be better

(Continued on page 2)

In this Issue: **War Debts and Scholarships**
Hans Kohn's Force or Reason

Reviews of
Esther Forbes' Paradise

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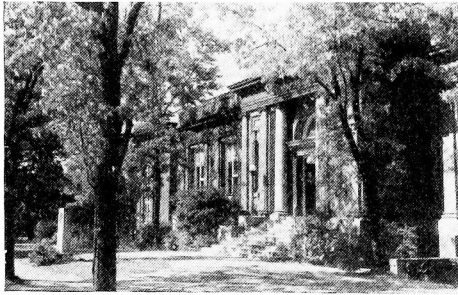
PHI BETA KAPPA, 145 West 55th Street, New York, N. Y.

ΦBK Visit Atlanta

(Continued from page 1)

seen in no other city, the contrast between the Old South and the New.

The Atlanta of *Gone with the Wind* has by no means entirely disappeared, and readers of that book who visit the city will feel themselves transported to an earlier day as they note the familiar names of her streets. They may drive up Whitehall through Five Points and into



PEABODY LIBRARY, UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA

Peachtree Street, just as Scarlett O'Hara did when Atlanta and Scarlett were only seventeen years old, but in a Ford, of course, instead of in Uncle Peter's carriage. ΦBK visitors will find themselves asking, as do all visitors to Atlanta these days, "Now just where did Aunt Pitty Pat live, and the Meades, and the Merriwethers? And where was the Armory when Scarlett shocked all Atlanta by attending a party, though a 'widow of scarcely a year?'"

Atlanta Today

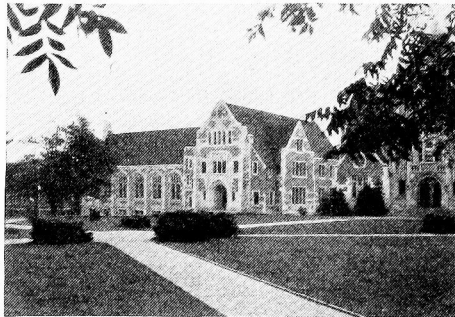
Members will see other historical spots such as the Cyclorama Building, which houses an immense painting, 400 feet around and 50 feet high, depicting realistically the Battle of Atlanta; Mimosa and Bulloch Halls, typical antebellum homes — Bulloch Hall was the home of Theodore Roosevelt's mother; Kennesaw Mountain, of Civil War fame, and Stone Mountain, Georgia's greatest natural attraction, which holds much geological and historical interest.

But Atlanta, like Scarlett, will be seen to be a "mixture of the old and the new, in which the old often came off second best in its conflict with the self-willed and vigorous new." The growth of Atlanta, which sprang up in 1837 as Terminus at the end of the first railroad built in Georgia, followed the growth of its railroads, over which poured into the village a stream of people many of whom were of a different type from the ones who had determined the character of the older, sleeper town. These citizens

and their sons, following their own Henry Grady, have made the new Atlanta, the commercial, industrial, and financial dynamo of the southeast, one of the largest insurance centers in the United States, the manufacturing and distributing point for more than 1,700 of the nation's leading business organizations, the third American city in telegraph and air mail volume and service — excelled only by Chicago and New York. They have made it also a city of churches and colleges, a city filled with people who love music and the other arts, especially the art of good living.

The Hosts

Hosts to the approximately 250 delegates will be the Georgia ΦBK Graduate Association in Atlanta and the Alpha, Beta, and Gamma Chapters — at the University of Georgia, Agnes Scott College, and Emory University. The University of Georgia, 60 miles away at Athens, is the oldest state university in the country, having been chartered in 1785. Agnes Scott is a college for women which was chartered in 1889 as The Decatur Female Institute. Emory University, which cele-



LIBRARY, AGNES SCOTT COLLEGE

brated its centennial in 1936, was founded in Oxford, Georgia, and moved to Atlanta in 1916. The ΦBK graduate Association of Atlanta has been an effective organization for the last 15 years, and is taking an active part in arranging the program for the Council meeting. These hosts invite the ΦBK delegates to Atlanta, epitome of the Old South and the New.

THE COUNCIL'S BUSINESS

Aside from action on applications for the chartering of chapters at Birmingham-Southern College, University of Buffalo, University of Florida, George Washington University, Pennsylvania

State College, Reed College, College of St. Catherine, and Washington and Jefferson College, the most significant work of the Council concerns the proposed general revision of the Constitution and By-Laws of the United Chapters. The principal amendments would be the following:

1. Reduction of the maximum proportion, from 25% to 15%, of the graduating class which may be elected.

2. Provision that a student to be eligible must have at least 75% of his work definitely liberal in character; that is, "studies designed principally for a knowledge or understanding or appreciation of the natural and social world in which we live, as contrasted with training intended principally to develop skill or vocational techniques."

3. In selecting students, chapters would be able to take into consideration "the results of such methods as honors work and comprehensive examinations and also the opinions of teachers and administrative officers concerning character, scholarly achievements, breadth of interest, and general promise."

4. The number of honorary and alumni members would be "strictly limited by the chapter by-laws" and only persons would be eligible who "have given clear evidence of the possession of distinguished scholarly capacities, by contributions in the fields of the humane sciences and letters or by works of pure literature."

5. The Council could "withdraw a charter or restrict or suspend the privilege of electing members" in case of "serious deterioration in the institution or disregard by the chapter of the provisions of the charter or of mandates of the Council."

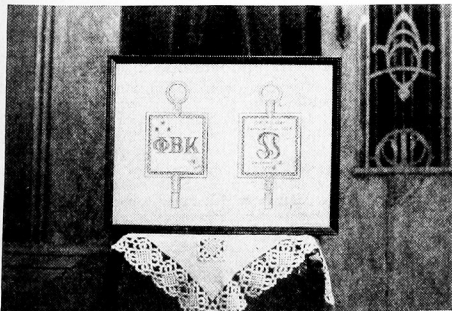
6. Senators would be nominated by a committee of the Council (heretofore of the Senate itself) and would be distributed geographically.

7. The graduate Associations would be chartered by the Council and given delegates in the Council. The Revision Committee's report is divided as to whether the Association delegates should have a limited vote (never more than $\frac{1}{3}$ of the total) on all questions except the granting of charters.

8. The seven regional Districts, having proved unsuited for the nomination of institutions for charters, the purpose for which they were provisionally created, would be made permanent, each with its own officers, for advisory purposes and for the designation of district Senators.

Record Breakers

Φ B K in 16 months — record of Mrs. Marenof, 35-year-old housewife, under the new plan at the University of Chicago where degrees are received as soon as examinations are passed. . . . **A college** which, in 1837, a century ago, applied for a chapter of Φ B K, was considered again this year and again was not recommended. . . . **Twins**, Miss Carroll and Miss Margaret Day, Φ B K Occidental College, have a Φ B K parent, grandparent, and uncle both on their father's side and on their mother's side, respectively: George M. Day, Hamilton '05, Thomas F. Day, Ohio University '76, Edward C. Day, Hamilton '07; Mrs. Ruth Baker Day, DePauw '04, Philip S. Baker, DePauw '74, Dr. Ross A. Baker, DePauw '10. Another uncle on the father's side is Clarence B. Day, Hamilton '11. . . . **A complete Φ B K family** — President and Mrs. Theodore H. Jack and two daughters, Melissa and Mary. . . . **Four children** and a son-in-law of Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Edmunds of Halifax, Va., are Φ B K — Dr. Elizabeth H. Edmunds (Brooklyn, N. Y.), Dr. Louis H. Edmunds (Seattle, Wash.), Miss Phoebe E. Edmunds (Halifax, Va.), and Rev. and Mrs. Lock White (Montgomery, W. Va.). . . . **A special assistant Attorney General**, age 31, Charles E. Wyzanski, Jr., Φ B K Harvard, argued for 45 minutes for the Wagner Labor Relations Act before the Supreme Court, marshaling facts, citing precedents page and number, without referring to notes. . . . **The first woman** to receive a degree from a Chinese university is Mrs. Donald Roberts, Φ B K Agnes Scott College, author of *Western Traveling in China*.



Initiations at the College of Wooster are now illustrated, writes the Secretary, Dr. Mary Rebecca Thayer. In explaining the symbols to initiates, use is made of a large drawing of both sides of the key on translucent white cambric under glass with electric bulbs arranged in a box at the back so as to illuminate the drawings.



This is how some members of the Yale class of '96 whiled away free hours in the Old Chapel. The group includes six members of Φ B K — shirt-sleeved Christopher B. Coleman, now Director of the Historical Bureau of the State of Indiana; William H. Wadhams exhibiting the pop bottle, now a judge; the singing key-bearer Charles Collens, architect of many important buildings including New York's Riverside Church; Maitland Griggs with the chafing dish, a New York City lawyer; third from the right and wing-collared Philip R. Allen, now a Director of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston; and jug-bearer Hollon A. Farr, Yale professor and Φ B K Senator. (Refreshments — ginger ale.)

War Debts and Scholarships

BYRON W. SKILLIN

MEMBERS of Φ B K can promote the ideals of the Society by giving support to the International Settlement Scholarship Plan. Already many prominent persons, including such Φ B K members as Robert A. Millikan, Bernard M. Baruch, Bruce Barton, Frank Aydellotte, Daniel C. Roper, John Haynes Holmes, and Raymond Leslie Buell, have indicated approval of the movement. Dr. Millikan, the vice-president of Φ B K, writes that the plan is "economically, socially, and internationally sound."

The European debtors who are possessed of internationally recognized institutions of learning should provide Americans with several thousand scholarships a year, to be distributed among the different countries according to their educational facilities. Each scholarship would be worth approximately \$2,000, the stipend of the Rhodes Scholarships, and could be paid the individual students, part in scrip to be used for steamship tickets on the line of whatever country to which the student was going, for tuition, board and room, etc., and part in the currency of the particular country to be used for miscellaneous expenses. Of course, none of this money could be changed to Ameri-

can money, and it would have to be spent in the country involved. The European governments would reimburse their nationals for scrip collected. The American Government would have to charge off the amount used, say \$1,000,000,000 in 30 years, to the cultural enrichment of the Nation.

It should not be difficult to realize how feasible this plan is. There is a precedent in the China Foundation established to handle the Boxer indemnity funds. The Director of the Foundation in New York, Mr. Lin, is an enthusiastic advocate of the Scholarship Plan. Moreover, the Plan is urged as a means only of partial payment of the debts. Its adoption would probably not be incompatible with any disposition that may be made of the remainder.

A discussion of the value of the proposed scholarships is unnecessary here. If you wish serious consideration given some such plan as this, write your editors, pastors, and legislators. Further information may be obtained from the headquarters of the International Settlement Scholarship Plan, University of Pennsylvania Club, 37 East 36th Street, New York City. Send the committee your suggestions and your encouragement.

All-University School of Education

IT WAS implied in an editorial published in the winter KEY REPORTER that the establishment of an *all-university School of Education* at Syracuse University "threatened to weaken both Liberal Arts and Education." That exactly the opposite result has been obtained is borne out by the following facts.

Inter-college competition is minimized. Advice to students in Liberal Arts and in Education is not in conflict because policies are developed in advance in the all-university School where both faculties are represented. The dual plan facilitates contacts which tend to enhance mutual respect among instructors in Liberal Arts and Education. Liberal Arts professors who teach all the academic courses have a vote in the prescription of requirements for prospective teachers. Academic courses prescribed for teachers are not taught as *teachers'* courses but as strictly Liberal Arts subject matter with the truly liberal objective in view. There is evidence that the Syracuse coöperative plan attracts students to the University who are superior in both scholarship ability and general culture.

There is, therefore, no "weakening" of Liberal Arts and Education unless it is conceded that Liberal Arts students should give no thought to professional competence prior to college graduation.

WILLIAM M. SMALLWOOD
HELENE W. HARTLEY



Dr. W. Randolph Burgess, Treasurer of the United Chapters of Phi Beta Kappa and of the Phi Beta Kappa Foundation, continues to add honor to his name. The past year witnessed the publication of another book, *The Reserve Banks and the Money Market* (Harper & Brothers, \$3) and his ascension to the Vice-Presidency of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, which he had served as Deputy Governor since 1930. It also marked his election as President of the American Statistical Association.

Chapter Shock Absorber

THE Φ B K Chapter Secretary's lot is not always happy. Hear this cry from Dr. Orma F. Butler of Michigan: "In the rush of acceptances," she writes,

"I have also had to find time to be the shock absorber against students who didn't get it [election] and thought they should. One came in yesterday prepared to eat the entire Chapter with the Secretary as dessert. Bellows, bawls and roars. I still live; he has pulled in his horns. Verily there is much power in the quiet word."

Honored

THE Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor was the gift of France to John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Brown '97, in recognition of his assistance in the restoration of the Versailles and Trianon palaces. Mr. Rockefeller was formerly a Senator of Φ B K, gave \$116,000 to the Phi Beta Kappa Foundation, and more than \$13,000,000 for the restoration of colonial Williamsburg, Va., the birthplace of the Society.

Contributors

(Continued from the Spring Number)

Here is another installment of names of members who helped to balance the United Chapters budgets for the last two years by contributing \$10,765.

- Egerton L. Crispin, Illinois College '32, Los Angeles, Calif.
- Jarvis Cromwell, Princeton '19, New York
- Agnes S. Cronin, Radcliffe '19, Washington, D. C.
- A. Duryee Crooks, Rutgers '20, Glen Rock, N. J.
- Reuben Cronson, C.C.N.Y. '82, New York
- Mary Elizabeth C. Cropper, Wellesley '18, Lexington, Ky.
- Dorothy S. Cross, Hunter '27, New York
- Edward C. Crossett, Amherst '05, Chicago, Ill.
- Dorothy L. Crow, Syracuse '23, Kenmore, N. Y.
- Adeline B. Croyland, California Berkeley '00, Berkeley, Calif.
- Countee Cullen, N.Y.U. '25, New York
- W. W. Cumberland, Princeton '23, New York
- Earle R. Cummings, Yale '14, New York
- George H. Curfman, Northwestern '05, Salida, Colo.
- Mrs. Marcus A. Curry, Mount Holyoke '12, Greystone Park, N. J.
- Harold B. Curtis, Cornell Univ. '07, Lake Forest, Ill.
- Harvey Cushing, Johns Hopkins '06, New Haven, Conn.
- Elliott C. Cutler, Harvard '34, Boston, Mass.
- Sanford L. Cutler, Amherst '85, New York
- Mrs. John S. Dalrymple, Smith '10, Minneapolis, Minn.
- Francis J. Danforth, Jr., Williams '34, New York
- Frederick I. Daniels, Michigan '26, New York
- Frank G. Darlington, Jr., Princeton '14, Shields, Pa.
- J. H. Darlington, Bowdoin '28, New York
- Mrs. E. E. Darrow, Chicago '00, New York
- Virginia S. G. Darrow, Goucher '21, Oxford, Md.
- Wirt E. Darrow, Michigan '09, New York
- Paul T. David, Brown '32, Washington, D. C.
- Robert M. Davidson, Harvard '25, New York
- Joseph E. Davies, Wisconsin '13, Washington, D. C.
- W. Van H. Davies, Jr., Gettysburg '28, New York
- Charles T. Davis, Harvard '34, Boston, Mass.
- Jackson Davis, William and Mary '06, Richmond, Va.
- Manton Davis, Virginia '34, New York
- Alfred T. Davison, Wesleyan '98, New York
- George W. Davison, Wesleyan '92, New York
- Glenn H. Davison, Allegheny '12, Pittsburgh, Pa.
- C. J. Davison, Chicago '09, New York
- Edgar Dawson, Virginia '10, New York
- Edmund E. Day, Dartmouth '05, Bronxville, N. Y.
- Richard E. Day, Syracuse '00, Albany, N. Y.
- James O. Dealey, Brown '90, Dallas, Texas
- Harry Ryerson Decker, Princeton '03, Pittsburgh, Pa.
- Fernande de Ghetaldi, California Berkeley '21, San Francisco, Calif.
- Frederic A. Delano, Harvard '29, Washington, D. C.
- Adelaide C. Denison, Flora Stone Mather '06, Lakewood, Ohio
- H. V. M. Dennis, 3d, Princeton '23, New Brunswick, N. J.
- Olive W. Dennis, Goucher '08, Baltimore, Md.
- T. C. Denny, Drake '35, Des Moines, Iowa
- Thomas C. Desmond, Harvard '33, Newburgh, N. Y.
- Verena Denel, Barnard '19, Tarrytown, N. Y.
- Katharine M. Denworth, Swarthmore '14, Bradford, Mass.

(To be continued)

Returns to Date

THE "personal note" in the Spring number has brought to date \$1,913 from 725 members. This sum was

DR. W. RANDOLPH BURGESS, Treasurer
145 West 55th Street, New York, N. Y.

Dear Dr. Burgess:

I enclose \$..... (money order, check, or cash) for the purposes indicated below:

THE KEY REPORTER — 5 years \$1.

THE AMERICAN SCHOLAR

1 year \$2. 2 years \$3.50. 3 years \$5.

Capital Fund contribution \$.....

Name.....

Street.....

City..... State.....

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divided into \$660 for KEY REPORTER subscriptions, \$368 for new *American Scholar* subscriptions, and \$885 for addition to the capital funds of the Phi Beta Kappa Foundation. An effort is being made to raise \$125,000 in additional capital funds from members able to contribute \$100 each. This should restore the Society's income to the pre-depression level and make possible the continuance of THE KEY REPORTER. While it costs only a few cents per member to print, address and mail THE KEY REPORTER, 300,000 copies a year amount approximately to \$6,000. Members who can afford to subscribe \$1 for 5 years can help maintain THE KEY REPORTER until returns from advertising and increased endowment are adequate.



ΦBK in Baseball

DO YOU know of any big league members besides Burgess Whitehead, Moe Berg, and Red Rolfe?

Read this from Ford Frick, President of the National League, in *Banta's Greek Exchange*:

Here's how the campus hall-mark helped one man. Five years ago this Burgess Whitehead was a young man just out of the University of North Carolina and trying to earn himself a bit of capital by playing professional baseball for a summer or two.

He was trying for an infield position with the Columbus team of the American Association, but the manager was not impressed, and when time came to cut down the squad, Whitehead was slated for a pink slip, which is baseballesse for "the air."

In fact, the papers were all made out and the bad news had already been communicated to "Whitie." He stopped in at the club office to collect the few dollars the club owed him.

This was the first time the club president had seen Whitehead except when Whitehead was wearing a uniform. The president was Larry MacPhail, now general manager of the Cincinnati Reds.

"Wait a minute," said Larry, after looking him over. "I think perhaps we're being too hasty about this. I think I'll change my manager's mind and have you around here a few weeks more."

Whitehead's face must have expressed his surprise.

"If you're smart enough to win one of those things," explained Larry, pointing to Whitehead's Phi Beta key, "you're smart enough to learn whatever it is that you need to learn to become a good ball player."

The sequel was that Whitehead, who had played shortstop at North Carolina, got a chance to try second base a few days later. From the start he was a success as a second baseman, but he might very well have passed out of baseball history that day in Columbus instead of hitting the high road to major league stardom on the strength of a ΦBK key.

Achievement Award

KATHARINE F. LENROOT, ΦBK Wisconsin, Chief of the Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor, represented ΦBK at the presentation of Chi Omega's National Achievement Award to Katharine Cornell on the evening of March 30 by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt at the White House. Mrs. Mary Love Collins, ΦBK Dickinson, served as executive chairman of the Committee on the Award and the other members included Miss Elizabeth Dyer, ΦBK Mount Holyoke, and Miss Marjorie Nicolson, ΦBK Michigan, a ΦBK Senator. Among the six recipients of the Award are Florence R. Sabin, ΦBK Johns Hopkins, and Frances Perkins, ΦBK Mount Holyoke.

Breaking College Walls

(Continued from page 1)

mentary science under the name of natural philosophy. But the backbone of it all was the classics. And pervading the institution was a sturdy religious orthodoxy.

Recently I sat in a meeting of students and instructors at Beloit in what was called a "correlating seminar." The meeting had no particular resemblance to a class session of my college days. To be sure there was a young professor nominally in charge, but he appeared concerned chiefly to put the ball in play and then get out of the way. The work was being done by students and the sessions, in theory at least, were conducted by students.

But what interested me most was not the discussions I heard. It was the idea behind this small and tentative experiment in a field in which other colleges are also adventuring with seminars, tutorial and preceptorial systems, individual projects, etc., each in its own way, but each for a common reason and moving somewhat timidly toward a common goal.

Another word or two about this Beloit experiment. The sessions I attended were heavily biological. That would continue to be true for

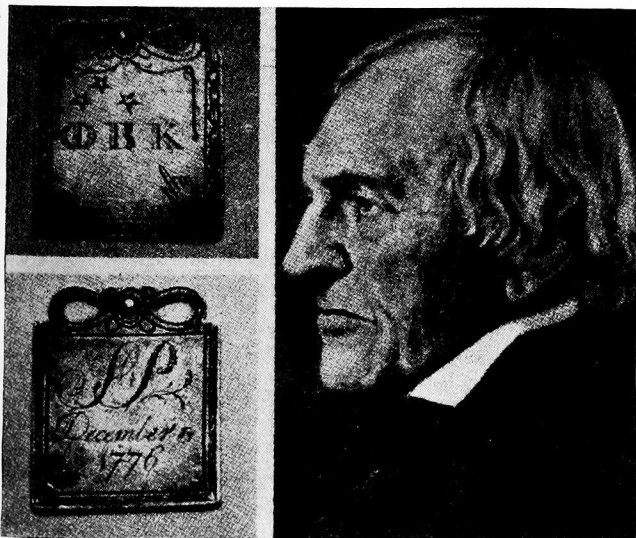
a third of the semester. Then the psychologists would take over, followed in the final third of the period by the sociologists. I was curious to learn the common subject that they had elected to treat from these three angles. It was nothing less than Human Behavior. Probably the pious founders would turn and turn again if they knew.

I have said that the Beloit experiment is tentative and I have implied that it is timid. It has against it the full force of the older traditions of American colleges and all the men and women who believe that the solidity and simplicity of the old curriculum was the glory of American education at its best and highest. To them education is a process by which those who know pour their knowledge into the minds of youth more or less eager to receive it.

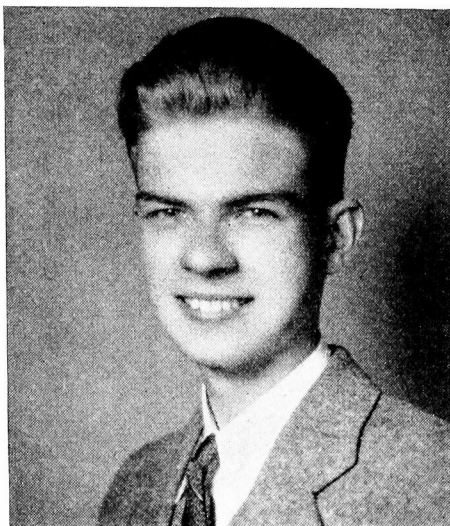
For the supporters of the new method the secret lies in working coöperatively with the student's mind rather than through imposing the weight and the finality of the teacher's dicta. To the older critic who raises the question of the ability of students to develop the initiative and self-direction that the new methods require, they reply that only students capable of developing such self-direction are worthy to be called students. At Beloit membership in the correlating seminar is limited to honor students majoring in one of the participating departments.

Another difficulty lies in the direction of departmental jealousies. Colleges are delightfully human and college faculties especially so. Departments are prone to eye each other a little suspiciously. They each crave as many good students as possible on their list of majors. They suspect that advances in pay and grade, or even retention, may depend upon the showing they can make in major elections. Therefore some of them conclude that the wise man will stay within his own preserve and maintain an attitude of friendly but watchful neutrality toward all others.

Meanwhile the experiments go on, as this little one at Beloit. The "social scientists" are making vague overtures to each other here and there, although in many places the old guard still holds the bridge of history, the oldest and as yet solidest of this group. English teachers are looking around a little wistfully at some of the other languages. Perhaps in time they may strike hands with the classicists and there will be a reason again for the study of Latin and Greek — a good reason this time.



Courtesy Fraternity Month
The oldest ΦBK key in existence is now in the possession of Middlebury College. Jeremiah Atwater, Middlebury's first president, won the medal at Yale in 1793.



JOHN RADER PLATT

Is Mr. Platt the youngest person to be elected to Φ B K membership? He was elected by the Northwestern Chapter last June at the age of seventeen. He entered the third grade when six years old and graduated from high school when fourteen. Elected also to Sigma Xi, Mr. Platt has been awarded an assistantship in the physics department for research during the coming year.

Travel to Learn

MARGARET R. TAYLOR
Arizona '34

EUROPEAN travel can mean much more today than a series of tours and museum-treks along the beaten path. The Old World with all its richness of historical and cultural development affords unusual educational opportunities. Political and social philosophies at work in different national laboratories mold the fate of man in modern society. Communism, democracy, fascism, the coöperative movement, educational developments, militarization, and youth organization demand investigation and analysis.

To meet this demand for knowledge, summer schools have been organized in more than eleven European countries. With sessions usually lasting from July to September, the universities offer a varied curricular program, ranging from music, the arts, folk dancing, and science to courses in the native language from elementary to advanced stages. Through these summer schools, attended by students from many different nations, one may acquire a comprehensive picture of national ideology, culture and customs.

In contrast to the summer schools are the tours under trained leadership, focusing on such varying subjects as music-festivals, the theatre, political developments, or student and native life. From the steppes of Russia to the fjords of Norway, from the lakes of England to the Dalmatian coast, practically every part of Europe can be visited in a group with selected leaders, at prices as amazingly low as \$300 for six weeks of travel.

To the visitor with an open and sincere interest, both summer schools and tours offer a brief but delightful experience. Through a friendly and sympathetic understanding the peoples of the world may achieve a greater international friendship than would result from years of diplomatic intercourse. Such intelligent travel is one of the most important mediums for gaining a realization of the essential differences between peoples, an important factor in creating the intellectual sympathy that is one of the bases of a constructive peace.

Note. — Whether you are an inveterate traveler, or going abroad for the first time, Φ B K will be happy to offer you information and assistance that may help to make your travels more valuable and delightful. Requests may be addressed directly to THE KEY REPORTER or to the advertisers in our columns.

Know of an Opening?

If name is not given, address Member No. —, care of THE KEY REPORTER.

BUSINESS, CLERICAL, SECRETARIAL
See also 107

101. (Mr.) A.B., Univ. of Rochester '31; major, economics. Exp. — 5 yrs. statistical clerk; 2 yrs. bank clerk. Wants work in statistics, accounting, business, teaching, anything creative.

109. (Miss) A.B., Radcliffe '30; M.A., Middlebury '33; secretarial training '35. Fluent French, adequate Spanish. Successful teaching experience. Would also be companion, travel.

PUBLISHING

102. Elinor H. Clapp, 100 President Ave., Rutledge, Pa. A.B., Swarthmore '34; A.M., Radcliffe '35; major, history; minors, philosophy, German, French. Business school training. Exp. — research for Winston dictionary, proof reading, etc. Also research assistantship.

RESEARCH — See also 102, 107

103. Robert E. Reich, 29 The Crescent, Montclair, N. J. A.B., Univ. of Iowa '36; major, political science; minor, commerce. Exp. — motion picture and display business. Wants assistantship in inventive research or anything interesting.

TEACHING AND TUTORING — See also 101

104. (Miss) A.B., Univ. of Arkansas '32; M.A. '33; majors, English, philosophy. Exp. — 3 yrs. teaching. Wants college teaching.

105. (Miss) A.B., Colby '26; A.M., Cornell Univ. Exp. — 10 yrs. teaching high school and college English.

106. (Mr.) B.S., N.Y.U. '34; A.M., Columbia; graduate work in vocational testing and educational guidance. Exp. — assistant office and traffic manager.

107. Gladys B. Rheins, 1788 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. A.B., Hunter '32; major, mathematics. Exp. — secondary school teaching and tutoring; 4 yrs. department store management. Also secretarial, supervisory, research, clerical.

108. (Mr.) A.B., Cornell Univ. '30, honors in Classics. Exp. — 5 yrs. teaching English and Latin in N.Y.C. high schools. Reading knowledge of several modern languages.

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FORCE OR REASON

By HANS KOHN. *Harvard University Press, Cambridge, 1937. \$1.50.*

The rôle played by force in the conduct of human affairs stands out as the most significant, and the most ominous, characteristic of our times. It is, however, nothing spontaneous or peculiar to the twentieth century. In this stimulating and profound little book, Professor Kohn points out its origins in the science and philosophy, in the intellectual and spiritual attitudes, of an earlier period, and by implication if not by direct challenge, indicates the source from which salvation must come.

The three lectures which comprise the volume deal historically with three aspects of our civilization, which are cogently posed as the issues of the twentieth century: "The Cult of Force," "The Dethronement of Reason," and "The Crisis of Imperialism."

The cult of force, though its germinal manifestations were the victories of Napoleon and Bismarck, and though its present high priests are Mussolini and Hitler, belongs to the realm of natural science. For it was Darwin's struggle for existence, transposed by Spencer into social theory as the survival of the fittest, that reduced man from his eighteenth century eminence as master of his destiny to the position of pawn in the hands of nature. He owed his achievements, and his very existence, not to intellect but to will — will to survive, which became will to power.

Reason and the faith of man in himself had given to the western world two centuries of growth and greatness, during which science and democracy advanced together. Advanced perhaps too rapidly, for as the whole tempo of life speeded up, adjustment of man to the world became more difficult, and prob-

lems increased more rapidly than the power of reason to solve them. So men came to distrust reason and to seek an easier way, the way of force, of restless action unguided by morality or intelligence.

The philosophy of action, the quest of national power, and the pressure of expanding capitalism, all found expression in the imperialism of the later nineteenth century which carried with it the seeds of war. Within barely half a century the earth had been partitioned among the powers, and western civilization had penetrated every continent. When there remained no backward peoples to exploit, the will to national power could result only in conflict.

Today the issue between force and reason is sharply drawn, and many are inclined to accept as inevitable the ultimate destruction of the democratic state and all it stands for. Professor Kohn, however, is less certain of defeat. In historical perspective, he points out that democracy has held its own. Though certain nations which accepted popular government after the war have since abandoned it, all those nations which in 1900 were democracies remain so today, and one or two recruits have been added to the list. Democracy, moreover, has been extended to the left in the interest of the masses. The crisis is grave, and we may well have reached a turning point in history, but those who believe we are lost will do well to pause in their retreat long enough to read this book and ponder it.

CHARLES M. WILTSE, Author of
The Jeffersonian Tradition in American Democracy.

Editor's Note. — Dr. Kohn is the author of the following four articles published in *The American Scholar*: "The Philosophy of Bolshevism," Autumn 1932; "The Essence of Judaism," Spring 1934; "Unrest in the Muslim East," Autumn 1935; and "Transnationalism of European Political Parties," Summer 1937.

PARADISE

By ESTHER FORBES. *Harcourt, Brace & Co., New York, 1937. \$2.50.*

Esther Forbes has been turning out novels about the early New England colonists for a decade now, but never has she produced quite so rounded and consistent a picture of the first frontier as in *Paradise*. It can hardly fail to attract a wide circle of readers.

Miss Forbes has two great qualifications as a romancer. She does not use atmosphere for stuffing, nor does she over-sharpen or prettify her drama.

She packs more history in 556 pages of entertainment than in a dozen college courses.

Paradise is the great stone and timber house of Jude Parre, Gentleman, whose household on the River Catacoonamaug gave direction and meaning to the little colony of Canaan, established in 1639, some twenty miles inland from Boston. Its story centers around Parre's children: Fenton, who from the breast of a squaw had absorbed something of the Indian quality; Christopher, the scholarly idealist; and their three half-sisters — Agnes, who had a bourgeois soul; Jazan, who inherited her father's unstable humanity and strength; and Hagar, a nervous little girl affected by the religious sickness of the age.

Around the Parres revolve a score of no less vivid characters, including Bathsheba, the footloose wench from England whose flower-face and lying tongue could ensnare but not hold two such brothers as Fenton and Christopher; Johnny, the village whore, who became an Indian's second wife; Salome, the clumsy good girl; and Forethought Fearing, delicate-featured mystic.

These people are no puppets; they learn and love and grow and decay. Jude Parre's prestige crumbles. Fenton starts out as a defender of the Indians, but is swept along by an economic flood until he becomes leader in their extermination. Fearing fritters his strength in self-debate and selfishness until he gets a chance to become a martyr. Bathsheba changes from siren to witch.

The settlement itself comes of age in an Indian war, carrying down into inevitable defeat the pint-sized Indian chief, Tonic, and clearing the way, as class distinctions fade, for Gervase, the boy without a name, who remains faithful to his work and to his love for Jazan.

In all this drama, Miss Forbes makes judicious use of the furniture of the

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period, the venison pies and the stocks, the bearing stool and the bundling bed, but it is through her characters that she gives the real flavor of life in colonial times.

O. R. PILAT, Author of *Sea Mary*.

Women of Letters

AMONG the 100 best books by United States women which were exhibited at Dubrovnik, Yugoslavia, at the international council of women's conferences in September, were 17 by Φ B K members: *Twenty Years at Hull House*, Jane Addams (Northwestern); *The Story of My Life*, Helen Keller (Radcliffe); *Père Marquette — Priest, Pioneer and Adventurer*, Agnes Repplier (Pennsylvania); *Life of Abraham Lincoln*, Ida M. Tarbell (Allegheny); *The Piper*, Josephine Preston Peabody (Tufts); *The Good Earth*, Pearl Buck (Randolph-Macon Woman's College); *The Deepening Stream*, Dorothy Canfield Fisher (Ohio State); *Miss Lulu Bett*, Zona Gale (Western Reserve); *To Have and to Hold*, Mary Johnston (William and Mary); *The Time of Man*, Elizabeth Maddox Roberts (Michigan); *Selected Poems*, Lizette Woodworth Reese (William and Mary); *Franciscan Adventures*, Vida Scudder (Smith); *Introduction to the Study of Variable Stars*, Caroline Furness (Vassar); *An Atlas of the Medulla and Midbrain*, Florence R. Sabin (Smith and Johns Hopkins); *Women in Industry*, Edith Abbott (Nebraska); *Coming of Age in Samoa*, Margaret Mead (Barnard); *Spanish Highways and Byways*, Katherine Lee Bates (Wellesley).

And *I Am the Fox* by Mrs. Winifred Mayne Van Etten (Cornell College) has won a magazine contest award of \$10,000. This first novel was about to be discarded with despair when the author decided to enter it in the contest as "no harm done."

The 1937 *Essay Annual*, edited by Erich A. Walter and published by Scott, Foresman and Company of Chicago, includes two articles reprinted from *The American Scholar* — "Mars Proposes" by Walter Millis, Autumn 1936, and "The Newspaper of Tomorrow" by George Fort Milton, Summer 1936. The *Annual*, first published in 1931, is "a yearly collection of significant essays, personal, critical, controversial, and humorous." Several articles from *The American Scholar* have been included in earlier issues of the *Annual*.

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FORCE OR REASON

By HANS KOHN

"This excellent little book makes an attempt to give a rational explanation of an irrational world. Is this the end of an insane world or the beginning of a new civilization?" — *New York Times*. \$1.50

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