

THE KEY REPORTER

THE PHI BETA KAPPA NEWS MAGAZINE

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This issue goes to the more than 94,000 members resident within postal service

SUMMER • 1946

Southern Association Restores Texas to Full Membership

The Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools has restored the University of Texas to full membership in the association.

Convening in March in Memphis, Tennessee, the group voted to lift the probationary status placed on the university at the association's 1945 meeting. Probation had been imposed "until such time as the association is assured of the full observance of its principles and standards."

The recent action of the association was based on a resolution adopted by the Executive Council of the Commission on Institutions of Higher Education. The Executive Council's resolution was subsequently unanimously adopted by the Commission on Institutions of Higher Education, and approved by the Executive Committee of the association.

The resolution reads:

The council reaffirms its conviction that administrative conditions in the University of Texas, prior to the action of the association placing the institution on probation, were highly objectionable and in flagrant contravention of commonly accepted academic principles and practices.

On the basis of a recent study, including a visit to the university, by the executive secretary of the commission under instruction of the council, the council is now convinced that significant and important changes have been effected in the attitude and procedures of the Board of Regents, and that there have been notable improvements in the relationship between the board and the administrative head of the university, involving explicit recognition, in principle and practice, of the limitations of function of the Board of Regents and like recognition of the administrative responsibility and authority of the president. It is clear that some disaffection will continue; but the council is convinced of the intent and purpose of the Board of Regents and of the acting president to conform to sound and accepted educational principles and practices.

The council, therefore, recommends that the University of Texas be removed from probation and restored to full membership in the association, with the understanding that another full report be submitted before the next meeting of the association.

Membership of the Executive Council consists of Chancellor A. B. Butts of
(Continued on page 5)

NOW IS THE TIME to check our potentialities against our achievements. Election to Phi Beta Kappa was never intended to signify the right to ownership of an ivory tower. Even a summary glance at Oscar M. Voorhees' History of Phi Beta Kappa will reveal that the founders of Phi Beta Kappa were the leaders of the intellectual and political movements of their day.

There are more than 94,000 Phi Beta Kappas in the United States. Less than 100 local Phi Beta Kappa graduate associations are active. Many became inactive "for the duration." Many communities have never had a graduate association. Yet these groups can effectively demonstrate and extend the values of a liberal education — through a two-way program of guidance to high school students and stimulation of thought among adults. They can extend the purpose of Phi Beta Kappa "to recognize and encourage scholarship, friendship, and cultural interests."

The national office will gladly assist Phi Beta Kappa members in forming local associations. A program of participation in the vital issues of our day is a fulfillment of the high concept of leadership held by those who met in the Raleigh Tavern 170 years ago. The year 1946 presents the greatest need of and opportunity for thoughtful leadership that the world has ever known — leadership which Basil O'Connor defines in his article on page two as "the facility to overcome the formidable dangers we face."

— An Editorial

Phi Beta Kappa Associates Resume National Lectureship

The Φ B K Associates National Lectureship is now being resumed on its original nation-wide basis. It is expected that it will be in full operation by the fall and winter of 1946-47, with speakers being made available to lecture to Φ B K chapters and associations on some phase of public affairs — national or international. Arrangements have been made for several lectures during May and June.

Those who have joined the National Lectureship as speakers include prominent editors, educators, political scientists, philosophers, statesmen, and writers.

AS THE KEY REPORTER goes to press, two lectures have been scheduled. Irwin Edman, member of the Editorial Board of *The American Scholar* and professor of philosophy at Columbia University, will speak on June 8 to the members of the Central New York Association. Christian Gauss, dean emeritus of Princeton University and Φ B K senator, will speak at the June initiation of Φ B K-Sigma Xi members at the University of Missouri.

Initiated in 1942, the National Lectureship was designed to serve the dual purpose of offering to chapters and associations the opportunity to obtain competent and distinguished speakers, and of facilitating the training of youth and civic leadership. In 1944, however, wartime conditions necessitated the discontinuance of planned lecture tours, and only financial assistance could be offered to Φ B K units. Since the initiation of the Lectureship the Φ B K Associates have assisted over 75 chapters and graduate associations in obtaining speakers.

The Associates' Lectureship Committee, headed by Arthur T. Vanderbilt, Newark, New Jersey, attorney, is composed of Benjamin W. Arnold, emeritus professor of history at Randolph-Macon Woman's College; Edwin H. Burgess, general solicitor for the Lehigh Valley Railroad; Mrs. Adam Leroy Jones, president of the Associates; and Guy E. Snavelly, executive director of the Association of American Colleges.

Program or Pogrom?

The actual impact of the war passed Americans by. Through the propitious accident of geography and a victorious race with time, the blood and smoke and rubble were seen by Americans only on the movie screen and in their own imaginations. Our national health endured.

By Through the war our standard of living, while
Basil altered, skirted physical hardship; indeed, in many
O'Connor instances, it rose under the pressure of war productivity. American tragedies were the personal ones — loss of beloved members of families, injury to our strongest and best young men. The most intense tragedies of all, these, but touching a portion rather than all of our population.

As a result of our sensory isolation from the fact of war, many of us today are struggling to grasp the significance of what has happened to people inhabiting vast areas of the earth's surface, where war was noisy and shattering and gory. It is difficult to appreciate the full extent of the destruction and misery which has been wrought. So difficult that only through the words of men and women who *have* seen and heard and smelled it can we ever find the rough and weary road to understanding of the horror which hangs like a pall all around us.

I wish it were possible for every man and woman in this country to see for themselves what World War II has done to the world. As chairman of the American Red Cross, I had an opportunity, given to few civilians, to make one trip to the Pacific area and two trips to the European area, covering England, France, Italy, and the American-occupied portions of Germany and Austria. What I saw makes me believe that at no time in the history of the world has there been, even relatively, physical destruction to compare with it. Nobody has the power adequately to describe what it is like. And yet, having seen it, one is obliged to try to share the experience. For upon the citizens of the United States — and their understanding of the danger — rests a large part of the responsibility for helping to thwart disaster.

I have seen Manila totally destroyed, and the Philippines ruthlessly damaged. I have seen the wreckage England and France are struggling desperately to repair, somehow. I have seen the ruin all over Italy, and cities such as Munich, Mannheim, and Nuremberg almost obliterated — enemy countries, true, but existing now in the same world with us, and capable of exporting the poisons of their misery. Yet I have not seen much. The destruction in other parts of the world — Poland, Greece, Russia, China — I can only picture in terms of the desolation I have witnessed.

Allowing for the usual resilience of humanity, which has seemed in the past to have the power to spring back to life

and health and usefulness, my mind, at least, cannot conceive how or when the debris caused by this destruction can be removed and anything like reconstruction take place. Somehow the mighty efforts of those still strong and well, and with the capacity for generosity, must be turned to the task — and at once.

I have seen more than physical destruction. I have seen nations impaired in health. I have seen people unclothed and unsheltered and unfed. And it is of the effect of these sufferings, these day-by-day weakenings, these sappers of human ability and initiative, creators of mental confusion, that I would speak. For what happens to *people*, regardless of their national boundaries, dictates what happens to the world in which they live.

The most alarming realization is an intellectual one. It comes from knowing that, even if the awful physical damage of this last war were repaired, *our material civilization now can be destroyed overnight*. Many Americans have been seriously affected by this realization. It has, in fact, terrified the peoples of the world. But picture what it must mean to the man who sits, cold, hungry, and in rags, within the windowless walls of a roofless house, surrounded by the shell holes and dump heaps of a war which has been won! What we know in the United States as uncertainty and insecurity becomes to our shattered allies a lack of faith in everything and everyone, including themselves.

In most of the universe today new horsemen of want, fear, suspicion, and despair ride with abandon. They are formidable bandits feeding on apathy, preying on those who would build future health and security. They may cause us to resurvey our evaluation of the material things of life and lead us into an entirely different kind of worldly existence, for better or for worse.

Let us face it boldly. Present conditions are ideal for planting the seed of discord among people, based on race, creed, or color. All through history it has been in soil trampled by want, fear, suspicion, and despair that intolerance has flourished. The field in which the seed of discrimination now can be planted is larger and more fertile than at any time in the past.

We would be blind indeed if we did not foresee the possibility of that which always has happened before, in similar circumstances, happening again. We must devise intelligent and effective methods of preventing the use of the powers *that now exist* to make the destruction of our whole material civilization immediately possible.

The urgency of this situation cannot be overstressed. Not to stir up futile panic — but to galvanize action. Alive in a world which contains so much danger, there *does* also exist the facility to eradicate the conditions that make possible the sowing of seeds of discontent among the peoples of the world. This facility lies not only in the brave new United Nations. It lies in the hearts of free men everywhere. In my opinion, the facility to overcome the formidable dangers we face can best be described in the one word — *leadership*.

Never have the nations of the world needed leadership as they do today. Robust, inspirational, efficient leadership. Leadership of the many by the many. Leadership that welds peoples together, sets them at the task of doing the impossible, puts iron in their arms and fire in their hearts. If the results of the conditions now pressing millions of people backward into oblivion are to be prevented, that leadership must be found, strengthened, and made to act promptly.

(Continued on page 10)

BASIL O'CONNOR, New York lawyer, is chairman of the American Red Cross and president of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis. From 1925 until 1933 he was associated with the late Franklin D. Roosevelt in the firm of Roosevelt and O'Connor.

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To the Editor:

This should be an opportune time to give serious consideration to the reorganization of the administration of $\Phi B K$. As now administered, $\Phi B K$ is not fully achieving its basic objective — the recognition and encouragement of scholarship. It is recognizing schools rather than scholars.

In reading a book like *Who's Who in America* and in becoming acquainted with college faculties, one becomes impressed with the number of distinguished scholars that are not members of $\Phi B K$. That is in large part because there are many small colleges that do not have chapters of $\Phi B K$. It is in these small colleges that the inspiration to scholarship has unique opportunities. Many sound and devoted scholars are teaching in these colleges.

The first administrative change called for, it seems to me, is for $\Phi B K$ to abandon its function as a college rating agency. We need college rating agencies, it is true, but we already have them. We have them both on the part of the state and on the part of the teaching profession, and that is just where they belong. $\Phi B K$ is out of its proper field when it sets itself up as another one of these agencies.

If it is the basic function of $\Phi B K$ to spot and honor scholarly ability, it would be logical for the fraternity to devise a plan to do this wherever outstanding scholarly ability manifests itself. Such ability is not restricted to schools with fine buildings, great endowments, large libraries, and distinguished faculties. These things are all splendid, but there are many young people who attend small colleges near their homes or near relatives, or because they have been granted scholarships; and these students do come forward in later life. They deserve the recognition of $\Phi B K$, and $\Phi B K$ needs them.

The plan for reaching these students that I should like to suggest is as follows: Whenever a college staff contains a certain number of $\Phi B K$'s, say four or more, let these be organized into a chapter with the responsibility, among others, of being on the lookout for outstanding ability among the students. Being members of a recognized chapter, they would have the privilege of initiating new members.

To assure the maintenance of standards, it might be wise to relate such a chapter to a larger chapter under whose aid and supervision it would function, but, by and large, I feel confident that $\Phi B K$'s may be trusted to maintain the standards of the fraternity. Still, in beginning the new policy, some checks would be desirable so as to engender a feeling of confidence throughout the membership of the fraternity.

WILLIAM C. RUEDIGER
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Compulsory Military Training*To the Editor:*

I note Donald A. Stauffer's article on "Arms and the Young American Man" in your Spring, 1946, issue. I do not share Dr. Stauffer's regard for the judgment of the military leaders as to the necessity of universal military training nor can I feel that they can be considered "disinterested specialists." That, however, is a matter of opinion and all opinions are not alike.

In discussing whether universal military training would lead toward war, it seems to me that Dr. Stauffer entirely overlooks the cumulative result of years of military training. It may be true that at the present time there would be

They Say . . .

some difficulty in persuading the American people to take aggressive military action though there are always some who are very vocal in advocating it, and there have been times in the past when this country has taken such action. But it should be remembered that at this time the people of this country generally regard military action as the unusual, as an unwanted interruption of ordinary life, as something to be undertaken only in case of great necessity. If, on the other hand, military action had for a number of years been considered the regular and usual thing to be done, as would be the situation after a few years of universal military training, it would be much easier to institute aggressive military action. Certainly, there was no lack of training in the countries which started the last two global wars. I know of no reason to believe that this country would be any the less easily conditioned for aggressive military action by years of regular universal military training.

I quite agree with Dr. Stauffer's desire that individual citizens should voluntarily contribute to the welfare of all members of the community. I do not see how that voluntary action can be brought about by forced military training.

ERNEST N. VOTAW
MEDIA, PENNSYLVANIA

Phi Beta Kappa and Segregated Education*To the Editor:*

I am appalled by Mr. King's attitude on the issue of racial segregation in education, stated in the Spring, 1946, issue. This view — that the merits or demerits of segregation in universities is neither significant nor deserves consideration by an association of scholars — is decidedly worse, to my mind, than the most biased, unsupported argument in favor of segregation, which at least is open to attack on reasonable grounds directly.

Certainly if $\Phi B K$ adopted the suggestion of Dr. Mitchell it would be guilty of "prejudice" against wise and virtuous southern scholars, but a prejudice sanctioned by the best traditions of western civilization, reinforced by recent evidence of the effect of lack of such prejudices. It was very late, after 1933, when pure thinkers such as Thomas Mann became aware that even most disinterested scholarship and literary creation were subject to the conditions of the society in which these men lived. In an ensuing period, these same men became passionate in the assertion of their considered "prejudices."

It may be perfectly true that it is not the function of this organization to "dictate" to the outer world, but I cannot understand Dr. Mitchell's proposal in this sense. Rather, if the Society is devoted to recognition of the demonstrated scholarship of individuals of any race and religion, a clear corollary is implied — that the Society is also interested in the even possibility that any individual may be permitted to demonstrate academic skills.

While it is true, as Miss Tedford points out in the same issue, that northern universities have not avoided the taint of segregation, still the scale of practices is not quite comparable, and, more important, there is a constant and unyielding pressure against these practices, supported, I venture, by a great majority of $\Phi B K$ members. Conversely, the prejudices of

southern members tend to reinforce and lend respectability to the practices of their universities. If we are to attack discriminatory educational practices, as I think we ought, let us proceed against the recognized strongholds, and the source of doctrine.

If we are to view this condition with traditional "tolerance," a euphemism for apathy, and to devote ourselves solely to the charms of antiquarian research, or refinements in the theories of physical sciences, for my part I had rather belong to a society of gourmets, devoted to an activity directly more pleasurable, and certainly no lower on the scale of pleasures.

WALTER J. ROCKLER
CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

To the Editor:

. . . . I may be a bit mixed on what constitutes the bases for awarding $\Phi B K$, but I thought that good character and high scholarship were the requirements. What then has the Negro question to do with $\Phi B K$? Furthermore, would you penalize the students, though they have no control over admissions?

Be sensible and realistic about this matter. In good time the racial problem will cease to be, but this will come through evolution, not revolution. As the Negro's standard of living and education, hygiene and morality rises, in direct proportion thereto will the prejudices subside.

CLARENCE LOHMAN
HOUSTON, TEXAS

To the Editor:

. . . . Dr. Virginius Dabney is right that criticism, if believed to be unjustified, leads more often to counter-aggression than to prayerful soul-searching. It has often been said that *Uncle Tom's Cabin* hastened the onset of the Civil War, and it certainly did nothing to lessen the bitterness of the times. I very much fear that several widely acclaimed books and at least two Broadway plays are adding to present-day sectional bitterness by exaggerated and often false representations of Negro-white relations in the South. For $\Phi B K$ to attempt to enforce a scholastic FEPC in southern colleges at this time would not hasten the acceptance of Negro students and might even forestall such action in the foreseeable future.

It is certainly not necessary (as some seem to think) to "prove" the absence of racial differences in order to justify a policy of tolerance toward Negroes. Hence I think the question of the existence of Negro-white differences in mental ability is not relevant to the issue of discrimination. At the same time, it simply is not true (as one of your correspondents states) that psychologists in general accept as "basic" the doctrine of no race differences. To be sure, many hesitate to speak out, for the crusading liberal is not always temperate and it is not pleasant to be denounced forthwith as fascist or nazi. Actually, the best that the often too positive advocates of no race differences can do is to assert that demonstrated differences in mental ability may conceivably be attributed to differences in environmental opportunity. This is hardly a *proof* of the no differences hypothesis. Incidentally, Myrdal's treatment of racial differences in mental ability (the material for which he took from somewhat selected sources) is by all odds the weakest part of his otherwise thorough study.

HENRY E. GARRETT
NEW YORK, NEW YORK

Editor's Note: Mr. Garrett is president of the American Psychological Association.

Recommended Reading

THE SNAKE PIT. By Mary Jane Ward. New York: Random House. \$2.50.

A novel about a girl who loses her mind and her experiences in a mental hospital.

ADVENTURES OF THE MIND. By Arturo Castiglioni. New York: Alfred A. Knopf. \$4.50.

The story and scientific analysis of man's non-rational attempts to control nature and his fellow man.

MAN-EATERS OF KUMAON. By Jim Corbett. New York: Oxford University. \$2.

A narrative of hunting man-eating tigers in the northern provinces of India, written against the background of the primitive peoples of that region.

THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE. New York: Macmillan. \$3.75.

The famous editor's own story of his childhood in a Kansas frontier town and his role in politics in the past era.

MY THREE YEARS WITH EISENHOWER. By Harry C. Butcher. New York: Simon and Schuster. \$5.

The diary of the naval aide to the commander-in-chief which is in part the inside story of the war in Europe as seen from higher echelons.

THE STRANGER. By Albert Camus. New York: Alfred A. Knopf. \$2.

The first novel published in this country by one of the French underground leaders who goes beyond existentialism to a positive belief in political justice.

DELTA WEDDING. By Eudora Welty. New York: Harcourt, Brace. \$2.75.

A first novel by a well-known writer concerning a family of the Deep South.

TOP SECRET. By Ralph Ingersoll. New York: Harcourt, Brace. \$3.

An eyewitness account of the European phase of the war.

AMERICA'S GERMANY. By Julian Bach, Jr. New York: Random House. \$3.

A report of the progress of the American occupation of Germany.

THE HUCKSTERS. By Frederic Wakeman. New York: Rinehart. \$2.50.

Big business in radio and those who make it.

THIS HOUSE AGAINST THIS HOUSE. By Vincent Sheean. New York: Random House. \$3.50.

A historical analysis of the Treaty of Versailles, followed by a first-hand report of World War II and an evaluation of Russo-American relations.

THE MEMBER OF THE WEDDING. By Carson McCullers. Boston: Houghton Mifflin. \$2.50.

A story developed through conversations between a lonely little girl, her young cousin, and the cook during the days preceding a family wedding.

MARK TWAIN, BUSINESS MAN. Edited by Samuel Charles Webster. Boston: Little, Brown. \$4.

The erratic business ventures of the great humorist.

THE FIRST FREEDOM. By Morris L. Ernst. New York: Macmillan. \$3.

An attack on the channels of communication by a defender of civil liberties.

A REPORT ON THE INTERNATIONAL CONTROL OF ATOMIC ENERGY. New York: Doubleday. \$3.5.

A preliminary study of the international control of atomic energy, prepared to clarify the position of the U.S. representative on the UN Commission on atomic energy.

RED FACE DEPARTMENT

The correct listing of *The Einstein Theory of Relativity* is: name (see title following first preposition); author, Lillian R. Lieber; illustrator, Hugh Gray Lieber; publisher, Rinehart; place, New York; price, \$3.

N. B.: Who said Phi Betes weren't so dumb?



The Saturday Review of Literature

Medea — The Perennial

MEDEA. By Robinson Jeffers. New York: Random House. \$2.50.

When two plays derived from antiquity are offered in modern versions in a single season, comparisons of matter and manner are inescapable. In New York,

Jean Anouilh's adaptation of Sophocles' *Antigone*, in the *Saxe Communs* from the French, was presented on the Broadway

stage, and now in book form, Robinson Jeffers' free rendering of the Euripidean *Medea* re-emphasizes the proverbial worse-than-hellish fury of a woman scorned.

SAXE COMMINS is editor of Random House.

Because Antigone's conflict with Creon is based upon a Theban superstition about burial rites, her fierce antagonism to the king hardly gains credibility in the minds of a present-day audience who generally let the dead bury the dead. That Polyneices' spirit can find no rest because his funeral has been indefinitely postponed is a problem of no pressing consequence in 1946, even if the dress and idiom of the principals in the play are of the latest fashion and even if the author intended certain overtones of meaning for Frenchmen during the Nazi occupation.

In any theatre of our own or another time, in classical Greek or in the pages of a beautifully made book just off the press, the revenge of a woman who is used and thrust aside by her husband for another and perhaps comelier woman is as timely and enthralling a theme as it was the day Euripides first produced *Medea* in 431 B.C.

The Jeffers version of the ancient tragedy loses none of the intensity and violence of the original, nor any of its psychological penetration. That the American poet should be attracted to a study of abandonment and adultery, hatred and grief and a sick mind, regicide and infanticide is yet another manifestation of his grim preoccupation with the explosiveness of human relations. To this study of a deserted wife bent upon vengeance he has brought, as he has in his rough-hewn elemental poetry, the tragic sense that hovers unrelieved over all his work.

Always a writer of great power and mystic brooding, Jeffers imbues his *Medea* too with the symbols which recur constantly in his verse: a young mare breaking from her chariot to tear at a stallion with her teeth, blood running from throat to fetlocks; hawks wheeling and serpents coiled and death a triumph of the will.

The strength given to the verse by the long line so characteristic of all Jeffers' poetry helps to sustain the narrative flow of the tragedy. The action progresses relentlessly. Imagery for its own sake and poetic improvisations are firmly controlled. Written almost in the form of a recitative, the play might, with any but the most skillful actors, be mouthed as mere declamation.

As a drama to be read or witnessed with pity and terror, Robinson Jeffers' *Medea* is a vigorous and eloquent rendering of a plot now two thousand three hundred and seventy-seven years old and still topical.

Guggenheim Awards Fellowships

The John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation has announced its 132 fellowship awards for 1946. The grants total \$360,000. Sixty of the fellows received their awards under the Foundation's plan for post-service fellowships, granted to Americans who served in the war effort — army, navy, and civilian war agencies. Five fellowships went to Canadians.

The fellowships, granted without distinction on account of race, color or creed, are awarded to scholars and to creative workers in the arts.

Awards have been made for research in several fields, including atomic physics, the structure of crystalline materials, political science, history, biography, anthropology, botany, natural history, folklore, linguistics, motion pictures, music, English and American literature, philosophy, mathematics, the history of science, and the history of art. Creative projects will be assisted in the fields of art, motion pictures, photography, creative writing, and music composition.

Foreign Students Flood Colleges with Applications

Students from abroad are now seeking entrance to American universities in unprecedented numbers. Coupled with these demands are the unexpectedly large numbers — at present over 1,500,000 — of returned veterans desiring to take advantage of the GI Bill of Rights, and inadequate housing facilities at colleges and universities throughout the country.

Edgar J. Fisher, assistant director of the Institute of International Education, has discussed the problem in the April 15 issue of *Higher Education*, a publication of the United States Office of Education. "It should not be difficult to understand why students from abroad are seeking to come in unprecedented numbers to the United States," he says. "In Europe and parts of Asia, World War II not only disrupted higher education in large areas, but destroyed the buildings and tools, the libraries and laboratories. Students were not only denied the advantages of higher education, but had their energies involuntarily diverted to entirely different purposes and activities. Students in countries that did not suffer at first hand the blight of war were limited in their opportunities, often diverted from their usual academic pursuits, and lacked the stimulation of intercultural exchange of books and persons."

California Alumni Sponsor Conference on Sino-US Relations

The Φ B K Alumni in Southern California sponsored a Conference on American-Chinese Cultural Relations on March 30. Rufus B. von KleinSmid, president of the University of Southern California, Arthur G. Coons, president-elect of Occidental College, and Chih Meng, director of the China Institute in America, were among the speakers.

The California Delta, at Occidental College, and the California Epsilon, at the University of Southern California, were co-sponsors of the meeting.

Panel discussions were held on the following topics: "The Philosophers of China and the Outlook for Christian Missions in the Orient," "Reciprocal Impacts of Chinese and American Education and Culture," "China's Trade and Industrial Needs and Problems," and "China in the Asiatic Family of Nations."

Already studying in the United States are many students from Latin America. Chinese students, 3,000 of whom have already come, will continue to arrive at the rate of 200 a month. The government of India plans to send 2,000 graduate students, and the first annual group of 500 has arrived. Five hundred Turkish students are in the United States. A group of 250 students from the Near East — Egypt, Iraq, Lebanon, and Syria — arrived in February. Since August, 1945, many French students have been sent. A few students from Norway have been admitted. Thousands of applications from young people all over the world are yet awaiting acceptance.

"Never before has there been such a critical imbalance between the needs of and the facilities for foreign students in the generous and friendly United States of America," says Mr. Fisher. "Never before has the need of extending our intercultural relations with every other part of the world been so important and insistent as just now. If ever there was need of increasing the generous and magnanimous attitude, so usually shown by our people, it is in 1946, in dealing with the persistent problem of helping large numbers of foreign students to obtain their training, without sacrificing the valid interests of the large numbers of our own students, both GI's and civilians, who have a first claim to higher education in their own land."

Crown Publishers Release *History of Phi Beta Kappa*

The History of Phi Beta Kappa, by Oscar M. Voorhees, is now on sale at all bookstores throughout the country. Released by Crown Publishers on April 25, it contains 372 pages and 82 illustrations, and sells at \$4.00.

The *History* is the first full, authoritative account of Φ B K from its founding at the College of William and Mary in 1776 to the present. It is the product of over ten years' extensive research by the official historian of the Society.

Included in the volume are detailed accounts of the 25 chapters chartered before the uniting of Φ B K units in 1883: those instituted at the College of William and Mary, Yale University, Harvard University, Dartmouth College, Union College, Bowdoin College, Brown University, Trinity College, Wesleyan University, Western Reserve University, the University of Vermont, the University of Alabama, Amherst College, Kenyon College, New York University, Marietta College, Williams College, the College of the City of New York, Middlebury College, Rutgers University, Columbia University, Hamilton College, Hobart College, Colgate University, and Cornell University.

Mail orders for the *History* may be placed with Crown Publishers, 419 Fourth Avenue, New York 16, New York. An order blank is provided in an advertisement appearing on page seven.

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the University of Mississippi, President Rufus C. Harris of Tulane University, Dean Noble Hendrix of the University of Alabama, President L. H. Hubbard of Texas State College for Women, President Theodore H. Jack of Randolph-Macon Woman's College, President C. C. Sherrod of Tennessee State Teachers College, and President Goodrich C. White of Emory University.

The special investigating committee which recommended action for the association in 1945 was chaired by President H. L. Donovan of the University of Kentucky, and composed of Dean M. C. Huntley of the University of Alabama, President Jack, Dean W. W. Pierson of the University of North Carolina, and President Harris. President Donovan differed from his committee in feeling that placing the university on probationary status was but mild criticism of the situation then current at the university.

New York City Council Hears Charges Against Columbia

Now before the Council of the City of New York is a resolution calling for an investigation of charges that discriminatory measures are being practiced by Columbia University. If such charges are found to be true, the resolution urges the New York City Tax Commission to withdraw tax exemptions from Columbia. Public hearings on the resolution are being held by the Council during May.

The resolution, introduced on March 19 by Eugene P. Connolly, councilman, Borough of Manhattan, is based on charges made by Stephen S. Wise, president of the American Jewish Congress. Dr. Wise has filed suit with the New York City Tax Commission against Columbia and its trustees on the grounds that "Columbia University has engaged in discriminatory practices for some time which are inconsistent with its obtaining tax exemption as a non-sectarian educational institution."

Harry B. Chambers, president of the Tax Commission, has announced that Dr. Wise's suit will not be brought up until a similar suit against Columbia, previously filed, has been acted upon.

Non-sectarian institutions are granted certain tax exemptions by the Tax Law of the State of New York. Mr. Connolly's resolution charges that "racial and religious discrimination are in fact being practiced by non-sectarian educational institutions availing themselves of the tax-exempt provisions of the law." It calls for the Tax Commission to "take steps immediately to investigate the charges against Columbia University to the end that its discriminatory practices, if found to exist, shall be brought to an end." It further calls for the enforcement of the Tax Law by the Tax Commission "to the end that all educational institutions of a non-sectarian character shall either discontinue and cease discriminatory practices in which they may now be engaged, or, should they fail to do so, that they be denied the tax relief provided for in the Tax Law."

Dr. Quo and the Key

With the exceptions of *The American Scholar*, *THE KEY REPORTER*, and, currently, the *Delegate's Manual* for the 1946 Council, the publication most widely read by staff members of the United Chapters office is probably *The New Yorker*. The April 13 issue was of particular interest, since reference was made to Φ B K. Featured in "The Talk of the Town," a regular department of *The New Yorker*, was an interview with Quo Tai-chi, permanent Chinese delegate to the Security Council of the United Nations. "Dr. Quo feels comfortably at home in this country," read the article, "having attended Williston Academy, near Northampton, Massachusetts, and the University of Pennsylvania. He was a member of the class of 1911 there and made Φ B K. He still wears his key, although the stem is broken."

When Lydia Bresh, acting secretary, noted the reference to the broken key, she immediately called into conference two of the national office's most important units: the Department for Exploring Ways in which Φ B K Can Make Concrete Contributions to International Harmony, and the Department for Repairing Broken Key Stems. Despite the feeling of a strong minority that perhaps Dr. Quo had sentimental attachment to his broken key, a decision was made to offer to repair the stem.

Before such an offer could be made, however, Helen Lin, secretary to Dr. Quo, telephoned the United Chapters office for information on repairing the key in question. The office was beaten to the draw.

This article is only being written to show the public that the thought was there. True, the key could still have been repaired at the expense of the United Chapters, but Dr. Quo will probably miss the money less than the treasurer's office would have. The Department for Exploring Ways in Which Φ B K Can Make Concrete Contributions to International Harmony is still exploring.

Princeton University Has New Fellowship Program

Princeton University has initiated the Woodrow Wilson Fellowship program as a means of attracting qualified veterans to the academic and scholarly professions. Nine grants have already been made to college graduates of high scholastic standing, five of whom are Φ B K.

The grants, which thus far have been awarded in the fields of social studies and the humanities, are designed to enable the former servicemen to determine whether their tastes and abilities are adapted to the career of scholar and teacher, and to offer them a solid start in a professional career. In adopting the plan Princeton considered two problems facing institutions of higher learning: the lack of qualified personnel to fill the lower ranks of college faculties (a situation created by the war and aggravated by the current unprecedented college enrollments), and the failure of the academic profession during the twentieth century to attract sufficient numbers of highly talented young men.

Administrators of the plan are giving emphasis to the fields of social studies and the humanities in order "to redress the unbalance which exists in favor of the natural sciences."

The duties and obligations of each fellow vary according to his needs and the level of his development. Those who are unable to decide immediately upon their special fields of interest may take graduate work in more than one field. Others may use the grant to complete work for a higher degree which was interrupted by the war. Those who already have their Ph.D.'s may use the year for reorientation. Each fellow is allowed to engage in a small amount of teaching. Duties are not being restricted to Princeton; the fellow may spend his year at any institution which has the best facilities for his own individual scholarly development.

Stipends vary in amounts. In addition to government educational benefits, some unmarried veterans are receiving only \$500, with other married veterans receiving over \$1,000. Since the plan has been in operation, average grants to the fellows have been \$750.

The program originated with a gift from Miss Isabelle Kemp of New York City. Extension of the program was made possible through allocation of funds by the trustees of the university.



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315. (Miss, N.Y.C.) College position, tenure, desired; A.B. romance languages; M.A., Ph.D. Columbia 1934, dissertations at Sorbonne, Columbia. Travel, study: France, Spain, Italy, Switzerland. Experience: English, romance languages, Latin, German, mathematics, philosophy, social studies, psychology, history of education, teacher supervision, training.

461. (Mr., N.Y.C.) B.S.S. City College, M.A. Columbia, 1945, Ph.D. candidate, history-economics. Recipient of fellowship, scholarship awards, medals, honors. Experience in publishing. Seeks teaching, preferably college. Also editorial assistant, writing on political topics.

477. (Mr., N.Y.) Romance languages: Wesleyan University A.B. 1933; Johns Hopkins University Ph.D. 1936; ten years consecutive college experience; department chairman six years.

478. (Mr., N.Y.) Harvard Law 1921; lawyer, prosecutor, law lecturer, writer; 48; background education, public, social service; prefers spiritual, moral values teaching to emoluments successful law practice; teach law, government, social sciences on campus where opportunity study, writing, quiet creative living; compensation secondary.

486. (Mrs., Tex.) B.A. University of Texas 1938, major, mathematics. Two and one-half years experience with precision meteorological instruments in engineering laboratory. Desires scientific work in data analyzing, correlating, computing, or work with precision instruments. Unencumbered.

487. (Mr., Mich.) B.A. magna cum laude 1932, M.A. 1933, University of Illinois. Former fellow, history department University of Chicago, six years experience teaching (four college). Wants history teaching, college.

488. (Mr., N.Y.) Historian, economist, lawyer. Ph.D. Wants faculty, research, or business position.

489. (Mr., Calif.) A.B. history Stanford 1937, M.B.A. 1939. Two years economic analyst, California oil company; four and one-half years army, including three in Europe. Desires to assist in current or historical research, preferably for publication. Unmarried; location anywhere.

490. (Mr., D.C.) A.B., A.M., University of California. Political science, economics; one year teaching fellow; one year research assistant University of Chicago; two years personnel administration; three years army, including O.S.S. in Burma. Interested in foreign trade, teaching, research and writing. Age 29.

491. (Miss, Calif.) A.B. political science, U.C.L.A., 1943; newspaper experience, one year correspondent, two years reporter; seeks connection magazine, publicity, advertising, newspaper or research.

492. (Miss, Iowa) B.A. 1930, University of Iowa, M.A. 1933, University of Arizona, post-graduate speech work Northwestern University and Yale Theatre. Wants college teaching position English, speech or directing of plays.

493. (Mr., Mass.) Age 29, single. A.B. Florida magna cum laude 1938, A.M. Harvard 1939, LL.B. Florida 1945. Phi Kappa Phi, Phi Alpha Delta. Member, Florida Bar. Practiced in Jacksonville, bond and railroad litigation. Desires association with Massachusetts law firm.

494. (Miss, N.C.) A.B. 1942 Woman's College of University of North Carolina. M.A. 1944 University of North Carolina. Major: English. Experience: one year of teaching English in public high school and two years in junior college. Interested in teaching creative writing.

495. (Mr., Wisc.) A.B. Whitman 1940; M.A. Wisconsin 1946. Major: journalism. Three years newspaper; two years publicity. Wants college teaching job in September.

496. (Mr., Penna.) B.A. University of Pennsylvania 1937 — politics; sociology; mathematics through calculus; cost accounting. Post-graduate studies in industrial engineering. Served three and one-half years A.A.F. — aircraft background. Age 29. Wants position in industrial relations or scientific management field; will continue training. East or Middle West.

497. (Mr., Ohio) A.B. cum laude 1943 Western Reserve; major classics; minors music, Spanish; pianist; three years lecturing music history; music criticism; broadcasting experience; ex-Signal Corps lieutenant; teach college or private school music, Spanish, Latin; do radio production; graduate work.

498. (Mr., N.Y.C.) B.A. C.C.N.Y. 1939. French, German, education. Ex-master sergeant. Experience in editing, administration, stenography. Desires position in information films, radio, or publishing.

499. (Miss, Me.) A.B. magna cum laude Mount Holyoke 1938; assistantship, study, France 1938-39; M.A. Middlebury 1943; major: French; minors: music, Spanish. Seven years' teaching experience. Wants college preparatory or college French.

Phi Beta Kappa Council Will Convene in Fall

The 1946 Φ B K Council meeting will be held September 9-11 at Williamsburg, Virginia, upon the invitation of the Alpha of Virginia at the College of William and Mary. Election of the senators, the president, and the vice-president of the United Chapters will be an important item on the agenda.

The official governing body of the United Chapters, the Council will probably be attended by 350-400 representatives of Φ B K units. Each of the 147 chapters and sections is entitled to a maximum delegation of three. Each chartered association having 25 or more active members may have one delegate; those having 200 or more may have two.

The triennial Council meeting, which would normally have been held in 1943, was postponed at the request of the Office of Defense Transportation. Those officers and senators whose terms would have expired in 1943 have continued in office in accordance with the constitutional provisions which state that they shall serve "until their successors have been elected." Twenty-four senatorships will therefore be filled.

The Alpha of Virginia has appointed a General Arrangements Committee consisting of Charles F. Marsh, chairman, Donald W. Davis, Vernon Geddy, Althea Hunt, J. W. Miller, Vernon Nunn, and A. P. Wagener. Plans being made for the three-day convention include a symposium on Virginia culture, a banquet, and sight-seeing tours.

Television Treats Science

The first permanent educational series in the history of television was inaugurated by the National Broadcasting Company in April. Titled "Your World Tomorrow," the program is produced with the cooperation of the NBC University of the Air and telecast weekly from New York by NBC's WNBT. It treats outstanding developments in the physical sciences, and among the first subjects exploited were atomic fission and jet propulsion.

The Board of Education of New York City is using the programs as an experiment in student utilization. In order to test the effectiveness of the telecasts from an educational standpoint, groups of students witness the telecasts each week. Their reactions are being used by NBC to improve the program content and techniques.

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Boston University Veterans Give Opinions on Labor, Race, Legislative, Military Training, International Issues

A sampling of the attitudes of the veteran toward social and political issues has been made at Boston University. A poll of opinions on labor unions, race problems, selective service, international cooperation, and social legislation was taken by Judson R. Butler, professor of psychology at the university and executive secretary of the Alumni Association. The results of the survey were reported in the February issue of *Bostonia*, the university's alumni magazine. "At the least it is a sampling of the feelings and attitudes of our former students," said Professor Butler. "At the most it gives an inkling of the social impact of military experience, and serves as an index of the force and direction of the veterans' influence on American life."

Although all subjects for the poll were former students of Boston University, Professor Butler's aim was not to study that particular group but to represent the opinions of service personnel as a whole. Of the group questioned, 51 per cent were commissioned, 46 per cent were enlisted men; 43 per cent had served in the United States only, 54 per cent had served overseas; 39 per cent were overseas when the poll was taken, 15 per cent had returned to the United States for discharge.

Officers and enlisted men differed sharply with regard to labor unions. To the statement, "I believe that the recent gains made by labor unions are desirable, and that they should be consolidated and extended," enlisted men voted 46 per cent agreement, 35 per cent disagreement. Officers voted 38 per cent agreement, 48 per cent disagreement. Commissioned men voted 77 per cent that the Wagner Act "should be modified to bring unions under more effective government restrictions"; 66 per cent of the enlisted men agreed. To the statement, "Labor unions, as oper-

ated today, are essentially un-American, and should be so restricted as to eliminate the 'closed shop'," 49 per cent of the officers agreed, 41 per cent of the enlisted men. Returns indicated that men overseas when the poll was taken were more tolerant of unions than those who served only in the United States, but that those who had returned from overseas duty tended to agree with the latter group. The total votes indicated that "pro-union" sentiment slightly outweighed "anti-union."

According to the poll, veterans are overwhelmingly in favor of equal rights for all races. Ninety-seven per cent of those questioned favor equal educational opportunities for both Negro and white, 67 per cent agreed that "legislation should be enacted to assure Negroes against discrimination by employers," and 64 per cent agreed that "inherently, the Negro and white man are equal." Regarding Japanese Americans, a large majority expressed strong disapproval of discriminations made against American citizens of Japanese ancestry.

A total of 54 per cent of those questioned favor one year's compulsory peacetime military or naval training for all normal males. Whereas 59 per cent of the officers expressed approval, only 50 per cent of the enlisted men agreed.

Overwhelming support of international cooperation was expressed. A total of 96 per cent agreed that "now is the time to bring international order out of chaos. The United States should participate in an international organization for the maintenance of peace, involving the use of military force if necessary to bring compliance by nations which would disturb the status quo by military action." To the statement, "I favor United States participation, even though the organization set up involved a com-

(Continued on page 9)

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(Continued from page 8)

promise with 'principles' to satisfy the
reservations of Russia, England, or other
of our allies," 79 per cent voted agree-
ment. There were indications that men
who had returned to the United States
evidenced a tendency to view other na-
tions with more suspicion than those
who were overseas when the poll was
made.

Social legislation was generally en-
dorsed. Ninety-four per cent agreed
with the statement, "In general, legisla-
tion intended to improve the lot of the
common man, such as social security,
minimum wage laws, and abolition of
child labor, should be maintained and
extended." However, 41 per cent agreed
that "the time has come for retrench-
ment in social legislation, and a return
toward the American principle of 'free
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(Continued from page 2)

That the needed leadership exists I have no doubt. That all of us appreciate the immediacy of its being put to work is

another matter. For if we all knew, if we saw the problem as it takes shape in its horrible entirety, nothing would be important to us *except* the business of

attacking the problem with all our strength.

The attack may be made in many ways — large and small. No man can escape playing his part in this struggle of discordant powers which "draws out the harmony of the universe." His own way of life, his interest in his fellow man, his ability to avoid the pitfalls of unawareness and his acceptance of the necessity to sacrifice small things for a larger good — all weight the attack.

Events have shown the initial success of the treacherous philosophy of "divide and conquer." The atomic bomb has proved that, if it ever happens again, initial success may be total success. How then can we ignore the forewarnings of present conditions?

A large part of the people of the world cannot be left beaten, discouraged, and despairing. Their vulnerability makes them a menace — to themselves and to us. They must be given hope and assurance. They must be fed, clothed, housed, and also made to feel that, despite the difficulties involved in the world situation, there *are* those in positions of authority, placed there by the whole, free peoples left on earth, who will eradicate, at least to some reasonable extent, the intolerable existences to which they now are condemned. Unless the people of the world can be given that assurance — and soon — we shall see many more horrible things such as we have seen before, only to a much greater degree.

It would be unfair to history if I did not remind you that the great crises in the history of mankind have always developed, seemingly at least, leaders capable of handling the problems of the moment. I am one who believes we have that kind of leadership today and that it will meet the exigencies of the situation. But we can help circumvent the danger bred by delay if we and our leaders see it clearly on the horizon; if we put our eyes to the powerful telescope of understanding and mark for destruction the crawling maggots of intolerance and discord which exist everywhere, even here in America. Certainly in our own country — and, if we move rapidly, throughout the world — we can produce the leadership and spiritual power to prevent the materialization of those things which we dread — and dread so rightfully.

I held it truth, with him who sings
To one clear harp in divers tones,
That men may rise on stepping stones
Of their dead selves to higher things.

— Tennyson, *In Memoriam*, I

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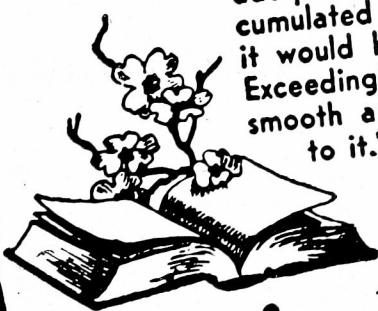
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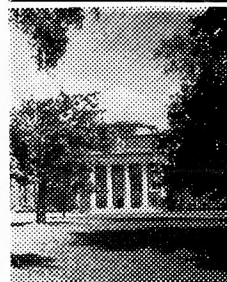
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