

THE KEY REPORTER

THE PHI BETA KAPPA NEWS MAGAZINE

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WINTER • 1949-50

Banquet Guests Hear Curti, Schenck, Walters, White

A special feature of the twenty-second triennial meeting of the Phi Beta Kappa Council was the banquet held at the Hotel Loraine, Madison, Wisconsin, on September 2. Those present, approximately 300 delegates to the Council and their guests, heard a symposium on educational problems in India, Japan, and Germany. Participating were Merle E. Curti, Lt. Colonel Hubert G. Schenck, Raymond Walters, and Helen C. White.

The appearance of Colonel Schenck was of particular interest to delegates. Professor of geology on leave from Stanford University, Colonel Schenck is chief of the Natural Resources Section, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers. Special permission for him to attend the Council meeting was secured from General Douglas MacArthur.

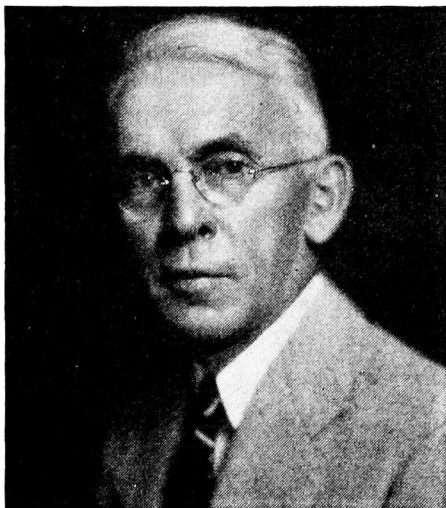
Instrumental in the postwar reactivation of the Phi Beta Kappa Association in Japan, Colonel Schenck brought with him a booklet describing in detail the history of the association, from its founding in 1914 through its 1949 program and prospectus for future meetings.

Since Japan's educational outlook

[Continued on page 6]



Hubert G. Schenck



Guy Stanton Ford

Council Elects Ford, Pomfret, Senators, Committeemen

Guy Stanton Ford was elected president of Phi Beta Kappa by the twenty-second Council when it met in Madison, Wisconsin, in September. Dr. Ford, who is executive secretary of the American Historical Association and editor of the *American Historical Review*, will hold office until 1952. John E. Pomfret, president of the College of William and Mary, was chosen vice-president of the United Chapters.

Eight senators-at-large were elected for the 1949-1955 term. They are Dr. Ford, Christian Gauss, dean of the alumni of Princeton University and retiring president of Phi Beta Kappa; Laurence M. Gould, president of Carleton College; William T. Hastings, professor of English at Brown University; Allan Nevins, professor of American history at Columbia University; Donald A. Stauffer, professor of English at Princeton University, and Goodrich C. White, president of Emory University.

Four district senators were chosen for the 1949-1955 term. Eugene P. Chase, professor of government at Lafayette College, will represent the Middle Atlantic District; Raymond Walters, president of the University

[Continued on page 6]

Phi Beta Kappa Council Holds Meeting in Madison

When the Phi Beta Kappa Council held its twenty-second triennial meeting at the University of Wisconsin September 1-3, 1949, it authorized for the first time since 1940 the establishment of new chapters of Phi Beta Kappa. Applications from Phi Beta Kappa groups at the following ten institutions were received favorably: Augustana College, Brooklyn College, Coe College, Hampden-Sydney College, Queens College, St. Olaf College, Southern Methodist University, Southwestern at Memphis, Sweet Briar College, and Wilson College.

Delegates from 129 chapters, 21 graduate associations, officers and senators, and official guests brought attendance to a total of 248.

Members of the Council voted to affirm the statement of policy on freedom of teaching, issued on June 13 by the Committee on Qualifications and the Executive Committee and printed in full in the Autumn 1949 issue of *THE KEY REPORTER*.

On the recommendation of the Committee on Qualifications and the Senate, the Council declared that conditions at the University of Texas no longer required the special attention

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John E. Pomfret

Phi Beta Kappa Will Establish Ten New Chapters

Zeta of Illinois

AUGUSTANA COLLEGE, Rock Island, was founded in 1860 and operates under the auspices of the Evangelical Lutheran Augustana Synod. A co-educational institution, its enrollment is now over 1600, and the administration intends to stabilize at 1000. Its faculty numbers 85, 17 of whom have Ph.D.'s. The library has over 95,000 volumes, and the institution has a productive endowment of over \$1,400,000. In 1947 the Bachelor of Arts was awarded to 143 students, the Bachelor of Music to one student, the Bachelor of Music Education to six students, and the Bachelor of Science in Nursing to one student.

Rho of New York

BROOKLYN COLLEGE was founded in 1930 as one of the coordinate units of the College of the City of New York. A coeducational municipal institution operated under the by-laws of the Board of Higher Education of New York City, its enrollment is over 20,000, with more than 8000 being enrolled in the day session. There are 500 on the faculty, of whom 260 have Ph.D.'s. The Bachelor of Arts and the Bachelor of Science in the natural sciences, education, physical education, and home economics are offered, and the overwhelming majority of students are granted the B.A. The institution has a library of over 176,000 volumes.

Epsilon of Iowa

COE COLLEGE, Cedar Rapids, is a coeducational institution affiliated with the Presbyterian Church, U. S. A. Established in 1881, the enrollment is just under 1000. There are 70 members of the faculty, 14 with the Ph.D. The Bachelor of Arts degree is granted to all but a handful of students, who take the Bachelor of Music. The college library has 56,000 volumes, and the productive endowment is over \$2,100,000.

Eta of Virginia

HAMPDEN-SYDNEY COLLEGE, Hampden-Sydney, was founded in 1776. A college of liberal arts for men, the institution is owned by the Synod of Virginia of the Presbyterian Church, U. S. With an enrollment of less than 500, the faculty numbers 30, of whom

11 have the Ph.D. The productive endowment of the institution is \$832,000, the total library volumes 37,000. The college ranks fourth among the nation in the percentage of graduates listed in *Who's Who in America*.

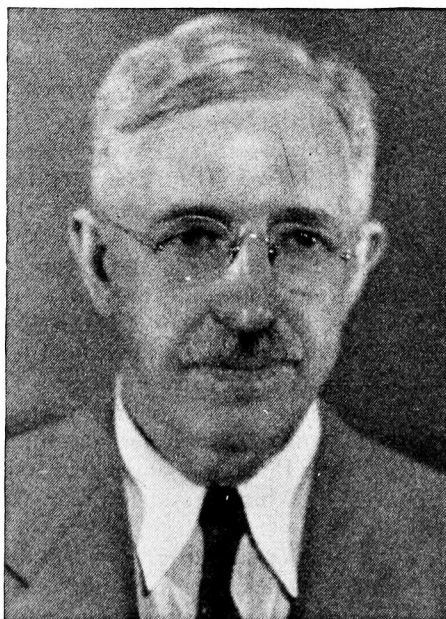
Sigma of New York

QUEENS COLLEGE, like Brooklyn, is one of the four coordinate units of the College of the City of New York, a coeducational college controlled by the Board of Higher Education of New York City. Established in 1937 in Flushing, this municipal institution offers only liberal bachelor's degrees. With an enrollment of around 4000, there are 237 faculty members, 128 with the Ph.D. The library has 70,000 volumes.

Delta of Minnesota

ST. OLAF COLLEGE, Northfield, was established in 1874. A coeducational liberal arts college, it is controlled by the Convention of the Evangelical Lutheran Church. The enrollment is approximately 1600, and 22 of the 120 faculty members are Ph.D.'s. The library houses 74,000 volumes, and the productive endowment of the institution is over \$1,000,000. A few students receive the Bachelor of Music, with the bulk of them being awarded the B.A.

Chairman . . .



. . . of the Committee on Qualifications, which investigates institutions applying for new chapters of Phi Beta Kappa, is William T. Hastings, professor of English at Brown University.

Gamma of Texas

SOUTHERN METHODIST UNIVERSITY, Dallas, was founded in 1911. A coeducational institution owned by the South Central Jurisdictional Conference of the Methodist Church, 5000 students of its 14,000 are enrolled in the college of liberal arts. The liberal arts faculty has 231 members, 56 of which have the Ph.D. The institution has a library of 225,000 volumes, an endowment of \$3,000,000. The college of liberal arts is the largest of seven units, the others being schools of business administration, engineering, law, music, and theology, and the graduate school.

Gamma of Tennessee

SOUTHWESTERN AT MEMPHIS is a coeducational institution controlled by the Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Tennessee Synods of the Presbyterian Church, U. S. Founded in 1848, it has been located in Memphis since 1925. The enrollment is around 800, and 22 of the 56 faculty members have the Ph.D. The library has 58,000 volumes, and the productive endowment of the institution is \$2,500,000. The Bachelor of Arts, the Bachelor of Science, and the Bachelor of Music are offered, with the Bachelor of Arts predominant.

Theta of Virginia

SWEET BRIAR COLLEGE, Sweet Briar, was founded in 1901 as a privately-controlled college for women. Only the Bachelor of Arts degree is offered. The enrollment is just under 500. The faculty has 63 members, of whom 32 have the Ph.D. There are 68,000 volumes in the library, and the productive endowment of the institution is \$950,000. Concentration by majors is strongest in history, English, and sociology.

Nu of Pennsylvania

WILSON COLLEGE, Chambersburg, a college for women, was established in 1869 and is affiliated with the Presbyterian Church, U. S. A. Enrollment is below 500. There are 60 faculty members, of whom 29 have the Ph.D. The library houses 56,700 volumes, and the productive endowment of the institution is approximately \$1,210,000. The Bachelor of Arts is the only degree offered.

They Say . . .

Phi Beta Kappa and Freedom of Teaching

To the Editor:

THE KEY REPORTER of Autumn 1949 published the statement issued jointly by Phi Beta Kappa's Executive Committee and Committee on Qualifications. This statement has filled me with disgust. A previous issue of THE KEY REPORTER published a letter from me recommending that Phi Beta Kappa learn to mind its own business, but the Society seems to be hell-bent upon making a fool of itself.

The statement of the two committees in effect does nothing more than to demand, for the sake of academic freedom, that our colleges and universities open their doors to Communist propaganda, which, if successful, would destroy academic freedom.

Happily, in the same issue of THE KEY REPORTER, appears the practical and sane attitude of the NEA; and, more to the point, appears the fine letter of Richard D. Weinland. I recommend Mr. Weinland's letter to the careful perusal and study of the two committees.

What the Society needs is increasing doses of horse sense, and the first doses should be small to avoid killing the patient.

Phi Beta Kappa was born under the aegis of a young democracy. This democracy has grown into a state that affords the greatest individual liberty the world has ever known, with the possible exception of Britain before its present brainstorm of socialism.

And Phi Beta Kappa has degenerated into a tool for communism.

O. B. BESTOR

BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

To the Editor:

I am in enthusiastic agreement with the joint statement issued by the Qualifications and Executive committees on left-wing and/or right-wing pressures against what used to be called academic freedom. It is good to see Phi Beta Kappa taking a strong stand. Power to you!

THOMAS R. BODINE

HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT

To the Editor:

Many groups of "intellectuals" seem to be strangely naive as to the significance of communism and its active threat to the very foundation of all our liberties, including freedom of speech and democracy itself.

The ideals of communism to which party members subscribe are the violent overthrow of government by whatever minority may be able to accomplish it, the confiscation of private property, and the continuance of the mob in power by whatever means necessary. The whole idea is a criminal assault of a ruthless few upon the rights and liberties of the many.

The propagation of communism in our schools and universities under the guise of more liberal thought and more truly democratic government is an active and dangerous threat to all our liberties and to democracy itself. To allow such insidious criminal propaganda in our schools under the guise of "freedom of teaching" is the height of folly and ignorance. It is not a question of freedom of teaching; it is a question of freedom to teach crime.

Unless Phi Beta Kappa can make it perfectly clear that it is not carrying a brief for the freedom to teach communism its activities will become such a menace to all our cherished freedoms that it will deserve a merited oblivion.

H. L. WILLIS

MOUNT VERNON, WASHINGTON

Textbook Screening

To the Editor:

THE KEY REPORTER, Vol. XIV, No. 3, carried an account of the World Conference on Comparative Education held in Germany in April, and of Otto Mueller's proposal for screening history textbooks. As reported at that time, he appears to have suggested that if a particular country complained that its case was misrepresented, the text should be changed or "toned down." This sounds dangerously like the Mexican plan for press "corrections," and might hamper history in its essential purpose — the discovery of truth and right.

Consider a single event in European history that has had serious consequences down into our own time: the invasion of Slesvig by Prussia and Austria in 1864, which Bismarck persuaded Europe to look upon not as aggression, but as a temporary occupation until Denmark should have fulfilled certain "agreements." Which complainant would be considered in the screening? There is no doubt that history needs to be rewritten, but the goal must not be to soft-pedal the wrongdoing of an aggressor. The goal must be to discover as much as possible of truth. When a conference was arranged under the mediation of neutral powers, the "agreements" were not even discussed, though Denmark insisted that they must form its basis. "The defendant," wrote the Danish prime minister, D. G. Monrad, "demanded that the judgment should be based on the law which he was accused of violating, and his demand was not granted." So far as we have been able to discover, the German contentions are still accepted by historians. Even one who has used Danish sources, Lawrence Steefel, can write as if Denmark had been "flagrantly in default." This is perhaps partly because Danish historians long did just what Otto Mueller now seems to ask — "toned down" Denmark's case in order not to give offense to a mighty neighbor, for it was hoped that part of Slesvig would eventually be returned (as it was, but not as a result of Germany's good will). Partly perhaps it is because Bismarck succeeded so well in putting the

blame for the war on *one* political party in Denmark that the Danes themselves still look at it from that angle.

That war is a good example of what needs to be done by historians and could be done by such international universities as those proposed by the World Conference last April:

(1) They need to examine thoroughly the controversies and charges that have led to wars between nations: It will scarcely be possible to make one *alleinschuldig*, but historians must weigh and judge and, when possible, remove false charges. The voice of the stronger is always more powerful. The voice of the Dane was scarcely heard in all the German clamor from 1848-1864. The danger of minimizing the fault of the aggressor is grave.

(2) Today aggression has been pronounced a crime. But it is so easy for a great power to find an excuse for invading a small nation, so easy to make its own case seem plausible. Unless we establish the fact of aggression in such historical acts as the invasion of Slesvig in 1864, we leave them as models for future aggressors to follow, as Hitler so disastrously attempted to copy Bismarck.

(3) The historian today cannot evade judging men and events from a moral viewpoint. He may explain and condone in the light of the ethics of their time, but he must also show them in the light of the ethics of our own. Bismarck has long been looked upon as a great diplomat. But to a "layman" like myself it was a shocking experience to follow step by step the path he took to attain his goal in 1864. Monrad, who was a minister of the church as well as of the state and judged even his opponents with unusual fairness, put it mildly when he wrote: "Bismarck knew how to let himself be misunderstood." Paget, the British ambassador in Copenhagen in 1864, was more outspoken and said: "He appears to me in the light of a lying scoundrel who is trying to trick us all." Palmerston recognized the "falsity of their [Austria's and Prussia's] allegations"; and Queen Victoria was indignant when she discovered at last how Bismarck had "violated every pledge." Does history perform a service in toning down Bismarck? Will not the Germans themselves have a sounder future development if they take him down off his pedestal and look for other models in their past to emulate?

KAREN M. JONES

HANOVER, NEW HAMPSHIRE

Address Changes

In notifying Phi Beta Kappa of a change of residence, members are reminded that, whenever they are not able to indicate this change on a KEY REPORTER wrapper, they should send not only their new address but the one to which their Phi Beta Kappa mail was previously sent. This information should be directed to Phi Beta Kappa, 415 First Avenue, New York 10, New York.

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Recommended Reading

Literary History and Criticism

G. Armour Craig

WILLA CATHER ON WRITING. By Willa Cather. *With a Preface by Stephen Tennant.* New York: Alfred A. Knopf. \$2.25.

A collection of prefaces, appreciative essays on such kindred writers as Sarah Orne Jewett and Katherine Mansfield, and essays on the craft of fiction which quickly pass from questions of technique to those of art. Each paper is a fresh and direct extension of Willa Cather's own principles as a novelist.

THOMAS HARDY. By Albert J. Guerard. Cambridge: Harvard University. \$3.50.

After disposing of some fallacies and irrelevances of Hardy criticism Mr. Guerard examines the novels as related to modern literature. *The Mayor of Casterbridge*, for example, is treated as a study in self-destruction in which accident and coincidence, the stock ingredients of the stock novel, have the status of psychological symbols. Hardy is described as a "teller of tales," but as one who turned the story-teller's devices to new themes.

LITERATURE AND THEOLOGY IN COLONIAL NEW ENGLAND. By Kenneth B. Murdock. Cambridge: Harvard University. \$4.

A survey of the kinds of literature — history, the sermon, the diary, poetry — the practice of which followed from the acceptance of New England Calvinism, and also of some of the critical consequences of this practice. Mr. Murdock shows, for example, the strain put upon the Puritan diarist, that forerunner of the subjective novelist: on the one hand his self-probe must be deep, but on the other his expression of it must be "plain." The Puritan's development of the capacity to analyze motive and feeling was accompanied by his renunciation of a symbolism to express feeling and motive.

DICKENS: HIS CHARACTER, COMEDY, AND CAREER. By Hesketh Pearson. New York: Harper. \$4.

Mr. Pearson, who has made a career out of the production of readable and unpedantic biography, looks at Dickens primarily as an actor whose sense of the theater in his life as well as in his books was always vivid. He makes a few revealing and a few foolish connections between the figures and events of Dickens' life and those of his novels; one of these leads him to a revaluation of *Little Dorrit*.

JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER. By John A. Pollard. Boston: Houghton Mifflin. \$6.

An exhaustive and energetic account of the life and fortunes of the great humanitarian who was a literary figure almost in spite of himself, but an account that suffers a little from the unrelieved prominence of its subject.

IMAGE AND IDEA. By Philip Rahv. New York: New Directions. \$3.

The historical thesis that holds together this collection of essays on late nineteenth-century and present-day writers is that American literature is split between the "Palefaces" and the "Redskins" — between the writers of sensibility and the writers of energy: "James and Whitman form a kind of fatal antipodes." Although it may be asked whether this dichotomy is peculiar to American cultural history, it provides an approach to modern literature which Mr. Rahv supports with many fresh observations.

AN ESSAY ON THE VITA NUOVA. By Charles S. Singleton. Cambridge: Harvard University. \$3.

This study will interest the general reader for the methods used to relate the conventions set up by Dante, the organization of his book, and the symbolic assumptions of his age. Mr. Singleton argues that, contrary to the Croceans, there is great poetry in the "theological novel" and in its construction.

Social Sciences

Eric F. Goldman

SOUTHERN POLITICS. By V. O. Key, Jr. New York: Alfred A. Knopf. \$6.

Financed by the Rockefeller Foundation, Dr. Key and a group of assistants spent three years investigating electoral processes in the South. The results correct or qualify many a widely-held conception and present a state-by-state picture in rich detail. This book is fully as important as Myrdal's *An American Dilemma* and, because of Dr. Key's pungent style, it is a good deal more readable.

CORAL SEA, MIDWAY AND SUBMARINE ACTIONS. By Samuel Eliot Morison. Boston: Little, Brown. \$6.

Volume IV in the much-lauded *History of United States Naval Operations in World War II*, covering the critical months from May 1942, to August, 1942. For their vivid language, their mastery of naval air strategy, and, above all, for their understanding of the human factor, the accounts of the Battles of Coral Sea and Midway in this volume are likely to become classics of military history.

COURTS ON TRIAL. By Jerome Frank. Princeton: Princeton University. \$5.

A blunt discussion of the way that the personal factor operates through lawyers, witnesses, juries, and judges to confuse or obstruct justice. The author's highly heretical views are buttressed by a wealth of well-focused legal learning and specific instances drawn from his own wide experience. At times cumbersome reading, but always worth the effort.

STALIN: A POLITICAL BIOGRAPHY. By Isaac Deutscher. New York: Oxford University. \$5.

Easily the most thorough and revealing study of Stalin yet written. The author, a long-time

specialist in Russian affairs and a member of the editorial staffs of the *London Observer* and *The Economist*, has ransacked all available documentation, analyzed the materials with informed precision, and told his story with verve. A large section of the book concerns Stalin's foreign policy.

Philosophy, Religion and Education

Alain L. Locke

THE MATURE MIND. By H. A. Overstreet. New York: W. W. Norton. \$2.95.

Taking a psychological and psychiatric approach, Professor Overstreet has written a challenging and constructive critique of contemporary social thinking. By his pragmatic, functional yardstick, any rationalizing ideology, however logical or traditional, is *ipso facto* "psychologically immature" if it leads to frustrating contradictions in social practice or to disharmony and conflict in group relations. Such ideologies need reconstruction toward a "maturity" of attitude and action designed to realize the professed objective for the greatest number concerned. By specific analysis of many such current dilemmas in contemporary group relations — national, sex, class, and religious — Dr. Overstreet not only gives cues for progressive and more democratic thought and action, but has furnished one of those rare vindications of "philosophy as the guide of life."

CHARACTERISTICALLY AMERICAN. By Ralph Barton Perry. New York: Alfred A. Knopf. \$3.

Professor Perry's latest work, though at times too patently patriotic and hortatory, is one of the soundest analyses yet written on American national traits and character. He is particularly successful in discovering common historical denominators characteristic of America's participation in movements shared with other national cultures, and he achieves illuminating interpretations of the American accents in Puritanism, Republicanism, Romantic idealism, humanism, and pragmatism. With more critical examination of the "faults of our virtues," this book would have been definitive in its field.

EVOLUTION AND THE FOUNDERS OF PRAGMATISM. By Philip P. Wiener. Cambridge: Harvard University. \$5.

This carefully documented study of the precursors and main exponents of American pragmatism, from Chauncey Wright and Charles Pierce through William James to John Dewey, is an enlightening presentation of the cultural and social roots of pragmatism as a distinctive and characteristically national movement. Written primarily for the scholar, it is also for the ambitious layman.

COLLEGE TEACHING AND COLLEGE LEARNING. By Ordway Tead. New Haven: Yale University. \$2.

A trenchant criticism of the scholar-expert as the main criterion of the college teacher, and a convincing plea for the trained and socially enlightened teacher in collegiate education.

EDUCATION FOR PEACE. By Herbert Edward Read. *New York: Scribner's.* \$2.75.

Definite proposals for implementing the role of the school in promoting peace and international and intercultural understanding.

WHY JESUS DIED. By Pierre van Paassen. *New York: Dial.* \$3.

An important popularization of modern historical criticism in reinterpretation of the martyrdom of Jesus of Nazareth, challenging many of the most traditional historical stereotypes.

AMERICAN FREEDOM AND CATHOLIC POWER. By Paul Blanshard. *Boston: Beacon.* \$3.50.

Though controversial and a polemical statement of one side of the controversial issues at stake, this book is prescribed reading for all who consider it important to follow in detail the current controversy over the teaching of religion in the common schools and the maintenance or revision of the traditional separation of church and state.

Natural Sciences

Kirtley F. Mather

OUR SUN. By Donald H. Menzel. *Philadelphia: Blakiston.* \$4.50.

Far more than a vivid description of the sun as it is now known to astronomers, this latest volume in the series of "Harvard Books on Astronomy" deals not only with solar activity but also with the relationship between the sun and our natural resources, the possibilities of using solar energy as a source of heat, and many other items of definitely human interest. Especially interesting chapters include discussions of the effect of the sun on radio transmission, the relation between solar research and weather forecasting, and even the correlation between sunspots and the stock market.

GENETICS, PALEONTOLOGY AND EVOLUTION. Edited by Glenn L. Jepsen, George Gaylord Simpson, and Ernst Mayr. *Princeton: Princeton University.* \$6.

The fruition of the work of a committee established by the National Research Council in 1943, this book will be indispensable for all serious students of the complex and interrelated factors involved in the all-important processes of organic evolution. Its twenty-three authors view the problems of evolution from different directions, and their methods of treatment vary from the specific to the general. Some chapters contain the results of new and detailed research; in others the authors present speculations and reflections upon many decades of effort toward the common goal. Certain differences in methods and logic are inevitable between those who work with different materials, as for example paleontologists vis-a-vis geneticists. Nevertheless, this symposium makes significant progress toward the goal of synthesis of the several disciplines concerned with organic evolution.

RUDOLF ROCKER

Nationalism and Culture

Translated from the German by RAY E. CHASE

SECOND PRINTING

"An important contribution to political philosophy, both on account of its penetrating and widely informative analysis of many famous writers, and on account of the brilliant criticism of state-worship, the prevailing and most noxious superstition of our time. I hope it will be widely read in all those countries in which disinterested thinking is not yet illegal." — *Bertrand Russell*

"In my opinion the work *Nationalism and Culture* is deserving of the highest respect. I have studied it throughout, and I learn that specialists in this field are also interesting themselves in its behalf." — *Albert Einstein*

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Pioneers of American Freedom

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"Here is a volume that sets forth the contributions toward freedom that are original to our own soil. However, these are given with a proper setting of a European background that adds illumination to the brilliance and creativeness of our greatest leaders of progressive action toward the dawn of a New Age." — *From the Preface by the late Dr. F. W. Roman, regent of the University of California*

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ROCKER PUBLICATIONS COMMITTEE

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GEORGE ELLETT COGHILL. By C. Judson Herrick. *Chicago: University of Chicago.* \$5.

An appraisal of the life and work of an outstanding naturalist and philosopher that merits the careful attention of all who are concerned with the further development of science and learning in America. Entirely apart from the personal interest of the many people who knew Dr. Coghill, his career provides a most significant case study of the scientific life as it is actually lived, its handicaps and its challenge, its tribulations and its compensations, its failures and its successes. Throughout the entire book, the humanistic values of science stand out prominently and there is more than a suggestion that the traditional code of scientific methods and

objectives, with its dehumanized abstractions, is in urgent need of revision.

THE STORY OF MAPS. By Lloyd A. Brown. *Boston: Little, Brown.* \$7.50.

This record of human achievement in the fine art and complex science of map-making begins at the very dawn of human history and brings together innumerable fragments of significant information, hitherto scattered in inaccessible publications. Thoroughly documented and splendidly illustrated, the volume will be of unique value to all cartographers and will prove extremely informative to all students of human history. Especially valuable is the long chapter recording the history of map-making in the various countries of the world during the last hundred years.

Irwin Edman Will Speak at Associates' Tenth Dinner

The Phi Beta Kappa Associates will have their tenth annual meeting and dinner on November 17, in the Ballroom of the Colony Club, 51 East 62nd Street, New York. Irwin Edman, professor of philosophy at Columbia University, will be the featured speaker of the evening. The dinner is being held at the Colony Club through the courtesy of Mrs. Thomas C. Desmond.

Dr. Edman, who has been executive officer of the Department of Philosophy at Columbia since 1945, will speak on "Philosophy and Our Current Anxieties." Essayist, poet, editor and author of numerous books and articles, including *Philosopher's Holiday* and *Philosopher's Quest*, Dr. Edman has been a member of the Editorial Board of THE AMERICAN SCHOLAR since 1940 and regularly conducts the SCHOLAR'S "Under Whatever Sky" department. Thomas C. Desmond, president of the Associates, will serve as toastmaster.

Senator Desmond has announced four recent additions to the Regular Membership of the Associates. They are:

HENRY DEXTER LEARNED, of Philadelphia, Phi Beta Kappa University of Pennsylvania, professor of French and chairman of the department at Temple University;

LUCIUS CHAPIN PORTER, of Beloit, Wisconsin, Phi Beta Kappa Beloit College, missionary educator in China from 1908-1949, professor of philosophy at Yenching University, secretary of the North China Phi Beta Kappa Association from 1947-1949;

ARCHIBALD CRAIGE, of Winston-Salem, North Carolina, Phi Beta Kappa University of North Carolina, member of the law firm of Craige and Craige; and

HOWARD A. PATTERSON, of Bronxville, New York, Phi Beta Kappa University of North Carolina, New York surgeon, associate surgeon of Roosevelt Hospital, fellow of the American Surgical Association.

Banquet

[Continued from page 1]

was the subject of President Walters, Colonel Schenck told banquet guests of his work in the occupation forces in the field of natural resources. He gave emphasis to use of oil, coal, and the fishing industry as contributory factors to Japan's economic recovery.

Curti Discusses India

Describing all of India's problems as problems of education in a special sense, Dr. Curti said, "Despite all the ignorance, disease, poverty, and squalor, the Indian people are a gifted people. The Indian cultures have shown a surprising vitality, an amazing ability to adjust themselves to new conditions. As Nehru reminds us, the genius of India is the genius for synthesizing opposites, of showing the possibility as well as the desirability of tolerating differences at the very time that these differences react on and modify each other. Such a tradition developed before the modern tight world of rapid communication. Whether under new and different conditions India can still approach the problem of reconciling opposites in nonviolent ways is the great unknown, and perhaps the most crucial test of values we all hold dear. It will be worth watching to see, for no other great people seem, at the present time, to be seriously undertaking this task — a task which must appeal particularly to those dedicated to intellectual values and to the ideal of the truly free mind."

President Walters described the changes which are taking place in the Japanese educational system. The Jap-

anese look to the United States for guidance in the fields of medicine, technology, and agriculture, said President Walters, but he also stressed that "Japan today welcomes Western culture and humanism and specifically the American philosophy of citizenship." He told of the democratization of Japanese higher education, with the institution of a program similar to that of modern American universities — four years at the undergraduate level, additional study at the graduate level. Provision for general education he attributed directly to American influence.

Miss White described UNESCO's program for Germany. She said that efforts were being made to distribute to interested groups in Germany UNESCO materials such as publications and films, to facilitate the exchange between Germany and other countries of scientific and cultural works relevant to UNESCO's aims, to define UNESCO's province in setting criteria for German textbooks, to determine the problems of exchange of persons between Germany and other countries, to encourage objective research by German social scientists of Germany's problems and her relation to the international community, and to encourage German participation in UNESCO meetings.

Ralph J. Bunche had been announced as the featured banquet speaker, but he was forced to cancel his address because of pressure of his United Nations duties.

Elections

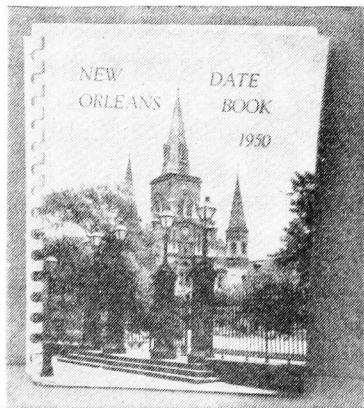
[Continued from page 1]

of Cincinnati, will represent the East Central District; Helen C. White, professor of English at the University of Wisconsin, the North Central District, and Thomas S. Barclay, professor of political science at Stanford University, the Western District.

The Council filled four vacancies on its Nominating Committee. Walter R. Agard, professor of classics at the University of Wisconsin, Irwin Edman, professor of philosophy at Columbia University, and Willard Thorp, professor of English at Princeton University, will serve terms from 1949-1958. Avery O. Craven, professor of American history at the University of Chicago, will serve until 1952, filling the vacancy created by the resignation of Edna Davis Romig.

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605. (Mr., Mich.) Ph.D., musicology, Harvard; graduate, piano and composition, Juilliard School; experience college and music school teaching, concert, radio production. Desires permanent university or research position, theory, composition, musicology.

636. (Mr., N. Y.) Lecturer, economics and business law; Ph.D. Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

643. (Mr., Pa.) A.B., B.S., B.F.S., A.M. Secretary, editor, investigator, administrative assistant, college teacher, personnel, advertising experience. Desires position requiring Ideaphoria.

645. (Mrs., Pa.) Pembroke '23; experience: six years high school teaching and library work; twenty-one years, in cooperation with husband, raising sons now in college; wishes job of substitute mother to small children, or any work with children.

646. (Mr., Wisc.) Seeking business connection as market analyst, copywriter, sales analyst or administrative assistant. Has wide range of interests. B.A., Iowa; M.A., Chicago. Experience includes personnel, sales promotion. Single, 28, will go anywhere.

647. (Mr., N. Y.) Desires position utilizing five years experience in mathematical analyses and developments associated with aircraft gun sights, and three years related experience. B.S. and M.S. degrees in physics from the State College of Washington.

648. (Mrs., N. Y.) B.A. Hunter '33. Widow, experienced bookkeeper, desires N. Y. C. position as receptionist, interviewer or personnel worker.

649. (Miss, Iowa) B.A., M.A. Minnesota. Major, mathematics. Minor, physics. Additional graduate work, mathematics and education. Teaching experience in college: mathematics through intermediate calculus, general physics, statics, supervision of practice teachers in teachers college high school; in high school: mathematics. Prefers college level teaching mathematics.

650. (Miss, N. J.) B.A. Barnard, 1934; M.A. Columbia, 1936. Foreign study. Editor, experienced music, art, history, science. Versatile, hard-working. Wants stimulating editorial position.

651. (Mr., N. Y.) A.B. Boston University 1948; course requirements M.A. in economics, Columbia, completed 1949. Veteran, married, age 30. Desires research or administrative work, utilizing economics, statistics, accounting background.

652. (Mr., N. Y.) Editor — A.B., Brown, *summa cum laude*; former fellow of Harvard. Five years experience editing, writing, and research in arts and social sciences. Producer, director, and commentator for cultural program on local independent station. Author of articles,

co-editor of book to be published. Desires position in radio, magazines, or books.

653. (Mrs., France) B.A., 1940, Chicago, M.A., 1943, Columbia, political science. Responsible government experience in supervision, research, report-writing. Will undertake part-time research, editorial, or other work in Paris for academic society, writer, or business concern. Adequate French. Own typewriter.

654. (Mr., N. J.) B.A. and M.A. Princeton, D.Phil. Oxon. Twenty-six years of university teaching. Desires position for most or all of period 1 Feb. to 15 Sept. '50 either teaching Greek, Latin, ancient history, Roman law, patristics, or applying experience gained in editing and research.

655. (Miss, Kans.) A.B. Univ. of Calif., Berkeley, highest honors in French. Experience: secretary, personnel manager, administrative assistant in communications, investments, advertising. Desires position in Europe, preferably France.

656. (Mr., N. Y.) B.A. in journalism, minor in social science; desires reporting or writing job; work experience in copy editing, proofreading, printing, and accounting; single.

657. (Mrs., N. Y.) M.A., LL.B., member New York Bar; Law Review. Experienced executive secretarial, corporation work, college teaching, editorial, research, translation. Desires legal, executive, teaching position.

658. (Mr., Pa.) History, political science man wants administrative work in public service or publishing, preferring activity participation to teaching. B.A., *cum laude*, 1948, Allegheny College; M.A., 1949, Univ. Chicago.

659. (Mr., N. Y.) Age 27. Anything, part or full time, N. Y. C.-New Haven area. Thesis remaining for Columbia Ph.D., American literature. Experience N. Y. U.

660. (Mr., Ohio) B.A., *magna cum laude*, 1948, Western Reserve, international studies; completing geography M.A. University of Wisconsin. Army four years. Desires college teaching or work offering creative opportunities.

662. (Mr., Ohio) Ph.D., history, New York, with teaching, military, and governmental experience. Seeks permanent position in university or teachers college teaching history and social sciences.

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Council

[Continued from page 1]

of the Committee on Qualifications. At its 1946 meeting, the Council had instructed the committee and the Senate to study conditions at the university annually and to report to the Council again in 1949. In finding no further need for such special study the Council approved the report on the university adopted by the Senate in December 1948 and printed in full in

the Spring 1949 issue of THE KEY REPORTER.

The Council adopted the report of the Committee on Methods of Election, which was also described in the Spring 1949 issue. In adopting the report, several amendments were made to the model chapter constitution contained in the by-laws of the United Chapters. Among them is an amplification of the term "liberal studies," which are described as "those designed principally for a knowledge or understanding or appreciation of the natural and social world in which we live, as contrasted with training intended to develop skill or vocational techniques, such as most courses in departments or schools of technology, business administration, home economics, or applied arts, or those for the training of teachers." The number elected to membership is recommended not to exceed ten per cent of those expected to receive liberal bachelor degrees in a particular class, and eligibility limited to those who have taken three-fourths of liberal studies and have met a minimum grade specification. Procedures ruling the election of graduate students are now as follows: "If graduate students in course are elected, they must be completing, with an unusually high record, at least two years of graduate study leading towards the Ph.D. degree, must meet the same standards as to liberal studies as are applied to undergraduates, and shall ordinarily be graduates of institutions not having a chapter of Phi Beta Kappa and the possessors of a superior standing in their undergraduate work."

The Council also made two amendments to the constitution of the United Chapters. One allows the Senate to take emergency action between meetings of the Council, in case of serious deterioration within a chapter or a sheltering institution. The other alters the stipulation that all members and trustees of the Phi Beta Kappa Foundation must also be members of the Senate. One-fifth of the members and trustees may now be members of the Society who are not senators.

Chapters not represented at the Council meeting were those at the University of California, Cornell University, DePauw University, the University of Maine, Mills College, Northwestern University, Pomona College, the University of Rochester, Smith College, Tufts College, Vassar College, and the University of Washington.

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