UMT
Weighing the Alternatives
By Leonard Carmichael
President of Tufts College

World conditions now require the continuous maintenance of a fully effective armed force by this country and the other free nations. This need is without precedent in our national history. Few Americans are happy about this necessity, but it must be met constructively.

College men and women have reason to wish to analyze this problem with care. The best age for military service is also the usual age for college and professional school study. Those who know what higher education in all its forms each year contributes to our national life should not be silent as present-day manpower planning goes on.

The values of the free civilization which we are aiming to protect must not be interfered with any more than is necessary as the nation works out the hard pattern of this new program. We must see to it that our society thinks twice before providing for an uninterrupted flow of chromium gadgets and larger television sets, at the same time that some of those who do not consider all the facts tell us that higher education is not really essential in this period. In spite of a recent and disquieting rise of anti-intellectualism, it is still possible for most citizens to recognize the importance of maintaining the areas of education which alone provide a con-
Continued on page 2

Our Fogbound Colleges
By Raymond Walters
President, University of Cincinnati

Fogbound is the word for it. The plight of uncertainty affects substantially all American universities and colleges, especially the colleges of liberal arts which are the sheltering institutions of Phi Beta Kappa chapters.

As this editorial is written, the prospect looms that Congress will enact emergency manpower legislation providing for induction into the Armed Forces of physically qualified young men, 18½ to 26 years of age. Regarding young men presently in colleges, the Selective Service System and the Manpower Policy Committee have announced an interim plan "to provide for temporary postponement from military service of those students who demonstrate a capacity or aptitude for continuance of their college studies."

What are the effects of such legislation and regulations, particularly upon liberal arts colleges? The immediate effects are to produce chaos in institutional preparation for the next aca-
Continued on page 2
Walters

demic year. College administrators sim-
ply don't have firm facts and figures re-
quise for student and faculty pro-
gams, or for financial budget making,
in 1951-52.

As to entering freshmen, the esti-
mate is that the 1951 Manpower Act
will first affect registrants of 19 years
and older. Thus most boys in the June
1951 high school graduating classes
will not be inducted during the summer
and those who start college either in
June or September can probably com-
plete their freshman year,—if present
regulations are continued. Because of
the low birth rate of the 1930's the
numbers of both boys and girls in high
school are smaller than normal. Ac-
cordingly, freshman classes will be
small, but just how small will be
definite only when the freshmen are
actually registered and are in their
classroom seats next autumn.

Of more perplexing uncertainty to
college administrators is the return of
upper class students. Administrators
find it futile to project upon 1950-51
enrollments the "alternative bases for
postponement" set forth by the Se-
lective Service System and the Man-
power Policy Committee, namely,

(a) Attainment (for the present) of
a score of 70 in the college quali-
fications test announced for May
26, June 13 and June 30, or
(b) Rankings in the upper half of
the first-year class; in the upper
two-thirds of the second-year
class; in the upper three-fourths of
the third-year class.

Attendance forecasts on these bases
are futile because imponderable factors
are involved. The test and class stand-
ings prescriptions of the Selective Ser-
vice System are not mandatory. Au-
thority for postponement of college
students rests with four thousand local
Selective Service Boards throughout
the country. Who can tell how these
boards will act, especially as to students
majoring in the humanities? Who can
tell how college students will react about
applying for postponement or about
pressing their appeals, if disapproved,
to state and national appeal boards?

Second World War. He is a member of the Na-
tional Academy of Sciences and a consultant to
various Washington agencies. He is a writer and
an editor in the field of psychology.

THE KEY REPORTER
PHI BETA KAPPA SCHOLARSHIPS: A CALIFORNIA PROGRAM

This is the first of a series of articles which THE KEY REPORTER plans to run on significant chapter and association programs.

One of the most far-reaching and successful of the programs undertaken by a Phi Beta Kappa alumni group is the International Scholarship Fund sponsored by the Southern California Association. With the encouragement of international understanding as their purpose, members of Phi Beta Kappa living in southern California have been contributing generously to the Fund ever since its establishment in 1947. Their contributions, which have averaged $5,000 a year, have helped selected foreign students earn graduate degrees at Phi Beta Kappa institutions in southern California.

During the past three years the Fund has brought six Oriental scholars to the United States to study in fields as varied as psychology, physics, biology, library science, education and economics. Funds for one full scholarship and one grant-in-aid have already been set aside for next year, 1951-52. Through its concrete program, the Southern California Association will continue providing scholars with the means for developing their potential leadership in the world community.

What is now a well-established project had its humble beginnings in the vision and faith of Dr. George M. Day (Phi Beta Kappa, Hamilton), professor emeritus of Sociology, Occidental College. For years while teaching at Occidental, Dr. Day pegged away at the idea of exchange scholarships for foreign students. Having been a foreign student himself in Russia, 1910-13, Dr. Day was well qualified to pursue his project. He was strongly supported in his interest in international education by Dr. Remsen D. Bird, former president of Occidental, and his successor, President Arthur G. Coons.

Three meetings held in 1945, arranged by the association while Dr. Day was its secretary, stirred membership interest in international scholarships. These meetings were devoted to the theme of cultural exchange, featuring American-Chinese relations, American-Russian and American-South American-Australian exchanges. The following autumn, the idea of the International Scholarship Fund was launched, with Jerome W. MacNair as chairman of the Fund-raising Committee, and Mrs. Irene T. Heineman as chairman of the Scholarship Awards Committee. Other Phi Beta Kappa members who played leading roles in the undertaking are Miss Elizabeth A. Wood, Secretary-Treasurer of the Fund, Dr. John A. Schutz, Dr. Herbert B. Hoffleit and Dr. Bernard Hynek. William L. Honnold and Julia Ellen Rogers each contributed $1000 in 1945 toward starting the Fund on its way.

Scholarship students are selected by several different methods. They may be recommended by the Institute of International Education, or by advisers to foreign students at UCLA and Southern California, through the Watumull Foundation for India, or through personal recommendations of faculty members at Occidental, Caltech, and other leading institutions in southern California. Under the Fulbright Act the State Department pays the cost of transportation for recipients of the scholarship awards.

During the academic year just past, Mr. Shunichiro Ito, a Japanese student, has been studying at Occidental on a grant-in-aid from the International Scholarship Fund. Mr. Ito, enrolled as a junior, majored in economics, as he feels that the future of Japan depends on its ability to produce and export if it is to survive. His sponsors, Dr. and Mrs. Paul E. Webb, were in Japan on a government educational mission in 1948 when they met him in Tokyo. He was all of them have returned to peace or to smoothly-run campuses.

Dr. Soon Duk Koh, who studied psychology for a year and a half at Occidental, returned to Korea to find that Seoul had been taken. Ewha University, where he taught, had moved to southern Korea, near Pusan. Many of the Ewha professors and students have been doing village work in Pusan, eagerly awaiting the time when classes will be resumed.

Mr. Maung Maung Kha of Burma was more fortunate. After a year studying physics at UCLA, he was able to return to the University of Rangoon and immediately start "reorganizing our laboratory, discarding obsolete apparatus and planning for more up-to-date equipment."

Miss Jyotiprova Dasgupta, who

Continued on page 7

SUMMER, 1951
BERNARD SHAW

Thirty Years With G. B. S. By Blanche Patch. Dodd, Mead. $3.
Buoyant Billions, Farfetched Fables and Shakes Versus Shaw. By Bernard Shaw. Dodd, Mead. $3.

A Review by John Cournos

N
o man is a hero to his valet, and no author is a hero to his secretary. Blanche Patch, for thirty years, was secretary to Bernard Shaw. She is a shrewd, observing woman, with no nonsense about her. A member of the Shaw household, she had unequalled opportunity for watching him, day in, and day out. She admired him, it goes without saying, but she took him with a grain of salt. Her book has the charm of observed intimacy, hence has definite value as a contribution to a portrait, which others may have sketched in on a more heroic scale. Future biographers will not be in a position to pass over Blanche Patch.

What emerges here is a man who had a mind, by no means a supermind, but one who did not bear the burden of a big heart. In his relation to others, without the positive fault of cruelty, he was a little less than normally human. He tolerated; he was not actively kind. He had a superb dialectical mind, which too often partook of the mind of a playboy. He had no difficulty in winning an argument, yet one has the feeling that as often as not he did it for its own sake, rather than for the sake of a truth he passionately felt.

The writer of this essay recalls vividly a debate between Shaw and Gordon Craig in a small London hall, sometime in 1913 I think. Earlier in the day Craig approached this writer with the request: "Please do me a favor and come to hear us tonight. I’d like to see at least one friendly face in the audience." Shaw, of course, could not have said that to anyone; he was self-sufficient; he was independent of all friendly encouragement; he emitted no warmth, and he needed none. It is needless to say that he won the debate easily — "on points," as they would say of a prizefight. Yet there was little doubt that the truth — and the warmth of truth — was all on Craig’s side. This writer, too, recalls a meeting with Shaw in his Adelphi Terrace flat some years later. He broached to Shaw the subject of a possibly innocent man in an American federal jail, and wondered if anything could be done about it. "You tell me this man is a great mathematician?" said Shaw. "Why, then, shouldn’t he work his way out by some mathematical formula?"

He was "the complete extremist," says Miss Patch of Shaw. She tells how he startled a group of simple Lancashire chapel-goers with his remedy for idlers. He suggested that they be taken before a tribunal and, if found wanting in service for the community, be consigned to the lethal chamber. "I would have no Weary Willies and Tired Tims," he said. This was in Shaw’s Communist phase. What he said must have got around, for we read that "I do not remember having seen one tramp come to the door at Shaw’s Corner."

Not for Shaw the brotherhood of man. According to Miss Patch, he was too sound a realist for this: "he held that what people needed to be taught was that they had plenty of good reasons for hating one another and 'the better they understood one another the less they will like one another,' that did not justify them in injuring one another."

He had no use for Christian dogma, yet at Ayot he subscribed liberally to the repairing of the church organ and the installation of its electric engine. "I am not a Baptist but I enclose a cheque," he wrote to an appeal from another church for a new organ. His Communism, it is indeed suggested, was of a milk-and-water-kind.

It is impossible to reconcile all the contradictions of Shaw’s character. He started his earning life as a perfectly competent cashier in a Dublin bank, yet in his later years he had the haziest ideas about money. Among other things he "flatly declined to face the fact that..."

Continued on page 5


NATURAL SCIENCES
Kirtley F. Mather

Cooperation, Among Animals. By W. C. Allee. Henry Schuman. $3.50.

Stresses the human implications of principles of biological relationship, notably cooperation as contrasted with aggression, observed among many animals.


An authoritative compilation of up-to-date information concerning the physical, economic and political geography of the Pacific Islands and the continent of Australia.


Panoramic compendium of reliable information about all aspects of the physical and biological sciences.


Science revealed as a struggle "charged with humanistic value."

PHILOSOPHY, RELIGION, AND EDUCATION
Alain L. Locke

The Impact of Science on Society. By Bertrand Russell. Columbia University. $2.

A critique of our science-controlled society which reduces its future to three crucial unsolved problems — the abolition of war, an equitable distribution of wealth and a scientifically regulated ratio between natural resources and population.

The School in American Culture. By Margaret Mead. Harvard University. $1.50.

The basic reconstruction needed today in the educator’s views and values to meet the changed and changing forms of contemporary culture.


A plea for the reconciliation of science and religion through the abandonment of literalism and fundamentalisms and an emphasis on social moral guidance.

THE KEY REPORTER

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SOCIAL SCIENCES
Eric F. Goldman

ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF ATOMIC POWER. By Sam H. Schurr and Jacob Marschak. Princeton University. $6.

The most thorough appraisal yet available of the coming impact of atomic power on a wide variety of industries and on the industrialization of backward areas.

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE. By Cecil Woodham-Smith. McGraw-Hill. $4.50.

A distinguished biography, based on rich manuscript material, which revamps the schoolbook picture of this beautiful, brilliant and obsessed woman.

SEVEN DECISIONS THAT SHAPED HISTORY. By Sumner Welles. Harper. $3.

Revealing, vigorously-argued analysis of crucial decisions in foreign policy from 1937 to 1944, by Roosevelt's obstreperous Under-Secretary of State.

LITERARY HISTORY AND CRITICISM
G. Armour Craig


"As used in the title of this work," says the Editor in his Preface, "'Americanism' means a word or expression that originated in the United States. The term includes outright coinages, as appendicitis, hydrant, tularemia; such words as adobe, campus, gorilla, which first became English in the United States; and terms such as faculty, fraternity, refrigerator, when used in senses first given them in American usage." The Editor also clearly states the great usefulness of the dictionary for all students of American life; it will "focus attention on those terms with which the founders of the nation and those who came after them have felt impelled to augment their vocabulary. This dictionary is an index of the history and culture of the American people." The etymologies are given with rare clarity and honesty, the pictorial illustrations are excellent, and the bibliography of works cited is a most interesting collection of American lore.

ROBERT BURNS. By David Daiches. Rinehart. $3.50.

A critical exposition of Burns' poetry.


An analysis and appreciation of each of the Plays.


A rich and well-annotated anthology.

FICTION, POETRY, AND THE FINE ARTS
John Cournos

INSURRECTION. By Liam O'Flaherty. Little, Brown. $3.

Novelist writes again on his favorite theme: Dublin during the Easter uprising of 1916. Tense and moving.

SCHUBERT: A MUSICAL PORTRAIT. By Alfred Einstein. Oxford University. $5.

The story of the famous composer's life, an evaluation of his work, with stress on his songs. Deals with relations to contemporaries, especially Beethoven.

ILLEGITIMATE SONNETS. By Merrill Moore. Twayne Publishers. $2.75.

Mr. Moore has a rare sense of humor and satire which willy-nilly gets into his verse. It is a little too analytical to be great poetry; nonetheless, it is readable and entertaining.

Shaw salaries earned before the war were quite insufficient in the succeeding years of peace. In his own mind, Shaw priced everything at pre-war standards, and he really believed that we were all on the velvet."

Since the contemporary public is eager to know how an author lives in his home, how he dresses, what he eats, what his relations are with his wife, friends and acquaintances, it is all here, supplied by the indefatigable pen of the very observing Miss Patch. Contrary to general opinion, Shaw was a silent man at home, and to keep others from talking during a meal he would turn on the wireless.

I have left myself but little space to speak of Hesketh Pearson's "Postscript" to his previously published "Full Length Portrait," which it superbly supplements. Every reader of Miss Patch's book should read both of Mr. Pearson's books, which deal mainly with the inner man as Miss Patch's deals presumably with the outer. I say "presumably" because if "manners maketh the man" then surely the inner man is not wholly ignored in her book.

Continued on page 7

Carmichael established higher education can largely depend for its new members upon those who have completed their required service. It has been urged, however, with good reason that a device providing for the temporary deferment of many or even all students now in college might well be adopted in this interim time. Under such a plan some students would be deferred until they have completed their courses of study, so that they could give full military service after graduation as educated men and not as college students whose work has been interrupted. The number of students who are not deferred for some other reason and who would be involved in such a deferment next year would be less than 350,000 individuals. This number would be further reduced if the well-considered plan advocated by General Hershey is put into effect. That plan would require a specified class standing or a satisfactory score on a national test for deferment. A purely temporary plan of this sort does not seem to discriminate unfairly in favor of the college student, because all the men affected would in a year or two give full military service. It may also be pointed out that after such deferment the graduates who would enter the service might be more effective soldiers or sailors because of their completed education.

Certain leaders of higher education have recently almost seemed to lean over backwards in favoring self-denying procedures for colleges as plans for mobilization have been discussed. In this debate it has been refreshing to read the words of an active and distinguished Army General who has recently defended the role of the humanities in a democratic society.

Slowly and painfully America is working out the unwelcome details of a mechanism by means of which we can insure the continuing military strength which we require. Every effort must be made to see to it that we strengthen rather than destroy the liberal, intellectual, ethical and religious traditions of the free world.
Know of an Opening?

741. (Mr., Ind.) A.B., A.M., LL.B., Ph.D. Age 50. Married. Department chairman state university fifteen years. Desires educational administrative position, editorial, business or legal employment.

742. (Mr., Ill.) A.B., M.A., Ph.D., Chicago. 12 years teaching experience. Publications. Desires position in 4-year liberal arts college or university in ancient or medieval or modern European history field. Middle West preferred. Available September, 1951.

743. (Miss, Okla.) B.A., Spanish major, Oklahoma '45. 5 years secretarial experience with airline. Wants secretarial or other work involving use of Spanish.

744. (Mr., Wis.) A.B., 1938, M.A. 1939, Cornell, advanced study in classics and English, with concentration in world literature, literary criticism, English literature, 1940-43; numerous honors. Experience: six years university instruction in English and Greek. Desires teaching position in humanities, college or university. Excellent recommendations.


746. (Mr., N.Y.) M.A., Ph.D. course work completed at N.Y.U. in musicology. Three years Paris and USA with Nadia Boulanger. One year Pontificia Institute of Mediaeval Studies, averaged magna cum laude. College teaching experience. Prefer college or university teaching. Would consider research or other field where use could be made of above background.

747. (Mr., Mass.) Ph.D. in history and international relations; age 36; desires teaching appointment September 1951. Fields: American diplomatic history, history of England and of British Empire and Commonwealth, 19th Century Europe. Will also consider position with firm doing business abroad as director of research in appropriate fields.


749. (Mr., Tenn.) University Instructor, French and Spanish. Ph.D., Western Reserve University, 1950. Desires college or university position, September, 1951.

KNOW OF A TITLE?

The Key Reporter has been living with a thorn in its side long enough. We wince every time we are confronted with the title of this department. Life is earnest, but we have to stand arms akimbo and proclaim its ruggedness with "Hey, bud, know of an opening?"

We have thought of many other titles for this page, simple ones, eloquent ones, facetious and bombastic ones. But not the perfect one.

The perfect title may be at the tip of your tongue. Will you help us find it? Please send us your suggestion. Let it be appropriate to the qualifications of our Phi Beta Kappa advertisers, but not necessarily formal or pedantic.

The Key Reporter is counting on your help. Let us hear from you — soon.

750. (Mr., N.Y.) A.B., Harvard, magna cum laude. Ph.D. Professor of philosophy in mission college; 35 years experience India and Pakistan; on leave in NYC, June '51-June '52. Perfect health. Desires teaching (regional or social studies, philosophy, religion), editorial or library work.

751. (Mr., N.Y.) Harvard summa '39, Ph.D. English, Harvard '51. 4 years' teaching experience. Chicago and Smith. Also experienced public relations; foundation administration. Four languages; publications. Wants editorial, personnel, public relations job, New York area; or teaching and/or administration anywhere in U.S.


755. (Miss, Pa.) Teacher—French, Spanish, M.A. wishes job in Philadelphia or on Main Line. Also interested translation, clerical work. Uses stencil type.


757. (Mr., Ohio) Ph.D. Family man. Writer. Sixteen years teaching English, American literature. Some administrative experience. Desires college teaching or administrative position; East, Midwest.

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Rates for items in the "Know of an Opening?" column are ten cents per word for a single insertion, seven cents per word for two or more consecutive insertions. Replies should be addressed to Member No. —, care of The Key Reporter. They will be forwarded promptly to the advertiser.

This column is maintained as a convenience for members of Phi Beta Kappa. The United Chapters takes no responsibility for placing or recommending applicants.

THE KEY REPORTER
Walters

A new imponderable has sprung up. Following the President's Executive Order and Selective Service publication of the deferment plan, hostility flared forth—bitter criticism from certain newspaper editors, columnists and radio commentators. Some of them manifestly misunderstood "deferment" to mean "exemption." The Manpower Policy Committee explained that "this program will not permit college students to avoid service in the Armed Forces. . . . Some college students will be able to complete their basic education. When they have completed it, however, they will be available to local Selective Service Boards for prompt induction into the Armed Services." The Manpower Policy Committee stressed that to permit "students to continue their educational program is essential," because "it means that the Armed Forces will have the benefit of men trained to serve more effectively."

Opposition has continued despite the Committee's clarification. In this opposition, certain eminent educators have joined, believing that the Selective Service plan is "undemocratic," that it "establishes a privileged class" and that it "will breed irresponsible and dangerous attacks on the whole system of higher education."

A wave of anti-intellectualism would particularly hurt colleges of liberal arts and the humanistic education for which Phi Beta Kappa stands. We should try to make it clear to the public that the attitude of higher education has been genuinely patriotic; that, at the Washington conference of the American Council on Education and at the Atlantic City meeting of the Association of American Colleges, support without a dissenting voice was given for the general principles of the manpower bill. Representatives of colleges and universities in all parts of the country thereby recognized that Soviet Communism presents a menace to the world and they approved strengthening of American military power to meet this very real and present danger. With these declarations, the colleges and universities of the land accepted loyally the sacrifices which will be demanded.

What these sacrifices may mean financially is evident from the recent statement of the Commission on Higher Education. Its national study shows that (a) privately-supported universities and colleges depend upon institutional fees for 63.5 per cent of their educational income and that (b) publicly supported institutions (state and municipal) in 1948 obtained 32 per cent of their income from student charges. With tuition income down in consequence of the sharp drop in men students and with expenses up in consequence of inflation, American higher education faces the gravest crisis in its history. To weather the economic storm of the next several years, privately-supported institutions must receive increased support from those who believe in independent education, in liberal arts education.

Fogbound and impoverished as we of the colleges now are, we must keep looking ahead to our long-run purpose and duty. The present plight of American colleges and universities is a challenge to all who cherish the liberal arts tradition. To meet that challenge is the duty of all of us who wear the Phi Beta Kappa key not as a badge of honor but as a symbol of faith.

Shaw

Lastly, there is Shaw's posthumous pieces published under the title given at the top of this review. There are live sparks here, even in the dying embers. Shaw's mind never quite went dead. And, surely, there is authentic pathos in his Preface, when he tells us: "I cannot hold my tongue nor my pen. As long as I live I must write. If I stopped writing I should die for want of something to do." And there are rewarding bits of the old Shaw in the pages which follow.

Scholarships

spent a year engaged in research in education, returned to India via England. As soon as she arrived home in September, she resumed her work at the Teachers' Training College and the Department of Domestic Science of Calcutta University. India, she writes, was suffering from several disturbances at the time, including the earthquake in Assam and trouble in East Pakistan.

Mr. Chung Hsien Li, after two years of biological research at Caltech, is back in China where he is teaching several courses in botanical science at National Northwest University in Sian, Shensi.

One of the scholarship students did not return home last year. Mrs. Tseng S. Chu, who received an M.A. degree in Library Science from the Library School of the University of Southern California, is working at present in the Library of La Verne College, California, while her husband teaches at Skidmore College.

The plans of the Association for the next academic year, 1951-52, are to award one full scholarship and one grant-in-aid. Mr. Takeshi Haruki, with Dr. Day's personal sponsorship, is applying for the full scholarship. A graduate of Occidental in 1933, Mr. Haruki is at present working in Japan for UNESCO and the United Nations. If his application is approved by the Scholarship Awards Committee, Mr. Haruki will take his doctorate in Political Science at the University of Southern California.

Not only is the Southern California Association contributing its share toward cultural understanding, but the scope of its program is also serving as a pace-setter for other associations.

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 nail was previously sent. This information should be directed to Phi Beta Kappa, 415 First Avenue, New York 10, New York.

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Reasonable Rates

EUGENE J. MCDONNELL

Telephone Orient 389

SUMMER, 1951
Changing Values in the Western World

The stenographic record of a lively, yet searching, symposium about the differences between the nineteenth and twentieth century concepts of human nature, and what changes have occurred in the traditional attitudes toward individual freedom. The participants are: Simon Michael Bessie, Alan Gregg, Matthew Huxley, Alain Locke, Walter Mehring, Arthur Schlesinger, Jr., Frederick Weiss, Hiram Haydn.

Freud, Religion and Science

David Riesman, author of the recently published *The Lonely Crowd*, examines the growing tendency for religion to claim Freud as an ally.

Snobs, Slobs and the English Language

Donal J. Lloyd

A good-natured debate—with distinguished opponents who take spirited issue over the English language: what it is, and what it should be.

The Retort

Circumstantial

Jacques Barzun

The Lost Library — Walter Mehring

A delightful account of a distinguished German writer's reaction to life on a New England farm and his colloquies with the farmer.

Book Reviews on—

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