24th Triennial Council
To Meet in Minneapolis

The 1955 meeting of the Phi Beta Kappa Council will take place at the University of Minnesota from August 31 to September 3, with Alpha of Minnesota as host. The agenda will include election of senators, the president and the vice-president.

The Council, the governing body of the United Chapters, will probably be attended by more than 350 representatives from Phi Beta Kappa chapters and associations. Each of the 160 chapters may appoint three delegates, and each accredited association one delegate, except that two may be appointed if the membership of the association numbers more than 200. The names of delegates should be sent to the United Chapters by June 1 so that they may be included in the roll of the Council.

The registration fee, including meals and accommodation on the campus, has been tentatively set at $22 per person. Delegates will be housed in dormitories only a short distance from the student union building, where the cafeteria is located, and where the business meetings will be held.

Since the amount set aside for the Council Fund from initiation fees has been increased from $.50 to $1.00, the Fund should be adequate this year to reimburse one active resident member of each chapter for travel expenses. Each chapter is currently preparing an estimate of the costs of travel to and from Minneapolis; until these returns have all been received by the United Chapters, the extent to which the Fund will cover the total expenses will remain uncertain. It is expected, however, that the Fund will cover most, if not all, of the traveling expenses.

ΦBK Policy on Athletics

The following statement, summarizing conclusions on policy reached by the Senate and the Committee on Qualifications, has been sent to the Phi Beta Kappa chapters and associations, not only for their general information, but in order to encourage each chapter to do what it can to support the sheltering institution the same standards required of institutions applying for a chapter of Phi Beta Kappa:

At each of the last four annual meetings the Senate has devoted time to the problem of athletic practices at institutions applying for a chapter of Phi Beta Kappa. Since 1951, upon the instructions of the Senate, the Committee on Qualifications has regularly inquired about these practices at every applying institution retained for examination. For the information of applying institutions, the Senate in 1954 approved the following statement of policy, which will be added to the Founding Leaflet sent to every institution expressing interest in a chapter:

(Continued on page 2)
Athletics

continued

Phi Beta Kappa notes with concern certain tendencies in intercollegiate athletics that are likely to prevent many institutions from reaching sound educational goals or from aiding their students to reach them. If an institution awards to athletes scholarships and other financial assistance in larger sums, either in total or in individual grants, than to other undergraduates, it does not encourage scholars and scholarship with equitable generosity. If an institution removes athletics—sometimes to the extent of a quarantine—from the control of the usual academic authorities, it runs the risk of tolerating or encouraging the growth of undesirable practices. The proper regulation of intercollegiate athletics requires that athletic policies be determined and executed by those responsible for the learning process as a whole.

The Senate of the United Chapters therefore advises the Committee on Qualifications to require that an applying institution meet, as a minimum, the following standards:

1. Complete and direct control of athletic policies and procedures by joint action of the Administration and of authorized representatives of the Faculty;
2. Adequate safeguards against recruitment practices that contribute to the professionalizing of intercollegiate athletics;
3. Restriction of eligibility for varsity teams to students making normal progress toward a regular bachelor's degree.
4. Assignment of all scholarships, grants-in-aid, loans and jobs by a Faculty Committee on Student Aid on the basis of need and/or academic distinction or promise, with no differentiation between athletes and non-athletes and with no "gifts" to individual students by persons or groups outside the control of the Faculty Committee. This means that financial assistance for athletes, including scholarships, grants-in-aid, loans and student jobs, will be in approximately the same ratio to the number of athletes in the student body as all financial assistance is to the total number of students.

The Senate considers it of the utmost importance that the chapters should recognize the problems of intercollegiate athletics and that they should support in every possible way the action of the Senate and the procedures of the Committee on Qualifications. The chapters are aware that Phi Beta Kappa is not an accrediting body and that no institution qualifies for a chapter solely because it meets minimal requirements, since chapters are granted on the basis of the total qualification, not on an accumulation of "points." The chapters are also aware that in some institutions where chapters already exist the policies and practices in connection with intercollegiate athletics run counter to some or all of the provisions of the statement of the Senate. Institutions not recommended for a chapter may point with a natural bitterness to the Society's "inconsistency." It has been necessary, however, for the Committee on Qualifications to take the position—approved by the Senate in 1952 and reaffirmed at the annual meetings in 1953 and 1954—that the Committee cannot attempt a general investigation of the sheltering institutions, but will act only when incidents occur which suggest that academic standards are impaired.

Every chapter nevertheless should be mindful of the seriousness of athletic problems in relation to the general tone or purpose of the institution which shelters it. In this matter, as in that of the maintenance of high standards in the liberal arts requirements for degrees, the chapters bear a responsibility they should be eager to accept. In the judgment of the Senate they can, if they choose, accomplish much more than would an "investigation" to lessen those influences in the life of an institution which threaten the primacy of the liberal ideal.

1955 Gauss Award

Phi Beta Kappa's annual literary prize of $1,000 will be awarded for the fifth time next December. The prize will go to the author of the best work of literary scholarship or criticism published by an American university press between July 1, 1954 and June 30, 1955.

The prize is named in memory of the prime mover in its establishment, the late Christian Gauss of Princeton University. Previous awards have been to Ruth Wallerstein for Studies in Seventeenth-Century Poetic, to Jerome Hamilton Buckley for The Victorian Temper, to Francis Fusson for Dante's Drama of the Mind, and to Meyer H. Abrams for The Mirror and the Lamp.

A committee of six will consider this year's entries. Herbert Ross Brown, Professor of English at Bowdoin College, is the chairman of the committee. The other five judges are Professors Harold M. March, of Swarthmore College, Josephine Miles, of the University of California at Berkeley, Hallett D. Smith, of the California Institute of Technology, Ruth Wallerstein of the University of Wisconsin, and Professor-emeritus George W. Sherburn of Harvard University.

Inquiries should be addressed to the Committee at 1181 Q Street, N.W., Washington 9, D. C.

Phi Beta Kappas in Britain

as Marshall Scholars

Twelve Marshall Scholars have now finished their first year at a British University.

They are the first group of Marshall Scholars, selected from more than 700 applicants in all parts of the United States who competed for the initial awards in the British Government's scheme for sending twelve American college graduates each year to Britain for advanced study.

Three of them belong to Phi Beta Kappa: Carol M. Edler of Plymouth, Wisconsin, B.A., University of Wisconsin, who is studying international relations at the London School of Economics; William B. Gwyn of Towson, Maryland, M.A., University of Virginia, studying political science at the London School of Economics; and Harvey M. Wagner of Los Angeles, California, B.S., Stanford University, studying economics at King's College, Cambridge.

The British Government finances the Marshall Scholarships program in gratitude for America's European Recovery Program, more popularly known in England as Marshall Aid. The scholarships are awarded annually for postgraduate studies. Men or women, married or single, not over the age of 26 may apply; preference is given to those who combine high academic ability with the capacity to play an active part in the life of the British university which they attend. The awards comfortably cover tuition fees and living as well as round-trip travel from the United States.

The scheme is run by the Marshall Aid Commemoration Commission, a body of nine eminent people appointed by Britain's Foreign Secretary. Nominations for the awards are made in the United States by an Advisory Council presided over by the British Ambassador, acting on the recommendations of four regional committees, each composed of American citizens, plus the British Consul-General of the area.

Applications for the scholarship must be made by October 1 each year, and the names of the successful candidates are announced in early April. Four British Consulates-General, those in New York, Chicago, San Francisco, and New Orleans, will be glad to furnish details to interested inquirers.

THE KEY REPORTER
Chapter
Anniversaries

This academic year marks the 50th anniversary of the founding of ten chapters of Phi Beta Kappa: University of Colorado, Smith College, Stanford University, University of North Carolina, Colorado College, Wellesley College, Ohio State University, Mount Holyoke College, University of Texas and Goucher College. Some of the chapters have already celebrated the occasion; others are planning ceremonies for late spring.

The Brown University chapter celebrated its 125th anniversary on March 3. A new Chapter Catalogue, More than a Century of Scholars, was prepared for the occasion under the direction of Professor-emeritus William T. Hastings, President of Alpha of Rhode Island and Vice-President of the United Chapters. The catalogue includes an address delivered at the chapter centenary celebration by the late Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes. An excellent discussion of the purpose of Phi Beta Kappa, this speech reads in part as follows:

"The unique position of Phi Beta Kappa, and its usefulness, can be safeguarded only by unceasing attention to what has become the law of its being. The prestige of the Fraternity is due to the fact that it is an association of men and women of scholarly attainments who have proved their merit according to the accepted standards of college discipline. The best proof of the utility of the Fraternity is the esteem in which the election is held. Whatever may be said of the value of various activities proposed for the organization, as such, and no one would deny any intelligent effort on its part in the interest of education, the essential thing, in my judgment, is to hold to the theory of the Fraternity as a fellowship of scholars, admission to which is an honor conferred by reason of demonstrated worth. The success of Phi Beta Kappa continues to lie in what it is, rather than in what it does.

"The distinction of the Fraternity is thus a trust committed to all the chapters, requiring the vigilance of each, as well as the constant and intelligent cooperation of the national organization. Especially important is this care at a time when curricula are being modified and extended, new educational methods are being devised, criteria of collegiate attainments are themselves being closely scrutinized and evaluated, and old classifications are being superseded. However difficult it may be satisfactorily to establish the conditions of eligibility to membership, the substance of the old requirements in demanding attainments considerably above the average must be retained, so that the key of Phi Beta Kappa may continue to be a badge of special honor.

"The particular interest of Phi Beta Kappa is in liberal education. Whatever debate there may be as to its exact definition, or its prerequisites, it persists as an ideal. Intensive critical study of educational aims and methods has found nothing to take its place. It means the development by careful training of the capacity to appreciate what has been done and thought, the ability to make worthwhile appraisals of achievements, doctrines, theories, proposals. It is liberal because it emancipates; it signifies freedom from the tyranny of ignorance, and, from what is worse, the dominion of folly. Learning is not its aim so much as intelligence served by learning.

"We may at times overestimate what can be accomplished in the few years of college training, and there are not wanting those who, in their zeal to dignify and extend college work forget that college is made for man, and not man for the college, and that the college man is merely getting his start. Perhaps the most that can be expected of college men is to learn the way, if not the truth. College gives the opportunity, and this is essential, to become acquainted with authentic sources of information, to gain familiarity with the storehouses of knowledge, to ascertain the means of access to their wealth. The atmosphere of the institution, and of associations of students within it, is all important. An atmosphere of indifference, or of intolerance or cynicism stifles aspiration.

"At this time, when the college stands in need of every influence which favors intellectual discipline and achievement, as against a complacent indifference, the service of Phi Beta Kappa is of heightened value. It holds aloft the old banner of scholarship, and to the students who have turned aside from the easier paths and by their talent and fidelity have proved themselves to be worthy, it gives the fitting recognition of a special distinction. If it cannot be said that careers always fulfill the early promise, even by this test, in the main, Phi Beta Kappa has been justified of her children."
D. H. Lawrence

THE INTELLIGENT HEART. The Story of D. H. Lawrence.
By Harry T. Moore

Farrar, Straus & Young. $6.50

A Review by John Cournos

Lives of great men oft remind us... But let us not go into that in this day and age — of debunking, and even self-debunking, when even the word "sublime" itself is taboo. The modern reader will not be put off with mere greatness; he wants the humanness as well. He yearns to see the faults and weaknesses, much like his own, in his heroes. It makes him feel fine. In Mr. Moore's biography of D. H. Lawrence the humanness of a major figure is evident.

Lawrence's world was one of struggle, of stress, of potential conflict. Unlike Yeats, whom Robert Speaight called "an interesting mixture of pride and humility, with a warm head and a cold heart," Lawrence, conversely, had a cold head and a warm heart. When he saw a certain woman he had met for the first time cross the room, he said: "That woman is unhappy with her husband!" How could he know? The fact is, he had powerful intuitions and delicate perceptions, by which he judged men and women, and his novels owe their power and what beauty they possess precisely to these. He saw life as a struggle; he was of it, and in the thick of it, in a biological sense, if one absolutely must give it a name. When Lawrence won Frieda he seemed as proud as a peacock. He, a poor miner's son, had taken her from an established English professor, and she a baronesse! He was, his biographer tells us, rather proud of her being a baronesse. It was for him more than a rags-to-riches triumph, but a spiritual triumph, a mastery of intelligence over quality. Perhaps that was how young Napoleon felt at Toulon. Lawrence was still a poor man, still to make his way in the world, and here was this very attractive Frieda, a baronesse, willing enough to share the little that was his with him. After his early literary fame, a coterie formed itself around him, a coterie which included Katherine Mansfield and Middleton Murray, far beneath him in creative gifts, for he had genius. Being married, however, to a German woman, moreover one who was kin to a German aviator, an ace, was a source of considerable tribulation to him during the war.

He was not a strong man physically, but he had courage, and he wrote novels which at the time shocked, if not the public, then the powers that be, who tried to suppress him. Driven by that quality which men call genius, and a will, which some would call foolhardiness, he endured and persisted, and, in the end, won out against all sorts of odds.

Mr. Moore tells the whole story from beginning to the end in a biography which can have no claim to greatness but to a thoroughgoing factualness. Not only has he read all the books and articles which contain anything about Lawrence, but he has also spent no end of effort and time to consult Lawrence's acquaintances and friends, ferreting out every possible detail concerning the writer and the man. It is only in digressions that he fails; for in introducing certain persons connected with Lawrence's life and work he more than once tells only half the story. Is it because he hasn't heard the other half, or because he thought he couldn't, shouldn't, or daren't tell it?


THE KEY REPORTER

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Recommended Reading

PHILOSOPHY, RELIGION, AND EDUCATION

George N. Shuster


The author combines a plea for "the underlying truth which is common to all" religions with searching and provocative comments on education and religious psychology. Even those who disagree will learn much from this very readable book.

HUMAN SOCIETY IN ETHICS AND POLITICS. By Bertrand Russell. Simon and Schuster. $3.50.

Lord Russell is probably as able a mathematician as humanity has recently produced, but in this book he offers what any other citizen might — a candid camera picture of his reflections on the decidedly unpleasant world situation in which we all find ourselves. It is to be expected that a snapshot will not be very scientific, and so one can take in stride observations such as that a wave of desires to burn books has swept over the United States. More generally, however, we are introduced to Lord Russell at a moment when he is persuaded that the ideas of David Hume concerning human conduct are the best which have been known and thought in the world, and that therefore the most dependable recipe for human happiness is a judicious blend of the wishes a man entertain in solitude with those he is impelled to foster while conmingling with his fellows. In his fencing bout with advocates of ethical codes based on Theistic revelation he employs adroitly the stances recommended by eighteenth century masters of the foil. As is well known, they advocated speed of riposte rather than laborious wrestling.

The kernel of the book is concerned, however, with the here and now. We all live on a planet which can be encircled in a fantastically short time by guided missiles carrying grim cargos of hydrogen bombs. But the nations have not developed a spirit of loyalty to Humanity (or an enforceable code of international law), so that the more powerful among them sit with finger on the trigger, powerless to relax knowing that as soon as they squeeze civilization will cease to be. What can the "scientific attitude" — which is, of course, largely the spirit of Hume — do to remedy the situation? Lord Russell is not a neutralist. He seems to think that by and large a man might prefer to live in the United States rather than in Russia. Yet he argues that if the first became less "fanatical," more reasonable, the second would reform. He suggests that having the United States win a war would be quite as bad as conceding victory to the Russians. All this does not seem to help us very much. It is even to be feared that if, to paraphrase Edmund Lear, America tried to soften the Kremlin with a beatific smile, Lord Russell would write an essay in wise reproof.

* * *
Those interested in the general ethical theory expounded by this book may find it helpful to compare the views of a distinguished Protestant philosopher, A. Campbell Garnett, as propounded in Religion and the Moral Life (New York: The Ronald Press Company, $3.50). Professor Garnett contends that only "productive love," assured of support by a personal Source of Goodness in the world, can bring men happiness. Yet he also does not tell us what to do about the bombs. We men made them, and perhaps all we can do now is hope they will not explode.


Was St. Paul deeply indebted to Epicurus? Professor De Witt, continuing his studies in a relatively little-known ancient philosopher, develops a theory of Pauline indebtedness to Epicurus which, while tentative, makes his new book an interesting intellectual detective story.

LITERARY HISTORY AND CRITICISM

David McCord


Not the, but selected letters of the poet, who is henceless Olympian; occasionally witty, almost stubbornly interesting; tolerant, impatient, doggedly dull, simple and pompous by turns. Un- definitive as the letters are (one letter to Joyce, one to George Moore; none to Ezra Pound — believed unavailable — none to James Stephens, Padraic Colum, etc.), and lackling all replies, the reader has somewhat the impression of crossing the Grand Canyon on a slack wire amid sundown. A kaleidoscope of philosophic growth and changing opinion; as "Swinburne is a delight" (1906) and "Swinburne's poetry... is as abstract as a cubist picture" (1916). Years' old vagueness about America — "I get immense audiences here" — is somewhat shared by his editor, who speaks of Professor Van Wyck Brooks and fails to name a well-known president of Bryn Mawr in connection with a famous Bryn Mawr story. All in all, an absorbing kind of autobiography of a sea-shouldering whale of a man. Collectively disappointing as the work of a major poet.


Wide and surprisingly well-sustained selection of the anti-barbute. A little danduff fall-out on some of the longer excerpted pieces; but someone else would likely miss them as one reader misses Hughes Mearns, Red Smith (how? How?); Walter D. Edmonds, Ralph Elie, and Walter Hard. Nevertheless, a lot of laughter for the small money; and what dear old dividents are Roark Bradford and Anita Loos!


The British author is one of the first wits of his or any time; but somehow this essay-anthology is guardedly funny. Fine enough for the specialist; but a little like riding in a first-class carriage through second-class scenery.

A Treasury of Irish Folklore. Edited by Padraic Colum. Crown. $5.

Delightful whirlpool of Irish myths, heroes, legends, stories, songs, tall tales, translations, Gaelic fragments, boshide ballads, and almost everything from Saint Patrick's Breastplate to Brian Boru and arubitus in Killarney. More than 600 pages, but each item is very brief.

FICTION, POETRY, AND THE FINE ARTS

John Cournos

Faithful Are the Wounds. By May Sarton. Rinehart. $3.

An absorbing novel, this deals with "subversion" on the Harvard faculty.

A World of Love. By Elizabeth Bowen. Knopf. $3.50.

A sensitive, perceptive story, laid in Ireland. Beautifully written.


A powerful and impressive novel of French resistance. All of a piece, without a loose thread. Well worth reading.


A shröed, ironical, immensely entertaining novel, laid in the South Seas.


A book of extraordinary pictures contrasting the old New York with the new.


Will help you to understand painting on Christian themes during the Renaissance. Handsomely illustrated.


Poetry lovers will enjoy this immense volume by one who is probably the greatest living poetess.


Pound's own "Cantos" have been inlaid by his admirers, but there is little doubt that Pound is a marvelous translator. This volume is full of superb pieces re-created from the Chinese.

More Stories by Frank O'Connor. Knopf. $3.

There are sixteen tales in this volume which have not appeared before, and another thirteen that have — to make a good measure for any reader of this talented Irishman.

SOCIAL SCIENCES

Eric F. Goldman


The definitive biography of one of the most influential thinkers produced by modern America.


A constantly stimulating discussion of the problems of an America in which 64 percent of the people live in urban areas.

The Liberal Tradition in America. By Louis Hartz. Harcourt, Brace. $4.75.

An important effort to get behind superficial dissensions to a consensus of political opinions which has characterized American life.


A warm, broad-gauged work that is surely one of the best biographies in years.


Far and away the most informed and balanced reading on this tortuous subject.

NATURAL SCIENCES

Kirtley F. Mather


A fascinating account of lesser men — teachers, textbook writers, technicians, craftsmen — but for whom great scientists would have been sterile; a valuable contribution to a little-known phase of the history of navigation and surveying.


An informal and entertaining study, revealing an artist's insight as well as many significant facts gleaned from the fields of natural history and aeronautics.
On February 28, Phi Beta Kappa moved from Williamsburg, Virginia, to 1811 Q Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., where the offices of the United Chapters have come to rest after years of waiting for adequate and permanent quarters.

Until 1909 the central offices were located wherever the Secretary of the United Chapters resided; in October of that year they were established in New York City, where they remained — in a series of small offices at one address or another — until the Senate decided after the war that permanent quarters should be established. Alpha of Virginia generously offered space at Phi Beta Kappa Hall in Williamsburg until such a location could be found, purchased, and made ready.

The house, formerly a residence, has 15 rooms, and plenty of storage space in the basement where all the records of the United Chapters can be brought together for the first time in years. Complete re-wiring was necessary to comply with fire department regulations, as were new doors to the stairhalls and attendant red lights at exit doors from all offices. The original partitioning was left almost intact except in the former kitchen and servants' dining room where two rooms were made into one for the Addressograph Department. An elevator is being installed in an already existing shaft, complete with brick walls, which had been made into closet space by the former owners of the house. Basically, however, the layout of the house was readily adaptable with only a few minor alterations, because most of the rooms adjoin one another and are quite large. Air-conditioning units now installed in all the offices will make the new house a refuge during the Washington summer.

Pictures on these two pages were taken during the first month after the move.

To the right of an impressive marble-floored entrance hall is an office shared by the receptionist and the mail clerk, who together take care of running off the large volume of mimeographed material sent out by the United Chapters, in addition to their other duties. Adjoining is the file room, where a card is on file for every member elected to Phi Beta Kappa, and where, if one is so minded, one can examine the registration cards of members elected in 1855 or 1776. The Addressograph office, shown on the next page, occupies the rest of the first floor.

The second floor originally contained a library-drawing-room, a small sitting room, a dining room and a conservatory.

The first of these, the large paneled room in the front of the house, is now the conference room shown in the cut on page 1. Five windows running all the way from floor to ceiling are equipped with wooden venetian blinds stained to match the paneling. There are two eight-foot conference tables and twelve chairs, eight of them covered in green leather to match the cotton damask curtains, and four covered in a rusty brown. The conference room will be used for meetings of the Senate, the Executive Committee, the Committee on Qualifications, and other standing committees of the Senate and the Council. For ten years the Senate has not had a meeting place in quarters occupied by the United Chapters; previously, it has convened at the Princeton Inn, except for last December when the meeting was held at the Mayflower Hotel here in Washington.

The sitting room is now the Secretary's office and the former dining room is the stenographic office, where all the correspondence files are kept. THE KEY REPORTER is edited in the former conservatory. It is in these offices that the most varied activities of the United Chapters are carried on. All general correspondence with the chapters is prepared here; the chapters'
annual reports are tabulated; books entered for the Christian Gauss Award are received, recorded and forwarded to the judges; arrangements are made for speakers on the Phi Beta Kappa Associates Lectureship panel to address chapters and associations; applications for the Mary Isabel Sibley Fellowship are sorted and forwarded to the committee; and many general inquiries are answered ("Please send me all the literature you have on the subject of education"). This unit is also, of course, the central administration of the United Chapters.

The offices of THE AMERICAN SCHOLAR occupy most of the third floor, where for the first time since it was founded 23 years ago there is sufficient space and light. An editorial conference room, lined with shelves of reference books, and large enough to seat all twelve members of the Editorial Board, adjoins the offices.

with Random House and schedules one day a month with the full-time staff.

The financial office has the top floor to itself, a doubtful honor at this writing, as the much-discussed elevator is not yet a reality. Key orders, among other things, are handled here. In this connection, the financial office has to face some curious problems, as when a member with a double last name of sixteen letters wants a small key on which there is room for only ten!

The Addressograph unit is now under the same roof with the rest of the United Chapters offices for the first time since 1951 when Phi Beta Kappa moved to Williamsburg and left bulk mailing operations behind in New York because of lack of space.

A stencil plate is cut for each living member of Phi Beta Kappa and serves as a record of membership as well as for address purposes. The United Chapters occasionally receives letters from families in which both husband and wife are members asking that only one copy of THE KEY REPORTER be sent to both instead of one to each. With the system in use, however, the double-duty stencils must be kept separate, for if either the husband or the wife were to die his or her stencil would be destroyed. If one stencil were used for both, the living member's name would automatically be moved to the deceased file! Although it may sound a little strange, the procedure is almost fool-proof except for occasional double mailings to one family.

AddresChanges

Changing a member's address is more complicated than it may sound. We hope that the cut at right will help remind members that in notifying Phi Beta Kappa of a change of residence, they should if possible indicate the new address on a KEY REPORTER stencil. Otherwise they should send not only their new address but the one to which their Phi Beta Kappa mail was previously sent, as well as chapter and year of initiation. This information should be directed to Phi Beta Kappa, 1811 Q Street, N.W., Washington 9, D. C.
What happened to the lost R?
AN OPEN LETTER TO MEMBERS OF PHI BETA KAPPA

Dear Fellow Members:

Reading—the first of the three R’s—is becoming a lost art in America. While millions of words are printed each day, there is a growing tendency among magazines to give you material which you do not have to think about while reading, a tendency to precook articles and serve ideas out of labeled packages.

The peril to American culture and civilization is not illiteracy. More Americans are technically capable of reading than ever before. The danger lies rather in semi-literacy—the condition that prevails when reading is not accompanied by thinking, when there is no challenge to generally accepted ideas, opinions and institutions, no presentation of conflicting, even clashing points of view.

THE AMERICAN SCHOLAR has set itself squarely against this trend. It presents no standardized package foods from the deep freeze. Whatever the consequences, it is dedicated to rich diversity in subject matter and in point of view, to the business of challenging its readers’ established opinions, of making them think. If such a magazine appeals to you, we urge you to take advantage of this special offer today.

Sincerely yours,

Hiram Haydn
Editor