The Phi Beta Kappa Award in History, Philosophy, and Religion

THIRD BOOK PRIZE TO BE OFFERED YEARLY

An annual award of $1,000 to honor "interpretive historical, philosophical, and religious studies in the great tradition of humane learning" was established by the Phi Beta Kappa Senate at its annual meeting on December 5. History and philosophy are conceived in broad terms, and include appropriate work in the areas of political science, economics, sociology, and cultural anthropology. Such books as Charles N. Cochrane's Christianity and Classical Culture, Reinhold Niebuhr's Moral Men and Immoral Society, Gardner Murphy's Human Potentials, Carl Becker's The Heavenly City of the Eighteenth-Century Philosophers, Thorstein Veblen's The Theory of the Leisure Class, Hannah Arendt's The Human Condition, and C. I. Lewis' Mind and the World Order are examples of the kind of work that would be eligible for consideration.

The Phi Beta Kappa Award in History, Philosophy, and Religion, as the new prize is called, will be given for the first time next December to a book published in the United States between July 1, 1959, and June 30, 1960.

The new prize will be the third to be offered each year by Phi Beta Kappa, and rounds out the series the Senate had in mind when the question of a book prize originally came up for discussion ten years ago. The first Phi Beta Kappa prize was the Christian Gauss Award for literary scholarship or criticism. It was so named in honor of the former Senator and President of the United Chapters who had conceived the idea of the prize, and who died just before the first award was presented in 1951 to Ruth Wallerstein for Studies in Seventeenth-Century Poetic. The second prize in the series was the Phi Beta Kappa Award in Science, which was announced by the Senate a year ago.

The technical conditions of all three awards are the same. Until 1957 eligibility for the Christian Gauss Award was limited to books published by a university press, but in that year the Senate...

(Continued on back cover)

Senate Awards Christian Gauss and Science Prizes

For the 1959 Christian Gauss Award the Senate has announced the selection of Margaret Gilman's The Idea of Poetry in France, which the author, formerly Professor of French at Bryn Mawr, finished writing just before her death in 1958. The prize money of $1,000 was given to Bryn Mawr College, to which Miss Gilman left her estate.

Published by the Harvard University Press, the study was described by a member of the award committee as "a masterful book . . . based on an all but exhaustive examination and assessment of French pronouncements on poetry over a period of almost two centuries. . . . This book will be a necessary reference work and a starting point for new studies."

The first Phi Beta Kappa Award in Science was presented by the Senate to Loren Eiseley, Professor of Anthropology and Provost at the University of Pennsylvania, for Darwin's Century, published by Doubleday and Company. It was characterized by one of the award judges as "an excellent book, written in a fine, distinctive, and easily flowing style combined with good scholarship and a beautifully balanced judgment."
C. STANLEY OGILVY

What will happen to mathematics curricula under today's pressures to teach more math earlier?
If plane geometry was a college subject a century ago, will calculus one day be taught in the high schools?

THE KEY REPORTER
situation will get worse rather than better. We shall never get caught up. But can we do anything to keep from getting further behind? I suggest that we must try.

This is where history can guide us and encourage us. A century ago plane geometry was taught to college sophomores, and all mathematics beyond the simplest elements of calculus was considered impossibly difficult for anybody except the mathematical genius. Yet in only a hundred years pressures from above have done wonders for the curriculum. Of course they have not done enough, and we are in the throes of further changes right now. Twenty-five years ago, when I was an undergraduate majoring in mathematics at Williams College, I took all the math that was offered. That curriculum today would be considered hopelessly inadequate for anyone expecting to proceed to graduate school. Even in the past five years at Hamilton College we have made substantial strides—forward, we hope. Five years ago we still took some of our freshmen through an algebra-trigonometry course for a year before launching them into the calculus sequence. We no longer offer that course. We have dropped certain other courses and instituted new ones on the advanced levels. We have accelerated the calculus sequence so that we now finish most of it in a year and a half. We complete calculus and differential equations by the end of the sophomore year. It is worth mentioning that it was in my senior year in the 1930's that I studied differential equations.

This shift of higher mathematics to lower levels has taken place as a result of forces that are stronger than ever today. What, then, can we expect to see in the future? I think we can venture to predict further drastic pushing down of more higher math to still lower levels. The handwriting is on the blackboard.

Progress Is Being Made

Elementary algebra is going into the grammar school. Algebra has already been taught experimentally in grades five, six, and seven, and not at the expense of traditional arithmetic. In fact the arithmetic reaps the benefits of the early algebra. The rest of the high-school curriculum will be condensed and accelerated; and certainly in our lifetime, possibly a very few years from now, a full year of so-called college calculus will become the standard high-school senior course. The next step, nor too far away either, is two full years of calculus and allied topics in high school, so that our youngsters will then be able to begin as freshmen in college at a point well beyond that to which academic mathematicians at any level could have taken them a hundred years ago.

You may think that this is an impossible dream. It is not. At Phillips Exeter Academy, a four-year college-preparatory school, every boy in school takes math for the first three years, and into those three years goes all of the traditional four-year material of algebra, geometry, and trigonometry. For the fourth year mathematics is optional, but three quarters of the seniors elect it. It consists of a full year of calculus with the necessary analytic geometry, and it prepares the boys for sophomore college math.

I fully realize that Exeter is not Our Town’s Central High, and for many reasons. But nevertheless the same pressures that brought the program to Exeter are being exerted on Central High.

The 1959 Report of the Commission on Mathematics, appointed by the College Entrance Examination Board for the purpose of preparing a program for college preparatory mathematics, takes the view generally held today that calculus is a college-level subject. But it also recommends that well-staffed schools offer their abler students a year of calculus and analytic geometry, warning only against premature general acceptance of a curricular responsibility for which few schools are now adequately prepared. Does this not indicate which way the wind blows? Without wishing to recommend calculus in the high schools, the Commission is unable to disregard its presence there. It would have been quite unnecessary twenty years ago to defend the position that calculus is a college-level subject: nobody then had the faintest idea that it was anything else. Incidentally the Commission does not favor just a smattering of calculus introduced at the end of the twelfth grade. Such an alleged introduction usually does more harm than good. The job must be done right or not at all.

The essential point, however, is that the student is to be ready, or almost ready, for calculus at the end of grade eleven. The commissioners feel so strongly about this that they return to it in the very last paragraph of the report:

Colleges have a heavy responsibility laid upon them by the Commission. They must revise their freshman courses so that the freshmen who enter college having completed three and one half or four years of the Commission’s program are placed in a substantial calculus course or some other appropriate course of college level. The traditional freshman course will not suffice.

What they mean by “the traditional freshman course” is something including trigonometry and high-school advanced algebra. I have already tried to indicate that this course is rapidly falling into disuse in the best colleges. Of greater interest is the strong recommendation that high-school students should be ready for calculus at the end of grade eleven. It is not possible to read between the lines that although the Commission feels that the time is not quite ripe to introduce calculus in grade twelve, it is so near at hand that the groundwork must be laid and ready.

What More Can Be Done?

How can we telescope the old four-year high-school mathematics course into three years, and ultimately into two? One way has already been suggested: start algebra much earlier than grade nine. Even so, some things will have to be omitted, especially if any topics of “the new mathematics” are going to be introduced. What can be omitted has been something of a sore point, but the high schools have lately become more reconciled to it than they were at first. Much of the formal part of plane geometry must go; practically all of numerical trigonometry and logarithms must go; and almost all of solid geometry is either going or gone, and I wish it would go faster. The use of a whole semester of senior year by college-bound students for the study of solid geometry is a criminal waste of time and talent. Solid geometry is not, despite its conventional defense, required by the engineering schools.

Perhaps the contention that most of numerical trigonometry and numerical logarithm work should be dropped from the curriculum requires justification. Some of my freshmen tell me that they spent four to six weeks in their high-school courses solving numerical triangles by logarithms. Why? How did such a strange topic ever get into the high-school curriculum? We have already answered that: straight from the nineteenth-century college curriculum. And how did it get there? A hundred years ago in this country every man was more or less his own surveyor. If he did not know how to measure and map his land, he was likely to be cheated out of some of it. The familiar schoolbook problem of measuring an inaccessible boundary across a pond was a very real problem of everyday life. One learned trigonometry in order to use it, and one learned about logarithms in order to facilitate (Continued on page 7)
The Book Committee Recommends...

**Humanities**
- Guy A. Cardwell, John Cournot, Robert B. Heilman, (Philosophy, Literature, Fine Arts)
- George N. Shuster

**Social Sciences**

**Natural Sciences**
- Ralph W. Gerard, Kirtley F. Mather

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**Guy A. Cardwell**

**THE SATYRICON OF PETRONIUS. Translated with an introduction by William Arrowsmith. Michigan. $3.95.**

This fragmentary minor classic, thorny with problems for editor and translator, is here presented unexpurgated in an American English that is quite up to the translator’s requirements by being at once vividly colloquial and vigorously literary. Mr. Arrowsmith displays ingenuity and taste in reproducing or suggesting shifts in language levels, parodies, and word play of several kinds.

**THE FLOATING WORLD IN JAPANESE FICTION. By Howard Hibelott. Oxford. $6.50.**

The “floating world” turns out to be the gay, pleasure-seeking world of the new urban society of the Gentoku era (c. 1680-1740). Stories of this world, despite their Oriental strangeness (including the strange-ness of overshadowing feudalism), bring with them for Western readers of early English fiction something resembling the shock of recognition. Stories and illustrations combine to help one understand those **ukiyo-e** woodcuts that have, usually in modern reproductions, become a commonplace in American homes.

**A DICTIONARY OF AMERICAN PROVERBS AND PROVERBIAL PHRASES, 1829-1880. By Archer Taylor and Barlett Jere Whiting. Harcourt. $9.50.**

Students of American literature, writers, and interested readers will be attracted to this thoroughly useful collection. Parallels in reference works and in modern writers are added. Citations from the basic list of works examined. Thus, if one wishes to know why Davy Crockett calls a particular exploit a huckleberry over his persimmon, one is directed to pertinent scholarship that may help him to satisfy his curiosity.

**THE THIRD ROSE: Gertrude Stein and Her World. By John Malcolm Brinnin. Little, Brown. $6.**

Mr. Brinnin views Gertrude Stein as an important, delightful writer, whose work was "confoundingly new." It is not essential that one admire Miss Stein or like to read her, however, to enjoy this lively, glib essay in biography and criticism: Miss Stein’s reported conversations are often wonderfully good, especially when she is commenting on the writers who, like Hemingway, visited her salon in Paris, and the book is peppered with engaging stories of art and artists.

**SHAKESPEARE AND COMPANY. By Sylvia Beach. Harcourt, Brace. $4.50.**

An amusing, gossipy account of that fascinating time when Pound, Hemingway, Anderson, Fitzgerald, Stein, Gide, Valéry, and a host of others frequented Miss Beach’s Paris bookshop, “Shakespeare and Company.”

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Parish bookshop, “Shakespeare and Company.”

The anecdotes and personalia wear thin in spots, but the recollections of Joyce and of the first publication of Ulysses would float more triva than Miss Beach has managed to assemble.

**Also Recommended:**

**HISTORY AS ROMANTIC ART: Bancroft, Prescott, Motley, and Parkman. By David Levin. Stanford. $$5.50.**

**JOHN JAY CHAPMAN: An American Mind. By Richard B. Hovey. Columbia. $6.50.**

**HOWELLS: His Life and World, By Van Wyck Brooks. Dutton. $5.**

**THE FUGITIVE GROUP: A Literary History. By Louis Comman. Louisiana. $5.**

**THE ANATOMY OF AMERICAN POPULAR CULTURE, 1840-1861. By Carl Bode. California. $6.**

**Kirtley F. Mather**

**THIS SCULPTURED EARTH: The Landscape of America. By John A. Sinion. Columbia. $7.50.**

**LANDSCAPES OF ALASKA: Their GeoLogyEvolution. Edited by Howel Williams. California. $5.**

Two beautifully illustrated books with texts written by qualified geologists who present their knowledge in such a way that anyone can gain a better comprehension of the scene; should be eagerly welcomed by many a traveler.

**NO STONE UNTURNED. By Louis A. Brennan. Random House. $5.**

"An almanac of North American prehistory," in which an able amateur archaeologist has brought together in interesting style the evidence accumulated in recent years concerning the antiquity (about 30,000 years) and cultural evolution of pre-Columbian man on this continent.

**MEN AND ATOMS. By William L. Lawrence, Simon and Schuster. $4.50.**

**FROM HIROSHIMA TO THE MOON. By Daniel Lang. Simon and Schuster. $1.95.**

**THE KEY REPORTER**

Editor: Elizabeth Fraze Consulting Editor: Carl Bihman Editorial Committee: Melba F. Rowen, John W. Dobbins, William T. Hastings, George V. Kendal, Raymon Hoquint


This government document will undoubtedly find a richly-deserved place in the permanent literature of American civil liberties and also have a profound influence on

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**Robert K. Carr**

**THE AMERICAN FEDERAL GOVERNMENT. By Max Bellow. Oxford. $4.50.**

This is a worthy addition to the long line of works by Europeans from Tocqueville to Cottle, describing and interpreting aspects of the American political system. Professor Bellow finds much to praise but is apprehensive about the ability of the American political system to function effectively in an ever more complex world.

**WITH LIBERTY AND JUSTICE FOR ALL. An abridgment of The Report of the United States Commission on Civil Rights.**

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**THE KEY REPORTER**
public debate and policy information in this field for many years to come. Particularly concerned with civil rights violations affecting voting, education, and housing, it presents an extensively documented, vigorously argued case for increased legislative and administrative action by the federal government in support of civil rights.

LAW AS LARGE AS LIFE. By Charles P. Curtis, Simon and Schuster. $3.50.

This urbane and sprightly book re-examines the perennial issue of the proper role of the United States Supreme Court. Judicial activism, judicial self-restraint, Learned Hand, Justice Black, and Justice Frankfurter are all examined carefully and passionately by this wise and good-natured observer. In the end the author does seem to choose sides and to prefer a judicial review strong enough to safeguard "a Natural Law for Today." If this turns out to be little more than the well-advertised Hand-Frankfurter position in new guise, the reader's wits have nonetheless been constantly challenged and his taste thoroughly delighted by this entertaining little book.

POLITICAL POWER AND PERSONAL FREEDOM. By Sidney Hook. Criterion. $7.50.

One of the most intelligent and articulate observers of the contemporary political scene here presents a selection of his scattered writings of the last decade or two. Some readers may feel that "personal freedom" too often takes second place to "political power" in Sidney Hook's view of things, particularly where society's efforts to protect itself against subversive activity are in question. But few analyses of the conflict between freedom and power in the Cold War era are more tightly reasoned and continuously stimulating.

Frederick B. Arzt


A brief, brilliant, and tendentious survey of eighteen centuries of Greek civilization.


Admirable study of the Eastern Mediterranean world after Alexander's conquests made it a great melting pot of religions and cultures.


An excellent introduction to a large subject; over half of the book is devoted to affairs of the last 150 years.


A learned but urbane voyage through the world of English thought in the Age of Reason. If you like the eighteenth century, this book will delight you.

GERMANY AND WORLD POLITICS IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY. By Ludwig Debio. Knopf. $4.

A series of five essays make up one of the most thoughtful books to come out of Germany since World War II.

ROAD TO REVOLUTION: A Century of Russian Radicalism. By A. Yarmolinsky. Macmillan. $5.95.

A work both scholarly and interestingly presented of the whole revolutionary movement in Russia from 1790 to the close of the nineteenth century.


The author, who bears his deep learning lightly, has written a vivid biography of a colorful Elizabethan who belongs also to American history.

Earl W. Count

THE INLAND WHALE. By Theodora Krocher. Illustrated. Indiana. $4.50.

Here are nine tales from the lore of the California Indian tribes, consummately chosen. Each is the story of a woman; together, the list scans a broad spectrum of human mood; each has its own poetry. That the murmur of this poetry comes through from forest, stream, and people despite the English screening, is due to a raconteur attuned yet always poised in selecting and retelling; and her sensitive critical notes befit her respectful handling of the tales.

THE NEW GOLDEN BOUGH. Edited by Theodor H. Gaster. Criterion. $8.50.

In this re-editing Dr. Gaster has preserved the original thesis entirely. Yet editorial notes—every serious reader will prize them—point to the spaces where research has passed beyond the old master, and a modernized format makes for reader cross-referring. The Golden Bough continues to be a landmark, but with its potential for misleading reduced; and it continues to be literature.

ODIPUS AND JOB IN WEST AFRICAN RELIGION. By Meyer Fortes. Cambridge. $2.

Anthropology has indeed come a long way since Frazer's Golden Bough. Psychological insights have revealed to us that mythology embodies the world-view of a society and of the individual within it.


Probably no other of the world's great civilizations can match the influence of India in point of space and time covered and of variety of alien peoples affected, while yet remaining as alive today as it ever has been. India has had a genius for synthesis—a process not eagerly embraced by the Occident. The world-view of India remains laden with the imagery of mythology; it is profound though still relatively unvexed by the inroads of science. All this makes it

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4. Scenes from Shakespeare—Paul Rogers
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6. Sonnets of Shakespeare—Anthony Quayle
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8. Dorothy Parker reads 'Horse!' & from her poems
9. Synge: 'Riders to the Sea' & 'In the Shadow of the Glen'—Radio Eireann Players
10. John Betjeman reads from his poems
11. Arthur Miller reads from 'Death of a Salesman' & the 'Crucible'
12. Treasury of French Drama—Jean-Louis Barrault & Madeleine Renaud
13. Gaelic Songs and Legends—Ann Moray
15. Oscar Wilde—read by Frank Pettingell

Address Changes

Members are requested to use a KEY REPORTER stencil if possible in notifying Phi Beta Kappa of a change of residence. Otherwise, the address to which Phi Beta Kappa mail was previously sent, as well as chapter and year of initiation, should be included in the notice. This information should be directed to Phi Beta Kappa, 1811 Q Street, N.W., Washington 9, D. C. Please allow at least four weeks' advance notice.

WINTER, 1959-60

Against a general background of the inter-relation of law, economics, and ethics, the author discusses the problems of social control of the American economy in the interest of the substance of human freedom.

THE SOVIET CITIZEN: Daily Life in a Totalitarian Society, By Alex Inkeles and Raymond A. Bauer with the assistance of David Gleicher and Irving Reznor, Harvard, $10.

So much of the discussion of international issues is marked by a black-or-white, wrong-right approach. This study, employing an unusual and impressive methodology, penetrates the curtains which obscure for Americans the character and quality of life and social relations in the U.S.S.R. A major conclusion of this truly illuminating study is that the daily life and attitudes of Soviet and American citizens are in certain fundamental respects astonishingly similar.

NEW ZEALAND IN THE MAKING: A Study of Economic and Social Development, By J. B. Condliffe, Macmillan, $6.15.

To the student of American economic and social development, the experience of a sister republic down under, recorded and analysed in these companion volumes with great skill and at modest length, offers much of interest and insight.


This study examines in some detail the life in and adjustment to the metropolis of New York’s “newest immigrants,” with generally hopeful conclusions.

Also Recommended:


John Cournos

A CONCISE HISTORY OF MODERN PAINTING, By Herbert Read, Praeger, $7.50.

Lavishly and superbly illustrated, with text by a famous expert, this is a valuable book for those who want to understand the often baffling art of this century.

THE ART OF JAZZ. Edited by Martin T. Williams, Oxford, $5.

A series of essays by several authors on the origins, meaning, and importance of jazz as an art form, including an essay by so completely classical a musician as Ernest Ansermet written in 1919, prophesying the status it has assumed today as a legitimate expression of American creative endeavors.


Dr. Schenck’s is a scholarly, thoroughly documented volume which students of the musical prodigy should appreciate no end. The minuiae of Mozart’s progress to fame are faithfully recorded. The author’s efforts to explain the miracle come to no conclusion. Mr. Burk’s volume is readable and heart-warming, and his analyses of Mozart’s music have the merit of informed simplicity.


Volume ten of the eleven-volume Oxford History of English Art, this is lavish in illustrations and has an exhaustive bibliography and an adequate index.

FILM: An Anthology. Edited by Daniel Talbot, Simon and Schuster. $8.50.

As a history and running chronological commentary on aspects of the film, supplied by writers of reputation, this could scarcely be bettered.


The scholarship and labor which have gone into this book must excite admiration. Such thoroughness and patience inevitably suggest a labor of love. The work is authoritative and definitive.


For those interested in new architecture in this country and abroad, this book is indispensable. Fifty years’ growth is recorded, lucidly, not over-technically. The illustrations are many and superb.


This second volume, covering the period “from the Antigone to Socrates,” is a fascinating exposition of Greek drama and other arts, and should prove of equal interest to the scholar and general reader.

Also Recommended:

JEAN SIBELIUS, By Harold E. Johnson. Knopf, $5.


FROM BAROQUE TO ROCOCO, By Nicolas Powell. Praeger, $10.

THE EROTIC SCULPTURE OF INDIA, By Max-Pol Fouchet. Criterion, $8.50.

PRINCIPLES OF CHINESE PAINTING, By George Rouxley. Princeton, $7.50.


THE ART OF WILLIAM BLAKE, By Anthony Blunt. Cambridge, $6.95.

AN INTRODUCTION TO ANGLO-SAXON ARCHITECTURE AND SCULPTURE, By F. A. Fisher. Praeger, $7.50.

PAINTING IN XVIII CENTURY VENICE, By Michael Leete. Doubleday, $6.50.

THE KEY REPORTER
HIGHER MATHEMATICS AT LOWER LEVELS

(Continued from page 3)

the calculations. Today, how many people survey fields, or do anything else requiring the numerical solution of triangles? The argument of non-utility would be spurious if the subject had any intrinsic value, but the numerical part of trigonometry does not have. The four to six weeks saved are urgently needed elsewhere: for example, on a further study of the meaning of the logarithmic and trigonometric functions. In freshman math in college we spend time on this subject, but we never open a book of tables of sines and cosines, or logarithms.

We hear much talk these days, from people interested in education, about "the new mathematics." By this they mean some of the branches like probability and statistics (although strictly speaking these are not new), mathematical logic, topology, game theory, set theory, abstract algebra, foundations of mathematics, operations research, linear programming, and the theory of digital computers. These topics are new. What is more, some of them are easy enough so that anyone can understand them, or at least understand what they are about. But there is a popular misconception that is resented by some mathematicians: the implication, through the word "new," that these are the only contemporary working fields. Much is being done in these branches, to be sure; but measured in terms of actual research output, more than twice as much is being done every month and every year in the exploitation and development of classical mathematics.

Let me close with this thought. The curriculum in mathematics is not, in the long run, established by any commission, any state board, or any group that sets itself up deliberately as a curriculum committee. Such bodies may implement or accelerate changes in the curriculum, but ultimately the changes are directed and effected by the needs of science and of society. The pressures are there, and they must be met. If, by improving and streamlining our high-school mathematics program, we can create a vacuum or a partial vacuum in the twelfth grade, something is going to rush in to fill it. I have tried to indicate my reasons for thinking that it is going to be elementary classical analysis—that is, calculus—perhaps not this year or next, but sooner than you think.

Key Notes

A gift of $10,000 to the Alpha chapter of Virginia at the College of William and Mary has been made by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., an honorary member of the chapter since 1938. Mr. Rockefeller made the donation without stipulating how it is to be used, but said that he hopes it will be spent on a scholarly program that the chapter's resources would otherwise not permit. The chapter plans to use the income of the gift for annual awards to members of the faculty for research or travel.

Winter 1959-60:

The Quest of Excellence • Albert Guérard
Insects in the Diet • Marston Bates
A Reappraisal of Charles Darwin • Francis Huxley
A Critical Look at Psychology • Stanley Edgar Hyman
The Impasse of American Optimism • Robert L. Heilbroner
The Crisis in Language Training • Jacob Ornstein
The Populist Heritage and the Intellectual • C. Vann Woodward

The American Scholar

A third volume of orations is being considered as a companion-piece to the two volumes of Representative Phi Beta Kappa Orations published in 1915 and 1927, respectively. William T. Hastings, historian of the United Chapters, has collected over a hundred Phi Beta Kappa addresses delivered between 1910 and 1959. Senators William C. DeVane, Frederick Hard, and Whitney J. Oates will help Mr. Hastings select the thirty-five or forty orations to be included in the volume.

Two blackened coins turned up unexpectedly in old United Chapters correspondence files not long ago. They accompanied a letter to the editor of The Key Reporter, which read in part:

In 1904 a new idea hit me. Columns of words seemed marching along, their meaning somehow revealed by their appearance or shape. For the thirty-two years since that time I have been trying to re-arrange those columns. For the ten figures 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0, known and used internationally but without international names, I have worked out the names zab zac rad zaf zag zal zam ran zar zax. Pronounce c as si and q as ng. Or the letters may be used singly, as the year 1492—bec. If we take x₀ for 0 and y₀ for 000, t₀ will be 100,000 and t₀₀ will be 6 trillions. The number 888, which Cicero wrote as DCCCLXXVIII, will be qqq.

The coins, alas, were neither denarii nor even pieces of eight, but were two ordinary dimes covering a subscription to The Key Reporter, at that time (brcl) in its first year of publication.
THIRD BOOK PRIZE (Continued from Page 1)

lifted the restriction for a three-year trial period, after consulting the directors of university presses, a majority of whom thought that their books would not be at any disadvantage in competition with books from the commercial publishers. In practice, the university presses have since submitted the lion’s share of the entries, and the prize has continued to go to their books. This year, for example, twenty-two university presses submitted thirty-four of the forty-four entries; six trade publishers sent in the remaining ten. The origins of the entries for the Science Award, on the other hand, form something like a mirror-image of those for the Gauss prize. Twenty-seven of the forty-two entries were submitted by nineteen commercial publishers; the balance by seven university presses. The prize-winning entry, *Darwin’s Century*, was published by Doubleday.

Other Senate Action:
- The Senate also voted to accept the invitation of the Alpha of Vermont chapter at the University of Vermont to hold the triennial meeting of the Phi Beta Kappa Council on its campus in 1964. Meetings of the Council are held alternately in the East and in the Middle or Far West. The twenty-sixth Council in 1961 will meet on the campus of the University of Utah in Salt Lake City.
- For the Committee on Qualifications Senator Edward C. Kirkland reported that ten institutions applying for a chapter have been selected for study and will be visited this year. At its next meeting the Senate will discuss the final report of the committee and decide which institutions to recommend to the 1961 Council for a charter.
- Senator John W. Dodds reported to the Senate on the thriving Visiting Scholar Program, and announced that a grant of $25,000 has been made to Phi Beta Kappa by the Ford Foundation to help support the program, $5,000 to be used this year, and the balance next year.

Are you seeking a quiet, restful and inexpensive vacation spot? Come this year to our 4-acre wooded island in beautiful Trout Lake. Housekeeping cottages, $35-45 weekly. D. C. Barnes (PBK), Ompah, Ontario. (Address until June 10: 175 Wyloughby Street, Brooklyn 1, New York.)

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Senior Establishes Third Book Prize

By C. Stanley Ogilby
Higher Mathematics at Lower Levels

In This Issue:

Postmaster: Send Form 3579 to PBK, Washington, D.C.

In accordance with the provisions of the U.S. Post Office Department, the following constitutes the official mail of Phi Beta Kappa.

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