

THE KEY REPORTER

THE PHI BETA KAPPA NEWS MAGAZINE

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AUTUMN • 1945

Southern Association Places University of Texas on Probation

The Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools has put the University of Texas on probation "until such time as the Association is assured of the full observance of its principles and standards."

At the Association's July 22 meeting in Memphis, action was taken on a report of a special investigating committee composed of President H. L. Donovan of the University of Kentucky, chairman, Dean M. C. Huntley of the University of Alabama, President Theodore H. Jack of Randolph-Macon Woman's College, Dean W. W. Pierson of the University of North Carolina, and President Rufus C. Harris of Tulane University. The Committee was appointed to investigate conditions at the University involved in the dismissal of President Homer P. Rainey on November 1, 1944.

The committee did not consider "that tenure is a real factor in this controversy." It also reported that the principle of academic freedom "is reasonably safeguarded in the university despite instances in which suspicion has been raised."

Its findings were:

"(1) The committee is convinced that administrative conditions in the University of Texas have been highly objectionable and in flagrant contravention of commonly accepted academic principles and practices.

"(2) The committee feels quite definitely that the Board of Regents, as constituted in the years immediately preceding Dr. Rainey's dismissal, bears a heavy weight of responsibility for the unsatisfactory conditions in the University.

"(3) Since the Board of Regents is a continuing body, even though its personnel has been changed in recent months, the committee believes that great responsibility remains on the Board for the correction of these unsatisfactory conditions.

"(4) Since Dr. Rainey is no longer
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Veterans' Project Receives Moderate Support; Chapters Use Various Methods of Effecting It

Various methods are being adopted by which the veterans' project proposed by the United Chapters is being put into effect.

At Colby College, the Executive Council of the Phi Beta Kappa chapter voted to adopt the following procedure in dealing with returning veterans of outstanding ability: (1) announcing in publications mailed to servicemen that the Society is available for informational services; (2) consulting the Dean's Lists back to 1938 for superior students; (3) submitting the list to faculty members for additions and corrections; and (4) sending letters to these students, urging them to continue their education, offering advice in choice of courses and schools, and offering to supply information about degree requirements and admission requirements to graduate schools.

Bowdoin Plan

Officers of the chapter at Bowdoin College met with administration representatives to discuss the problem of returning veterans. The officers feel that the best procedure to follow is to request the various departments to submit lists of promising men graduated from 1941 on, and to have the president, the dean and the department chairman write personal letters to this group, calling to their attention the need for highly trained men. These letters, going out from the college, would be distinctly personal.

Bowdoin officials feel that sufficient attention is already being given to their undergraduates now in the armed forces. Chapter officers have an additional suggestion for other institutions: that personal letters be sent to members of Army or Navy units who impressed their instructors as being potential scholars during their period of study at a

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AS THE KEY REPORTER goes to press, 19 chapters of Phi Beta Kappa have indicated that they will adopt the program for a personal advisory service for returning veterans which the United Chapters has proposed. This proposal was developed fully in the Summer issue of the REPORTER.

The question, "Is it your intention to adopt the program for personal advisory service for returning veterans, being proposed by the United Chapters?" was included in the annual survey form submitted to each chapter secretary. Only 107 of the 147 chapters and sections have returned their questionnaires to the national office. Twenty-two of these failed to answer the question concerning the veterans' project.

Unqualified Support

Answering "yes" unqualifiedly to the question are the chapters at the University of Alabama, Bowdoin College, the University of Kansas, Lawrence College, the University of Oklahoma, Pennsylvania State College, the University of the South, the University of South Dakota, and Tufts College. Chapters at Carleton College, the University of North Carolina, the University of Richmond, the University of Kansas, Wheaton College, and Occidental College indicated that they would adopt the project in a modified form.

Work with Administrations

Phi Beta Kappas at Brown University, Harvard University, the University of Nebraska, the University of North Dakota, Ohio University, Randolph-Macon Woman's College, and Rutgers University have reported that they will work with veteran programs already set up by the college administrations, without participating in independent activity.

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Unity in Diversity: the Harvard Report

One of the more reassuring portents for postwar education has been the academic inventory on which committees have been laboring in virtually every American college and university. The findings of Dean Buck's committee at Harvard, published this month as *General Education in a Free Society*, serve to confirm the strong trend toward a new synthesis in higher education. The pendulum swings back toward the days when members of the Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia argued from a set of concepts held in common.

By **William G. Avirett**

More significantly, because here the committee breaks fresh ground, the report emphasizes an imperative, the need for a corresponding unity within diversity at the secondary level. For the welfare of a democracy, a sound rank and file is even more essential than a trained leadership and should talk the same language. Few leaders are effective before a dead microphone.

The concrete fact stressed by the report is that our school population has grown 90 times in size within three generations. In that time the general population tripled. The familiar routine of preparing qualified students for college has ceased to be the primary function of the American high school. It survives as the major preoccupation of independent schools, both boarding and country-day, which accounts in part for their expansion since the turn of the century.

The volume load has fallen upon American public schools. It is the responsibility of providing adequate instruction for all who enter, for every three who do not go on as well as for every one who does. The inevitable result, occasioned as much by wide variations in ability as by multiple types of training required, is a heterogeneous student body whose differing sub-divisions tend to have less and less in common.

Conceding the diversity, the Harvard committee seeks to safeguard the principle of unity. It prescribes for every student a core of English, of mathematics and science, of social studies. The minimum program would take up half the student's time in high school. To the degree that the minimum is exceeded, the committee's objective is furthered.

With the thesis that every future citizen should share in the American heritage there can be no quarrel. Even in the days when there was substantial agreement on the basis of our life together, the machinery of the Republic did not operate with flawless precision. As we become more specialized, we become more in need of a common stock of ideas.

Dissent arises when the thesis is applied to practical situations. To the teacher of vocational subjects, who feels he must have every hour he can get for the insistent demands of his task, any curtailment of available time means added pressure. Teachers of less-obviously-vocational subjects will agree, at

least in regard to the time demanded by their own fields. Each school will need an Eisenhower.

In the fields of ancient and foreign languages, where any tactical withdrawals in recent years have not been according to plan, the dissent may be distinctly audible. Despite the superb tact with which the Harvard committee negotiates this beachhead, embattled French and Spanish teachers will regard the omission of top priority for their subjects as an assault from an unexpected quarter, just when their defense in depth had been strengthened by military necessities and broadening internationalism. Latin men may content themselves with a saddened "Et tu, Harvard."

On the other hand, the report may sound like the first reading of an emancipation proclamation to some schoolmen, whose ancient plaint it has been that the upper millstone of college indifference ground them against the neither millstone of multiplying pressures. They may be tempted to hail 1945 as an academic 1492.

Here the essential fact is that the committee limits the demands for general courses in high schools and recognizes the complex difficulties faced by them in educating all comers. For the improved public understanding which should result, principals will be grateful.

Moreover, although the approach is made in the name of general education, a collateral benefit may be some future modification in the formal pattern of college requirements for admission. Rigidity in this respect has been lessened in recent years, in part through the exercise of discretion wisely granted to admissions officers, but the tendency has persisted to view the problem primarily from the viewpoint of the college. By emphasizing the standpoint of the high school, Harvard contributes to a happier and more workable balance.

Specifically, if curricular thinking at the secondary level starts with eight units essential and three units desirable, the balance is left uncharted. Within the uncharted area there is latitude for the school to work out its own program of college preparation. Demands which seem to it of exceptional importance can be met, always assuming that the college Barkis will remain willing.

At the college level, the report indicates that Eliot's freedom of electives and Lowell's fields of concentration have resulted in a disintegrating specialization corresponding to that in the high school. It prescribes a similar remedy, with six units rather than eight constituting the minimum of unity within diversity. To provide for the six with the broad treatment desired and to maintain the interests of general education in a departmentalized world, an administrative set-up is recommended comparable to that of an established department.

It may be regretted that the last chapter does not deal with adult education as thoroughly as earlier chapters dealt with high school and college. But this great area is outside the original province of the committee and is entered only to project its central thought beyond the collegiate level. Adult education calls for a complete study in itself, toward which some of the good things set forth in the chapter point the way.

It is difficult to gauge in advance the impact of a report of this kind but it is easy to share President Conant's enthusiasm for the spirit and care with which the work has been accomplished. Backed by the prestige of a university now well into its fourth century, it will receive attention from academic circles throughout the country and should have a hearing far beyond the borders of classroom and campus.

WILLIAM G. AVIRETT is education editor of the *New York Herald Tribune*.

THE KEY REPORTER

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Phi Beta Kappa and Segregated Education

EDITOR'S NOTE: When we received the following letter from Broadus Mitchell we felt that the problem which Dr. Mitchell discusses is a sufficiently serious one in all aspects of our national life to warrant a more detailed consideration than letters to the editor usually receive. In order to present simultaneously both sides of the question, we invited Virginius Dabney, liberal editor of the *Richmond Times-Dispatch*, to write a letter defending segregated education. Dr. Mitchell, a native of Kentucky, is an economist and an author. He has taught at Johns Hopkins University, Occidental

College, New York University, and Howard University, and has been acting director of research for the International Ladies Garment Workers Union since 1943. Mr. Dabney, a native of Virginia, has been editor of the *Times-Dispatch* since 1936 and a regular contributor to the *New York Times* since 1929. He has taught at Princeton University, has written for many national magazines, and is the author of numerous books. He is a member of the board of directors of the Council for Democracy and of the advisory council of the University of Virginia Institute of Public Affairs.

To the Editor:

Educators are always saying that they believe in academic freedom, in the mixing of minds. At the same time, large numbers of colleges are violating academic freedom by denying entrance to whole sections of the American population. Phi Beta Kappa charters have been granted to many of these schools. The resolution recently adopted by the Senate of Phi Beta Kappa, "The Senate would deplore in colleges holding or applying for charters of Phi Beta Kappa discriminations affecting the faculties or student bodies in such a way as to limit the spirit of free inquiry and teaching," covers this offense, any way it can possibly be interpreted.

The quality of education to be had in a place, no matter how good its staff, laboratories, library, and income, is reduced if the student body is not representative of our society. More than that, if able students are refused because of color or faith, the attachment to education is in question. Those institutions feel that maintenance of discrimination is more important than enlightenment. They are making themselves a part of economic oppression and of bigotry. Their students are not protected, but deprived, for they lack the most precious elements in education — respect and esteem for those who differ by accident of birth.

Membership in Phi Beta Kappa is only briefly a declaration of honor; for the most part, it is a summons to humility. If there is one group more than another to which Phi Beta Kappas have a responsibility, it is to those of intellectual promise and purpose who are barred from opportunity by arbitrary rules.

Often there is strong criticism of Phi Beta Kappa because it does not take a more constructive part in guiding educational policy. Before granting a charter (which is highly coveted by non-Phi Beta Kappa institutions), why should it not demand that a condition for receiving one be that no discrimination on account of race, creed, color or national origin be practiced? In the case of chapters already established, there could be an earnest exhortation from the national and local officers for reform, and these pleas, taken in the total, would be impressive. Old chapters could not be disestablished because their institutions discriminate, but the Society could refuse to set up new ones where such offense to education is given. By this action, the Society would raise a standard of democracy to which many would rally.

There are now powerful compulsions on state institutions in the South to begin to admit Negroes. The chief force is the Gaines decision of the Supreme Court that it is not enough for a state which does not maintain equal separate institutions for Negroes to offer a Negro applicant a scholarship to an institution outside the state. None of the Southern states can afford economically to offer to Negroes equal training in graduate or professional work. The mandate of the Gaines decision has not yet been pressed. It can and will be. Some of the Southern state universities, medical and law schools, are preparing themselves to comply. It is significant that in one or two instances, the white students have already registered their willingness.

When Negroes are admitted to these state institutions, the pressure on private colleges and universities to admit Negroes will be increased rather than diminished. These private institutions, in a majority of instances, are frightened by the growing size, resources, and prestige of the state institutions. Most of them have religious affiliations and, by their own profession, should have opened their doors long ago to all students able to profit by their instruction. What religion does not prompt, perhaps the example of state institutions will accomplish.

In all this, I take for granted that segregation is discrimination. No one who knows the South, particularly if he has been a part of it, can doubt that. We laugh now at the plans of the Colonization Society to return Negroes to Africa. At the same time, we are working in myriad ways to compel Negroes and whites to live in separate worlds within Alabama or South Carolina. This, too, is fantastic.

We shall not find solutions until we study together what are manifestly our common problems. This does not mean an occasional conference of whites and Negroes. It means the habitual association of young people of both races in the learning process.

Phi Beta Kappa would hazard little and gain much by declaring this conviction, particularly in sequel to a war which has proved again the only thing wars ever prove, namely, that all blood is red.

BROADUS MITCHELL
NEW YORK, NEW YORK

To the Editor:

It seems to me that it would be unwise for Phi Beta Kappa to forbid the establishment of any future chapters at institutions which are operated for one race only. Edwin R. Embree, director of the Rosenwald Fund, said in 1940 that the South, excluding the border states, probably would not open its colleges and universities to Negroes "for many years," and this is as true today as it was then. One may agree or disagree with the point of view which the overwhelming majority of white Southerners take on this issue, but there is no denying that it exists. The question, then, is whether, in the face of this situation, pressure of the sort proposed by Dr. Mitchell for Phi Beta Kappa would be helpful or harmful.

Given the state of public opinion in most of the South, action by Phi Beta Kappa in denying chapters to institutions where the races are segregated would probably rouse still more resistance in those states to better educational and other facilities for the Negro, and stir up inter-sectional feeling. Many Southerners have been annoyed, if not alarmed, by the attempts in other regions, and on the floor of Congress, to force upon them new political and social attitudes. They detest such demagogues as Rankin and Bilbo, but they invariably are driven into taking defensive, if not reactionary, positions when persons in other parts of the country attack them — as is now happening with increasing frequency.

This situation has obtained ever since the vigorous anti-slavery movement in the ante-bellum South was killed completely by the unbridled assaults of William Lloyd Garrison and his Abolitionist compatriots. The latter were utterly sincere, just as Dr. Broadus Mitchell is, but Southern leaders who were seeking earnestly to eliminate slavery in the 1820's and were making progress, found further headway impossible in the face of increasing pressure from the North.

Today many white Southerners are trying to work out the horribly complex race problem to the mutual benefit of both races and the nation. They wish to give the Negro valid opportunities to improve his educational, political and economic status, and they are making progress, just as their ancestors who hated slavery were doing more than a century ago. But their ancestors were thwarted by the lack of sympathy and understanding evidenced in the North, and the same thing may happen again. The race problem in a region one-third Negro is vastly more difficult than it is in sections where the colored population constitutes not more than five per cent in any state, and usually much less.

A denial of chapters of Phi Beta Kappa to segregated colleges and universities in the Southern states will not cause those institutions to admit colored students. It will leave the situation just as before, except that in all likelihood, inter-sectional irritations will have been increased, and inter-racial relations in those states will have deteriorated. What the effect upon segregated institutions in other sections would be — and there are quite a few of them — I am not prepared to say. It cannot be stressed too often, however, that as far as the South is concerned, the worst way to promote a fair deal for the Southern Negro — and it must be freely conceded that he has not had such a deal — is through the application of drastic pressure from outside the South. This may seem silly and even outrageous to those who are unfamiliar with the situation, but it is indisputable.

Admittedly one legitimate interpretation of the statement formulated last October by the Phi Beta Kappa Senate on behalf of "the spirit of free inquiry and teaching" would be that segregated education is inconsistent with that spirit. It cannot be questioned that complete freedom of inquiry is denied to a Negro who cannot enter his state university. But the question which Phi Beta Kappa must decide is whether it wants to inject itself into an already delicate, if not tense, situation, by refusing chapters to all such institutions. My own feeling is that this would be a mistake.

It would be a mistake mainly because there are individuals and agencies inside the South which are working steadily toward a more equitable society for the colored citizen, and which already have achieved results, especially in the upper tier of states. This is an intricate problem, and those who believe that it can be solved quickly by passing laws or issuing edicts are in error. It must be solved through gradual, evolutionary processes. Attempts to high-pressure the South into steps which at this time are opposed by the overwhelming majority of its white citizens, can only be harmful.

VIRGINIUS DABNEY
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

They Say . . .

To the Editor:

I say that the Phi Beta Kappa program to encourage returning veterans to continue their formal education is, to me, one of the most constructive ideas which has been advanced amid all the welter of "we must do something for the veteran" proposals.

In the armed services we see daily in revealing closeups of the men about us the great need for leaders in this war generation which has grown to physical maturity since 1940. I hope that Phi Beta Kappa will give united support to the plans outlined in the Summer issue of the REPORTER.

N. E. KING, JR., Y3C, USNR
PENSACOLA, FLORIDA

To the Editor:

Particularly heartening to all former students of the liberal arts, now in the military forces, must be Phi Beta Kappa's projected program of sympathetic aid and educational guidance for veterans. To serious students, war aims are irrevocably allied to their academic futures. Yet, up to this time, the amount of *personal* attention given to those who intend to resume work in higher education and to those who are capable of such work but wavering in resolve, has been indeed paltry.

Everywhere the policy seems to be one of "hands off" till the war is over, and the decision must be based then upon conditions of the moment. Looking toward the time when I shall be permitted to resume study toward the MA degree, I addressed several questions concerning my future status under the G. I. Bill of Rights, my courses of study, and the general trend in my field to one of our leading universities. The only response was a cool form letter advising me to visit the dean, upon my return to civilian life — no attempt at evaluation, encouragement, guidance. Nor have my friends reported more friendly treatment. This situation, while understandable in the light of added academic and extra-collegiate activities, is certainly undesirable.

How much more securely we could "put in our time" in the services if we were fully and sympathetically informed of the place we might take in liberal arts' study at war's end! If this organization can accomplish the tentative objectives outlined in the Summer issue of THE KEY REPORTER, we shall have a ready answer and a practical argument for those scoffers who ask, "Of what use Phi Beta Kappa?"

MARVIN MAGALANER, SGT., AUS
INDIA

To the Editor:

The Spring number of THE KEY REPORTER contains a letter addressed to you by Thomas H. Uzzell of Stillwater, Oklahoma, which under the guise of objecting to a harmless news item in your Winter number about the opening of the School of Pan American Agriculture in Zamorano, Honduras, is really a vilification of the United Fruit Company — a baseless, scurrilous and libelous attack on the company and its management. Needless to say, I did not expect to find such an exhibition of hatred and ill will or such utter recklessness of the facts in our Phi Beta Kappa magazine. But who wrote it?

I understand that he is a teacher of the art of writing fiction, who publicly advertises as such, and that he has had no business or other experience in Latin America. Nevertheless, he speaks to you with the greatest assurance and positiveness. On the other hand, the writer of this letter is now and has been for a great many years an employee of the United Fruit Company with a long experience in the countries along the Caribbean. I know of my own knowledge that the Uzzell attack on the company and on our State Department is false. It is an extreme example of similar efforts by sensation seekers and grudge bearers to discredit American enterprise in foreign countries.

In Mr. Uzzell's case, he does not even refer correctly to the new school in Honduras, the supposed cause for his outburst. In your item in the Winter number you stated that it was "a free educational institution for Middle American youth" and that the school would "foster the study of tropical agriculture," but to the imaginative Mr. Uzzell the school is for the purpose of training "the keenest and best educated of young men coming from our colleges" to be brutes, oppressors and slave drivers. However, the school has been in operation long enough for Mr. Uzzell easily to have established definitely where its students came from and whether or not your statement in this respect in the Winter number was correct, if he were really interested in the truth.

I should also state that the graduates of the school at Zamorano are not and will not become employees of the United Fruit Company, but will return to their respective homes where it is hoped that their knowl-

edge of scientific agriculture can and will be utilized both for themselves and for helping others, not only to follow better methods of growing established crops but also to make the start on potential new ones. The school has been highly commended by our government and by the governments of Central America. Furthermore, as you know, your kind praise was not solicited by the company as insinuated by Mr. Uzzell.

In his letter he also states that, "The Central American countries have passed laws requiring schools for native workers on plantations producing fruit for the United Fruit Company's ships, but these laws are largely ignored by the company." The facts are as follows. The company maintains and operates at its own expense 108 schools and employs 145 teachers. Forty of these schools are required by law; 68 are voluntarily operated. Moreover, their efficiency has been highly praised by the respective governments, as well as the interest in the general welfare displayed by the company in their establishment.

The United Fruit Company, since 1900, has not "extracted some three billion dollars in fruit and produce from Caribbean countries" as stated by Mr. Uzzell. Its exportations, including purchased commodities, over the 45 years amount to less than half of Mr. Uzzell's figure. Furthermore, the company does not pay its stockholders "some fifteen million dollars a year dividends" as claimed by Mr. Uzzell, but substantially less. The original stock on which he states that there have been 17% earnings for 44 years is a small fraction of the company's capital. There are so many other misstatements in his letter that it would be impossible for me to answer them satisfactorily in the brief space available. It must be borne in mind that, after all, the United Fruit Company owns a very small part of the acreage in the countries where it operates and employs a very small part of the available laboring population. It is concerned mostly with export trade and the great bulk of domestic business is carried on by others. The United Fruit Company operates necessarily in the setting existing in these countries. It leads in every one of them in wages paid, sanitary and medical facilities furnished, educational opportunities for children of its employees, and chances for advancement. I know from personal contact that the company is genuinely interested in the betterment of the countries in which it operates. Its present plans for helping are set out in an article published by the president of the company in the January issue of the *Atlantic Monthly*. It is a pity for people like Mr. Uzzell to talk so positively of Latin America and so disparagingly of American interests located there when actually they have no real knowledge of the countries and their conditions.

JAMES MCGOVERN
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

To the Editor:

In the Summer issue of THE KEY REPORTER, Mr. Henning W. Prentis, Jr., challenges the statement that the National Association of Manufacturers represents a fascist trend in America.

Mr. Prentis is a former president of the NAM. To call him naïve would be under-rating his ability. Perhaps Mr. Prentis reasons that, considering the vast documentation categorizing the NAM as pro-fascist, difficulties are presented in convincing readers through a brief letter.

First, what is fascism? Says Raymond G. Swing, "Fascism is a reorganization of society to maintain unequal distribution of economic power." Heywood Broun: "One of the first steps which fascism must take in any land in order to capture power is to disrupt and destroy the labor movement. . . . Fascism is . . . a government which is run by a small group of large industrialists and financial lords." The main object is to end civil liberties of the nation, destroy the labor unions and free speech, and make money at the expense of the people of the nation.

Let us examine the credibility of the objector — a customary procedure in legal matters.

On October 6, 1940, at the Boston City Club, Justice Robert H. Jackson, then attorney-general of the United States, said, "Over a year ago, Mr. H. W. Prentis, Jr., who is president of the NAM, delivered an address to the Congress on Education for Democracy at Carnegie Hall in New York City in which he assailed what he called 'the pitfalls of democracy.' Among the democratic institutions which Mr. Prentis attacked were the direct election of United States Senators, the primary, the initiative, the referendum and the recall, all of which he said were bringing us closer to the pitfalls of democracy. 'Hope for the future of our republic,' said Mr. Prentis, 'does not lie in more and more democracy.' " The full text is in the *Law Society Journal*, Boston, November 1940. Also, see *Congressional Record*, April 19, 1945, for native fascists.

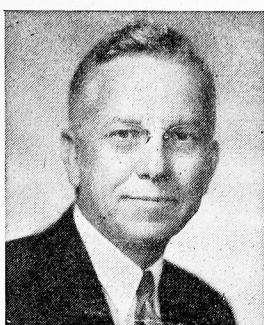
Does Mr. Prentis come into the discussion qualified to discuss the merits of democracy, or the demerits of fascism?

As to the NAM's being pro-fascist and reactionary, not all members are guilty. The majority may be quite innocent. Senator (now Supreme Court Justice) Black has exposed NAM heads (General Motors, Sunoco,

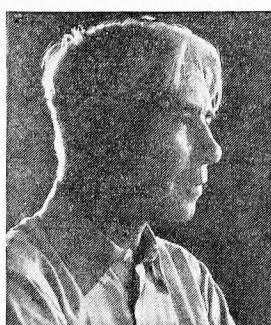
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BENNETT CERF



KIRTLEY F. MATHER



CARL SANDBURG



GERALD W. JOHNSON



IRITA VAN DOREN

With the Autumn issue three new members join the Book Committee of THE KEY REPORTER. Gerald W. Johnson, Φ B K Wake Forest, succeeds Kenneth B. Murdock. Kirtley F. Mather, Φ B K Denison, replaces Waldemar Kaempffert, and Carl Sandburg, Φ B K Harvard, succeeds Dorothy Canfield Fisher. Members who remain are Bennett Cerf, Φ B K Columbia, president of Random House and author of Try and Stop Me, and Irita Van Doren, Φ B K Florida State,

editor of the New York Herald Tribune Weekly Book Review.

Mr. Johnson, historian and newspaperman, is the author of American Heroes and Hero Worship. Dr. Mather, educator and author, has been professor of geology at Harvard University since 1927. Mr. Sandburg is the author of many books, among them Abraham Lincoln — The Prairie Years, Smoke and Steel, and The American Songbag.

An Intellectual's Confessions

THE YOGI AND THE COMMISSAR. By Arthur Koestler. New York: Macmillan. \$2.50.

Arthur Koestler is one of those writers who constantly keeps the reader alert to what is going to come next. In *Darkness at Noon*, in *Arrival and Departure*, the reader felt the rare and admirable fusion of a mind at once socially aware, spiritually sensitive, and — what is even more impressive — artistically creative. What was perhaps his special note, and still is, is his canvassing of the subtle cross currents, the psychic oppositions in the soul of the contemporary intellectual. His work constitutes a sort of progressive confession, comparable if not in stature, then in kind, to St. Augustine's *Confessions*.

One is therefore receptive to any new book of Koestler's, for there is sure to be in each successive volume some modulation of temper and doctrine, some recantation, some hitherto unarrived at revelation. The present book is hardly to be taken too seriously as a book, for, in the first place, it is a collection. Despite the author's preface in which he tries to prove there is a unity, the volume does not escape being a sheaf of journalistic articles thrown together.

Nearly all of the articles are good enough Koestler; they are facets of a lively mind playing over the political-social-spiritual-artistic scene. They are well written in that curious kind of excellent but faintly unEnglish English prose that a gifted foreigner occasionally

achieves.

But the book may be considered as a whole — and properly, in view of its two chief themes: the general contrast between the Yogi and the Commissar types of mind and spirit; and the bitter, documented indictment of Soviet Russia as a way of life and politics. The bitterness comes largely from the fact that, again like St. Augustine, Koestler is a reformed subscriber to what he now regards as false doctrine. He recites all the familiar charges of the more sober sort against the Soviet theory and practice of life and government. But, characteristically, he has a deeper accusation: "The Russian revolution has failed in its aim to create a new type of human society in a new moral climate. The ultimate reason for its failure was the arid nineteenth century materialism of its doctrine. It had to fall back on the old opiates because it did not recognize man's need for spiritual nourishment." And Mr. Koestler is convinced that Russia is as cynical and ruthless in international politics as the Nazis.

It is in the light of these convictions that the title essay is to be understood. Koestler translates and amplifies familiar distinctions — Mary and Martha, active and contemplative, extrovert and introvert — into the distinction between two types of mentality, the Commissar type and the saintly Yogi type. All action toward bettering the world now moves in the direction, he thinks, of commissar government; all preachments of being above the battle move toward the Indian Yogi. We are now "in a Promethean or Commissar Age." The Commissar believes in change from without; the Yogi believes that nothing can be improved by exterior organization.

Recommended Reading

A. WOOLLCOTT: HIS LIFE AND HIS WORLD. By Samuel Hopkins Adams. New York: Reynal and Hitchcock. \$3.50.

From child to philosopher, the "Town Crier" is pictured by a friend and fellow alumnus of Hamilton College.

UP FRONT. By Bill Mauldin. New York: Henry Holt. \$3.

Cartoons and descriptions of the American "doughfoot," by an artist who was on the Italian, French, and German fronts for over three years.

THE PATTERN OF SOVIET POWER. By Edgar Snow. New York: Random. \$2.75.

Russia's aims and needs expounded by the author of *People on Our Side*.

HIDDEN HUNGER. By I. G. Macy and H. H. Williams. Lancaster, Pennsylvania: Jacques Cattell. \$3.

The depletion of the soil and remedies for it.

RICKSHAW BOY. By Lau Shaw. New York: Reynal and Hitchcock. \$2.75.

Life in Peking described by a modern Chinese novelist.

There is, he thinks, no real reconciliation possible between them.

In his preface Mr. Koestler tells us that he has thought every year what a fool he was the year before. One awaits with interest his next book. He also says in an essay on the novelist's temptations, "The healing, the teaching and the preaching he must leave to others." One hopes Mr. Koestler will go back to writing novels. In this book he has largely played about with the current jargon of the intellectuals.

IRWIN EDMAN, professor of philosophy at Columbia University, is the author of *Philosopher's Holiday* and *Arts and the Man*, a contributor to many national magazines, and the conductor of "Under Whatever Sky," a regular department of *The American Scholar*.

Pepsi-Cola Inaugurates Program Giving 118 Scholarships Yearly

A total of 118 scholarships for four years at any accredited college or university in the United States has been awarded by the Pepsi-Cola Company to 1945 high school graduates throughout the country.

The four-year scholarships include full tuition and required fees, \$25 per month for the normal 36 months of college attendance, and railroad fare at three cents per mile to and from college once a year. No fee or premium is required to enter the competition, and no obligation is incurred.

The program, effected this year for the first time, is a permanent project financed by the Pepsi-Cola Company. The total value of the scholarships being offered each year aggregates almost \$125,000. Control over basic policy and administrative operations has been placed solely in the hands of an independent, incorporated group of educators. No use of Pepsi-Cola-promoted publicity is contemplated. The purpose of the program, as explained by Floyd W. Reeves, professor of administration at the University of Chicago, and chairman of the National Administrative Board for Pepsi-Cola Scholarships, is "to encourage promising students to go to college, and especially to enable those students among them to continue their education who could not do so without financial assistance."

The 119 scholarships to be awarded each year include two for each state and the District of Columbia, plus additional ones for Negro students in the states which have separate educational systems for Negroes and whites: two each in South Carolina and Mississippi, and one each in Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, the District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Missouri, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia.

Any high school senior may participate who is in good standing in his school and is elected by his classmates as being among the five per cent most likely to succeed. The Board hopes that preference in the voting will be given to students who would be unable to attend college without financial aid. The students elected will take, at their own schools, a special scholastic aptitude test prepared for the purpose by the College Entrance Examination Board. Final winners will be selected on the basis of this test.

(Continued from page 1)

president of the University, there is no necessity for a complete appraisal of the measure of his responsibility for the conditions in the University which the committee has condemned. The majority of the committee, however, is convinced that Dr. Rainey's measure of responsibility is significant and large."

President Donovan, chairman of the committee, differed from the other members in several instances. With regard to the "interference in the administration of the university" by the Regents, the committee had testimony evidencing that it was caused by lack of confidence in the president — the evidence "convincing to some members but not to others." President Donovan held "that no evidence of a convincing character was submitted to justify a lack of confidence in the president by the

(Continued from page 4)

etc.) as the principal subsidizers of 20 native fascist organizations. The inner ruling group formulates the policy for all, and *all* bear responsibility for the acts of the organization. Similarly, the German people bear the guilt of Adolf Hitler, for they either supported him or abstained from active opposition.

For those interested in a documentary exposé of the NAM, reference may be made to the following:

1. The Garrett Committee (Mulhall Investigation) disclosed the existence of the most powerful lobby influencing legislation in Congress, its "secretive" and "reprehensible" activities, its "questionable and disreputable" means of defeating Congressmen who refused to obey it, and its general criminal character in using money in a corrupt manner.

2. The La Follette Investigations into the violations of free speech and the culpable actions used against labor established the fact that certain corporations — almost without exception leading members of the NAM — employed poison gas and machine guns in their plants, also spies, thugs, and murderers.

3. The O'Mahoney Monopoly Investigation showed in one of its reports that the NAM uses its money and power for its own profits, and against the general welfare of the people of the United States. Revealed were the controlling of Congress through its pressure lobby and the controlling of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association — in other words, the American press. Monograph 26 of the TNEC may be obtained for 25¢ from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C.

The NAM admits its plan to control the economic and social thinking of America. Towards that purpose it (1) spends millions of dollars to spread propaganda in public schools; (2) uses its power to "burn" books, even literally, as in the case of the Rugg books which were banned in many cities; (3) pays professors who spread NAM propaganda in colleges (reports of the Senate Committee on Education and Labor).

There is much more than "a scintilla of credible evidence" in the above material.

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Board."

With regard to the committee's stand on academic freedom at the University, President Donovan felt that the committee's was but mild criticism, "when in fact it is his conclusion that academic freedom has been flagrantly violated."

President Donovan also differed from the committee's finding that Dr. Rainey's "measure of responsibility is significant and large." He held that "the responsibility for the unfortunate conditions which exist at the University of Texas cannot be charged to Dr. Rainey."

Other organizations investigating the situation had not submitted their reports when the REPORTER went to press.

DODD, MEAD Literary Fellowships for 1946

Dodd, Mead and Company, Publishers since 1839, announce three Fellowships exclusively for College Students and Faculty Members.

The Intercollegiate Literary Fellowship of \$1,500 will be awarded to the undergraduate in an American college or university who submits the most promising project for a novel, payment to be made during the year in which the novel is to be completed. *Closing date for projects April 1, 1946.*

The Graduate Book Fellowship of \$1,500 has been established to encourage the writing of non-fiction of general appeal by graduate students. The fellowship will be granted on the basis of a project and sample chapters. *Closing date for projects October 1, 1946.*

The Faculty Book Fellowship of \$2,000 will be awarded to a faculty member to facilitate the writing of a book of non-fiction. A completed manuscript is not necessary at the time of application. *Closing date for projects October 1, 1946.*

For full details and application blanks regarding these Fellowships, established exclusively for College Students and Faculties, write to Dodd, Mead and Company, 432 Fourth Avenue, New York 16, New York.

Senate, Council to Convene

The Senate of the United Chapters will meet at the Princeton Inn, Princeton, New Jersey, in late October or early November. The chapters have also voted to hold a meeting of the Council in the fall of 1946, world conditions permitting. It will be held at the College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia.

Know of an Opening?

Inquiries should be addressed to Member No. —, care of THE KEY REPORTER.

335. (Mr., NYC) AB '40, MS candidate, NYU. Major: chem.; min.: English. Exp.: Com'l testing of industrial products. Wants exec. ass't or administrative ass't in business field related to science. Draft deferred.

457. (Mr., Ind.) AB Ohio Wesleyan, MA Chicago, PhD Cinn. Majors: second. ed., ed. method; min.: psych. of adolescence, philology, foreign lang. Exp.: high sch. prin., prof. in Grad. Sch. of Ed., U. of Wash., U. of Cinn. Now lt. comdr., USNR, serving as ed. planning officer. Author: two books, numerous prof. articles. Coll. position desired.

458. (Mrs., NYC) AB Hunter '41; maj., physical sciences & ed., minor, biology. Exp.: 3 yrs. as research tech. in electrical lab., 1 yr. as secy. Wants business or teach. position with career possibilities. Willing to travel. War widow.

459. (Mr., Ga.) AB '33, MA '34 Emory; maj., Engl.; some further study U. of Chi. Exp.: 9 yrs. teach. secondary sch. Engl., 1 yr. CAA-WTS ground sch. Wants coll. position in Engl. Prefers North.

460. (Mr., Tenn.) PhD '30, JD '32 U. of Chi. Admitted Ill. Bar. Legal exp.: 2 yrs. general practice; past 4 yrs. specialized exp. as gov't attorney (Fed. lab. or standards laws). Prior exp.: 3 yrs. economic research ass't; 2 yrs. administrative exp. Wants legal position with law firm or in legal dept of lg. corp.

461. (Mr., NYC) BSS C.C.N.Y. '44, MA Columbia '45. Maj., hist.; min., econ. Honors in hist., winner of C.C.N.Y. Cromwell award for proficiency in hist. Held teach. f's/p at C.C.N.Y. Teach. posit. desired, also writ. & research wk. Pref. N.Y.C.

462. (Miss, Cal.) AB UCLA '41. Maj.: Engl., speech; min.: Fren. Grad. work UCLA, UC Berkeley. Exp.: clerical & scientific edit. wk., 1 yr. Publ., Los Angeles Health Dept. 1 semester teach. Engl. and art. Wants ad. copy or publ. writ., publications writ., or research.

(Continued from page 1)

Chapter officials at 19 colleges report that veterans' programs set up by the administrations are working satisfactorily, with no outside help needed. The project has not been considered by 14 chapters. It is under consideration by 24 chapters, with no action being taken as yet. Two chapters replied "no" unqualifiedly to the question concerning veterans.

Officials from various graduate associations — the North Texas, at Dallas; the Jackson, Mississippi; the Northeast Mississippi, at Columbus; the Oxford and University, Mississippi; and the Memphis, Tennessee — have indicated that their groups are interested in the project, but that no action has been taken on it.

The national office has received communications from non-Phi Beta Kappa colleges only in the New England District. The secretary, William T. Hastings, has been in touch with Phi Beta Kappa representatives in those colleges, many of whom have responded favorably to the project.

(Continued from page 1)

college or university. Bowdoin representatives are compiling lists of such men, and letters similar to those being sent to their own graduates are being sent to those men.

The president of the chapter at the University of South Dakota is initiating a service for their outstanding scholars in the armed services, whereby letters of recommendation are being sent to the chapter secretaries of the schools which they will be attending after the war. This concerns only those veterans whose liberal arts program was curtailed when it became necessary for them to follow the army program in their training.

Members of the Bates College chapter have voted to send personal letters to a selected list of outstanding students over a five-year period.

A Phi Beta Kappa member on the faculty of Clark University says that the student rolls of the past five or six years could be gone over to cull out the most promising men. Faculty members (either Phi Beta Kappa or non-Phi Beta Kappa) who knew the students best could then write personal letters concerning the continuance of their education.

At Connecticut College for Women, a chapter committee is looking over lists of alumnae in the service to find the most promising of them. It is planned to initiate a correspondence with each of these veterans.

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Helen F. North Wins Sibley Gift

Helen Florence North, Cornell '42, has been awarded the Mary Isabel Sibley Fellowship in Greek for 1945.



HELEN NORTH

The selection committee, composed of Marjorie H. Nicolson, professor of English, Columbia University, chairman; David A. Robertson, president, Goucher College; and Guy Stanton Ford, executive secretary, the American Historical Association, announced Miss North as the winner early in July.

For the term of her appointment, September 1945–September 1946, Miss North will devote herself to a study of the concept of *sophrosyne* in Greek literature and philosophy from Homer to the close of the Hellenistic period. She will study the development of various aspects of *sophrosyne* as it affected literature, ethics, religion, philosophy, political thought, education, and other phases of Greek life. The results Miss North hopes to incorporate in a book.

Miss North received her M.A. from Cornell University in 1943, and is expected to receive her Ph.D. from Cornell in September. She is a member of Phi Beta Kappa, Phi Kappa Phi, Pi Lambda Theta, and the Classical Association of the American Academy in Rome. She has been a scholar and a fellow in Greek and Latin at Cornell since 1942, and for two years has taught classes there in both subjects.

University Heads Do Not Favor Compulsory Military Training

Approximately one-half of the college and university presidents in the United States do not favor the principle of compulsory military training, according to a survey made by the American Council on Education and the American Association of Junior Colleges.

Questionnaires were sent to 1685 college, university and junior college presidents. A total of 1196 replies — 71 per cent of the number distributed — was tabulated. To the question, "If the decision concerning universal military training is to be made now, do you favor the establishment as a peacetime policy of some form of universal military training for physically qualified men?" 47 per cent said "no," 38.3 "yes," 11.9 "uncertain," and 2.8 did not answer.

Even a bigger majority of presidents favor the establishment of a national commission to study all aspects of national defense. In answer to the question, "Do you favor the creation by the Congress of a national commission representative of many interests to study all aspects of postwar national defense, including universal military training, and to make recommendations to the Congress?" 80.1 per cent said "yes," 9.5 per cent "no," 6.9 per cent "uncertain," and 3.5 per cent did not answer.

History To Appear in Fall

Crown Publishers have announced that *The History of Phi Beta Kappa*, by Oscar M. Voorhees, is scheduled for late fall publication. This will be the first authoritative account of the Society from its beginning in 1776. The Winter issue of the *REPORTER* will include full details of the book.



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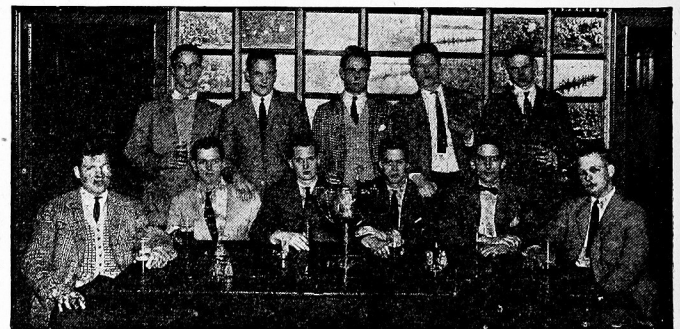
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