Charles Evans Hughes 3rd receives a Phi Beta Kappa key from Albert B. Tabor, Jr., undergraduate secretary of the Brown University Chapter, Professor William T. Hastings, executive Secretary of the Chapter, looking on. His brother, Henry Stuart Hughes, Amherst junior, was also elected to the Society this spring. See page 74.
In the Summer

AMERICAN SCHOLAR—

Discussions of concern to every thoughtful citizen:

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by Paul Sears, author of Deserts on the March

NEGRO EDUCATION
by Edwin Embree, President, Julius Rosenwald Fund

THE NEWSPAPER OF TOMORROW
by George Fort Milton, Editor, The Chattanooga News

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ADMINISTRATION BUILDING, FLORIDA STATE COLLEGE

Story of Alpha of Florida on page 80
I would have been a Phi Bete, but I came to Yale to be educated, not to be a mark hound."

"Stick to the scholarship marks as given covering four years of college work as the only fair path to membership in the Society."

These remarks of Yale senior Jonathan Bingham and Yale dean Clarence W. Mendell as reported elsewhere in this issue may open a violent but profitable debate in these pages. Violent, for many a member has had a friend miss $\Phi B K$ by a fraction of a point in spite of strong speech on the Chapter floor. Profitable, for $\Phi B K$'s claim on existence will rest upon its success in electing the scholars.

Some Chapters have never put all their eggs in the mark basket. At Harvard we understood that a fellow known to be working for $\Phi B K$ would be blackballed — and 3 balls would do it. Dean Hanford's article shows the present tendency there. In 1933 the by-laws of 77 Chapters supplemented marks with other tests of scholarship and of general cultural interests. The last few years have seen many $\Phi B K$ committees appointed to study the criteria of scholarship. Already some students find it easier to be both a Phi Bete and educated.

Of course for 160 years most $\Phi B K$ students have managed to demonstrate some degree of education. Studies showing a relatively high proportion in Who's Who, and the like, prove that course marks have some prognostic value. Sometimes the student who says he came to be educated expects advancement in some one vocational or other interest. That misses $\Phi B K$, which stands for well-rounded cultivation of the total personality. Grade averages are necessary but insufficient.

The women at Swarthmore used to make $\Phi B K$ in larger proportion than the men. President Frank Aydelotte reports that when course marks were supplemented by comprehensive examinations, the proportions evened up.

Scholarship achievement, as the proposed Yale amendment says, rather than ability, personality, and extra-curricular activity, must be kept the basis of election, but better methods of identification are needed. Chapter experience
seems to recommend the committee instructed to appraise achievement and breadth of interests by every means available. There will still be students just on the wrong side of the line, but they will not be able to say they missed by .1 of a point. They will be encouraged to strive for the substance as well as the mark.

**EIGHTY CHAPTER ALLIES**

**F**riends are easy to make in the West but here in the East if you're not in, 'you're out,'” said a youthful Chicago ΦΒΚ who had won a research job in the Edison plant by solving mathematical puzzles. He inquired whether there was a ΦΒΚ group in that part of New Jersey which would give him helpful contacts and congenial friends. He hoped to find a graduate ΦΒΚ Association such as Dean Shailer Mathews tells about in these pages. Some among the nearly 200 members who took part in the organization of the Boston Association expressed gratitude for the first opportunity which even in Boston had come to them for intellectual discussion. Attendance at the one or two or three annual dinners and lectures held by the Associations shows that the older members, no less than the younger, value the occasion. In China, Japan, Iran, England, and several other foreign countries the Associations are particularly satisfying.

The graduate groups benefit not only themselves but have devised various ways of giving recognition to scholarship in the schools of their communities. The Philadelphia Association awards about 50 books each year to outstanding high school students. The Southern California Association sponsors an essay contest. At Pittsburgh several scholarships are provided.

The Associations are the points of intersection of the 122 Chapters. Most students hardly receive their keys before they graduate and spread like radio waves around the earth. All the Chapters in the country are represented in New York City where in 1877 the first Association was formed. Now 80 such groups as allies of the Chapters help foster interest in scholarship. Their meetings maintain the simple dignity traditional in ΦΒΚ. Except that the Associations cannot elect members, they are like the Chapters. The two together reach a large proportion of the 75,000 members and contribute much to the cultural life of America.

**ATTENTION BOOKLOVERS, TRAVELERS!**

**T**hat ΦΒΚ brains were not burned out by four campus years, and ΦΒΚ purses by seven depression years is proved by the encouraging orders for good books resulting from The Key Reporter's book service announced in the Spring issue. One order for three books and The American Scholar came from Switzerland. The Society's gratitude is due Zona Gale, Will D. Howe, Burton E. Livingston, Robert A. Millikan, and Irita Van Doren for their willingness to serve on the Book Committee. Another enticing list of authors, titles, and prices appears in this number.

And travel inquiries, including one from Tarsus, Turkey, proved that ΦΒΚ legs were not entirely used up by college athletics or discarded in bookworm metamorphoses. In addition to information about recreational and educational opportunities at home or abroad, The Key Reporter is glad to suggest hotel accommodations in New York City, especially where economy is a consideration.
"All Available Measures of Achievement"

NEW BASIS OF HARVARD ELECTIONS

By A. C. HANFORD
Dean of Harvard College

AMONG the most important developments in American colleges during recent years have been the establishment of general or comprehensive examinations, tutorial and preceptorial systems, and honors courses which have had for their aim the application of the principle of self-education and the provision of a more satisfactory method of measuring a student’s achievement. Instead of granting degrees on the basis of the accumulation of a fixed number of semester hours, credits or courses, which resembles a plan of academic bookkeeping, the recent tendency has been to set up a qualitative test which attempts to determine the extent to which a student has mastered his major subject and made it a part of himself. In spite of these newer developments, the election of students to membership in Phi Beta Kappa continued for some time to be based chiefly on course grades and in many colleges this is still the common criterion. In other words, the methods of choosing scholars for one of the most highly prized of undergraduate honors have in many instances lagged behind the modern trends in college education. This was the situation in Harvard College until a few years ago.

The Old Method of Election

For many years the method of choosing the undergraduate members of Phi Beta Kappa in Harvard College was briefly as follows. At the time of the election of the Junior Eight and the seniors in November of each year, the Dean’s office provided the undergraduate members who had immediate charge of the selection with a list of the highest ranking students equal to twice the number to be chosen and arranged in the order of their relative standing as determined by grades in courses. From these names 8 juniors and 32 seniors were chosen. In June of each year 25 additional seniors were elected from among the members of the graduating class who had been recommended for honors as a result of their showing in the General Examinations and on the basis of honors theses. Although there was no requirement that the men be chosen in the order of their standing on the basis of grades in courses, this was the general tendency. Other fac-

After 31 Years of Error, He Finds Wife Is Smarter

At the Same Time, Alderman Learns Son Outranks Both

CHICAGO, April 14 (AP).—For thirty-one years Alderman John Massen sr. was secure in the knowledge that when both he and his wife attended Northwestern University he was elected to Phi Beta Kappa, scholastic fraternity, and she was not.

But yesterday Mrs. Massen received from Dr. Walter Dill Scott, university president, the following letter: "For your personal gratification I want you to know that your husband did not make a better record at Northwestern than you. Your four-year scholastic average was 6.0226, and that of your distinguished husband was 5.9848.

"The fact that he made Phi Beta Kappa and you did not is no justification for his 'lording it over you.' At that time the university awarded Phi Beta Kappa to a certain percentage of men and women.

"An injustice was done to your record and it should be known."

"P. S.: Be it also known to both father and mother that their son, John jr., a senior this year, has surpassed the family record with a mark of 6.0636. He, too, is a Phi Beta Kappa."

Under Northwestern’s grading system the highest mark would be 7.

—New York Herald Tribune, April 15, 1936

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tors, such as prizes won, literary and other activities were given some consideration, but in general the chief criterion was the grades in courses except for the 25 chosen in June. The elections as made by the undergraduate members on the basis described above were finally looked over by an advisory committee consisting of the President of the University, the Dean of the College, and three other graduate and faculty members chosen by the President of the Society, but in only rare instances did this committee advise any change in the choices as made by the undergraduates.

**Criticism Stimulates Reform**

This method of selection prevailed in general down to 1934, although since about 1916 there have been developed in Harvard College the general examination and tutorial systems, under which especial emphasis is given to independent work, and honors at graduation are based not only on course grades, but also on the student’s showing in a searching General Examination covering about nine to twelve hours of written work, an oral examination, and usually an honors thesis. Considerable criticism was directed against a method of electing a majority of the members of ΦΒΚ which was based largely on course grades and which ran counter to the recent developments under which more and more stress was being placed on tutorial work and on the measurement of a student’s ability by a junior divisional examination in certain fields and by a comprehensive examination at the end of the senior year in all fields except Chemistry and Engineering Sciences.

The first step toward reform was a change in the constitution of the Chapter in 1928, which authorized a slight decrease in the number of seniors elected in November and a consequent increase in the number chosen in June on the basis of final honors. But this did not go far enough. There was still a good deal of criticism on the ground that a number of the men elected in November on the basis merely of course grades did not do so well on the General Examinations as a number of other seniors who had to be left out because of the limitation of numbers. As a result, there was danger that election to ΦΒΚ

(Continued on page 97)

**THREE GENERATIONS**

“Zeal for knowledge and industry to attain it” won for Henry Stuart Hughes, grandson of the Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, the coveted John Sumner Runnells Memorial Prize at the end of his sophomore year at Amherst.

Editor-in-chief of *The Amherst Student* and Varsity debater, his election to ΦΒΚ* a few weeks after his brother, Charles Evans Hughes 3rd, Brown junior, rounded out into the third generation a distinguished family tradition of high scholarship and wide intellectual interests. Chief Justice Hughes was elected to the Brown University Chapter of the Society in 1881, Charles Evans Hughes Jr. in 1909.

Charles Evans Hughes 3rd, in addition to his ΦΒΚ honors, holds both James Manning and Francis Wayland Scholarships for noteworthy academic work and is Managing Editor of *The Brown Daily Herald*.

*Two weeks ago he was made undergraduate president of the Amherst Chapter.*
Representative John J. McSwain, Chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs of the 74th Congress, and himself an alumnus member of the University of South Carolina Chapter, tells the following story to the readers of The Key Reporter "with the consent of President Roosevelt himself."

"During an interview with the President about an important phase of legislation, I incidentally referred to the fact that he, and Representative Lister Hill, of Alabama, and I were all wearing Phi Beta Kappa keys, which is accepted the world over as a mark of scholarship. The President said that he had an interesting story about the Phi Beta Kappa key, as follows:

"He said that at a certain conference of governors, while he was Governor of New York, he and two other governors were..."
seated in a friendly chat, and one of them made mention of the fact that each of the three governors was wearing a Phi Beta Kappa key. The President said that he immediately remarked that his key was honorary and not awarded for academic attainments. Thereupon, each of the other governors confessed that his key was also honorary, and there was a laugh all around."

In the first issue of The Key Reporter it was stated that President Roosevelt is a member of ΦΒΚ* and, as Mr. McSwain remarks, the President does not wish "to sail under any false colors."

This raises the question why honorary membership should be regarded as less an honor than membership attained as a student.

How Many Honorary Members?

The first honorary member was elected by the William and Mary Chapter in 1778. Since then 17,329, including those called alumni members, have been elected. This is 18 per cent of the total membership of about 94,602. Of the 3,145 members elected in 1933–34 honorary and alumni members numbered 180; of the 3,359 in 1934–35, they numbered about 197. Most of the 55 listed in the Winter Number for the University of Pennsylvania Chapter were elected at the installation of a section in the College of Arts and Sciences for Women on the basis of undergraduate attainments and therefore are not regularly classifiable. Of the 122 Chapters, 52 elected no alumni or honorary members in 1933–34, and 34 elected none in 1934–35. The average of such elections is about 1½ for each Chapter each year.

Why Honorary Members?

Two purposes seem to have guided the selection of honorary members; namely, to strengthen the Society by the election of outstanding persons who would give it greater influence in the cause of liberal scholarship, and to recognize those alumni whose postgraduate attainments proved that their qualities had not been properly appraised by the criteria of scholarship used in the selection of students for membership.

The Committee constituted by the 18th Triennial Council to revise the Constitution and By-Laws has prepared the following tentative sections concerning alumni and honorary membership and will welcome comment.

Graduates of the institution of not less than ten years’ standing who have since graduation made distinguished scholarly contributions in literature, science, education, or kindred fields, may be elected to alumni membership.

Men and women, not graduates of the college who have similarly achieved high scholarly distinction may be elected to honorary membership. No graduate of another institution having a Chapter of ΦΒΚ shall be elected unless the consent of that Chapter has been obtained.

The number of either alumni or honorary members elected in any triennium should be strictly limited by the Chapter by-laws.

A LOST DOCUMENT

Old records show that in 1882 or ’83 Professor Adolph Werner, first Secretary of the United Chapters, distributed among the ΦΒΚ Chapters about 2,500 printed copies of the proposed Constitution of the United Chapters, which was ratified prior to the meeting of the first National Council in 1883.

The Historian of the United Chapters, Dr. Oscar M. Voorhees, wishes information about any existing copy of this publication.

"So high is the scholastic record among patients with hyperthyroidism and so many individuals of Phi Beta Kappa are to be found among them, that although hyperthyroidism may appear years after graduation, in a certain sense we may say that even Phi Beta Kappa is a disease. Certainly there is no record of an individual with myxedema (hypothyroidism, or sub-activity of the gland) attaining Phi Beta Kappa rank." — Dr. George Crile, The Phenomena of Life.
CHICAGO ASSOCIATION ORGANIZES
By SHAILER MATHEWS
Dean Emeritus, University of Chicago Divinity School

THREE thousand men and women have brought their Phi Beta Kappa keys into the metropolitan area of Chicago. This fact ought in some way to soften the widespread impression that Chicago is populated by pursuing gunmen and fleeing citizens. If I were called upon to defend my adopted city I might very well point out that the organization of the Phi Beta Kappa Association of Chicago was natural in a city generously supplied with universities, colleges, art schools, and musical organizations.

I do not know just who was its first advocate but from the records I should say that the moving power was that of Eston V. Tubbs who became its Secretary. The first steps were taken at a meeting of interested persons on January 3, 1935. The organization was completed in January and the Constitution was adopted which declared the purpose of the organization to be “the promotion of friendship, scholarship and of the continued interest in intellectual life.” Shailer Mathews, Colby '96A, was elected President, Elmer T. Stevens, Brown '04, Vice-President and Eston V. Tubbs, Northwestern '22, Secretary-Treasurer. Thanks to the cooperation of the United Chapters office the members of the Society in this vicinity were circularized and by the time of the first public meeting its members numbered 430. This first meeting was a banquet held at the Woman’s Club on April 12 at which 247 members were present. The principal address was given by Dr. George E. Vincent, Yale '85, on “The Responsibility of the Educated Man.”

Questionnaire Determines Policies

With such an auspicious beginning the Executive Committee made Miss Gertrude Charney, California '24, Social Chairman. Thanks to her interest and energy the Association became something more than a semi-annual dinner club. A questionnaire was sent out to the members asking, in their opinion, what the Association might be able to do for the benefit of its members. Replies to the questionnaire were very varied but the executive committee, now composed of the officers, Hon. Roy O. West, Depauw '90, and Mrs. John F. Mangold, Grinnell '10, decided that its field was particularly that of cultural interests rather than of social or political reform. First of all it seemed desirable to develop acquaintance among the members of the Association, and two get-acquainted meetings were organized by the Social Chairman assisted by a number of hosts and hostesses. The first of these meetings was for members living on the North and West sides of the city and was held October 24, 1935 in Thorne Hall in Northwestern University. Professor A. J. Todd, California '04, was chairman. A free expression of opinion followed an informal address by Dr. Bertha Van Hoosen, Michigan '11A. A second meeting was held November 14, 1935 in Ida Noyes Hall, the University of Chicago, for members of the South Side of the city. Dr. Martin H. Bickham, Pennsylvania '08, was chairman.

Glenn Frank Speaks

At the Founder’s Day Banquet, December 5, 1935, the chief address was given by President Glenn Frank, Northwestern ’12, of the University of Wisconsin on “The University Idea in the Life of the Times,” and musical selections were furnished by
one of the Association’s members, Rosseter G. Cole, Michigan ’31A. On February 12, 1936 more than one hundred members of the Association visited the Art Institute and were conducted through the exhibition of Chicago painters by Director Robert B. Harshe and Daniel C. Rich, Chicago ’26, of the Art Institute staff.

The annual banquet is to be held on May 6. There will be several addresses on the part of representatives of cultural interests of the city, Lorado Taft, Northwestern ’05H, speaking for art, Frederick Stock, Director of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra for music, Thornton Wilder for literature, and Charles W. Gilkey, Harvard ’03, Dean of the University of Chicago Chapel, for religion.

Jobs and Scholarships

It has been suggested that the Association should assist its members to find positions, but the Executive Committee has not yet found it possible to do more than promise general cooperation wherever possible. We hope, however, to make the Association an informal, friendly bureau of information and recommendation.

The Association plans to offer a prize of $100 to the members of the freshman classes of the institutions having chapters of Phi Beta Kappa in the vicinity of Chicago, for essays upon the purposes of the Society. It is hoped in this way to impress upon the undergraduate mind that there are possibilities of college distinction in the field of scholarship as well as in that of athletics.

The Association should give new support to the cultural interests of the metropolitan area as well as become a center of friendly contact among those who have such interests at heart.

OLDEST MEMBER IN COURSE?

Mrs. Ethel M. Bennett, 52 years old and mother of three children, has just been elected to Phi Beta Kappa at the University of Chicago, where she is a candidate for an A.B. degree this spring. She has been attending classes at the University’s College downtown for the past ten years.

One of her sons has his Master of Engineering from Purdue and her daughter is a graduate of the University of Wisconsin. The youngest boy is still in high school. Mrs. Bennett’s husband is an executive in the Western Electric Corporation.

“A community gets exactly the kind of a newspaper that it can digest — no better, no worse. Editors are aware of this and present the news accordingly. If their readers all wore Phi Beta Kappa keys they would remold their policies... If an educated Greek in the time of Pericles could discuss geometry at the dinner table it must have been because science was taught as a cultural subject. Give us high school and college graduates with a broad knowledge of science and the newspapers will respond to their demands rapidly enough.” — Waldemar Kaempffert, Science Editor, The New York Times, in Science for June 28, 1935.
YALE AMENDMENT DEFEATED

An amendment to the Chapter constitution, seeking to dethrone marks as the final arbiter of ΦΒΚ elections at Yale, was overwhelmingly defeated by a vote of the Chapter last month.

The proposed amendment was drawn up by a group of undergraduate members of the Society headed by Jonathan B. Bingham, son of former United States Senator Hiram Bingham. Other members of the committee were: Bernard C. Rankin, D. E. Swift, R. A. Rosenbaum, J. H. Nichols, and D. E. Dellinger.

The students urged that factors such as "the difficulty of courses taken, the quality of preparation for college as judged by the preparatory school attended, and the improvement or decline in grades since freshman year," as well as final averages, should be considered in selecting candidates for membership.

"Every undergraduate knows that marks are really not much of a criterion either of conscientious scholarship or of intellectual ability," Potter Stewart, Chairman of The Yale News, wrote in an editorial supporting the amendment.

Mr. Bingham, in a letter to The Key Reporter, said: "It has long been felt that the marking system, because of certain inadequacies and injustices, was not a wholly fair basis for election to ΦΒΚ, particularly in the case of those borderline men, where .1 of a point makes all the difference despite its real insignificance. The opposition to this as to any change comes from those who feel that an automatic and arbitrary system of election is the only one which is not liable to the influences of favoritism and politics. This is, of course, a very real danger and the amendment has been drawn in such a way as to minimize it."

The graduate Secretary of the Chapter, ΦΒΚ Senator Hollon A. Farr, estimated that "in the present senior class only 9 possible cases could be involved of which 7 would have an average below 85 which has long been the accepted minimum standard."

Dean Supports Marks

In The New York Times Dean Clarence W. Mendell of Yale College was quoted as saying: "My own views are that it seems wise to stick to the scholarship marks as the only fair path to membership in the scholarship society. . . . Over a long period the general scholarship averages do represent, we find, the value of the college work done by a student."

Widespread public interest in ΦΒΚ policies was shown by the substantial newspaper coverage given to the recent discussion of criteria at Yale and by the amount of general editorial comment which the issues debated evoked.

"With continuous effort in preparatory school, I achieved a good standing in my studies. Then it had been a matter of pride. But when I entered the university, I found that it was very desirable to be the possessor of a ΦΒΚ key. Ambition sent me gunning cold-bloodedly for this honor. I found out what average was necessary, and paid attention to every detail as well as I could so that in my third year I was included in the group of students who were awarded the key.

"Actually my attitude was not consistent with the meaning of the award—a point of view which I have since regretted. I had an almost complete lack of interest in learning for the sake of knowing something. Not that I have since, by any means, become a scholar, but at least now I can admire those who are. At that time, I did not want to know anything. I was, in the truest sense of the word, a cup hunter in the field of scholarship."—Helen Wills Moody, "The Education of a Tennis Player," Scribner's Magazine, May 1936.
THE power of the scholar today was the theme of Dean Christian Gauss's (F B K Princeton '12) address in the Auditorium of the Florida State College for Women, as the Princeton educator opened the program marking the installation of the Alpha Chapter of F B K in Florida, March 4 and 5, 1935. Dr. Gauss drew a sharp contrast between the ideas of scholarship in the past, when scholars were "living in a garden of Eden and were for the world at large the personification of innocence," and the present general attitude toward the scholar, which considers him a power, a force to be watched, often a threat to social stability and for that reason to be forced to bow to the regime for the moment in power. "Even the business man of that day did not fear the scholar," said Dean Gauss. "The scholar's life was an easy one that impinged little upon the concerns of our busy world, and it was a little remote, unfriended, and sometimes a bit melancholy and slow." To the scholar of that day there was no challenge, no call to action. He had no sense of responsibility to the social order of his time; he was more concerned with the past than with the present.

Dangerous Scholars

A change, however, has come, Dr. Gauss continued, so that the scholar is no longer to be regarded as harmless. "Brains, ideas, are dangerous. We live in other times and with other manners. The very things which the scholar held most precious, his freedom of speech, his freedom of inquiry, are threatened even in this land of the free. Whether we like the New Deal or not, so far as the scholar is concerned he has been projected into a new dispensation."

Dr. Gauss analyzed the plight of the scholar in Europe where in Russia, in Germany, in Italy inquiry and scholarship are no longer free, where the scholar is considered dangerous and therefore to be kept under eternal surveillance. What we need, he said, is not only a New Deal or a new era, but a new spirit. "The scholar of today must desire the good life and strive to bring it more and more within the reach of his own country and his own time."

Installation

At nine o'clock Tuesday morning, March 5th, in the Browsing Room of the College Library, President Theodore H. Jack (F B K Alabama '18) of Randolph-Macon Woman's College presided at the installation ceremony of the Alpha Chapter of Florida. Honorary members of the fraternity initiated at this time were Dr. Edward Conradi, President of the Florida State College for Women, and Dr. William G. Dodd, Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences. Four alumnae members and five members in course were welcomed into the Alpha Chapter.

"Universities in Memoirs"

Immediately after the installation ceremony Dr. David A. Robertson (F B K Chicago, '02), President of Goucher College, addressed the new chapter and its friends in the College Auditorium, choosing as his subject, "Universities in Memoirs." Dr. Robertson enumerated the forces that impress themselves upon the memories of college students, such as the spirit of the place, the college chapel, the library, and more powerful still the people who make up the college community. Visiting lecturers, too, leave their impress upon the memories of college students. "Most of all," Dr. Robertson added, "men are grateful for the college experience when it has been one that included the waking up of the mind, the
moment of intimation and illumination of internal freedom as when Woodrow Wilson took on the management of his own education, as Edmund Burke did, and the young Bismarck. Each reached the point where he became conscious of a philosophy, as the motto of ΦΒΚ puts it, a philosophy which is a guide of life."

Key, Compass, and Map

Dean Virginia C. Gildersleeve (ΦΒΚ Columbia '01) of Barnard, delivered the last address of the installation program on Tuesday afternoon in the College Auditorium. Miss Gildersleeve, discussing "Education for Today," likened our conception of the times in our gloomy moments to that of Matthew Arnold, "wandering between two worlds, one dead, the other powerless to be born," while at other times more optimistically we agree with Walter Lippmann (ΦΒΚ Harvard '10) when he says, "We are a generation that has an appointment with destiny." She noted three trends in present-day education as contrasted with that of the past: the tremendous emphasis on the social sciences; the emphasis on a need for learning recreation for leisure; and the emphasis on specialization. After discussing these trends in modern education Miss Gildersleeve concluded by stating that we need an education for the problems of the moment; "we must realize," she said, "that other countries, though different, are not inferior. We must realize that we are all tied up together in a tiny world, closely related. The liberal education ought to be a key, a compass, and a map. It ought to give the knowledge which Plato described as 'that knowledge which is not a stranger in things strange to it.' If we can succeed in giving the student that kind of knowledge, we shall have given him the best kind of education for today and for that tomorrow wrapped still in clouds."

Guests

Among the seventy or more distinguished guests who came to Tallahassee for the installation of the Alpha Chapter of Florida, in addition to the Installing Officer and
the speakers, were Dr. William H. Crawford, ΦΒΚ Northwestern '92; Dr. John J. Tigert, ΦΒΚ Vanderbilt '04, President of the University of Florida, and Dr. Oscar Voorhees, Rutgers '88, ΦΒΚ Historian. The presence of six members of the Senate of ΦΒΚ lent exceptional lustre to the coming of the Society into the State of Florida.

**FLORIDA STATE COLLEGE**

A well-trained and active faculty, thorough-going emphasis on the acquisition of broad cultural knowledge and appreciation, sound financial condition coupled with a record of freedom from interference by political interests which has become an established tradition — these are some of the factors which should promote the growth of a distinguished ΦΒΚ Chapter at The Florida State College for Women.

Although re-organized in 1905 under its present name, The Florida State College for Women is actually the direct outgrowth of educational institutions whose combined history goes back to 1857 when a state Seminary was first established at Tallahassee. Today it is one of the two state-supported institutions of higher education in Florida, the other being the University of Florida for men at Gainesville.

Since 1900 Dr. Edward Conradi, a graduate of Indiana State University, has been President. Under his able administration a strong college of liberal arts and sciences has been developed, supplemented by schools of education, home economics, and music. The liberal arts and sciences are carefully distinguished from the professional and technical courses offered and elections to ΦΒΚ are confined to the former.

Outstanding alumnae of the Florida State College include members of the faculties of William and Mary, Smith, Columbia, and Rollins, three physicians, two lawyers, four deans of women, a county superintendent of schools, and five authors and editors. Recent arts graduates have received advanced degrees from Columbia, Chicago, Yale, Duke, Boston, and Peabody.

**DONOR OF FELLOWSHIP**

Miss Isabelle Stone, ΦΒΚ Wellesley, donor of the Mary Isabel Sibley Fellowship, as she appeared at the time of her graduation in 1905. A sum of $23,243.75 has been received from Miss Stone’s estate as endowment for this Fellowship which will be administered by a committee appointed by the Senate next fall.

As previously announced, the Fellowship is for women qualified to carry on advanced study of Greek, or French, literature and culture and will be awarded in each of these subjects in alternate years. When applications are receivable further information will be published.

“An educated man,” said Ramsay MacDonald, “is a man with certain subtle spiritual qualities which make him calm in adversity, happy when alone, just in his dealings, rational and sane in the fullest meaning of that word in all the affairs of life.”
SHOULD COLLEGES TRAIN PHILANTHROPISTS?

By ARNAUD C. MARTS
Φ B K Oberlin, Acting President of Bucknell University

So far from being a totalitarian State, the American people maintain approximately 500,000 units of voluntary social endeavor as contrasted with only about 175,000 units of government regulation. To give away money voluntarily to these humanitarian causes is one of the most satisfying of human experiences. Few other acts provide a comparable glow of satisfaction.

One who has cultivated the art of giving knows it to be an art, and one of the most gracious arts of self-expression. Yet it is an expression which must break through a crust of inhibitions which seems almost racial in its formation. Why is it that one dreads to ask another, especially a friend, to make a modest contribution to a noble cause? Why, indeed, does one, even a generous person, dread to be asked to do so? On both sides there is a strain of awkwardness which suggests a general social inhibition in the matter. Why is the solicitor so often enveloped in an involuntary vapor of timidity? Why do instinctive protective reactions surround the prospect with the shell of an armadillo, and erect between the two a wall of ice?

Good Fishing for a Ph.D.

Here is a phenomenon of racial instinct which needs to be torn apart and examined by the same astute students of human behavior who have in recent years revealed to us age-old reasons for other of our instinctive reactions. Here is a fruitful field of study for some doctor of social psychology. Scores of thousands of reports on interviews could be made available for his study. He might, for instance, seek to explain why a prosperous gentleman last fall declined to give to his community chest on the ground that he had not been able to collect rents from certain houses which he owned and that he would, therefore, regard that loss “as his gift to the unemployed.” Now, this gentleman is not “stingy,” he spends money freely without too penurious an attitude. It is only when he comes to the consideration of giving money to a humanitarian cause that his mental processes lead him to decisions which make him appear ridiculous.

I have appeared before many individuals to plead support for an unselfish cause. Many times I have been received graciously; a few times even with cordiality; generally, however, with suspicion, dread, or fear plainly in evidence. In one instance the rich man of the town actually kept to his bed part of the time and to the back streets the balance of the week I was in his town, lest he should be solicited. His fright amused the whole community. Of what was he afraid? Simply that he would be asked...
to give a little out of an abundance to pro-
tect the future of the local college which
several members of his own family had
attended and which he himself held in high
repute. There should have been nothing
terrifying in that experience. The fear was
so completely out of proportion to its causa-
tion that it suggested a protective attitude
rooted in social habits.

Perhaps the explanation is to be found
in the void in our educational processes
with respect to the development of social
attitudes toward giving money to humani-
tarian causes. What strictly educational
agency includes any such training? None
comes to mind.

Would it not be appropriate for the col-
lege to begin to consider, as a definite cul-
tural duty, some instruction in the art of
giving? One hears of a college professor
who built a quotation board in his lecture
room in order to instruct his students of
economics in the fine art of speculating in
common stock. One reads of a Bureau for
Street Traffic Research at one of our lead-
ing centers of culture. One hears of courses
in personality and charm, in motion picture
acting and radio announcing. Is there not
place also for some definite mention of the
financing of those philanthropic, educa-
tional, character-forming, and cultural
institutions which serve to enrich and en-
noble our life and whose support requires
approximately a billion and a half dollars
in voluntary gifts each year? Appropriate
mention of this phase of our cultural life
could well be made in the college’s courses
in history, economics, sociology, psychology
and ethics, without necessarily creating a
new course for the purpose.

Where Colleges Muff the Ball

Colleges which would give such instruc-
tion and encouragement to their students
would serve themselves as well as the na-
tion, for colleges rank as the second largest
beneficiary of American philanthropy.
These institutions, which depend largely
upon public philanthropy, might well as-
sume a larger responsibility in inducing a
spirit of philanthropy among the future
leaders of the nation. The average college
reserves all it has to say on that subject
until its students become alumni. Not until
the student steps off the commencement
platform into the ranks of alumni does this
phase of his education commence, but the
college then begins to expect a response
from the philanthropic spirit which it
neglected to nourish while the student was
on the campus. It has waited too long in
many cases, for 45 of 100 alumni never
respond to their alma mater’s request for
funds.

Culture or Soda Water

When the colleges begin to prescribe
to students the giving of money to humani-
tarian uses, as a definite phase of their cul-
tural life no sooner to be omitted than
reading good books or listening to good
music, then perhaps a new social attitude
in the matter may be created. Perhaps the
solver may then be able to cast off a bit
of the furtiveness of his approach and feel
more like the good citizen that he is in
giving his time to the common good. Per-
haps, then, churches may be able to discard
their raffles as a means of financing, and
hospitals will be able to get along without
their charity balls. Perhaps the average
American family will bring its voluntary
gifts for education and culture up to the
level of its expenditure for soda water.
And we may, as a nation, eventually give
enough each year to all our institutions of
religion, education, health, social service,
character-building, and culture to raise the
total to a figure equal to the amount of our
annual bill for criminal thefts and frauds.
To do so would require us to give just twice
as much as we now give, but wise education
could persuade us to do it — and to enjoy
it.

“A university studies politics, but it will not ad-
vocate fascism or communism. A university studies
military tactics, but it will not promote war. A
university studies peace, but it will not organize
cruses of pacifism. It will study every question
that affects human welfare, but it will not carry a
banner in a crusade for anything except freedom of
learning.” — L. D. Coffman, Ph B K Indiana, Presi-
dent of the University of Minnesota, in The Journal
of the A.A.U.W., January 1936.
IMITATIONS OF THE KEY

The $B K$ watch-key motif has been adopted by about fifty college societies. The oldest of these is Kappa Alpha, a social fraternity organized at Union College in 1825, nearly forty-nine years after the founding of $B K$. Variations of the key design have been used mainly by college professional and honor societies. Most of these emblems are easily distinguishable from $B K$ keys, but a few are so similar in size and proportions that the wearers are frequently obliged to explain that they are not $B K$ members.

The most recent of many complaints concerning imitations of the $B K$ key comes from a member of the Brown Chapter who is an officer of a Rotary Club. He sends illustrations from a jeweler's advertisement of several designs for honorary keys for Rotary officers. One key is practically the same size and shape as the $B K$ key, and at the distance from which keys are usually observed, the different border and symbols do not prevent its being mistaken for the key which for a century and a half has been the distinctive mark of $B K$ membership. This jeweler writes that "A great many other manufacturing jewelers are making very similar keys for any number of various uses."

Trademark Registration

Strangely enough the very fact that $B K$ has used the design for so many years prevents the Society from protecting it against imitations. The greatest protection available has been secured — a trademark registration of the three Greek characters $B K$. This makes the manufacture of keys or other objects bearing these characters illegal for all except the Official Jeweler of the Society. Some jewelers however disregard the Society's rights in spite of this registration, and the added fact that the N R A code adopted by the jewelers themselves stamped the unauthorized manufacture and sale of keys as an unfair trade practice. By educating, or if that is impossible, by boycotting such jewelers, members can help protect the design and quality of the $B K$ insignia and prevent its use by persons not members. Such use is by no means infrequent, particularly by unscrupulous persons seeking employment. Keys are sometimes found among the equipment of criminals.

Protests and Appeals

Obviously a key having approximately the shape and proportions of the $B K$ key is likely to be considered such, no matter what its other distinguishing marks may be. This is detrimental and embarrassing both to $B K$ and the imitating organization. On the other hand many societies have shown admirable originality in adapting the key motif to general designs easily distinguishable from $B K$ keys. This may be desirable, for the prestige of $B K$ has made the key design the accepted symbol of scholarship and high honor. The members of $B K$, by registering annoyance and reporting individual cases of too close imitation, can do most to protect the $B K$ key. The United Chapters voices protests and appeals. It will welcome suggestions concerning the stand the Society should take and how it should take it.
WAR OR NO WAR, GO ABROAD NOW

By STEPHEN P. DUGGAN
Director, Institute of International Education

The Institute has received recent letters inquiring whether in the alarmist state of affairs in Europe at present it would be wise for American students to spend the next summer vacation in any country there. I am strongly of the belief that there will be no war in the near future and it would be a valuable experience to come personally in contact with a people filled with anxiety and dread and learn their reaction to the prevailing situation. If war should unfortunately break out during the summer, the experience of watching the mobilization and other preparations and the governmental propaganda to whip up national fervor would have lessons for any American student of sufficient value to balance any difficulty in getting home.

For educational results there is no experience comparable to foreign travel. Every American student ought to save his pennies either to wind up his college career at graduation by a visit abroad or to have passed a previous summer vacation doing so. The cost today of such an experience is quite low if the individual concerned is willing to travel tourist class and live simply.

Once the average student graduates from college he either enters vocational activities or professional study. If he does not make an opportunity to go abroad at, or before, the time of his graduation, he may never go or his visit may be indefinitely postponed.

KEYS FOR LEGISLATORS

An annual award of ΦΒΚ keys to the six legislators in Washington and in each state capital who rank highest in a required intelligence test for statesmanship has been proposed by Ζion's Herald, the New England Methodist Weekly, as a program which "in ten years would transform the lawmaking bodies of this country, restore the confidence of the people in democracy, and reëstablish genuine prosperity in our midst."


Stephen P. Duggan, President of ΦΒΚ, College of the City of New York; Director of the Institute for International Education since 1919, Secretary, American University Union in Europe since 1926; Director, Council on Foreign Relations of the League of Nations Association, and a trustee of the World Peace Foundation.

In addition to the ΦΒΚ recognition, Zion's Herald proposes "a high honor classification for the best answers to these questions:

"What is the difference between a politician and a statesman?"

"Are a legislator's duties fulfilled when he simply 'represents' his constituency?"

"What does it mean to take 'leadership'?"

"Why is it better to think with the mind rather than through the lungs?"

"Why does the 'practical man,' when judged by his ultimate achievements, so frequently prove to have been altogether impractical?"

"Why should organized 'blocs' be resisted?"

"What is 'love of country' and how may it most fittingly be expressed?"

"If such a plan was taken seriously and actually put into practise without fear or favor, the general public might be saved no end of embarrassment and much disillusionment regarding democratic processes. The professors and teachers in our colleges and schools are required to meet the most exacting intellectual tests before they are allowed to take their places in the educational world. The same thing is true of candidates for the Christian ministry. Why should not legislators likewise be made to show their qualifications for the high task of lawmaking?"

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**INTREPID REPORTER**

H. Katherine Smith, ΦΒΚ Vassar '27, blind newspaper woman, for nine years on the staff of the Buffalo Courier-Express, asked for a tough assignment — and she got what she asked for. The Pan-American peace conference in Buenos Aires next fall her ultimate destination, Miss Smith sailed from New York two weeks ago with instructions to cover South America during the next few months.

But two years' study of Spanish, the experience in talking to strangers that grows out of approximately 1,500 interviews, and a kind of indomitableness that "has never turned down an assignment, even an exhibit of rare china," should help her to make the grade as a foreign correspondent.

The universities at Santiago, Chile, Lima, Peru, and Quito, Ecuador, are first on her itinerary. There she hopes to make good friends and gain a working understanding of what is going on in the South American student's mind today. Miss Smith has a hunch — she refuses to draw any hard and fast advance conclusions — that too much is being written about the influence of other countries upon Latin-American peoples and too little about the influence they may exert on other cultures.

"Just as Russia has taught the world how people may be remunerated according to their needs I believe the South American countries have special things they should be teaching other nations — perhaps something about the overcoming of race prejudice, probably a great deal about the art of living," she says.

A person of broad human sympathies, Miss Smith has supplemented her job for the Courier-Express by social work and by teaching other blind young people how to read braille.
OUT WHERE THE
TALL CORN GROWS

HATS off to the Midwesterners, and Far-westerners, for an eloquent last word in the Bayta-Beeta controversy (see Spring and Winter numbers). We like the editorial cheering from the sidelines too!

Ray Mr. O'Neill
Egin, Ill.
A brilliant, young Fie Bayta Cap-pa,
The pride of his learned Yale chapta,
Spoke mostly in dactylic maytre
(And prayed, like his sires, to St. Payter.)

He chided a girl from Chicago
Who openly petted a hog, "Oh, Why be domestic, dear Layda? Purchase a nice, foreign chaytah."

As for your Midwestern chatta,
Civilization's waste matta,
Chuck it for Fie Bayta Cap-pa,
Elegant, Tay-party patois.

PRAIRIE FLOWER, Oberlin '08A
Re: Is This the End of the Battle?
Ottawa Public Schools
Office of the Superintendent
Ottawa, Kan.

I don't give a darn how you pronounce Phi Beta Kappa, but . . . We have not reached such a stage of physical and moral decline that we have neither the strength nor the moral courage to hold to the time-honored English pronunciation of English. We still have lungs sufficiently strong to say "wheat" instead of "weat," "white" instead of "wite," and can trill our r's when necessary. We still use dictionaries instead of diction'ries and bury our dead in cemeteries not cem't'ries. Since we are in the Bible Belt, we even contribute funds to send missionaries - not mission'ries to Asia - not Asier - and Africa - not Afiicr. Only the apostates among us say eyether and nyether, and when we imitate a New Englander we put clothespins on our noses in order to get the proper nasal twang . . .

G. H. MARSHALL, Kansas '17

San Francisco, Calif.
I have just read The Key Reporter, Vol. I, No. 2, and Mr. E. G. O'Neil's letter has aroused my interest.

Surely you do not sponsor such arrogant provincialism posing as Authority to us "uncivilized persons." Arrogance is so often ignorance, except when bad manners. After all, Webster's Dictionary gives the pronunciation as be'ta, and the purist sounds the "r" - although not harshly as many people do of course. Thus, "beater" cannot be homophonous with "beeta."

The omission of "r", where it properly belongs, is known as a form of colloquialism (in the speech of Southerners who have long allowed the Negro to dominate their phonetics, so-called Easterners, New Englanders, etc.), or so we "uncivilized persons" have been taught . . .

RUTH JAMISON, Nebraska '26

St. Louis, Mo.

Far be it from us to enter into the fray as partisans of any school of Phi Beta Kappa phonetics. But we do have a suggestion: Before the controversy brings this historic society to the point of dissolution, why not put the matter up to a half-dozen members whose regular business is settling tough problems? Their names and their chapters are: Charles Evans Hughes, Brown '81; Louis D. Brandeis, Harvard '77; James Clark McReynolds, Vanderbilt '82; Harlan F. Stone, Amherst '94; Owen D. Roberts, Pennsylvania '95, and Benjamin N. Cardozo, Columbia '89.

The St. Louis Post Dispatch

Baltimore, Md.
The President, says a Washington dispatch, habitually wears a Phi Beta Kappa key. Those of us who are following the war now being waged over its pronunciation will be interested to know whether he stands with the "Bay-tas" or the "Bee-tas," or whether he regards this as a mere detail that he can leave safely in the hands of his able lieutenant, Postmaster Jim Farley.
WHAT'S LIKE US?
SUMMARY OF A STUDY BY DR. ARTHUR F. PAYNE
COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

The ΦΒΚ man is taller and healthier, marries later but has more children, and makes more money than the non-ΦΒΚ man, according to the findings of Dr. Arthur F. Payne of the College of the City of New York in a study of 145 ΦΒΚ members and 149 other students in the classes of 1929–31.

TABLE I

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race</th>
<th>ΦΒΚ</th>
<th>Others</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jewish</td>
<td>86.3%</td>
<td>90.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>German</td>
<td>7.6</td>
<td>.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italian</td>
<td>.7</td>
<td>3.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irish</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dutch</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hungarian</td>
<td>.7</td>
<td>.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swedish</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

He enters college younger and completes his course more quickly but, at the same time, is better developed physically. He is more likely to be foreign-born. Out of Dr. Payne’s group of students, 14.4% of the ΦΒΚ’s were born abroad; 10.7% of the non-members. Tables I and II give interesting figures on racial origins of both groups.

Ninety-five per cent of the ΦΒΚ group had no mark below 75* whereas 26.7% of the other group had an average of 75 or above but some marks below 75. The ΦΒΚ group tended to uniformity in all subjects. Only 25.5% of them had outstanding marks in a particular study but 57.2% of the other students had such marks. (President Frank Aydelotte of Swarthmore, and others, insist that ΦΒΚ overlooks brilliant scholars by insisting too much upon uniform excellence in all subjects. They agree, however, that the other extreme of excessive specialization should be avoided.)

A higher percentage of the ΦΒΚ students chose medicine, English, and foreign languages for graduate work while the non-members favored education. For example, 27.9% of the non-ΦΒΚ’s selected education for graduate work as against 17.4% of the ΦΒΚ’s, while 14.5% of the ΦΒΚ’s chose medicine and only 3.8% of the others decided upon this field. Law proved almost equally attractive to both groups, 21.5% of the ΦΒΚ’s, 22.1% of the non-ΦΒΚ’s electing to study for that profession.

Dr. Payne’s study included tests which showed no difference between the groups in introversion-extroversion or in inferiority feeling. Coeducational high schools produced 38.1% of the ΦΒΚ students but only 23.4% of the others.

TABLE II

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Birthplace of Father</th>
<th>ΦΒΚ</th>
<th>Others</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rumania</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>17</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>.7</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greece</td>
<td>.7</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>.7</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>England</td>
<td>1.45</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U. S. A.</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palestine</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ireland</td>
<td>1.45</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A hope is expressed by Dr. Payne that this study will dispel some of the popular erroneous beliefs concerning ΦΒΚ men and will lead to studies in other colleges which will permit wider generalizations.

* When a comparative study was made during 1934–35 of the percentile ranking on the American Council of Education Psychological Examination the average of the ΦΒΚ group was 94.41, while the average percentile ranking for the total college population at C. C. N. Y. is 70. Sixty-five per cent of the ΦΒΚ group exceeded three-fourths of their classmates, while none of the group made as low a psychological score as the average of their classmates. — James D. Perry, Statistician.
HONOR AND RESPONSIBILITY

New SEC regional administrator for New York is Ernest Angell, Harvard '10. Edwin Grant Conklin, Johns Hopkins '96A, has succeeded Karl T. Compton, Princeton '13A, as President of the A.A.A.S.

Two Rockefeller boards — the General Education Board and the Rockefeller Foundation — will be headed by Raymond B. Fosdick, Princeton '05, former Phi Beta Kappa Senator, starting July 1.

Distinguished service recently won for Frank P. Graves, Columbia '90, Phi Beta Kappa Senator, the medal of the New York Academy of Public Education.

Guggenheim Fellowships for 1936 have been awarded to John Bakeless, Williams '18, English literature; Edward Doro, Southern California '29, poetry; Leo Gershoy, Cornell '19, history; Garrett Mattingly, Harvard '23, history; Marshall H. Stone, Harvard '23, mathematics; George W. Wheland, Dartmouth '27, physical chemistry.

For his abolition of the credit system at the University of Chicago and the establishment of a new kind of educational régime for undergraduates, Robert Maynard Hutchins, Yale '21, — the medal of the Holland Society of New York.

O. C. Merrill, Bates '17A, will direct the third World Powers Conference, plans for which were made public in Washington last month.

George Wharton Pepper, Pennsylvania '93A, has been elected President of the Council of the American Law Institute to succeed the late George W. Wickersham, Lehigh '22H.

Recognition of his series of 60 books on mathematics and other fields of study has come to Frank C. Touton, Lawrence '21H, Secretary of the Phi Beta Kappa Alumni in Southern California, — French government award, “Officer of Public Instruction.”

One of the two winners of the Rome Prize competition in classical studies this year is Walter F. Snyder, Swarthmore '32.

JAMES GROVER Mc Donald
Phi Beta Kappa Indiana; Chairman, Foreign Policy Association from 1919 until 1933, when appointed Refugee Commissioner of the League of Nations. His recent resignation and accompanying statement on conditions in Germany commanded world-wide attention. Since April 1st Mr. McDonald has been a member of the editorial staff of The New York Times.
BOOKS TO OWN

The Book Committee — Zona Gale, Western Reserve, author; Will D. Howe, Indiana, Scribner editor; Burton E. Livingston, Johns Hopkins, scientist; Robert A. Millikan, Oberlin, president, California Institute of Technology; and Irita Van Doren, Florida State, New York Herald Tribune literary editor — recommend these books to Φ B K members.

Address orders for books here listed, or for any book or magazine, with remittance of the price indicated or the publisher’s price to The Key Reporter, 145 West 55th Street, New York, N. Y. Your books will be sent promptly with postal charges prepaid.

Free — Special Offer

A free introductory subscription for one year to The American Scholar, Φ B K’s quarterly for general circulation, will be sent with any order for books amounting to at least $6.00 ($7.00 if the magazine is to be mailed to a foreign address). This offer is applicable to either personal or gift subscriptions.

Biography and History

James Truslow Adams, The Living Jefferson. $3. The conflict with Hamilton’s ideas.

Stringfellow Barr, Mazzini: Portrait of an Exile. $2.75. The Italian patriot.

James Branch Cabell, Preface to the Past. $2.50.

Anatomy Bourman, The Tragedy of Nijinsky. $3. Career of the genius of the dance.

Marjorie Bowen, Peter Porcupine: A Study of William Cobbett, 1762–1835. $3.50.

H. N. Brailsford, Voltaire. $1.25. As the representative of a great movement.

James Branch Cabell, Preface to the Past. $2.50.

Henry Seidel Canby, Alma Mater. $2.50. An appraisal based on personal experience.

H. J. Eckenrode and Bryan Conrad, James Longstreet: Lee’s War Horse. $3.50.


Laurence Greene, America Goes to Press. $2.75. The past in contemporary newspapers.

Stephen Gwynn, Oliver Goldsmith. $3. Recreates an era and a group of famous men.

Francis Hackett, Francis I. $2.

Mary B. Harris, I Knew Them in Prison. $3. About women, by a prison superintendent.

Konrad Heiden, Hitler. $3. Documented.

Ernest E. Herzfeld, Archaeological History of Iran. $3. By a well-known authority.

Jim Dan Hill, Sea Dogs of the Sixties. $3. Four Union and four Confederate commanders.

Historic Opinions of the United States Supreme Court. $3. Analysis of decisions.

B. B. Kendrick and A. M. Arnett, The South Looks at its Past. $2.

Andreas Latzko, Lafayette. $3. A popular study of the French hero.

T. E. Lawrence, Seven Pillars of Wisdom. $5.

Ferdinand Mainzer, Caesar’s Mantle. $3. The end of the Roman Republic.

H. V. Marrot, The Life and Letters of John Galsworthy. $5.

Franz Mehrst, Karl Marx: The Story of his Life. $5. With a critical analysis.


Bless Perry, And Gladly Teach. $3. Autobiography with sketches of well-known people.

J. F. Rippy and J. T. Nelson, Crusaders of the Jungle. $3.50. Spanish missionaries.

Paul Stefan, Toscanini. $2.25. With a study of the conductor’s rôle in creative music.

G. B. Stern, Monogram. $2.50. Autobiography.


Frederick Jackson Turner, The United States: 1830–1890. $4.50.


Beatrice White, Mary Tudor. $6. A background of politics and intrigue.


Fiction

Phyllis Bentley, Freedom, Farwell! $2.50. The rise and fall of Julius Caesar.

Richard Blaker, Here Lies a Most Beautiful Lady. $2.50. A Canadian couple’s life.

Arna Bontemps, Black Thunder. $2.50. The “Gabriel Insurrection,” by a Negro novelist.

Reuben Davis, Butcher Bird. $2.50. Colored sharecroppers of the Mississippi Delta.

E. M. Delafield, Faster! Faster! $2.50. Story of a modern mother.

Johan Fabricius, The Son of Marietta. $3. Romance resembling Anthony Adverse in style.
LION FEUCHTWANGER. The Jew of Rome. $2.50.

Flavius Josephus and Christianity in Rome.

FRANCIS HACKETT. The Green Lion. $2.50. The patriot Parnell and Ireland.

EUGENIE DE KALB. Far Enough. $2.50. Story of a South African folk migration.

JOSEPHINE LAWRENCE. If I Have Four Apples. $2.50. Certain American families today.

MAEDLON LULOFF. Coolie. $2. A tale of the Island Javanese.

THOMAS MANN. Stories of Three Decades. $3.50. Twenty-four stories, 1896–1929.

PERCY MARKS. A Tree Grown Straight. $2.50. From adolescence to manhood.

PAUL NIZOVOY. The Ocean. $2.50. Man's struggle on the shores of the Arctic Ocean.

KATHLEEN PAVLE. We in Captivity. $2.50. Ireland's youth struggles for freedom.

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TALK

By O. R. PILAT, Φ Β K Amherst ’26*

Talk is a gauge of intelligence. Trouble is, people talk too much. You pretend to listen to some of it, but only occasionally do the rhythm and purpose and imagery of words fix in your mind.

I remember when the schooner Heidritter was loading lumber last summer at Charleston. Working as I was in the vessel, with a long coastal voyage in prospect, the height of the deck cargo was not reassuring. The donkeyman felt the same way.

“I never saw it so high before, I like it not so high, I hope nothing happen,” he said. The mate overheard. “Why, that’s nothing, I saw a deckload so high once you had to move around it to see the sun!” We laughed and felt better. Do you doubt that the mate’s remark was an intelligent one?

One night one of the hands stumbled aboard. He had been robbed and beaten while drunk. I remember the mate’s comment: “I’ve heard man is master of his destiny, but to my way of thinking he’s an ordinary seaman in a dismasted, heavily-loaded, rudderless, four-masted bark with her bow ports out.” Of course the quotation is fairly common among sailors, but I recall no land one quite so descriptive.

As to that dilemma of modern capitalism—the growing scarcity of people to exploit and the reluctance of those previously exploited to continue so—consider this comment by one of the sailors:

“Things are changing. Once we loaded lumber in Portland, Oregon, at a labor cost of $1,400 and discharged in some place like Karachi, India, for $92. The coolies got five cents a day then. Now they want real wages. It’s getting that way all over the world.”

It seems a long while since I became a Phi Bete. Ten years’ work as a newspaperman, here and abroad, with leaves of absence from a desk to ship occasionally as a sailor, have taught me to dread definitions. But if I had to define intelligent talk I would insist that it take into account the ability to fix words in minds.

*Mr. Pilat’s first novel, Sea Mary, has just been published by Charles Scribner’s Sons.

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LAW
JEROME FRANK, Law and the Modern Mind.
New York, Coward McCann. $4.

LOGIC
RALPH M. EATON, General Logic: an Intro-
ductive Survey. New York, Scribner, 1931. $3.

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MATHEMATICS

Tobias Dantzig. Number, the Language of Science. New York, Macmillan, 1933. $2.50.


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Research


57. Merle Margaret Elsworth, 1924 Lawrence St., N. E., Washington, D. C. A.B., Michigan '30; A.M. in English, Columbia '32. Exp. — research, translating (German, French, Italian, Spanish, classical lang.), book reviewing, writing, tutoring, typing, revision.

Secretarial and Clerical — See also 62, 64, 65.


Teaching

60. Wisconsin '17; Ph.D. '20. Exp. — 14 years teaching high school and college Latin, Greek, history, modern lang. Lived in Europe.

61. Frank Merchant, 12 11th St., Providence, R. I. Brown '31; A.M. '32. English major, lang., philosophy minor. Exp. — high school and college teaching, editorial, research, library, writing.


63. Charles R. L. Odor, Box 351, Jefferson City, Tenn. A.B., Virginia '28; A.M. '29; Ph.D., Univ. of Illinois '33. Exp. — 6 years teaching geology, zoology; business; travel.

64. Attilia Perillo, 8654 Woodhaven Blvd., Woodhaven, N. Y. A.B., Hunter '34. French major, German minor. Grad. study, Columbia. Wants also English-French stenographic work.


Tutoring — See also 67.

70. Mrs. Helen Lovell Million, Box 279 A, Menlo Park, Calif. A.B., Michigan '87. Fellow in Greek, Bryn Mawr. Grad. work in Greek, Latin, German at Michigan, Chicago. Exp. — high school and college teaching, translating (German, Dutch, French, Spanish, Italian, Portuguese, Scandinavian lang., Latin, modern and ancient Greek), typing, stenography, public speaking. Wants also translating, public speaking.

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NEW BASIS OF HARVARD ELECTIONS
(Continued from page 74)

would come to be regarded as less of an honor than it should be and that the prestige of the Society would suffer. Moreover, a study made of the final honors achieved by members of the ΦΒΚ over a period of twelve years from 1920 to 1932 showed that of the 647 elected, 122 or about one-fifth did not graduate better than cum laude, while there were 211, or about twice as many, who received their degrees magna cum laude but who were not elected because there was not room for them, since their places had already been filled by men of presumably inferior calibre.

Final Honors Stressed

As a result of the various criticisms and studies, a committee appointed by the graduate President of the Chapter recommended certain amendments to the constitution which were adopted at the annual meeting in June, 1933, and which provide for the present method of election. Briefly, the new method is as follows. The Junior Eight are elected after the mid-years of the junior year instead of at the end of the sophomore year, thus giving more time to judge their ability; the number of members of the senior class elected in November has been reduced from 32 to 16, thus making it possible to elect a larger number of men at the end of the senior year on the basis of final honors. The men elected at the end of the senior year are chosen from those recommended for the degree magna and summa cum laude. Although this change cuts down the number of students who are awarded their keys prior to graduation, this disadvantage is more than offset by improving the quality of the men elected. The undergraduate society is also small enough to be fairly active, making possible occasional informal dinners and other common activities.

(Continued on page 98)

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(Continued from page 97)

Tutors Submit Reports

The most important change, however, was the provision that in the future the course grades should be supplemented by detailed reports from the tutors of the candidates and by ratings made by the chairmen of the various tutorial boards. The tutor of each of the men eligible for membership is asked to furnish the officers of the Chapter with detailed information regarding the candidate’s intellectual curiosity, originality, and promise as a scholar, together with specific instances of such qualities and other opinions regarding him. Special blanks have been prepared for the purpose of obtaining the tutors’ reports. The chairmen of the tutorial boards are also asked to arrange in order of their relative ability the various men concentrating in their respective fields. Information is also provided regarding the grades of candidates in the junior divisional examinations or any other preliminary general examinations, as well as in the general final or comprehensive examinations. Data regarding prizes won and literary or other academic achievements are made available. In this way the Chapter is able to base elections upon all the available measurements of a student’s achievement.

An Active Graduate Committee

A third change was the provision that the so-called graduate committee, consisting of the President of the University, the Dean of the College, the Graduate Secretary and Graduate Treasurer of the Chapter, and three graduates chosen by the Graduate President, should sit with the undergraduates in making the selections and have voting power. In the past, the graduate committee has been merely an advisory body. Since the number of undergraduates is always larger than the graduate committee, the controlling power is still left in their hands, because we have felt that the active society should be controlled as much as possible by the students and not by the Faculty.

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Chapter Prestige Strengthened

By these methods, which have been in effect for the last three years, the local Chapter of ΦΒΚ has revised its basis of selecting members so as to place its procedure more in line with the recent developments in Harvard College. As a result, the men selected so far have almost invariably been students who have graduated with the degree magna or summa cum laude and the prestige of the Society has been strengthened. At the same time the Society has become more active than in the past. In addition to the formal dinners in December and April and the final meeting at Commencement time, occasional informal dinners have been held. The Chapter has also used some of its surplus funds to publish two honors theses written by seniors. The choice of the thesis is made by a committee of undergraduates with the advice of certain Faculty members, but the arrangements for publication have been entirely in the hands of the undergraduates.

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HENRY H. BENEDICT, Hamilton '14; president, Remington Typewriter Co.; June 12, 1935; 90.

WILLIAM BURDICK, Brown '93; Maryland Director of Physical Education; Dec. 21, 1935; 64.

SYLVESTER BURNHAM, Bowdoin '62; professor emeritus, Colgate-Rochester Divinity School; Sept. 23, 1935; 93.

MORGAN CALLAWAY, Johns Hopkins '96; professor, English, Univ. of Texas; April 2; 74.

CHARLES CARROLL, Brown '98; Rhode Island Supervisor, Vocational Education; Providence, Feb. 4; 60.

TIMOTHY CLoran, Western Reserve '91; professor, romance languages, Univ. of Oregon; Dec. 8, 1935; 67.

RALPH B. CRUM, Brown '13; professor, English, West Liberty (W. Va.) State Teachers College; Dec. 31, 1935; 47.

JOHN McCollum CURRAN, Hamilton '92; attorney; Santa Barbara, Calif.; Sept. 16, 1935; 67.

John H. Denison, Vermont '77; former chief justice, Colorado Supreme Court; Dec. 3, 1935; 80.

Carl Herman Dudley, Hamilton '02; clergyman; Coudersport, Pa.; Jan. 27, 1935; 64.

GEORGE BURWELL DUTTON, Williams '07; professor, Williams College.

WILLIAM A. DychE, Northwestern '92; former mayor, Evanston; business manager, Northwestern Univ.; Feb. 18; 74.

Harry H. Fay, Hamilton '92; publisher; Miami Beach, Fla.; Feb. 16, 1934; 66.


EDWARD FOREMAN, Rochester '30; lawyer, historian; Rochester, N. Y.; Feb. 22; 67.

THEodore F. Gardner, Hamilton '90; educator; St. Helier, Channel Islands, March 2; 92.

WILLIAM PHILIP GARRETT, Hamilton '86; clergyman; Syracuse, N. Y.; July 21, 1935; 73.

GEORGE T. GENCuc, Union '70; Greenfield, Mass.; Jan. 1935.

HORACE R. GIVEEn, Bowdoin '80; district attorney; Weaverville, Calif.; June 26, 1935; 74.

GEORGE A. GorHAm, Colby '96; attorney; Houlton, Maine; Oct. 10, 1935; 66.

REGINALD G. HARRIS, Brown '23; laboratory dir., Long Island Biological Assn.; Jan. 7; 38.

JOHN HOPE, Brown '19; president, Atlanta Univ.; Feb. 20; 68.

THOMAS CRAMER HOPKINS, Syracuse '01; head geology dept., Syracuse Univ.; April 3, 1935.

John IRWIN Hutchinson, Bates '17; professor, mathematics, Cornell Univ.; Dec. 1, 1935; 68.

WILL CLARENCE INGALLS, Brown '84; insurance agent; New York City, Dec. 3, 1935; 77.

Calvin L. Lewis, Hamilton '10; Upson Prof. rhetoric and oratory, Hamilton; June 13, 1935; 67.


EDWARD DeWITT MERRIMAN, Yale '72; former principal, Westport (Conn.) School for Boys; Feb. 21.

ORRA EUGENE MONNETTE, Ohio Wesleyan '08; banker, lawyer, author; Los Angeles, Feb. 23.

WILLIAM R. MURPHY, Pennsylvania '05; editor, author; Philadelphia, April 1; 52.

GEORGE Henry OttAWAy, Hamilton '80; clergyman; Buffalo, N. Y.; April 25, 1935; 77.

Henry FENNO PARKER, Brown '89; attorney; Brockton, Mass., Jan. 5; 68.

SAMUEL HARRIS PEEK, Hamilton '75; bus. exec., East Aurora, N. Y.; Sept. 18, 1935; 83.

Aleida J. PiETERS, Michigan '08; dean, Milwaukee-Denver College; April 6; 59.

HOWARD WILLS PRESTON, Brown '83; historian; Providence, R. I., Feb. 1; 77.

WILLIAM G. Ray, Grinnell '08; editor and publisher; Grinnell, Iowa, Jan. 30, 1935.

Charles H. Richardson, Syracuse '14; museum director, Syracuse Univ.; Sept. 19, 1935; 73.

Paul RIGER, Yale '30; New Haven, Conn.; Mar. 15.

HERBERT S. RILEY, Tufts '10; lawyer, former member of Massachusetts Senate; Oct. 3, 1935; 76.

MaxMILLian T. ROsenBERG, N. Y. U. '98; N. J. bar examiner; New York City, April 8; 75.

FRANCES THERESA Russell, Iowa '96; author, professor, English, Stanford Univ.; Feb. 15; 63.

Lowry F. Sater, Ohio State '95; attorney; Columbus, Ohio, Aug. 18, 1935.

Mrs. frank h. schwarz, Iowa '19; July 15, 1935; gave her life to save a child from drowning.

EUGENE WESLEY SHAW, Ohio Wesleyan '22; geologist; Washington, D. C., Oct. 7, 1935.

ARCHBald NOLAN SHAW, Hamilton '82; school principal; New York City; Feb. 8, 1935; 73.

MYRON John Sherwood, Hamilton '04; attorney; Marquette, Mich.; March 19, 1935; 74.

ISAAC SIGNOR, Hamilton '70; county judge; Albion, N. Y.; Oct. 28, 1935; 94.

T. McN. simPson, Randolph-Macon '30; clergyman; Lynchburg, Va.; Nov. 21, 1935; 83.

FREDERICK MORSE SMITH, Yale '80; insurance broker; Hartford, Conn.; Feb. 12.

John William Smith, Randolph-Macon '24; clergyman; Richmond, Va.; June 1, 1935.

Louis F. Snow, Brown '96; professor, English, Chattanooga College of Law; Dec. 28, 1934; 72.

Frances H. Stoddard, Amherst '69; N. Y. C.; Feb. 6.

Arthur E. WALKARD, Yale '80; lawyer; New York City; March 18; 77.

LEWIS R. WEBER, Hamilton '72; clergyman; Schenectady, N. Y.; April 21, 1935; 90.

James DeLong Williamson, Western Reserve '73; acting president, Western Reserve, 1921-23; 86.

Willis P. woodman, Hobart '08; professor, Hobart College, for many years Secretary <bkb>Chapter; Oct. 9, 1935.</bkb>
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