

1948

vert. file "R"

7/8
7/9

ROCKEFELLER (BAMBERGER FUND)

Foundations

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

STEWART, W. W.

Biographical

AYDELOTTE, F.

OPPENHEIMER, R.

Two memoranda, Stewart to Oppenheimer on irregularities in handling grant for economics from Chairman of Rockefeller Foundation Trustees. One not sent. Internal to I. A. S.

Memoranda filed in Vertical file under "R" for Rockefeller.

W. W. S. Rockefeller-Bamberger Foundation

WWS
Rockefeller - Bamberger file

July 8, 1948

TO: Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer
FROM: W. W. Stewart
SUBJECT: Special Economics Fund

The Director's Office has requested a statement about the Special Economics Fund (formerly known as the Rockefeller-Bamberger Fund). While this information is in your files, it may not be easy to assemble and this memorandum is intended to give a brief account of the Fund and its operation.

Creation of Fund

First Grant: In March 1940, the Rockefeller Foundation appropriated \$105,000 toward support of the work in Economics for a three year period beginning July 1, 1940, payments to be made at the rate of \$35,000 a year on the condition that the Institute raise from other sources another \$35,000 a year over and above the \$30,000 already provided from Institute funds. Mr. Bamberger, who had made a special donation of \$25,000 in the preceding year, agreed to match the Foundation grant of \$35,000 annually for three years.

The receipts in the Fund, as they were set up on the books of the Institute were as follows:

	<u>1940-41</u>	<u>1941-42</u>	<u>1942-44</u>
Basic support - Institute	\$ 30,000	\$ 30,000	\$ 30,000
Rockefeller grant	35,000	35,000	35,000
Matching grant - Bamberger	35,000	35,000	35,000
	<u>\$100,000</u>	<u>\$100,000</u>	<u>\$100,000</u>

Because war conditions did not make it possible to expand the work in Economics as rapidly as had been anticipated, there was an accumulated balance in the Fund at the end of the period of over \$99,000. In asking for a renewal of the grant from the Foundation, the Institute agreed to refund 35% of this balance. The amount returned was \$34,852.56, leaving an accumulated surplus in the Fund of \$64,726.18.

Dr. Oppenheimer

July 8, 1948

Second Grant: In February 1943 the Foundation appropriated \$70,000 for a two-year period toward support of work in Economics, under the same conditions as the earlier grant. This provided during 1944-45 and 1945-46 an annual budget of \$100,000, of which the Institute provided basic support of \$30,000, the Foundation \$35,000 and Mr. Bamberger \$35,000. Expenditures, which averaged about \$66,000 annually, were less than receipts and the surplus remaining in the Fund as a result of the second grant was over \$67,000. This balance, if added to the surplus from the first grant, would leave an accumulated surplus in the Fund of more than \$132,000, on June 30, 1946, the date of termination of the grants.

Accounting for the Fund and Surplus

The figures referred to above, together with an itemized statement of expenditures, are taken from a detailed analysis of the Fund submitted to Dr. Adolotte on May 20, 1947. A copy of this analysis is attached. It then developed that the balance in the account (Special Reserve Account--School of Economics) as shown by the Treasurer's Office in New York did not agree. The discrepancy was \$60,000--the Treasurer's Office showing a balance in the account as of June 30, 1946 of \$72,010.27 instead of over \$132,000. The reasons for this difference then became evident. In making up the budget for Economics, on June 30, 1944 and on June 30, 1945 appropriations of \$30,000 annually were made from this reserve account to meet what the Institute had agreed to provide as "basic support."

Whether this procedure fulfilled the commitment made by the Institute at the time of the second grant is a matter of interpretation of the agreement, not merely a matter of bookkeeping. Institute procedure under the second grant was obviously different from that under the first, yet the agreement was the same. Under the second, as under the first, the funds from the Foundation and the matching grant were to be "beyond the sum of \$30,000 annually at present available from the Institute." Actually the \$60,000 was taken from the accumulated surplus of the earlier grant, remaining after the percentage refund to the Foundation, thus practically exhausting the \$64,726.28 remainder of the first grant. In effect the Institute financed its commitment by drawing upon the surplus of the earlier grant, and was thus relieved of the necessity of providing funds from current income, as was at least implied in the second grant and was the procedure under the first grant. So far as I know, no final accounting for this grant has been rendered to the Foundation and I do not see how one can be rendered until this point has been clarified.

Dr. Oppenheimer

July 8, 1948

Control of Expenditure

The practice has been for the School of Economics to make expenditures from the Fund, within its specified purposes, subject to the approval of the Director. The only exception to this were the two expenditures from the Fund of \$30,000 each, which were made by the Director without advising with the School of Economics. The Comptroller's Office now furnishes us with quarterly statements of expenditure and balance. On June 30, 1948 there remained in the Special Economics Fund a total of \$67, 546.53.

Specified Purposes of Fund

In making its application to the Foundation for the first grant, the Institute emphasized the interest of the three professors (Riefler, Warren and Stewart) in the increase of understanding of the role played by finance in the economic organization of Society, and indicated in outline the major fields of inquiry. It indicated that large funds (from Benberger's estate) were expected in the future, but that the work in economics would be seriously handicapped by delay. Provision for an additional professor in Economics at a salary of \$16,000 was included in the estimated budget.

In the second application (indicating some change of emphasis) mention was made of the interest of the Economics faculty in reassertion of the unity of the Social Studies. Again provision was made in the estimated budget for the addition of one major economist. Later the Trustees of the Institute, upon recommendation of the faculty, authorized an invitation to be extended to such an economist. For reasons not necessary to mention here, this economist was not free at the time, and the invitation was not extended. What was contemplated as a School with a faculty of four, has now, with Professor Riefler's departure, become a faculty of two, one which retires in two years.

Uses of Fund

In the attached statement, under disbursements, there is a general classification of expenditures of the School of Economics for each of the five years (1940-41 to 1945-46) and a total for the five years. These expenditures, of course, were not entirely chargeable to the Fund, since in each year the Institute contributed \$30,000 of "basic support." Also it does not include expenditures made from special grants (such as Foundation support for Cooper) or membership stipends provided by outside support. Expenditures by

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Dr. Oppenheimer

July 8, 1948

the Institute, supplemented by the Fund, averaged somewhat more than \$66,000 for the five years.

If it is decided that the \$60,000 withdrawn from the surplus of the Fund (to meet the \$30,000 a year commitment) is properly chargeable to the Fund, then for the average of these five years Economic work has called for an annual expenditure of \$18,000 by the Institute and \$48,000 from the Fund. This result does not seem to me to be in accordance with the understanding entered into between the Foundation and the Institute, but it is a matter I would prefer to have others pass upon.

7/9/48

In file Mrs. Rockefeller Fund Not sent

FOOTNOTES TO MEMORANDUM OF JULY 8 ON SPECIAL ECONOMICS FUND

In writing the memorandum of July 8, some points were omitted which did not seem immediately relevant.

I. Percentage Refund to the Rockefeller Foundation at the end of the first grant (June 30, 1943).

In calculating the amount to be refunded (\$34,852.) a figure of 35% of the balance remaining in the Fund was used. This apparently was agreed to by the officers in charge at the Rockefeller Foundation.

It is questionable, however, whether this is the proper basis of calculation. The Institute had agreed, in obtaining the grant, to provide \$30,000 annually of basic support. The remaining \$70,000 was provided equally \$35,000 each by the Foundation and Mr. Bamberger. The total expenditures for the School of Economics averaged during the three years of the first grant about \$66,000, or about \$36,000 in excess of the basic support figure of \$30,000. Since the outside money was raised as a matching grant, the proper procedure would appear to be a return to each of the donors of 50% of what remained in the fund. In other words, the balance in the Fund at the end of June 1943, \$99, 578.74, would have required a refund of half this amount, or \$49,789.37. It is quite conceivable that Mr. Bamberger at that time, if the funds had been returned to him, would have made that amount available either to the general purposes of the Institute or have left it as a free and uncommitted fund to the School of Economics. So long as the Fund was kept intact, however, with a surplus even after the 35% returned to the Foundation, the Fund remained under the original commitments of the matching grant. This is the meaning of a matching grant.

II. Present Situation and Alternatives

The first step in clarifying the situation is to determine what is the proper accounting procedure under the commitments and thus make possible a final accounting to the Foundation for the Fund. When the surplus in the Fund, both at the end of the first grant and at the end of the second grant has been determined and agreed upon, then certain alternatives will arise.

A. Expenditures from the surplus remaining in the Fund could be made for the specified purposes as set forth in the application and the Foundation grant. At the time of the first grant the Foundation recognized that "the program submitted is not as precise and definite as those which the Foundation usually receives." On one point, however, the estimated budget of the School, as a statement of intent, was entirely clear and precise. Each grant provided financial support for the 5-year period for the addition of a fourth economist to the faculty of the School of Economics. The figure

- 2 -

mentioned was \$16,000 annually, or a total of \$80,000 for the five years. The application of the Institute indicated that "in the future large funds are expected to be available" and it was the expectation that at the end of the 5-year period the Institute would be in a position to meet the salary of the additional economist out of its current income.

These expectations and commitments may have been imprudent or short-sighted and may not have sufficiently allowed for a possible change of direction in the general policy of the Institute. The fact, however, that the second application also expressed the intention of adding a fourth economist indicates that over that 5-year period the purposes have not changed. It is, of course, always open to the Institute to change its mind in such matters, but when funds have been raised upon so definite an expression of intent, it raises a question as to the proper disposition of any surplus remaining in the Fund.

B. One alternative open to the Institute would be to present the matter to the proper officers of the Foundation, explain that the circumstances during the period of the 5-year grant did not make the addition of a fourth economist feasible, and to inquire how, in the judgment of the Foundation, the matter should now be handled. The fact that at a minimum, \$80,000 appears to be involved, indicates that it is a matter of some concern to everyone involved.

It may be that the Foundation would feel that in the circumstances past commitment was not binding on the present. It might be willing to release the funds to broader purposes than those specified in the grant. This, however, is not something to be taken for granted and should in my opinion be fully explored with the Foundation. In general, when such circumstances arise, it is a simpler procedure to return the funds and make a new application for funds that might be made available for other purposes.

Relations between foundations and universities in the financing of particular projects are delicate matters and a good deal influenced by atmosphere and personalities. If the work in economics at the Institute is not to be expanded as originally contemplated, or in fact, to be diminished, it seems to me that a prompt and full disclosure of intent should be made to the Foundation. It is obvious from the terms of the grants (providing for \$30,000 basic support and \$35,000 of matching grant) that the Foundation regarded the Institute at that time as a promising place for the development of a long-term program in economics. If the circumstances have changed, then the matter should be opened for reconsideration.

Insert

Unless the specified purposes and limitations for the use of the Economics Fund are clearly recognized, the Fund is likely to become regarded as an "all purpose fund", so that whenever a situation arises which is not provided for in the budget or easily met out of the contingency fund, suggestion will be made that recourse be had to the Economics Fund.

1918-1952

Vert. file

RHODES TRUST

Educational Institutions

AYDELOTTE, F.

Biographical

Aydelotte American Secretary for Rhodes Trust and
Aydelotte's stewardship.

See Vertical file under "R" for Rhodes Trust.

American Oxonian, July, 1956, p. 126

The

AMERICAN OXONIAN

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THE AMERICAN OXONIAN

JULY • 1956

NUMBER 3

VOLUME XLIII

*The First Fifty Years**

By STANLEY K. HORNBECK

(Colorado and Christ Church, '04)

Formerly United States Ambassador to The Netherlands

IN THE texts of the successive Wills of Cecil John Rhodes there is epitomized the story of the evolution of a plan. In the seventh and last of those Wills, there were set forth the products of more than twenty years of Rhodes' thinking and that of his friends and confidants on a question of ways and means: How his estate might be best invested in the service of an ultimate twofold objective which he had envisaged while still an undergraduate at Oxford, that of rendering "wars impossible" and promoting "the best interests of humanity."

The task which Rhodes imposed upon his Executors and Trustees was in essence that of administering an educational foundation. Just as, in the formulating of the directives given in the final Will, Rhodes had remained committed to his original objective but, in the light of events and of his own maturing, had repeatedly revised and altered his plan, so, in the performance of their task, the Trustees and their agents have proceeded in accordance with the specifications and the spirit of the testator but have constantly revised and several times amended, in some respects, the processes of implementation.

Rhodes died in 1902 and his Trustees began their work at once. The greatest of their problems was that of the Rhodes Scholarships. They forthwith appointed, to organize the Scholarships, Dr. George Parkin, and next, to be their agent in Oxford, F. J. Wylie. In 1918, they appointed as American Secretary, Frank Aydelotte. In 1919, they appointed their first General Secretary and made it the function of his office to handle both the general administration of the Scholarships and the other operations of the Trust. In 1921, they appointed Secretaries in Canada, in South Africa, and in Australia. In 1925, they appointed as General Secretary, Philip Kerr. In 1931, they appointed, to succeed Sir Francis Wylie, C. K. Allen; in 1939, to succeed Lord Lothian (Philip Kerr), Lord Elton; in 1952, to succeed Sir Carleton Allen, E. T. Williams; and in that same year to succeed Frank Aydelotte, Courtney C. Smith.

* *The First Fifty Years of The Rhodes Trust and The Rhodes Scholarships, 1903-1953*. Edited by Lord Elton. Oxford: Basil Blackwell, 1955. Pp. xiv + 268.

In the book of which the Rhodes Trustees have recently sent copies, "with best wishes," to all former Rhodes Scholars, the present General Secretary and three retired local Secretaries give account of the operations in general of the Trust and of the development and progress in particular of the Rhodes Scholarships and of the University of Oxford during "The First Fifty Years." In the Editor's Foreword, Lord Elton avows: "This volume . . . intended primarily for domestic consumption . . . informal and episodic . . . does not claim to be a history . . . the core of it will be found in the personal reminiscences, by Wylie and Allen . . . there is appended a survey by Frank Aydelotte . . . I have attempted to provide . . . the background . . . to convey a brief introductory impression of [The Rhodes Trust's] world-wide activities and problems. . . ." There follow five interrelated but separate monographs; one each by Lord Elton, Sir Francis Wylie, and Dr. Frank Aydelotte, two by Sir Carleton Allen.

Lord Elton was appointed General Secretary in 1939. In that year the General Office of the Trust was moved from London to Oxford. There it has remained, and there and on expeditions from there, Elton and Lady Elton have become well and favorably known, as had Lord Lothian, to a very large number of Rhodes Scholars.

Elton's present contribution, entitled "The Rhodes Trust," conveys far more than an "impression." It provides biographies of the Trust, the Trustees, and the Secretaries; it chronicles the organization of the processes of selection, the creation of the local Rhodes Scholar associations, the reunions, the increases in the Trust's assets and in the Scholars' stipends, the many miscellaneous and "special" or "exceptional" benefactions of the Trust, the Parliamentary Acts relating to and affecting the operations of the Trust; and it gives attention to some aspects of the effect of the Scholarships on Oxford, on the Scholars, and on thought and action in countries in which returned Scholars have resided.

Elton's chapters are remarkable for the breadth, depth, selectivity, and perspective of their coverage. The account which they give serves to confirm and vivify an impression long entertained in the minds of many observers that Cecil Rhodes has been extremely fortunate not only in the caliber of the men who were his advisors but in that of those who have carried on with the implementing of the ideas and the administering of the means which he bequeathed. Well placed and well wrought are the tributes which Elton pays to Dr. Parkin and to Frank Aydelotte. Especially noteworthy is his statement that . . . "in fact all the Trustees' grants . . . were designed to meet the unusual needs of unusually deserving institutions, causes or individuals."

At one point only in Elton's survey would we venture to query an implication. Elton speaks of ". . . the basic twin objectives of the Founder, the welfare of the British Commonwealth . . . and good relations between the Commonwealth and the United States." As we see it, those were intermediate objectives, means or steps, but not the basic and ultimate objective; they were featured in the Wills antecedent to 1893, but in the final Will they were mentioned only in terms of faith and hope.

As Dr. Parkin, negotiating both in England and abroad, gave the Scholarship system form, so F. J. Wylie, negotiating in Oxford, gave it "being" in terms of the college life of the Rhodes Scholars. Wylie served as Oxford Secretary for nearly thirty years. Thereafter he kept in contact with Oxford, with the Trustees, with the Secretaries, and with the Scholars—especially those of his "time" and tutelage—throughout more than two decades. He and Lady Wylie sent messages at least once a year to every one alive of the Scholars whom, as such, they had welcomed to Oxford; and Lady Wylie perseveres to this day in that gracious practice. The Scholars in untold numbers have made their way, while Wylie was Secretary and since then, to "the Wylies", and to this day they and their kin go as pilgrims to the house on Boar's Hill where Lady Wylie welcomes them and the spirit of Sir Francis is ever-present.

Long after he had retired, Sir Francis wrote with zest and enjoyment his story of the birth, the infancy, childhood, youth and early manhood of the Scholarships, and of Oxford during the years thereof (1902-1931). He wrote reminiscently of men and moments and places and placing; of problems and solutions; of the impact and effects of the first World War; of the building of Rhodes House; and of the 1929 Reunion. He gave accounts of incidents and episodes and conversations of which only he and the participants other than he could tell. When his long term of office was drawing to a close in 1931 he had the satisfaction of being able to say "The Rhodes Scholarships are manifestly 'of age.' They have come to stay. . . . As we leave Rhodes House, and Dr. and Mrs. Allen take our place, I already know that the success of Mr. Rhodes's venture is assured."

The "our place" of which Wylie spoke was a place the responsibilities of which had become those of administering in Oxford not alone the Rhodes Scholarships but also Rhodes House. The principal concern of the Wylies had been the former; that of the C. K. Allens was destined to become not less the latter. Sir Carleton Allen carries on with the narrative. ". . . It will be my object to supplement [Wylie's] observations from my own experience, and then to give a short account of what seems to me to be the principal events and developments during my term of office, from 1931 to 1952."

At an early point Sir Carleton declares: "It is my firm belief that, having indicated the tenor, and designed the framework, of his Will, [Rhodes] intended to leave complete discretion to the Trustees to make the adjustments which would inevitably become necessary. . . . By the time I came into office all the more important adjustments had been made, except those which were to follow with regard to East Africa, Malta, India, and Pakistan." (These have in due course been taken care of). . . . "One problem, though, "with which Wylie had to contend remained for his successor and, so far as I know, still remains," that of "allocation of Rhodes Scholars to Colleges." Of new problems there arose, of course, more than enough to keep the Oxford Secretary busy!

Especially interesting are Sir Carleton's appraisal of Oxford and of the benefits which it "can impart to all intelligent and questing young men, of what-

ever type or nationality;" his account and estimate of the German Rhodes Scholars; his story of the "round up" when war came, of the exodus, and of American, Canadian, and Rhodes House hospicings; and his coverage of the life and times of the married Scholars. By the end of 1940 there remained in Oxford only seventeen Rhodes Scholars; by 1942 there was in residence only one. But the uses made of Rhodes House and the activities carried on there or from there were amazing in number, in variety, and in substance. Ultimately came peace, but not return to the pre-war conditions. By 1948, the number of Rhodes Scholars at Oxford had reached its peak, 220, and there were 84 wives. Allen "could never quite keep count of the offspring." Academic performance showed no falling off. The married regime lasted till 1950. Then came the war in Korea and the effecting by Aydelotte of deferment of the calling to service of appointed American Rhodes Scholars. In conclusion: "Were our years of service to be lived again, my wife and I would not wish to spend them in any other calling . . . none could have brought us richer satisfactions." The Allens had indeed, as Aydelotte puts it, "carried on beautifully in the Wylie tradition." And, now on Banbury road, they too do not forget and are not forgotten by Rhodes Scholars—and wives—and numberless other folk.

1914 *best*
Dr. Frank Aydelotte (Hon. K.B.E.) writes of the American Scholarships and their administration. Frank was the first American Secretary. He functioned in that capacity for thirty-five years. When he retired at the end of 1952 he "had been connected with the Rhodes Trust longer than any other officer or Trustee." Of him more than any other *living* person it may be said: "he has known them all." A large part of his life story is that of the fostering, both before and after he was appointed American Secretary, of an informed interest in the Rhodes Scholarships and an effective appreciation of and competition for the opportunities that they offer. He has talked, written, planned, travelled, consulted, conferred, administered, and contributed to the formulating of policies and patterns.

Frank tells of the origin (in 1907) and progress of the Association of American Rhodes Scholars and the contributions by that Association to Oxford; of the publishing (1907-1912) of the *Alumni Magazine*; of the establishing (in 1914) and the development of the *American Oxonian*, with the names and dates of its editors; of the creation of the American Secretaryship (which set a precedent); of the reorganization of the Committees of Selection; of the evolution and effects of the District Plan; of effects of World War I and World War II. He names the Scholars who have been assistants to the American Secretary. He tabulates the occupations followed by 1,372 American Rhodes Scholars after their return to the United States, up to June 1953. He appraises the American Rhodes Scholars' records at Oxford and after. He dwells briefly on "the extension of honours work to American undergraduate instruction," and at some length on "the remarkable way in which [the operation of the Rhodes Scholarships] has inspired other foundations (e.g., the Eastman Professorship, the Guggenheim Fellowships, the Marshall Scholarships, and the Fulbright awards). Concluding with personal mention of and tribute to several of the Secretaries

and Trustees, Frank declares: "I consider that my own association with this work has been one of the great privileges of my life." In the producing of this survey, Frank Aydelotte has given new evidence of that "tireless devotion to the Rhodes idea (and not merely to the American Scholarships)" which Elton, in a passage giving recognition, appropriately attributes to him.

The survey is rounded out by a presentation and analysis of "Records and Statistics," a product of the solicitous industry of Sir Carleton Allen and contributors. The number of men elected as Rhodes Scholars has now passed the 3,000 mark, but Sir Carleton limits his accounting to the record up to February 1954, of the 2,571 who were elected up to 1950. "All that I can hope to do is to give a general picture of some aspects of the lives and doings of Rhodes Scholars during the first half century of the benefaction. . . ." This he does with gratifying effect. Beginning with War Service and including the German Scholars, he finds that, in the two world wars, 111 Rhodes Scholars lost their lives on active service; 116 served in both wars; 490 in the first war only, and 809 in the second war only; and a notable part was played by many others, especially Americans, in civilian capacities. He passes on and through "Military Distinctions . . .," "Civil Distinctions . . .," "Distinctions at Oxford," "Fellows of Colleges," "Oxford University Scholarships, Prizes, Etc.," to "Vocations. . . ." For the enumeration by "vocations," he established thirty-two categories, the first "Academic Teaching" the last "Unclassified"; and he brings the figures together in a Summary. The list as a whole is imposing. The breakdown—giving, *inter alia*, for Academic Teaching, 618; for Law, 418; for Business and Banking, 231; for Medicine, 171; for Government and International Service, 167; for Diplomatic and Consular, 69; and for Colonial Service, 37—is instructive and suggestive. Incidentally, if the categories in which there is an "official" status were brought together there would emerge a category which might be called "Official Public Service," and in that category the total number would come to 276. Sir Carleton rounds out the statistical analysis with a section entitled "Athletics," which ends with a "Summary of Blues and Half-Blues" and a "Postscript, April, 1955," adding figures for the academic year 1953-54.

An Appendix lists by name the Trustees and Officers of the Rhodes Trust, with titles or initials or both before all and after nearly all. This list is useful. It would be more so but for the apparent British aversion to disclosure of given names unless and until their possessors have been knighted!

Notwithstanding Lord Elton's disclaimer, this constellation of surveys adds up to "a history." In relation to the over-all subject, the several authors have more in common than not. Individually, their starting points and routes of approach have differed, and so too have the vantage points, in place and in time, from which they have become familiar with the forest and its trees. But their experience and observings have been those of "insiders"; they all have been devoutly committed to the Rhodes ideal; and each has been a party to the operation whereof they all have written. However, "knowing their stuff," and reporting on what they know and how they feel about it, they have recorded conscientiously and have interpreted objectively. No better history is needed now,

but several longer histories and a series of biographies are indicated. Students, teachers, biographers, historians, and foundations, please note.

Among shortcomings, the most regrettable is the absence of surveys doing for and in regard to other constituencies what Aydelotte's survey does for and in regard to the American Scholarships. Less obvious, easily understood, but also regrettable is the fact that, although each of the contributing retired Secretaries acknowledges indebtedness to his wife, none gives *adequate* account of any of the wives as personalities or of their superlatively rendered contributions to the success of the narrators and the welfare of their charges. Painfully regrettable is the absence of an index. Disappointing in some quarters is the absence of a brief bibliography.

Among minor historical bits nowhere noted, the reviewer recalls that as of 1904 one of the requirements for admission to Christ Church was the passing of an entrance examination peculiar, it is believed, to The House. The six American Rhodes Scholars accepted by The House in that initial year arrived in Oxford expecting that they would be confronted with that hurdle. After he had looked them over, collectively and at his own dinner table, the then Dean informed each of them, in a handwritten note, that in his case that requirement would be waived.

Wylie's mild impeachment—and forgiving defense—of the club which "The Americans lost no time in starting" overlooks the initial years. Wylie writes: "It was an ambitious affair; rented rooms in the Corn; had comfortable arm chairs; served tea daily" . . . after a few years of comfort . . . financial embarrassment, the rooms in the Corn were given up . . . it died (. . . about 1927)." The Americans who *organized* that club would recall that the quarters which *we* rented and to which some of us resorted infrequently and simply were *on the High*; would recall debates and receptions and some never-to-be forgotten occasions such as that on which Mark Twain—in white suit and all—chatted with us there throughout a whole evening. But not until we had gone down did those who came next and thereafter rent "rooms in the Corn" and there congregate, luxuriate and, it would seem, over-spend.

If the book had between its covers nothing else, this recipient would prize it for its illustrations, some twenty-five in all, most of which are of men outstanding in the narrative, two of which are of Rhodes House, and in one each of which there appear Lord and Lady Elton and Three Generations of Wardens of Rhodes House and their Wives. Incidentally, among the identifications, that which appears under the admirable likeness—opp. p. 160—of Frank Aydelotte errs in its "1903"; Aydelotte's "year" was 1905.

The "consumers" should be and will be grateful to the Trust and to the authors for this report, but not to them alone. Fortunately for all concerned, the Rt. Hon. L. S. Amery, C.H., then Senior Rhodes Trustee, wrote, shortly before his death last September, a Preface which gives the volume a built-in review. In this, itself a masterpiece of perceptive summation, Mr. Amery first formulated concisely the questions which "a survey such as this naturally raises," and then reduced to words his impression of the answers deducible from the

report as a whole. That summation might be enlarged upon, but only in terms of saying the same things in more words and with less skill. We prefer the original, and we reproduce, with some telescoping, excerpts from Mr. Amery's text:

"Comparatively few Rhodes Scholars have attained high distinction in active politics. But . . . the life of a country . . . is shaped by its teachers and its lawyers quite as much as by its party politicians. In those two domains Rhodes Scholars have not only achieved outstanding success for themselves, but have made a powerful contribution to the national life of their countries. . . . Oxford has profoundly influenced teaching methods in both American and Commonwealth Universities. But more generally it is the outlook upon intellectual and moral problems which Rhodes Scholars have, in their very differing individual ways, derived from Oxford that has exercised its influence. . . . Such 'chain reactions' are . . . not susceptible to direct measurement. . . . The vast majority of Rhodes Scholars have taken away with them . . . a background of unfading memories and a sense of a world-wide comradeship which has meant much in their own lives.

" . . . of Oxford itself? . . . we can note both the more immediate effect on the course of studies and the wider impact on the whole outlook and character of the University. . . . What was the University of one particular country and . . . largely of a limited class, has come to feel itself the University, not only of a nation but of the whole English speaking world; a *universitas* not only in the range of its studies but in the breadth and tolerance of its outlook; cherishing the traditions of the past as a guide to the endeavours and hopes of a wider future."

And what of the future? It was given to Cecil Rhodes, living in an era of comparative peace, to dream of and to contribute toward bringing into existence moral and physical forces which would "hereafter render wars impossible." He relied upon a combination of intelligence, education and association; and for that he made provision. He could not know that the world would soon be torn and disrupted by a global war, soon thereafter by another, and at the end of the "first fifty years" be in the throes of a conflict which may lead to more. So, it is given to us today, living in an era of uncertainties, to dream and to plan and to make effort but not to know what the next "fifty years"—or even one thereof—hold in store. In great numbers, men and nations now fear that there may come a third World War. Some say that such is inevitable; others, that it is impossible. Some affirm that if it occurs all mankind, all civilization, will be destroyed. Some marvel and some shudder at the confidence with which others predict. Venturing on our own part an affirmation of faith, we believe that no matter what else, there will not be total destruction; that, everywhere possibly, in some places surely, there will live on some men, some communities, some to whose "culture" Oxford and the Rhodes benefaction will have contributed, some who will dream as Rhodes dreamed, some who will carry on toward realization of the objectives which were his: to "render wars impossible and promote the best interests of humanity."

Oxford Letter

By MILTON C. CUMMINGS, JR.

(*Kansas and New College, '54*)

IT WAS March, 1956, and first one, then another, of the students in the Old Bodleian looked up from the books which they were dutifully perusing. "Is it he?" The inarticulate question was soon answered affirmatively. It was Mr. Malenkov and his Russian companions, for whom a journey to Oxford was an essential part of their tour of Great Britain. In April came the even more publicized visit of the top Soviet leaders whom much of the British press simply dubbed B and K.

As spring is welcomed back to the banks of the Cherwell and the Isis, it is not so much these occurrences as it is the far less dramatic return of the streams of ordinary visitors from all over the world that brings home the unique attraction of this spot. Some of those who pass through Oxford may ask a startled English undergraduate, "What's that stack of masonry over there?" as they point in the general direction of the Old Wall; others may not approach the University's quieter haunts with quite the spirit of reverence that Oxford's more traditionally minded inmates feel should be required; but most do seem to feel that what they are seeing at Oxford is somehow very important.

If Oxford's reputation is an international one, the past months will probably long be remembered by those who live here as the year when the roads controversy gave the University more nation-wide attention than even its most publicity-minded members could wish for. The great debate was set in motion in the autumn by the Oxford City Council Planning Committee's proposals for two internal relief roads, with the objective of lightening the traffic load on the High. As early as November, 1955, *The Oxford Magazine* declared soulfully: "We had hoped to discontinue the discussion on the Relief Roads question on the grounds that all our readers must be tired of it and that the University has other, and perhaps more important, things to think about." As the periodical itself recognized, however, such was to prove impossible, and it was around at least four alternative possible routes that debate and discussion, charge and counter-charge were to swirl.

The two routes supported by the City Council commanded the most attention. One, entitled the "Lamb and Flag" plan, would run from St. Giles' through the "Lamb and Flag", past the Science Library and Rhodes House, and across the Merton and New College grounds to cut through the University Parks. The other proposed road, to the south of the High, would cross Christ Church Meadows. In addition to these proposals, two other suggested routes, reflecting an understandable desire of many to push the relief roads as far out as possible from the center of the ancient town, have also been discussed. One would run from the Banbury Road along Norham Road and across the Cherwell to link up with Jackstraw Lane, while the other, far to the south, would go from the

Iffley Road along Jackdaw Lane, crossing the Isis south of the O.U.B.C., and joining the Abingdon Road well below Folly Bridge.

The attempt to decide whether to construct one, two, or none of these roads was not just an issue of Town versus Gown. One needed only to hear one of the University supporters of a road across Christ Church Meadows declare, "I can't understand all the excitement at the House; it really isn't a very good Meadow, you know," to apprehend that there were differences of emphasis within the University, as well as in the Town. Nevertheless, at the public hearings held in February, on the basis of which the Minister of Housing and Local Government, Mr. Duncan Sandys, is eventually supposed to arrive at a decision, the opposition by the Gown to the Council's "Lamb and Flag" plan was almost overwhelming. One Q.C. representing the University asserted that a better name for the scheme would be the "Gorgon and Sword road", while in *The Oxford Magazine* a would-be poet posed the problem uppermost in the minds of most of the University's members:

Humpty Dumpty sat in St. Ald's,
Giving his evidence on the Roads;
If all the Queen's Counsel do all that wit can
Will they succeed in quashing the Plan?

Whether the welter of conflicting viewpoints revealed at the public hearings will materially assist the Minister in arriving at his extraordinarily difficult decision is a real question. Perhaps the view will ultimately prevail that *The Times* espoused with its usual somber sententiousness—that until all alternative ways to reach a solution to the traffic problem (such as outer by-passes, an alternative shopping center at Cowley, and neighborhood links) have been attempted, nothing precipitate should be done. Meanwhile, at the time of writing (April) all await with interest the next step, which is the Minister's.

To the Oxford undergraduate, however, even the roads controversy must have seemed to be of subsidiary importance as the Michaelmas Term began, for an unusual number of outstanding personalities came to the University to speak. After a week in Cambridge, Dr. Billy Graham spent a weekend at Oxford, during which he answered questions from the Senior Members of the University at a luncheon meeting, and spoke twice to congregations which overflowed St. Aldate's Church.

The University's political clubs outdid themselves in healthy competition to bring their most prominent political leaders to town, providing perhaps the most impressive list of name speakers that has been seen at Oxford for many terms. The Labour Club produced almost half of the former Labour Government, but after such leaders as Mr. Hugh Dalton, Mr. Herbert Morrison, and Mr. Harold Wilson had made personal appearances, the Conservative Association played its trump card by bringing the Prime Minister to the Union Debating Hall to deliver his first major public address since the May campaign. On this very same evening, the Labour Club forced Oxford's political neutralists to

make a very difficult choice by sponsoring a visit by Mr. Hugh Gaitskell, who was soon to be elected the new leader of the Parliamentary Labour Party. The importance of the University's connection with the national political scene already had been underscored by the number of Oxford men elected to the House of Commons at the 1955 General Election—140, compared with 96 from Cambridge.

The debates at the Oxford Union continued to provide the dominant undergraduate activity on Thursday evenings, with several Rhodes Scholars showing signs of having promising speaking careers before them, and an occasional one obtaining a paper speech. In October, the Union drew its largest crowd since the war to hear six non-American speakers debate the motion: "That this House regrets the example and influence of the U.S.A." The debate, which afforded Americans a unique opportunity to find out what Britons like and do not like about them, reached a far larger number than those who were jammed into the Union Hall, for excerpts were broadcast on the Light Program of the B.B.C. It also stimulated an unusual number of good J.C.R. conversations. The motion, incidentally, was defeated. More recently, another Rhodes Scholar (from Jamaica) has been elected President of the Union, for the Trinity Term.

The year found the University's journals and periodicals, led as usual by *Cherwell* and *Isis*, going strong, and Oxford was treated to more than one feature article by American Rhodes Scholars. The standard and the support of the arts in Oxford continued to demonstrate a healthy vitality, with but one unfortunate exception. The annual concert series in the Sheldonian and the Town Hall featured a varied and first-rate program, including performances by Clifford Curzon, the Hallé Orchestra under the direction of Sir John Barbirolli, and the Amadeus String Quartet. The visit in Michaelmas Term of the Festival Ballet to the New Theater proved conclusively that what Arnold Haskell terms "balletomania" remains active and vibrant in Britain. One nevertheless could not help remarking the unusual number of Rhodes Scholars evincing a keen interest in terpsichorean artistry. At least it was surprising how many of them could be seen in the coffee houses of Oxford after performance time earnestly discussing the ballet with the company's most attractive young *artistes*. During the opening days of December, the Opera Club presented a production of Bizet's *The Fair Maid of Perth* which *The Oxford Magazine* hailed as "a great success with both the critics and the general public." The following term, the O.U.D.S. followed up its summer presentation of *As You Like It* in the Worcester Gardens with a performance of *Volpone*. It was also during February that the Town's Operatic Society treated Gilbert-and-Sullivan enthusiasts to a first-rate production of *The Yeomen of the Guard*.

Despite these indications of interest in music and the drama at Oxford, it is a sad task to record that at the time of writing it appears that the Oxford Playhouse is to close on April 14. Few questioned the excellence of its productions, but the repertory theater's plight took a turn for the worse when the Oxford City Council announced that the subsidy of £3,500 which it had granted

the company during the preceding season could not be renewed. Then came a ray of hope, when the Arts Council promised £1,500 to support the company's work for the year beginning March 31 if the company could raise an equal sum locally by that date. There followed an intensive drive by an undergraduate committee which, with generous assistance by Oxford firms and the Playhouse Guild, seemed almost to have raised the necessary funds by the end of Hilary Term. With the advent of the Easter vac, however, the Playhouse's attendance dropped disastrously, and it seemed evident that as many had long feared, the theater's support in the Town was not adequate without the Gown. Thus, despite the fact that only a sixteen per cent increase in the size of its audiences would enable the Playhouse to break even, the Oxford Repertory Players have been forced to announce that the house on Beaumont Street will soon be dark. Nor is the problem confined to Oxford alone, for a recent article in *The Listener* confronts us with the sobering fact that repertory theater throughout Great Britain is encountering similar difficulties.

The year's contests against Cambridge, of course, were marred by the loss of the Boat Race, although the competition was one of the most exciting in years and all Britain echoed the praise the Cambridge President had for the game fight put up by the Oxford Crew, which was captained by an Australian Rhodes Scholar. To look at the brighter side, Twickenham was perfectly splendid, and, more recently, even *The Times* was moved to run an enthusiastic headline, proclaiming a "resounding golf triumph for Oxford." This was also the year when the Oxford University Basketball Team, which one can say in complete honesty is virtually built around a host of American Rhodes Scholars, won an English amateur championship. As June approaches, there are also many who look forward to journeying to Wimbledon to watch a certain Hamilton Richardson, who already has spent the Christmas vac playing in Asia at the behest of the United States.

Granted that the customary annual events, like Twickenham, the winter production of the O.U.D.S., or the June Commemoration Balls, provide the boundary lines by which the Oxford year is marked out, it is also the day-to-day events and details which, as all those who have been here know, go far to make up the substance and flavor of *la vie oxfordienne*. Once again two-way traffic is mercifully permitted on George Street. The winter, as you may have heard, was a cold one, even to the point of bothering noticeably that hardiest of all perennials—the English undergraduate. One, who already had completed his service for the Queen in the R.A.F., actually admitted to wearing his 20-below-zero proof flier's suit in his room while studying.

While the basic element of Oxford undergraduate education remains the tutorial, the year produced a gratifying number of stimulating and entertaining lectures—from A.J.P. Taylor's Ford lectures on dissent over foreign policy to Lord David Cecil's series on the comedy. In the latter, delivered, as it were, to packed houses, one heard the love interest in the plays of Shaw characterized as "brilliant, bloodless and boring", with the principals approaching each other

like "two heavily-loaded locomotives completely overweighted with a cargo of ideas." A special pleasure has been this year's visiting Harmsworth Professor of United States History, Harvard's Frank Freidel, who has done much to interest the Oxford undergraduate in American studies in his frequent appearances before the University's numerous societies and study groups.

The election of a successor to Professor C. Day Lewis in the Oxford Chair of Poetry produced the nomination of three distinguished candidates—Mr. W. H. Auden, Sir Harold Nicolson, and Mr. Wilson Knight—and caused no little excitement in February. While *The Oxford Magazine* lamented that election of the Professor "*in frequenti Convocatione* was all very well" in 1784, but was anachronistic today, Oxford demonstrated once again that peculiarly British aptitude for infusing an institution of the past with the spirit of the present. After the supporters of all three candidates had conducted what a student of politics would term vigorous campaigns (on polling day a slogan demanding "Auden for Prof" appeared on the hallowed walls of All Souls), unusually heavy polling took place on February 9. The result: Mr. Auden 216; Sir Harold Nicolson 192; and Mr. Knight 91.

For those who would like further statistics on the contemporary Oxford scene, the percentages of the colleges' total candidates who took Firsts in the June, 1955, Final Honours Schools make interesting reading. The record of Brasenose College, with 14.9 per cent, is still being discussed in Oxford's Common Rooms. The figure placed B.N.C. very close indeed to the positions held by the three top colleges in this academic rivalry: Magdalen 24.2 per cent; Queen's 16.4 per cent; and Balliol 15.3 per cent.

It is customary in concluding a survey of this type to speak of the sense of historical continuity with which Oxford abounds, and few would deny that this unique spirit is one of the greatest treasures those who come here from younger countries take with them when they leave the University. Both in Oxford and in Britain one lives with history. Yet one cannot live in Britain, or study that history, and fail to perceive that, although the process be evolutionary rather than revolutionary, British society today is changing profoundly. The recent emphasis of the Prime Minister upon Britain's need to train far more technologists than she now is producing, the failure last year of Oxford, along with Britain's other universities, to fill all of the available places in the Administrative Class of the Home Civil Service, the nation's need for dynamic business enterprise if she is to expand her overseas trade, and the prospective battle of the bulge (in 1966 the population in the 18-20 age group in England and Wales will be 36 per cent greater than it is today)—all these are symptomatic of the many new demands the British nation is going to make upon the University. In an era of maximum employment, rapidly expanding discoveries in the natural sciences and the social studies, and of continuing competitive co-existence, surely some of these demands are going to be different from any the University has experienced before. Nor are Oxford's obligations to the British nation alone. She has also partially to meet the needs of an emerging Commonwealth in which

the most remarkable chapter in the history of international relations could yet be written.

It is not enough to say that this is a problem for the "other place", even though forty-four per cent of Cambridge's students are at work on scientific and technical subjects, compared with twenty-three per cent at Oxford. The challenge is not only that of training more and better scientists; it is much wider than that. It relates to Oxford's plans for expansion, both physical and intellectual, her ability to prepare creative leaders in business, as well as in the arts and the public service, and to set the standards of value, she helps to inculcate in all those who enter her doors.

If some of the demands placed upon Oxford are modifying, there is also evidence that Oxford too is changing. Today seventy-three per cent of the students in residence receive at least some outside financial aid. The physical growth of the University is, if anything, accelerating. Noisily but steadily, a new basement stack is being added to the Rhodes House Library, while across South Park Road, a massive new inorganic chemistry laboratory takes shape. At the south end of town, Pembroke College has applied for permission to close Beef Lane, to form a new quadrangle between the north wall of the college and the houses on the south side of Pembroke Street, which would be converted to face south into the proposed quad. The development would provide accommodation for an additional twenty-four undergraduates. Meanwhile, to the west, Nuffield College has recently received a £200,000 grant from the Nuffield Foundation with which to complete the buildings on its present site. By the late summer of 1958 the college will be largely residential.

The intellectual expansion of the University also continues apace. Today new subjects, notably Russian and American studies, are beginning to take their place by the side of the old, further evidence of the University's perhaps leisurely but accelerating response to the changing world about her. At the Radcliffe Laboratory, St. Antony's, Nuffield and elsewhere, the scope of graduate research in the natural sciences and the social studies continues to expand. Nuffield, for example, was the recipient in February of an unprecedented grant of £100,000 from the Ford Foundation, part of which will be devoted during the next ten years to research into the politics and government of European countries and to the study of inter-European political and economic organizations. Today eleven per cent of Oxford's students are engaged in graduate work. Of the Rhodes Scholars, a substantial twenty-six per cent are pursuing more specialized studies while at the same time enjoying the delightfully "non-specialist" life of their undergraduate colleges, an arrangement which makes Oxford one of the most remarkable places in the world to do graduate work.

Already steps have been taken to try to meet the problem of the unfilled places at the last Civil Service recruitment. In the future, graduates of each college who have served in the Home Civil Service will provide a link between their colleges and the Civil Service. On January 2, 1956, the opening of all of the newly arranged reading rooms of the Old Bod signaled the fact that the

main reconstruction work there, which lasted nine years, was finished. Thus was completed a plan originally drawn up in 1931 which, encompassing as it did the construction of the New (P.P.E.) Library and the Radcliffe Science Library extension, greatly expands the University's library facilities.

By the chronicling of these events the writer does not mean to suggest that the Oxford of old is about to disappear—far from it! A former British Prime Minister once likened Oxford to a wise mother who let each of her children find in her the solace he needs. Today that process continues, and it would be a rare Rhodes Scholar indeed who goes down from Oxford without a profound sense of what the late L. S. Amery liked to call a "perspective in time and place", and without a great respect for the personal and intellectual integrity in which this University excels. The new departures which are currently to be perceived do suggest, however, that while maintaining her continuity with the past, Oxford will continue to respond to the new demands which will be placed upon her in the years to come.

My Presidency of the Pembroke J.C.R.

By RICHARD G. LUGAR

(*Indiana and Pembroke, '54*)

UNLIKE organizations of university scope, Oxford Junior Common Rooms remain relatively quiet and conservative lounges providing periodical literature and week-day teas. Occasionally a Balliol J.C.R. protest attracts the attention of the national press, but other J.C.R.'s rarely follow and more often are quick to restrain their officers from seeking notoriety.

Under such circumstances, the possibility of an American J.C.R. President might be welcomed only by those undergraduates who harbor previously undetected masochistic impulses. Yet several Americans have been endured and even enjoyed for reigns of from one to three terms, particularly in the post-1945 era.

One school of thought on such matters maintains that predominance of state and county scholarship undergraduates has engendered a form of Common Room class warfare in which an occasional articulate American leader may evict "the old school tie." Others reason that many colleges encourage "those years" when no sensation is great enough. In such contests for political honors, the American candidate will face stiff competition not from an English candidate but from exotic contenders of even more bizarre appearance and demeanor. In rare cases, an American who has been active in college affairs for at least two years and is regarded as extraordinarily capable may be adopted officially by the outgoing officers. The rank and file must be assured that the American is sufficiently civilized, i.e., "Anglicized" or "neutralized" to make a reasonable attempt at the presidency.

To the best of my knowledge, the Pembroke College J.C.R. election of March, 1955, defied explanation on the basis of the previously mentioned con-

ventions and all other subsequent postmortems. In that election, my candidacy was successful by ten votes over the Committee nomination. The votes of four other candidates were re-distributed to produce an ultimate majority winner. After an initial abortive tabulation which resulted in a one-vote majority, the Committee posted more reassuring results.

My only experience in college leadership had been a sporting venture in which twenty-four men volunteered for a basketball team. Twenty-three of them were Englishmen, and we scored sixteen points in two spirited games.

Although it is only proper to protest that I was surprised at my elevation from the basketball captaincy to the J.C.R. presidency, I must admit that I was not. A skillful undergraduate bookmaker was quoting odds and receiving wagers from potential voters. My candidacy was pegged at 5-2, lowest odds in a field of six, and I had confidence in the bookmaker, having once visited a point-to-point under his auspices.

As the election occurred at the end of the seventh week of my second term in Oxford, the immediate prospects of satisfying my constituents appeared formidable. During the following week, the vote-counting procedure was attacked vigorously and defended patiently but without enthusiasm by the retiring committee.

In addition to this unrest, I committed grievous errors as soon as I had an opportunity to do so. My predecessor had advised me to expect no more than forty members at the initial meeting of Trinity Term. This estimate was crucial because beer is served during Pembroke J.C.R. meetings. Members imbibe heartily even before the Minutes are read and continue to quench their collective "thirst" for the next two or three hours of the meeting. The President's primary responsibility is to guarantee an adequate supply of beer, and this I failed to do.

On that first Wednesday of term, I found 105 undergraduates eager to observe what disposition would be made of their J.C.R. Prominent in the sea of faces were several of the "save the J.C.R. for the English" group, and all the faces were demanding beer. The supply was exhausted in the first half-hour, and business was completed more rapidly amidst audible groans and outspoken observations that times were not what they used to be when a man could shout, "Hurrah for drunken Pemmie!" and be proud of it. It was even rumored that I had prohibitionist sympathies and would reduce the beer supply at each subsequent meeting.

This initial crisis was only the beginning of trouble. The past administration had elected to paint the J.C.R., initiate numerous expensive repairs and improvements, and purchase a £107 television set. Convinced that they had relinquished their offices with a current accounts balance of over £100, they had, in fact, lost touch with accounts payable and were £176 in debt. Simultaneous with this discovery came the angry words of the Boat Club and Dance Committee engaged in their annual duel of power politics over the date of the Pembroke Dance, and the Sir Thomas Browne Society which had been promised £40

to produce a play and fulfilled expectations by losing heavily, as did an unfortunate inherited scheme for punt rentals. Each day revealed more skeletons in the closet and a staggering load of work which had been saved for "someone's" attention.

My optimism was dampened even by my academic work when I read Mr. T. D. Weldon's statement: "the crucial question which needs to be answered before we set out to reform other people's institutions is not 'What are the best institutions for human beings to live under?' but 'Do we know enough about the facts to be qualified to give helpful advice in this case?'"

By the middle of the Trinity Term, I was convinced that I didn't know many of the "facts" at all, and that when I had permitted my nomination for the presidency, I had been captivated by sensations of novelty which had outstripped discretion. At this point, several of the "elder statesmen" took me aside to say that I was taking the job far too seriously, and of course, they were correct. It was time to combine "statecraft" with pleasure, and every noon and evening, groups were invited for coffee. I started working in my room all morning and usually met four or five men during these hours while the rest could be found in the J.C.R. discussing the issues of the day and pleased to offer advice on every subject under consideration.

Some of the letters in the Suggestions Book were absurd, but each was given a prompt and attempted humorous answer. I secured a £100 loan from the Bursar which solved the immediate balance of payments crisis. A budget followed which included a six shilling increase in terminal dues to establish a furniture depreciation fund and to meet our debt. Each project, financial or otherwise, was explained in typewritten notices on the Notice Board. These compositions were the delight of grammarians and "marginal commentators" whose careful attention and remarks insured a wide readership.

At meetings, serious issues had to be presented with whatever wit one could muster, and although the mechanics of government required conscientious handling, they had to appear casual. From a moth-proof bag, I pulled an otherwise banned white wool coat which along with a red carnation and Macbeth plaid vest I adopted as an "official" meeting costume. Interspersed with "business" were events such as unveilings of new Art Collection acquisitions, auctions of sentimental relics, and debates on public affairs as for instance the Duke of Kent's skiing holiday in Austria.

Through such command performances and without altering any observable forms, the internal structure of the J.C.R. was remodeled. Responsibility was delegated to newly created unofficial officers who completed their tasks with prompt efficiency. The S.C.R. sent occasional messages of happy disbelief, and the J.C.R. rank and file began to demand successful execution whereas previously, skillfully contrived failure had been accepted as the norm. Lest this account be judged as too sanguine, I must add that the memories of even junior politicians grow remarkably short when forced to reflect on unhappy days.

Those who seek empirical evidence of our work will note the first publication of our college magazine, the *Pembroke Bullfrog*, and the formation of a

college Debating Society co-sponsored by St. Hugh's College. For different reasons, both institutions received enthusiastic support.

Periodically, the Pembroke Committee invited their opposite numbers from other colleges to tea, and during these meetings "at the summit" secured advice while dispensing the Pembroke story. At the end of our third term in office, the story included a debt reduced to £50, a self-supporting Punt Club, a friendly settlement negotiated by the Dance Committee and Boat Club, a new chain of command and financial system for the J.C.R., and the election of the Committee's slate of candidates who were, in fact, all Englishmen.

It is sometimes alleged that J.C.R. offices are perpetuated by and for persons who are either insufficiently intelligent or improperly motivated in a university community to pursue an academic course. In defense of my office-holding colleagues, I must deny such subversive dogma. I can imagine few more rewarding Oxford careers in terms of personal associations and heightened sensitivity to the thoughts and desires of one's undergraduate fellows than that enjoyed by a J.C.R. president.

An American is not de-nationalized in such a situation, but rather is afforded a superb vantage point to observe Oxford from the inside out. He can never again be only a welcome visitor. He is *the* leader of a college possessing considerably more authority than his counterparts in most American student governments. He is respected and given his ceremonial due, but he is expected to produce results of a high standard, and the extra-curricular life of a college is fundamentally dependent upon his attitudes.

I had intended to air a few of these notes at the final J.C.R. meeting of Hilary Term, but that assemblage would tolerate no more. From their midst came several "hearties" who insisted upon supporting my person on their shoulders amidst beer-induced revelry while others were carrying large bronze statues into my bedroom. As luck would have it, I fell to the bent-grass of the Old Quad rather than to the ancient but unyielding pavement.

One must treat such occurrences philosophically. In time, all politicians are dealt with appropriately by an unpredictable general will. To prevent further misfortune, I am maintaining suitably long hours in the Bodleian while I complete these memoirs.

The New President of the New York Federal Reserve Bank

ALFRED HAYES (*Connecticut and New College*, '31) Vice-President of the New York Trust Company, has been appointed successor to Allan Sproul as President of the New York Federal Reserve Bank. In an article entitled "A Scholar in Banking," the *New York Times* on May 1 thus commented on Hayes and his new post:

In selecting a successor to Allan Sproul, president of New York's Federal Reserve Bank, the bank's directors are calling on Alfred Hayes, a young banker little known to the public.

Presently vice-president of the New York Trust Company, Mr. Hayes is regarded as a quiet, unassuming but brilliant banking officer. His appointment, effective Aug. 1, surprised Wall Street. Those who were asked about it, however, had nothing but praise for Mr. Hayes and generally applauded his appointment.

In making their selection the directors of the bank went outside the institution, to one of the smaller Wall Street banks and picked an officer in charge of foreign operations. While Mr. Hayes will bring to the Federal Reserve Bank somewhat narrower horizons than those of his predecessor, he will also bring the attitudes of a banker exposed to the every-day atmosphere of an operating commercial bank.

Mr. Hayes will be the first president to come from outside the Federal Reserve Bank of New York since the appointment of the first president when the bank was founded in 1915.

No doubt Mr. Hayes caught the attention of top men in financial circles long before his appointment chiefly because of his brilliant mind and his ability as a banker. A graduate of Yale University, class of 1930, he studied for one year at the Harvard Business School before receiving a Rhodes Scholarship. He then attended New College, Oxford, where he concentrated on economics with emphasis on the Federal Reserve System.

A Wall Street friend described him as a shy, self-effacing banker but one with great ability. "Time will show how he blossoms forth in his new role," said one acquaintance.

At his bank Mr. Hayes is known as a scholar who may be seen poring over financial reports almost constantly. He is the last to leave the office in the evening, one associate noted.

There is some reason to believe the 45-year-old appointee will be orthodox in his attitudes about Federal Reserve. He is not expected to adopt Mr. Sproul's position of rebelling against some of the Federal Reserve Board's activities. Because of his close association with the realities of an operating bank, he may favor such proposals as a reclassification of New York City banks to reduce their reserve requirements. Now they are classified as central reserve banks and as such must maintain reserves against deposits higher than all other banks except those in Chicago.

As head of the New York Trust's foreign division, Mr. Hayes has traveled extensively to visit offices of leading foreign banks.

Mr. Hayes is a quiet man with a keen mind; he also has a keen sense of humor. His love for reading and studies does not keep him from active participation in skiing and tennis. He is also a theater fan and enjoys photography.

Mr. Hayes is chairman of the executive committee of the trustees of Lingnan University, Canton, China, of which he was president from 1947 to 1954. He is a director of Christiania General Insurance Corporation of New York, Tarrytown, N. Y., and of the Netherlands Chamber of Commerce in the United States.

¶*American Oxonians will appreciate this account of the visit of the Russian leaders as given by "The Oxford Magazine" in its issue of April 26.*

Bulganin and Kruschev at Oxford

THE visit of the Russian leaders to Oxford was an event that both hosts and guests will probably long remember. Yet the accounts in the national press, from *The Times* to *The Daily Worker*, do less than justice, thanks to both error and omission, to what occurred. Our readers, contemporary and unborn, deserve some more accurate record of the occasion. Moscow papers please copy.

It is pleasing, in retrospect, to record how completely the security arrangements broke down from the very moment of the Russians' arrival. The crowd outside the Town Hall, for all its good humour, was simply not prepared to keep a respectful distance. Intimacy has always been the keynote of the City of Oxford on a Saturday afternoon, and the virtual cessation of all Carfax-centred traffic only encouraged that overflow from the kerb which is the hallmark of the Oxford pedestrian. Some wanted to cheer, some to boo, most to stare; but all wanted a close-up, and a surprising number of citizens got one.

The Mayoral welcome was followed by the Vice-Cancellarial greeting, and the crowd outside the Clarendon Building matched that outside the Town Hall for size and buoyant intractability. In the circumstances attending their arrival on University ground, it is doubtful whether the visitors had an opportunity to study the somewhat deviationist book display in Messrs. Blackwell's opposite (or to learn the circumstances of the Russification and de-Russification of its shop sign). But they can hardly have failed to hear the ably-executed chant of undergraduate lament, "Poor old Joe". Bodley's Librarian stressed the unbroken continuity of the Library's history; it is to be hoped that the hint was not lost on the peace-loving guests. It is not true that Marshal Bulganin enquired why the building was closed, nor that Mr. Kruschev commented "In Russia, too, we have no need for libraries on Saturday afternoons."

At Magdalen decorum was briefly restored, deer were admired, autographs accorded, and the customary quota of curly heads patted. Christ Church should have been next on the itinerary, but the police were determined to avoid another encounter with the stifling embraces of the crowd in St. Aldate's and, in the absence of an alternative route through the Meadows struck Christ Church out of the programme.

Consequently the party arrived, a little early and breathless at New College. Nevertheless a staircase was speedily ascended and the undergraduate rooms of H.M. Ambassador at Moscow provided an open window from which Marshal Bulganin acknowledged the cheers of a small crowd. In the Chapel, the symbolism of Epstein's *Lazarus*, for all the eloquence of the Warden's exposition, seems to have puzzled the Marshal and disgusted Mr. Kruschev. The doubtful comedy of the thunderflash exploded at the foot of the Hall steps just after the visitors had passed out of the front quadrangle must have induced a sentiment

akin to despairing resignation amongst the Russian security officials; it is fortunate it did not induce something more.

The Vice-Chancellor's reception followed, and it was perhaps not altogether the cheerful crush in the warm room which was responsible for certain signs of fatigue amongst the guests of honour. Nevertheless both the leading figures and their entourage responded generously to the advances of academics who had questions to put, visas to seek, stolen goods to return, or simply Russian to exhibit. If in this setting Marshal Bulganin looked the more professorial (he was, after all, presented with a chair), there could be no doubt that Mr. Krushchev was the more adaptable, expansive and jocular.

One final strain was imposed on the determined good humour of the guests when their host took them into New College Hall to display undergraduate Stakhanovism in the form of collections being undertaken on a fine Saturday afternoon. Here the portrait of Bishop Waynflete was seen to be obscured by a Soviet poster of early post-war period. Like most Soviet art of that period, it followed the ancient Egyptian principle of a hieratic correlation of size with historical importance. Dedicated to the Bolshevik Party, the inspirer of our victories, it featured, in the foreground and very large, Stalin. Above him floated, disembodied so to speak and somewhat smaller, Lenin. To Stalin's immediate right were Malenkov and Zhdanov, to his immediate left Beria and Molotov. Further back it was possible to descry the two principal Soviet visitors of the day.

The Vice-Chancellor appeared to be surprised by this innovation in the décor, which the visitors inspected with much interest. He explained that students were for ever playing tricks, and Mr. Bulganin observed that the Vice-Chancellor too had once been a student. Turning, the Vice-Chancellor observed that the bust of himself at the other end of the hall (another example of the work of the bourgeois formalist rootless cosmopolitan Epstein) had been reversed on its pedestal, and now faced the wall. This seemed to make the score even, and the visitors took the point. After all, has not the Vice-Chancellor done great execution at college meetings? And are there not reports of a similar incident recently at Tiflis?

Perhaps we shall never learn exactly what these representatives of the most powerful despotism on earth thought and felt in the face of experiences for which nothing in their previous careers can have prepared them. They are certainly to be congratulated on the degree of aplomb and good humour they maintained throughout their visit. Oxford, too, deserves a word of praise. It would have been easy—well, relatively easy—to turn the visit into a formal, respectful welcome to super-V.I.P.'s. To do so would have been grossly to misrepresent what Oxford thinks of Russian totalitarianism. There was indeed only one way of showing what Oxford thinks of the new Russia, of the iron whims of the dialectic and the all-purpose smiles of the new collective leadership. It was to welcome their representatives as we did, with unconcealed, irreverent, even mocking friendliness, to pay them the compliment—in the hope that they deserve it—of treating them as neither more, nor less, than human beings.

The Oxford Colleges of Rhodes Scholars for 1956

The American Rhodes Scholars for 1956 have been accepted by the following Colleges:

Alabama	B. C. Anderson	Brasenose
Arizona	D. B. Bobrow	Queen's
California	E. M. Taylor	Merton
Colorado	R. A. Picken	St. John's
Connecticut	N. L. Rudenstine	New College
Delaware	R. M. Ball	Brasenose
Illinois	V. D. Ooms	New College
Indiana	D. C. Sniegowski	Exeter
Kansas	C. F. Thompson	Magdalen
Massachusetts	E. I. Selig	Merton
	A. G. Siler	Magdalen
Minnesota	R. D. Sylvester	Worcester
Mississippi	J. B. Woods	Oriel
Nebraska	R. B. Pirie	Magdalen
New Hampshire	R. M. Mead	Exeter
New Jersey	R. R. Stanton	Balliol
New York	P. D. Carter	Wadham
North Carolina	R. H. Baker	Christ Church
	E. M. Yoder	Jesus
North Dakota	V. R. Larson	Magdalen
Ohio	T. F. Sherman	Balliol
Oklahoma	O. D. Johns	Balliol
Oregon	P. R. Burgess	Magdalen
Pennsylvania	W. C. Parker	Trinity
South Carolina	F. G. Myers	University
South Dakota	A. T. Schwartz	Merton
Tennessee	O. Grobel	Christ Church
Texas	W. W. Morris	New College
Utah	G. B. Christiansen	Balliol
Washington	R. K. McCormach	Christ Church
Wisconsin	M. P. Hammond	Oriel
Wyoming	J. R. Sadler	Brasenose

Oxford Notes

New Fellowship at Nuffield

The Ford Foundation has established an official Fellowship in Comparative Politics, with special reference to Europe, at Nuffield College. Max Beloff, a Fellow of Nuffield and Nuffield Reader in Comparative Institutions, has been elected to the new fellowship.

Sir Cyril Norwood, 1875-1956

Sir Cyril Norwood, who died this spring at the age of eighty, had been one of the best known figures in British education. He entered St. John's as a Merchant Taylor's Scholar in 1894 and took Firsts in Mods. and Greats. After two years in the Civil Service he resigned to teach the classical sixth form at Leeds Grammar School, and thereafter spent his life in education.

With his appointment as Headmaster of Bristol Grammar School in 1906, he began an administrative career that eventually made him a national figure. After ten years at Bristol he was appointed Master at Marlborough and began a long association with the great public schools of England. His success at Marlborough led to his appointment as Master of Harrow.

American Oxonians remember him best as President of St. John's, to which he came from Harrow in 1934. Until his retirement he took a vigorous part in the governing of his College and the University.

Awards to Rhodes Scholars Michaelmas Term 1955

Pressed Steel (post-doctoral) Fellowships in Physics

H. R. Lemmer (*Orange Free State and Lincoln*, 1951)

J. J. Thresher (*Cape Province and University*, 1952)

John Locke Scholarship in Philosophy

C. M. L. Taylor (*Quebec and Balliol*, 1952)

Eldon Scholarship in Law

S. E. K. Hulme (*Victoria and Magdalen*, 1953)

Edgell Sheppee Scholarship in Engineering

J. Duby (*Alberta and Brasenose*, 1952)

(Junior) Webb Medley Scholarship in Economics

A. D. K. Stout (*New South Wales and Magdalen*, 1954)

Wilcher at Queen Elizabeth House

Lewis C. Wilcher (*South Australia and Balliol*, '30) has been appointed the first Warden of the newly established Queen Elizabeth House. The purpose of the House, which is under joint University and Government auspices, is to provide "a centre for the use of persons of standing wishing to study in an academic setting problems facing overseas territories. . . . The rapid movement towards self-government in the overseas territories of the Commonwealth and their economic expansion have together created a host of new problems which must be solved by the people responsible for the welfare of the territories themselves. Queen Elizabeth House will be a centre where these people can come to study their problems with the help of the accumulated knowledge of scholars and of the libraries and other material resources of the University."

Wilcher brings to his new post both a first hand knowledge of the broader problems of the Commonwealth and an intimate understanding of Oxford. At

Oxford he read P.P.E. and after finishing the Schools remained to obtain a B. Litt. On returning to Australia he was successively lecturer in Modern History and Dean of Trinity College, Melbourne. After his war-time career as a Lieutenant Colonel and Assistant Director of Education in the Australian Army, he toured the Commonwealth on behalf of the Australian universities. Since 1947, he has been Principal of Gordon College, Khartoum. Wilcher's own ties to Oxford and Rhodes Scholars throughout the world were strengthened by his marriage in 1935 to Vere Wylie, the daughter of Sir Francis Wylie.

The Subway

From the South, this home and river, the night, these stars
I go North tomorrow to the walled maze of towers.
You will see me there in the rush of the streets one day
Caught in the whirlpool of a subway stair,
The pit that sucks the evil of the world:—

(Look, the gorilla swung from the clutch-bars, pawing
Ape's eyes at all women; look the hungry-eyed
Religious girl, grown into groping—what
Lean pasture shall the boughs drop fruit upon?
On what bare altar falls the sacrifice?)

You will see me sitting as the moments pound
Like the thud of feet, beat of the blood; you will see
Me rise, giddy with faces, bellies, groins,
Of our hate and love, whirled as blind a span
Through the earth-passage run, crying aloud for air:

"Tickets, no; we have paid with our pain"—and then
I shall pause, thinking how stars in the clear sky burn
Legends of light. Are they gone? I knew them once.
With the gods I grew, the calm Olympian ones,
And more, the dying saviours who took on man—

Osiris of the underworld, Thammuz of the stream,
And gentle Christ of the spirit spring. You great
And lowly ones, be with me now and always.
Tomorrow in the city when I am dust on the wind,
Come like stars in water, assuage my need.

CHARLES G. BELL
(*Mississippi and Exeter*, '36)

MAY		23	24	25	26
	Balliol				
	Merton				
	Magdalen				
	New College				
	Trinity				
	Queen's				
	Christ Church				
	St. Edmund Hall				
	University				
	Brasenose				
	Lincoln				
	Oriel				
(s.b.) II	St. Peter's Hall				
	Jesus				
	St. Catherine's				
	Wadham				
	Worcester				
	Pembroke				
	Hertford				
	Magdalen II				
	Exeter				
	Corpus				
	St. John's				
	Keble				
(s.b.) III	Oriel II				
	Balliol II				
	Merton II				
	Christ Church II				
	New College II				
	Lincoln II				
	St. Edmund Hall II				
	Queen's II				
	Worcester II				
	Brasenose II				
	St. Peter's Hall II				
(s.b.) IV	Trinity II				
	University II				
	Pembroke II				
	Exeter II				
	Balliol III				
	Jesus II				
	St. John's II				
	St. Catherine's II				
	Hertford II				
	Keble II				
	Keble III				
	St. Edmund Hall III				
(s.b.) V	Magdalen III				
	Lincoln III				
	University III				
	Christ Church III				
	Wadham II				
	Corpus II				
	Brasenose III				
	Trinity III				
	Magdalen IV				
	St. Catherine's III				
	Pembroke III				
	Queen's III				
(s.b.) VI	University IV				
	Oriel III				
	Merton III				
	St. Peter's Hall III				
	Balliol IV				
	Exeter III				
	Worcester III				
	Jesus III				
	St. John's III				
	Exeter IV				
	Oriel IV				
	Trinity IV				
	St. Peter's Hall IV				
(s.b.) VII	Balliol V				
	St. Peter's Hall V				
	Queen's IV				
	Wadham III				
	Christ Church IV				
	St. John's IV				
	St. Edmund Hall IV				
	Hertford III				
	Brasenose IV				
	Pembroke IV				
	Pembroke V				
	Balliol VI				
	St. Peter's Hall VI				

Eights Week, 1956

The Rowing Correspondent of *The Times* gives us this account of the races:

It may, perhaps, be not unfair to say that Eights Week at Oxford this year left only one thing to be desired. And that was the sight of one, or two, really first class crews. The weather was generally kind, and the racing was excellent. There was no shortage of useful individual oarsmen; but nor was there any single crew which escaped the limitations imposed by having to carry one or two weak men.

The good racing may, incidentally, have been one of the first rewards of reducing Eights Week from six to four days, for there is not the same tendency for a crew, in a good year, to rise too far above, and, in a bad year, to sink too far below, its proper level. And this, in turn, reduces the likelihood of too many easy bumps in the higher divisions.

Balliol, because they handsomely held the headship, must be accorded the place of honour which they well deserved. But it must remain a matter for speculation whether they, or Queen's, were really the faster. By the ease with which they caught Merton on Saturday, at the bottom of the green bank, Queen's may have a claim to that title. The claim may be strengthened by the fact that, at various times during the four days racing, Merton had closed the gap on Balliol. But this only occurred early in the races; Balliol were clearly strong finishers, and in all probability they could have kept away.

Merton had a fair turn of pace, but did not stay well. Christ Church were possibly the third fastest crew, and were unlucky to have started immediately behind Queen's.

In Memoriam

WILLIAM BURT MILLEN

(1884-1956)

In the death of William Burt Millen (*Iowa and Pembroke, '08*) on March 9, the Class of 1908 lost its friendly Secretary and American Rhodes Scholars a conscientious and loyal member.

William Burt Millen was born in Greeley, Iowa, on December 10, 1884. After attending local and preparatory schools, he entered in 1902 Cornell College, Mount Vernon, Iowa, where he was active in the work of the literary society and the Y.M.C.A. and won his letter in tennis and baseball. He was graduated from Cornell in June, 1906, and became an alumni member of the chapter of Phi Beta Kappa subsequently installed there. In the Fall of 1906 Burt became principal of the high school in Columbus Junction, Iowa, and in 1907 the youngest school superintendent in the State.

In 1908 he went as a Rhodes Scholar to Pembroke, where he read history and took his degree in 1911. During vacations he traveled extensively on the Continent and in the Near East. W. S. Campbell ("Stanley Vestal") recalls that during a vacation which he and Burt were spending in France, a toast was drunk to the United States at a party at their pension—"and I, in my ignorance of French provincial history, responded by toasting the French Republic. To my surprise no one lifted his glass; but Burt was reading history at Oxford, and saved the day and my face by toasting 'La Belle France,' a toast to which all present responded with enthusiasm."

In September, 1911, he and nine other American Rhodes Scholars were selected for instructorships by Princeton to introduce the tutorial system there. In the Summer of 1912 he became an editorial writer on the *St. Paul Pioneer Press and Dispatch*, and later chief editorial writer. He was in the Foreign Department of the Merchants National Bank of St. Paul from 1916 until he joined G. L. Ohrstrom & Co., investment bankers, in 1927; in 1929 he became European Manager. From 1940, when he returned to the United States, he was affiliated with Stroud & Co., of New York, until his death. During World War II he was an Examiner for the New York offices of the Treasury's Foreign Funds Control and of the Alien Property Custodian. Burt is survived by his wife, the former Marjorie Carlyle, who continues to live in Westfield, New Jersey, where she and Burt had resided since their return from Europe; and by a son, John Carlyle Millen, and two grandchildren.

Burt was an active member of the Methodist Church, teaching in the Sunday School and serving as a member of its Board of Directors in Westfield. One of his classmates recalls that at Oxford Burt "organized a group of about a dozen to meet every Sunday night out at his digs on Woodstock Road for the purpose of discussing religious questions. There was a persistent tendency on the part of most of us to turn the discussion on religion into a 'bull-session,'

and Burt would try strenuously to bring us back to religion. . . . I have always thought of him as a man who combined, in exceptional degree, intellectual alertness with an unusual capacity for friendliness."

Those who returned to Oxford in 1953 for the Fiftieth Anniversary found Burt the same good companion and thorough sportsman as always. Oxford and the Rhodes Scholarships were among his chief interests. Another of his classmates writes that in his work as Class Secretary "his persistence and tact and his skill in weaving sometimes undramatic material into presentable news items were noteworthy." Burt had given his usual helping hand towards the dinner in honor of Lord and Lady Elton and Dean Lowe last December, but was prevented at the last moment from attending by the hospitalization which continued until his death. From the hospital, however, he followed with great interest plans for the dinner and for reinstating the Rhodes Scholars' "first Thursday" lunches at his club, the British Luncheon Club of New York. Characteristically, Burt had initiated shortly before his illness arrangements for these monthly occasions for Rhodes Scholars to come together.

MALCOLM FOOSHIE

(*Tennessee and Christ Church, '22*)

CALEB FRANK GATES, JR.

(1903-1955)

On December 21, 1955, Caleb Frank Gates, Jr., Princeton 1926, Oxford 1929, died suddenly of a heart attack at his home in Santa Rosa, California, where he had moved some two years previously from Denver, Colorado, for reasons of health. Occupying himself there with outdoor life and work, he had made rapid progress and, when the end came, his spirits were excellent, and his recovery seemed complete. His death was, therefore, as unexpected as it was tragically premature.

Caleb was born in Istanbul, Turkey, on December 24, 1903, the son of Dr. Caleb Frank Gates, then and until his retirement some thirty years later, President of Robert College. After primary schooling in Turkey, he came to the United States to prepare for college at The Hill School, Pottstown, Pennsylvania, where he soon demonstrated the unusual physical and intellectual gifts which were to make him an outstanding scholar and athlete during the remainder of his student days.

At Princeton, in addition to active participation in many non-athletic extracurricular activities, Caleb was for three years a member of the football and track teams, captain of the latter in his senior year and a competitor in the hammer-throw in the 1924 Olympic Games. It is a measure of his extraordinary vitality and mental capacity that despite the demands thus imposed upon his time and energy, he was able, with little apparent effort, to win a Rhodes Scholarship and graduate *summa cum laude* in history.

Matriculating at Balliol College in the autumn of 1926, he read history

for the next three years, and, as at Princeton, again demonstrated reserves of vigor more than sufficient to satisfy the requirements of an exacting intellectual discipline, while at the same time enthusiastically engaging in outside pursuits, cultural and otherwise. He was President of the Bryce Club and the Oxford Mountaineering Club during his last year, and won his "Blue" against Cambridge in the shot-put and 100 and 220 yard dashes. He also played an effective part in numerous club and social activities within the College, itself.

After taking his B.A. and M.A. degrees at Oxford in the summer of 1929, Caleb taught for three years at Robert College and then returned to Princeton in 1932 as an Instructor in History. Subsequently appointed Assistant Dean of the College, he continued in that capacity until his appointment as Chancellor of Denver University in 1941.

At Denver, his principal concerns were the development of high standards of scholarship and carrying through a successful campaign for the raising of funds for the expansion of plant and facilities. He was, also, intensely interested in the City of Denver as a growing community with a promising future, and gave much of his time to civic affairs.

In 1944 he was given a leave of absence to accept a commission in the army and serve as an assistant military attaché in Belgrade, Yugoslavia. Shortly after V-E day he returned to this country and resumed his duties at the University. Illness, however, compelled him to retire as Chancellor in 1947. He continued as a member of the Faculty, however, until 1953, when he finally resigned and moved to the West Coast in search of the full recuperation he had every reason to anticipate.

Possessed of a remarkably forceful personality, Caleb made a lasting impression upon all with whom he came in contact, and his many friends in every walk of life, both in this country and abroad, will learn of his death with sorrow and a deep sense of personal loss. His favorite avocation, fittingly enough, was mountaineering, and during summer vacations at Princeton and Oxford, he climbed most of the major peaks in the French, Swiss and Italian Alps and the Austrian Tyrol. He was a member of both the Alpine Club and the American Alpine Club, and those who knew him in the mountains, knew him at his best.

He is survived by his wife, the former Mabel Ridge, of 3940 Redwood Highway North, Santa Rosa, California, and four children by an earlier marriage, Caleb (III), Mrs. Peter Cosgriff, Mary Ellen, and Gwynne.

RICHARD R. QUAY

Secretary and General Counsel

Chase Brass and Copper Company, Waterbury, Connecticut

PHILIP BLAIR RICE

(1904-1956)

On the twenty-fifth of January Philip Blair Rice (*Indiana and Balliol, '25*) died in a hospital at Mount Vernon, Ohio, of injuries suffered in an automobile

accident three weeks before. That is a grimly familiar story in the United States. But the timing of Phil Rice's death suggested the tragic irony of those ancient Greek dramatists who helped to shape his philosophy of life. Only a few months earlier he had brought out what was at once recognized by scholars and critics as a really important contribution to modern ethics. For years he had slaved away, writing and endlessly rewriting that book. Yet, instead of sitting back and savoring the critical acclaim, he was already at work on a companion volume in aesthetics—which he was remarkably well-equipped to write—when his car went over an embankment.

Phil Rice was born in Martinsville, Indiana, on May 8, 1904. Long before taking his B. A. at Indiana University he knew that his mental life and workaday world would be divided between the subject matter of "PPE" and analysis of the arts in theory and practice. At Oxford he was an inevitable candidate for "Modern Greats," also an enthusiastic member of the Musical Society, a tireless collector of Cezanne prints and a frequent attendant at the meetings—and the well-wined dinners—of the Davenant Literary Society at Lincoln. For a year after he took his B. A. in 1928, (he picked up his M. A. in 1945), Phil spent a year in his beloved Paris, as a literary man-of-all-work on the *Paris Times*. During the crash of 1929-30 he wrote editorials for the *Cincinnati Times-Star*. But newspaper work and its transitory values were not for him. He turned to the calling for which he was born, teaching philosophy first at the University of Cincinnati, and, since 1938, at Kenyon College in Gambier, Ohio, where he was made Professor of Philosophy in 1944. He also gave special lectures or conducted seminars at Cornell, Columbia and Harvard. It was he who conceived the idea of research grants in philosophy, and a great deal of time during his last years was devoted to working out the details of the Rockefeller Foundation program. American philosophy owes Phil Rice a considerable debt on several accounts.

As teacher and as writer, Phil was gnawed by an almost agonizing insistence upon clear thinking and precise expression—one of the things that attracted him to the French. This was leavened by his sense of humor and also by an instinctive sympathy for the underdog, with a lively urge to ameliorate political and economic evils. These he did not survey from an academic chair. He worked actively and often for favorite political candidates and causes. In a recognized scholar, that kind of zeal, coupled with catholic tastes, a native wit and a generous disposition, makes for a "natural" in the Twentieth Century classroom. A few years ago Phil was listed in *Life Magazine* as among the six or eight "most effective" college professors in the country, and his death came as a profound shock to the entire student body and faculty on the Kenyon campus.

That influential quarterly, *The Kenyon Review*, supplied Phil with a medium for his interest in literary criticism and an outlet for his own critical expression. He was second in command since its founding in 1938 and enjoyed a happy partnership with Editor John Crowe Ransom (*Tennessee and Christ*

Church, '10). Working as Associate Editor kept him in contact with literary circles at home and abroad. His own great loves were Thomas Mann in literature and George Santayana in philosophy, and he was an authority on each. His *magnum opus* was, of course, the precise and deeply thoughtful examination of the main themes of Twentieth Century ethics, *On the Knowledge of Good and Evil*.

In the final chapter of that book, which deals with "The Tragic Sense of Life," Phil said:

"Most of the evil in the workaday world is not the result of [Original Sin] but of the small, frightened hardening of human sympathies imposed by the pressure of convention and by gradual congealment of the spirit through prudential anxieties."

There was no hardening of human sympathies or congealment of the spirit in Phil Rice. He had to bear as many of the slings and arrows as most men, and his sensitive nature did not lessen their force. One of the "ulcerative generation," he was aided incalculably by his bright and charming wife, Kitty, an artist and teacher, and his children, Elise and Evan. The main ingredients of Phil's life, lived with a characteristic intensity, were the same as the prescription he wrote for religious faith: "anguish, imagination, thought, striving and love."

J. W. SAGMASTER
(*Ohio and Lincoln*, '25)

GORDON KEITH CHALMERS

(1904-1956)

On May 8, at Hyannis, Massachusetts, Gordon Keith Chalmers (*Rhode Island and Wadham*, '25) died suddenly from a cerebral hemorrhage. At Commencement of 1956, he would have completed twenty years as President of Kenyon College. During those years, he earned for the College and for himself a distinguished reputation. He was a nationally known spokesman of liberal education, about which he wrote and spoke extensively. In his innumerable public addresses, his many essays, and his recent book (*The Republic and the Person*, 1952) the theme was always the same—a demand for genuine academic excellence; a rigorous insistence that the intellectual and the moral cannot be separated without disaster to both; a passionate plea for liberal education as distinct from superficial vocationalism. For five years he was Chairman of the Commission on Liberal Education of the Association of American Colleges; he was a member or chairman of committees of the American Council on Education, the North Central Association of Schools and Colleges, the College Entrance Examination Board, the College English Association. He has served on committees of selection for Fulbright awards and for the Rhodes Scholarships.

He was for several years editor of *The American Oxonian*, was a constant and incisive reviewer of books on education, especially for the *New York Times Book Review*.

He devoted himself unreservedly to the cause of education, and especially to Kenyon College. He never took a leave and rarely took even a vacation. Every aspect of the College was under his direct supervision. It is incredible that that energy is gone.

Gordon Chalmers was born at Waukesha, Wisconsin, on February 7, 1904. His father, William Everett Chalmers, D.D., was a distinguished Baptist minister who for fifteen years directed and developed religious education in the churches of the Northern Baptist Convention. Gordon spent his boyhood in Philadelphia, attending the Lansdowne schools and the Peddie School. He attended Brown University, where he earned the degree of B.A. in 1925. He went up to Wadham in 1926 to read English. Few Rhodes Scholars can have had a warmer attachment to their colleges and to the University. Among other things, he learned that a college is a community of scholars, and all his labors for Kenyon College were directed to making it just that. At Oxford he met Roberta Teale Swartz, to whom he was married in 1929, a year after taking the Oxford B.A. Gordon is survived by Mrs. Chalmers and by their four children—Geoffrey, a junior at Harvard; Ann, a freshman at Radcliffe; and the twin sons, John and Stephen, who are still in high school.

After going down from Wadham, Gordon Chalmers earned his Ph.D. in English at Harvard (1933), after which he taught for five years at Mount Holyoke. Then, at the age of thirty, he was named president of Rockford College. He held that position until he was invited to Kenyon College in 1937. During the twenty years of his administration he helped the College earn many distinctions. In the first year of his presidency he established *The Kenyon Review* with John Crowe Ransom (*Tennessee and Christ Church*, '10) as editor. The several international conferences which he arranged on the campus extended the fame of the College, as will the conference of 1957, which he was planning at the time of his death. He was the originator of the School and College Study of Admission with Advanced Standing, which has resulted in the Advanced Placement Examinations of the College Board and which is widely known as "the Kenyon Plan." His labors were recognized by honorary degrees from Hobart, Rockford, Ripon, Brown, and Notre Dame. He took a justifiable pleasure in his election, in 1955, to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

Gordon Chalmers was a Christian humanist of a kind that he wryly called reactionary. He very firmly believed that some things are better than others, and was never afraid to attack sentimentalism in religion or "misguided" theories of education that tried to make of it something else than a rigid discipline. Douglas Bush of Harvard once described Gordon Chalmers' concept of education as being "based on the moral verities of human experience" and demanding "both solid knowledge and imaginative and rational activity." He believed

without equivocation in responsible academic freedom. He was a hard fighter for the things he believed in, and like a hard fighter he attracted some strong loyalties. Whether he fought for or against a principle or an action, he was never half-hearted. He has made on Kenyon College and on national educational affairs an impression that will not soon be forgotten.

DENHAM SUTCLIFFE
(*Maine and Hertford*, '37)

For the Record

Guggenheim Fellowship Awards

Five Rhodes Scholars have won Guggenheim Fellowships for 1956-57. They are: William A. Arrowsmith (*Florida and Queen's*, '48), M. B. Emeneau (*Nova Scotia and Balliol*, '23), T. P. Goodman (*Pennsylvania and Merton*, '50), Arthur Smithies (*Tasmania and Magdalen*, '29), and Arthur M. Wilson (*South Dakota and Exeter*, '24).

Book-of-the-Month Winner

Eugene L. Burdick (*California and Magdalen*, '48) Assistant Professor of Political Theory, Berkeley campus of the University of California, has received the distinction of having his first novel, *The Ninth Wave*, chosen as the June selection of the Book-of-the-Month Club. In announcing the Club's selection, Gilbert Highet described the book as "a big, bold, brash, no-holds-barred first novel," and its author as "a brilliant novelist with an important career ahead of him."

Burdick's novel has been written in time taken from a busy career as a teacher in the University of California, two years as Assistant to the Chancellor at Berkeley, the headship of the World Affairs Council in the Bay Area, a period at the Navy War College, and a year at the Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences at Palo Alto. To Wallace Stegner, who taught him in the writing program at Stanford, "Burdick is as energetic as a bulldozer and as persistent as an Egyptian fly. He radiates confidence and good nature, and he has a very high compression plant." Since his Stanford days, Burdick has hoped to develop a writing career which would include both fiction and scholarly work in political science. He is currently working on two volumes in the field of government.

Distinguished Scientist

Walter Hugo Stockmayer (*Massachusetts and Jesus*, '35), Professor of Physical Chemistry at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has been elected to membership in the National Academy of Sciences, the highest ranking scientific body in the United States.

New Dean

Harlan Cleveland (*Ohio and University*, '38), Executive Editor of *The Reporter*, has been appointed Dean of the Maxwell Graduate School of Citizenship and Public Affairs at Syracuse University.

Business Executive

William S. Vaughn (*Tennessee and Christ Church*, '25), has been elected president and a director of Eastman Chemical Products, Inc., a subsidiary of the Eastman Kodak Company, and the marketing organization for the Tennessee Eastman Company and the Texas Eastman Company, Kodak divisions in the chemical, plastics, and textile fields.

An Honored Seminary President

Benjamin Rice Lacy, Jr., (*North Carolina and Worcester*, '07), for thirty years President of Union Theological Seminary, Richmond, Virginia, was honored by his colleagues, former students, and his church when he retired in January. J. McDowell Richards (*North Carolina and Christ Church*, '23), President of Columbia Theological Seminary, Decatur, Georgia, wrote: "As an educator and administrator Dr. Lacy has had few equals. The record of his achievements as President of Union Theological Seminary is an inspiring one, and the present strength and influence of that institution is the greatest testimony to his vision and ability."

Art Leader

The North Carolina Museum of Art, which opened in Raleigh on April 1, was achieved largely through the efforts of Robert Lee Humber (*North Carolina and New College*, '18). Humber in 1947 persuaded the state legislature to appropriate a million dollars for the purchase of art, having previously secured a matching gift of a million dollars worth of art from the Kress Foundation. As President of the Art Society he saw this spring the realization of his splendid dream, which opens a new era for art in North Carolina.

Penfield at Princeton

Wilder G. Penfield (*New Jersey and Merton*, '14), Director of Montreal Neurological Institute and Professor of Neurology and Neurosurgery at McGill University, gave the 1956 Louis Vanuxem Lectures at Princeton University in February. The general subject of the lectures was "Speech and the Cerebral Cortex."

Television Winner

James N. Egan (*Connecticut and Exeter*, '37), and his brother, William L., lawyers from Hartford, Connecticut, set a record as the first dual team on the CBS \$64,000 quiz program. They achieved further acclaim by answering questions from the eleven categories of knowledge covered on the popular program.

With wisdom born of Oxford and the law, they decided to take their winnings when they reached \$32,000.

Sunlight Into Power

Gordon Raisbeck (*New York and New College*, '47), member of the Technical Staff, Bell Telephone Laboratories, with his colleagues is pioneering in the development of a photoelectric cell which is designed to convert sunlight into power. The new solar battery, which is now powering eight telephones on a rural line in Georgia, is described by Raisbeck in *The Scientific American*, December, 1955.

Air Academy Visitor

Virgil M. Hancher (*Iowa and Worcester*, '18), President of the University of Iowa, has been named by President Eisenhower as a member of the first Board of Visitors to the United States Air Force Academy.

Senate Committee Counsel

Fowler Hamilton (*Missouri and Christ Church*, '31), has been retained as counsel for a Senate subcommittee, of which Senator Stuart Symington is chairman, which is endeavoring to determine whether the United States is holding its own in the airpower race with the Soviet Union.

Rhodes Scholars and Scouting

The editor of *Scouting* writes that of the 1955 American Rhodes Scholars, eighty-one percent had been Scouts. Over the years, sixty-seven percent of the Scholars have been Scouts.

Distinctions for Canadian Scholars

Roger Gaudry (*Que. and Oriol*, '37), elected president for 1955-56 of The Chemical Institute of Canada.

Albert E. Grauer (*B.C. and Univ.*, '27), appointed a member of the five-man Royal Commission on Canada's Economic Prospects.

Sherwood Lett (*B.C. and Trinity*, '17), appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of British Columbia.

David J. Johnson (*Que. and Balliol*, '23), appointed Canadian Commissioner on the International Truce Supervisory Commission for Viet Nam.

Jean Chapdelaine (*Que. and Hertford*, '34), appointed Canadian Minister to Sweden and Finland.

John B. McNair (*N.B. and Univ.*, '11), appointed a member of the Supreme Court of New Brunswick.

E. Russell Hopkins (*Sask. and Queen's*, '32), appointed Law Clerk and Parliamentary Counsel to the Canadian Senate.

Arnold C. Smith (*Ont. and Ch. Ch.*, '35), appointed Canadian Commissioner on the International Truce Supervisory Commission for Cambodia.

News and Announcements

Assistant to the American Secretary

Prosser Gifford (*Connecticut and Merton*, '51) will join the American office of the Rhodes Scholarship Trust in July of this year as Assistant to Courtney Smith, the American Secretary of the Rhodes Scholarships. Gifford was graduated from Yale University in 1951 with Highest Honors in English. During his undergraduate years he was the recipient of many awards and prizes, including the Snow Prize for Scholarship and Character. At Oxford he read the Honour School of English Language and Literature, receiving the B.A. in 1953, and was *proxime* for the Charles Oldham Scholarship. Since his return to this country in the summer of 1953 he has been studying law at the Harvard Law School, completing the work for his degree this past June.

Gifford will devote a considerable portion of his time to visiting colleges and universities in order to meet with potential candidates for the Rhodes Scholarship, and also to supervising the preparation of up-to-date written accounts (for distribution to Institutional Representatives and to potential candidates) of the opportunities available in the various fields of study at Oxford.

He will also serve as Assistant to President Smith in Swarthmore College matters.

New York Luncheons

Those in the New York area will be pleased to learn that the "First Thursday" of the month luncheons for Rhodes Scholars have been reinstated. The luncheons are held at 12:30 p.m. at the British Luncheon Club, 53 Broadway, New York City.

London House

Rhodes Scholars will recall the letter from the late Mr. L. S. Amery, Rhodes Trustee, which invited all past and present Rhodes Scholars to become Honorary Members of London House, the Dominion Students' Hall, and, when in London, to avail themselves of its facilities. By the end of March, 1956, over 500 Rhodes Scholars had accepted this generous invitation. The Warden of London House renews the invitation and hopes many American Rhodes Scholars will avail themselves of it.

To Honor G. M. Trevelyan

On his eightieth birthday, February 16, 1956, the friends of G. M. Trevelyan, the distinguished historian, announced the establishment of a fund to support at Cambridge an annual series of historical lectures honoring his name. The annual lecturer may be chosen either from Britain or overseas. Among those sponsoring the fund are Sir Arthur Bryant, Professor H. Butterfield, Sir Winston Churchill, Sir G. N. Clark, and Lord Percy of Newcastle. American Oxonians who may care to contribute are asked to do so through the Treasurer of the Trevelyan Fund, c/o Barclays Bank Ltd., Cambridge.

Book Reviews

Euripides II edited by David Grene and Richmond Lattimore. University of Chicago Press, 1956. Pp. 264. Paperbound \$1.25, clothbound \$3.75.

Greek Lyrics translated by Richmond Lattimore. University of Chicago Press, 1955. Pp. 52. Paperbound \$1.25, clothbound \$2.25.

Euripides II is the fourth volume in the excellent series of translations of Greek tragedies edited by David Grene and Richmond Lattimore (*Indiana and Christ Church*, '29). It contains four plays of Euripides, *Cyclops* and *Heracles*, translated, with introductions, by William Arrowsmith (*Florida and Queens*, '48); *Iphigenia in Tauris*, translated by Witter Bynner, with introduction by Richmond Lattimore, and *Helen*, translated, with a postponed introduction, by Richmond Lattimore. This is a group well designed to display the range and variety of Euripides' genius. The tragedies are probably to be placed within a space of five or six years at the height of his powers, but they differ greatly from one another in tone and in construction, and the *Cyclops* is almost our only evidence for the farces that at one time accompanied each group of three tragedies.

"A characteristic chorus of Euripides," Paul Shorey once commented, "full of birds and twitterings and relative pronouns." Some of Euripides' contemporaries, too, thought him unduly partial to certain tricks of expression and stage effect. In the portion of his work that has come down to us, most critics are impressed by his variety. This has not always redounded to his advantage. In the introduction to *Heracles*—an introduction unusually long for this series, but vigorous, penetrating, and necessary criticism; one would not have had it shorter—Arrowsmith cudgels those who on the basis of Aristotle's *Poetics* condemn Euripides of incompetence in the structure of this play. It is indeed too often forgotten that Aristotle was farther in time from Euripides than Dryden was from Shakespeare, and his world had changed quite as much. Even some of Euripides' defenders occasionally talk as if he were a courageous rebel against solidified Aristotelian conventions, rather than a daring and inexhaustibly inventive experimenter in a medium whose possibilities and limitations were still in process of experimental investigation. The *Poetics* came almost a century after *Heracles* was written.

Heracles, recounting how the hero returning from his labors rescued his family from a tyrant, then went mad and destroyed them, is a violent and challenging play. *Iphigenia*, relating how the heroine, a captive priestess in a barbarous land, saved her fiend-ridden brother and secured her own escape, has a happy ending with a characteristically Euripidean turn: by all human probability, disaster is certain, until in an access of ultimate faith, if you can believe that, or with a cynical sneer, if you can believe that, the poet brings in a god to make all things right. In *Helen*, to everyone's astonishment, though the gods make their appearance, they are not needed for the success of the main action. Both of these plays introduce a character that Euripides seems to have enjoyed playing with, the comparatively honest, rather simple-minded barbarian outwitted by the

plausible lies of the Greeks. Brilliantly handled stories, all of them, and invitations to reflection.

The translations are vigorous and alert. Bynner takes a free hand with the Greek, but his blank verse is grateful to the speaking voice, and eminently actable; it catches well the ease, rapidity, and emotional directness of Euripidean dialogue. Arrowsmith's blank verse is harsher, and more accurate. Lattimore again demonstrates the expressiveness, ease, and freshness that can be obtained by using a six-beat instead of the customary five-beat line in blank verse. The choruses in this volume come out extremely well. They are not written down to imagined innocents. The common fault of translators is that they condescend to their readers; they denature the audacities of their authors, dissipate their impact, destroy their individuality; expressions that startle the reader of the original are diverted into innocuous paraphrases that preserve the water and fibre content of the fruit, but lose its flavor. These translators have faith in their poet and their public, and their faith is justified in their works.

New translations can be justified only if what they translate was worth the trouble, and if the new translation is distinctly better than those that went before. In both respects, Lattimore's *Greek Lyrics*, a translation of some ninety poems and fragments by seventeen known and some anonymous poets is more than justified. No writers in any literature have left so great a name and such scanty remains as the Greek lyric poets. Out of a century and a half of activity, we cannot be sure that from some of the greatest we have even one complete poem. Yet their reputation and their merit have inspired numerous attempts to render or imitate them. Prose sometimes too pedestrian to be accurate has sacrificed the movement, and verse has too often been content with a roughly equivalent turn of phrase, or a loosely related image. Lattimore's exciting versions achieve remarkable fidelity to the actual phrasing, and an exceptionally apt suggestion of the movement of the originals. The distinctive styles and individual voices of elegiac poets as widely different as Solon, Tyrtaeus, and Mimnermus come through clearly and forcibly; and the dithyrambs and odes will give many readers for the first time some conception of the brilliance, the audacity, and the rapidity that they display in their own language.

L. A. MACKAY

(*Ontario and Balliol*, '25)

Professor of Latin,

University of California, Berkeley

The Roman Poet of Science. Lucretius: De Rerum Natura, set in English verse by Alban Dewes Winspear. New York: The Harbor Press, 1955. Pp. xx & 299. \$5.00.

In the desperate immediacy of seeking to preserve ourselves from being destroyed by the atom's uncontrolled power, we give little time to recalling its ancient origins; and yet they deserve to be an accepted part of our understand-

ing. The roots go back ultimately to the very beginning of Western scientific thought, as it first took shape in the varying theories of sixth-century Greek thinkers. Initial attempts to find some single basic and unchanging component of the universe achieved not only their culmination but their partial refutation as well in Heraclitus' belief that all things are in a state of incessant change, yet possess a common origin in fire.

There soon followed the most crucial development in the history of philosophy. This was the declaration of Parmenides that the real universe is single and eternal, unaffected by change, while the phenomenal world is an illusion. From Parmenides' time onward, Greek metaphysics grappled with the problem of validating the phenomenal world. Anaxagoras introduced that dualism of matter and spirit which was to become a vital issue for Plato and all who have followed him; but another answer was found, namely the atomic theory of the universe. Begun by Leucippus, developed by Democritus, and publicized in an adapted form by Epicurus, this was the doctrine given imperishable literary form at Rome by Titus Lucretius Carus.

His epic poem, *De Rerum Natura*, on the origin and composition of the universe, has had many translations into many languages. The latest English version is by Alban Dewes Winspear (*Ontario and Corpus Christi*, '23), who completed this very considerable task while busied as teacher and administrator. His reason is simply stated at the opening of his Preface: "I wanted my favorite poem to be read."

In several important respects his verse translation promises to win new readers for Lucretius. Those not familiar with the Latin text will find before them an eminently readable work which carries the attention on steadily, and with enjoyment. Though not a poet's rendering, it often displays a real degree of sensitiveness to poetic diction, so much so as to make one wish all the more that the touch were steadier and the syntax less strange. The English style seeks, generally with success, to avoid any stilted quality. Iambic pentameter seems to be the metrical base, but line length varies constantly from one to as many as nine feet; certainly there is no chance for monotone rhythm.

Latinists, however, may be surprised to find Lucretius' sinewy hexameters rendered in a metrical structure so unpredictable as scarcely to be distinguished, in many instances, from the most out-and-out prose. They may demur, likewise, at a range of diction oscillating between Jacobean grandeur ("In vain they weary godhead and its awful fates," p. 186) and twentieth-century chattiness ("... no sweet children call him 'Dad,'" p. 186); Lucretius often enough dismounts, but he does not become pedestrian.

The level of accuracy, though fair, is not what one would expect from so well grounded a scholar: Lucretius' vivid terms often emerge unaccountably dimmed; significant parallelisms and even key words are ignored. Here the administrator's burden may have prevented attainment of what ideally could have been done. For the same reason, perhaps, many small corrections were not made in proof-reading. Line numberings and notes are absent. There is

an Introduction, well written and highly profitable except for one passage (p. xix) which assigns the doctrine of atomic "swerve" to Lucretius as if he were its originator; it goes back of course to Epicurus, who grafted it onto the Democritean system. We regret Mr. Winspear's omission from the Introduction of any account of Greek cosmology—he had only to borrow his own excellent analysis in an earlier work, *The Genesis of Plato's Thought*.

This new translation of *De Rerum Natura* is attractively designed, with splendid typography on good paper. Format and content alike invite one to read a poet wrongly thought uninviting: Mr. Winspear has made Lucretius' ivory tower a pleasant vantage point.

WARREN D. ANDERSON
(*Pennsylvania and Corpus Christi*, '47)
Associate Professor of Latin,
The College of Wooster

An Anatomy of Milton's Verse by W. B. C. Watkins. Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1955. Pp. xi + 151. \$3.00.

Mr. Watkins (*Mississippi and Merton*, '28), in a thoroughly good book, has helped to rescue a situation to which he himself has called attention in his preface. "Until a few years ago," he writes, "studies of Milton were out of balance. Research was outpacing criticism." This is a book of criticism, thoughtful, penetrating, mature. There is no waste of words, no virtuosity. The book says much in a limited space about Milton and his poetry, much also by implication about man and his destiny.

The purpose of the three essays which comprise this book is to demonstrate the fact that Milton's poetry is "simple, sensuous, passionate." The first chapter demonstrates Milton's constant reliance upon sensation: the importance of sound, the ever-presence of music, the appeal to the eye and palate, the frequent tactile images. To the five familiar senses he adds what might be called a sixth, a sense of motion apparent especially in *Paradise Lost*.

By skillfully contrasting in certain respects Dante and Milton the author, in his second essay, shows that "of Milton's great themes Creation is most completely and serenely realized in his work." Milton views God as in a continuous act of creation and with consummate skill is able to convey to the reader the immense scale of it all. By imagery, by geographical allusion remote in time and space, by personification (Sin, Death, Chaos, and old Night) Milton evokes the spirit of vastness. And here God is at work, joyous in abundance and in plenitude. Light is at the heart of the creative process: *fiat lux*.

In the final chapter (on temptation) the author suggests why Milton departed in important ways from the biblical account of the temptation of Christ and discusses the different ways in which the theme of temptation is presented in *Comus*, *Paradise Lost*, *Paradise Regained*, and *Samson Agonistes*. "The most striking thing about this repetitive design is Milton's single-minded preoccupa-

tion over a period of 40 years in all his major and one of his two great minor poems with temptation."

This is not an 'anatomy' of *all* of Milton's verse. No one person could competently complete a task so great. But it is a most satisfying and acute piece of criticism, requiring for its understanding only a ready mind and a reasonable knowledge of Milton's poems. The late Donald Stauffer, long-time friend and colleague of the author's at Princeton, to whose memory the book is dedicated, would have liked it.

PAUL SWAIN HAVENS
(*New Jersey and University*, '25)
President of Wilson College

The Providence of Wit in the English Letter Writers, by William Henry Irving. Durham, N. C.: Duke University Press, 1955. Pp. 382. \$7.50.

This book is the first systematic account of the rise of the English letter as a deliberately cultivated literary form in the seventeenth century, and its culmination and decline in the eighteenth. The correspondents of this period wrote for publication and posterity, strove (with distinguished exceptions) to be witty, and labored for an effect of negligent elegance. The title is borrowed from a passage in which Dryden, praising the apparent ease of a poem by his brother-in-law, concludes:

Sure that's not all: this is a piece too fair
To be the child of chance, and not of care.
No atoms casually together hurl'd
Could e'er produce so beautiful a world.
Nor dare I such a doctrine here admit
As would destroy the providence of wit.

After a chapter of preliminaries, Professor Irving (*New Brunswick and Exeter*, '14) explores the antecedents and models of the English letter, with especial attention to Cicero, Seneca, Pliny, Voiture and Mme. de Sévigné. Then comes the parade of the English, from Donne, James Howell, and Dorothy Osborne, through Pope, Chesterfield, Gray, Johnson, the sentimentalists, and the bluestockings, until the great era closes with Walpole, Cowper, and the Scots. (It is a pity that the study was not extended a bit further and rounded out with Byron, since the first page describes "the distinguished work of Byron in the form" as the real end of the English literary letter.) In addition to the names cited above, the gallery includes a host of minor aspirants and such entertaining figures as the journalistic editor and translator Tom Brown and the blackguardly publisher Edmund Curll.

Though Professor Irving is interested both in tracing the theory and in following the practice of the letter writers, he keeps his analyses modestly in the background and lets his figures speak for themselves as far as possible. Instead of lecturing on his subject, he serves as a knowledgeable and pleasant

guide. So relaxed is his manner that a reader might fail to realize what extensive and minute knowledge a scholar must have before he can be so at ease in his subject. In fact, Irving succeeds precisely where many of his subjects failed—in seeming to put forth no effort while he must actually have been working like a dog. For his equipment includes not only a ready knowledge of standard literature and criticism, but an easy familiarity with his writers' upbringing, friends, ambitions, marital affairs, virtues, and foibles—a familiarity not merely acquired from their letters, for biographical fact is often applied as a corrective to literary posturing.

As a general rule, the less said about the style of a scholarly book, the better; but this one is a distinguished exception. The author has absorbed—and it is clearly absorption rather than imitation—some of the vigor and precision of his best subjects, so that the style is not only agreeable, witty, and easy in itself, but is of a piece with its period and subject. (This utter sympathy with the eighteenth century explains why he is not always fair to the Elizabethans.) Along with his ease of expression we find a penetrating understanding of character and a charitable recognition of the chance that people may be better than they probably are. All this can be illustrated by a single sentence on Shenstone: "Weak tea and a dead level, complaints that never result in action, acquiescence in a kind of mediocrity he did not have strength enough to smash through, a weirdly passive attitude towards women, lack of real faith in his own puny enthusiasms—these are the phrases, and they may well be unfair, that come to mind when we finish our forced draughts at his fountains."

The Providence of Wit is not only a real contribution to our knowledge of the English letter. It is one of the small group of works of sound scholarship which can be confidently recommended to the non-specialist for either reading or browsing.

CALVIN S. BROWN

(*Mississippi and Merton*, '30)
Professor of English,
University of Georgia

The Budgetary Process in the United States, by Arthur Smithies. New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc., 1955. Pp. xxi + 486. \$6.50.

The Committee for Economic Development provides funds for studies which seek to determine "principles of business policy and of public policy which will foster the full contribution by industry and commerce to the attainment and maintenance of high and secure standards of living for people in all walks of life through maximum employment and high productivity in the domestic economy."

The Federal budget has grown enormously in size and complexity in recent decades. As it has grown, it has become increasingly important that the procedures by which governmental expenditures are determined and controlled be

efficient. Present budgetary techniques have evolved out of procedures followed in the days when Federal expenditures were far smaller and more restricted in scope than they are today.

The increasing importance of improved methods of determining and controlling Federal expenditures led the Committee for Economic Development to sponsor a comprehensive study of the subject. They engaged Professor Arthur Smithies (*Tasmania and Magdalen*, '29), Chairman, Department of Economics, Harvard University, to do the job. This book, "The Budgetary Process in the United States," is the result of his study.

The study focuses attention on three major questions: (1) How effectively are expenditure decisions related to the policy objectives that they are intended to serve? (2) How are expenditure proposals considered in relation to taxation and other elements on the cost side of the budget? (3) How effective are budgetary procedures in achieving their avowed objectives of economy and efficiency in the conduct of government operations?

In discussing the problem, the author develops the concepts of budgeting, relating them to pertinent questions concerning objectives and purposes of the budget from the point of view of the President and of the Congress. To do so, he describes the procedures followed since 1789 to date, pointing out the efforts made and the legislation enacted to improve and change objectives and procedures. He sets out the basic purposes and ideals on which the budget process should be based. Congressional organization, which determines who serves on committees, and the limitations in action and concept resulting therefrom, present difficulties to improving the process.

For example, the author stresses throughout the study that the budget process should be one of "Program"; in other words, "Performance Budgeting." He states the major weaknesses in both the Congressional and Executive processes.

In order to develop his ideas of need for consideration of both aspects of a budget—expenditure programs as well as revenues or taxes to finance the expenditures—the study describes how seldom the "fullview" is taken of the entire picture. Appropriations in from ten to twelve separate appropriation bills provide the funds by which Federal government operations are carried on but give little, if any, opportunity to see or know what the over-all effect of these appropriations are, what amount of money—taxes—is required to finance them, or what their impact on the economy of the country will be. This lack of a consolidated budget view works against the "program" concept.

Despite the difficulties involved in the budget process, the author comments that while serious budgetary mistakes have been made, it is almost incredible that a political organization on a continent-wide scale should operate as effectively as the Government of the United States has operated. Even in the face of this, he feels that not only is it possible to improve the process but that it should be done. He suggests three main principles for its improvement: (1) That expenditure proposals should be considered in the light of the objectives they are intended to further, and in general final expenditure decisions should not be made until all claims on the budget can be considered. (2) That budg-

etary procedures should permit the joint consideration of expenditure and revenue proposals and should promote understanding of the economic impact of the budget. (3) That the President and the Congress should promote and encourage, and the executive departments should initiate measures to increase economy and efficiency in the conduct of governmental operations.

To get to the specifics, Dr. Smithies makes six positive suggestions for this improvement: (1) The budget should be comprehensive. Expenditures and revenues and all final expenditure commitments should be considered in relation to one another and should result from consideration of the budget as a whole. (2) The budget should be prepared and considered and appropriations should be made on a program basis. (3) The budget should be prepared and considered and appropriations should be made in broad categories with four objectives in view: (a) Comprehensible enough to be considered in the Congress by the whole Appropriations Committee of the House as well as the specialized subcommittees. (b) The President should not be burdened with excessive detail. His budget should reflect Presidential decisions. (c) The departments should have sufficient latitude and discretion to take the initiative in improving the efficiency of their operations. (d) The process of budget preparation in the Executive Branch should be rapid and flexible. (4) The President should seek to persuade the Congress to accept his budget, but he should concede the right of Congress to amend it. (5) The rate of obligation of appropriations by departments should continue to depend on apportionments made by the Budget Bureau. (6) Submission of the President's budget should be preceded by submission of reports by the President and department heads of the performance of the Executive Branch for the preceding year and the consideration of those reports by the Congress.

While the above considerations relate directly to the major objective of the study, the author discusses the Defense Budget process, in which there are many phases of the "Program" budget concept carried out, as well as a number of non-defense departments. In these he discusses the existing procedures, the places where changes can be made to bring them into better programming, and then considers the economic impact of the Federal Budget.

There is great room for improvement in Federal government budgeting. It is made difficult because of the size of the budget in dollars and involvements. It is also made difficult because of the long historical ingraining of committee election and the apparent lack of desire to change the concept or approach. The recognition that improvements can be made is no guarantee they will be made but is certainly a forward step. The problem was long-term in developing and will probably require a relatively long-term to be resolved adequately. Studies like Smithies' and the Hoover Commission Reports, backed up by informed, insistent public demand will inevitably effect improvements.

N. BRADFORD TRENHAM

(*Arizona and St. Edmund Hall, '21*)

Executive Vice-President,

California Taxpayers' Association

The Diary of Elisabeth Koren 1853-1855. Translated and edited by David T. Nelson, Northfield, Minnesota: Norwegian-American Historical Association, 1955. Pp. xx. + 382 + 8 plates. \$5.00.

This is the diary of the young wife of a Norwegian Lutheran pioneer pastor, who came to northeastern Iowa in December, 1853, to take charge of several rural congregations. There they made their home to the death of Pastor Koren in 1910 and of his wife a few years later. They and the parsonage retained something of an old-world atmosphere to the end. Both husband and wife were brought up in upper class families in Norway, where they had acquired a cosmopolitan culture. During the long-drawn crossing of the Atlantic on a German sailing ship they appear to have conversed with other passengers in English and German, and the books Mrs. Koren read during the journey were largely in these two languages. Like others, however, when they began working among the Norwegian immigrants, the Korens used Norwegian almost exclusively, and it is noticeable that the books then mentioned were mostly in Norwegian and Danish. But this did not mean the abandonment of outside interests. Members of the family early became prominent in other activities than church work. The late William Koren, Jr. (*New Jersey and Queen's, '31*) was a grandson; David T. Nelson, (*North Dakota and New, '14*), is connected with the family by marriage.

The diary is a highly personal record written by an observing and intelligent young bride with a keen appreciation of nature but with the poise and restraint that belonged to a cultured lady of the time. She did not write appraisals of society and economic conditions but confined herself chiefly to personal observations and experiences. Through these, however, we learn much about conditions of travel by sea and land, about the life of the pioneer farmer, and about the peculiar economy of a country parsonage, which depended not only on money but on gifts of food and undoubtedly labor, as well as upon the products of the land of the parsonage itself. Already the second year Mrs. Koren states that they had "more wheat than we need to supply ourselves and about 240 bushels of oats" (p. 365), nor was that all. Of the money affairs of the family we hear very little. This, apparently, was not the province of women. We also hear little about the husband's work in developing congregations over an area about seventy by forty miles (p. 368), though his frequent and prolonged absences from home are often mentioned. What we do hear about are household cares, food, and cooking. Though life was hard, help in the form of "hired girls" and "hired men" was relatively easy to get. These, be it noted, were more like helpers and friends than the maids and servants of a later day.

The contents are not all equally interesting. The account of the crossing of the Atlantic as first class passengers on a sailing ship with three classes is concerned with a fascinating subject but is much too long and detailed for us, but, of course, it was not written for us. The account of the travel within the country holds the interest better, particularly the journey across Wisconsin by horse and wagon. The account of the first months in Iowa, when the Korens

were lodged in the homes of earlier settlers, contains information about local families of little interest to outsiders. Most effective is the account of the period after the Korens acquired a separate establishment. The struggles of the young bride with household problems, her companionship with her husband when he is home, and her lonesomeness when he is away arouse the sympathy of the reader. The translator has done well and seldom disappoints. He repeatedly uses "light" where "candle" would be more correct, and the rare noun "spurtle" (a wooden porridge stirrer) is used without any explanation of its meaning, but these are minor flaws.

J. A. O. LARSEN

(*Iowa and Queen's*, '11)

Professor Emeritus of Ancient History,
University of Chicago

Higher Learning in Britain, by George F. Kneller, Berkeley. University of California Press, 1955. Pp. vii + 301. \$6.00.

Today, more than at any time during the past fifty years, it is important that Americans know about education elsewhere. It is well, then, that we grasp every opportunity to learn from the experience of other lands, to analyze the nature of the educational problems which they face, and to follow closely their manner of meeting such crises. The value of such comparative study is most pronounced as British higher education is considered, and the publication of Professor Kneller's *Higher Learning in Britain* is most welcome news.

In reality, Professor Kneller has put three distinct books within the covers of one. His first four chapters—dealing with "University Tradition," "The Architecture of University Life," "Universities and the Public Purse," and "Higher Education in the National Service"—constitute a sort of brief handbook for certain aspects of contemporary university operation in Britain. Here one finds many of the essentials of the history of British higher education set forth succinctly yet lovingly, some specifics of the administrative and organizational arrangements of the universities old and new, the unique fiscal relationship which obtains between higher education and the state, and something of the role of the universities in serving the professional needs of the nation.

A second "book" can be said to be composed of the succeeding four chapters bearing the provocative titles: "The Nature of Higher Learning," "Moral Man and Social Values," "Specialization and the Unity of Knowledge," and "Education for Democratic Leadership." This, the major portion of the study, presents an elaborate consideration of the contemporary cross-currents in the philosophy of higher education in Britain. Here, questions of purpose, moral or spiritual direction, and curricular emphasis are examined, with spokesmen for various views extensively represented.

The third "book" is Professor Kneller's final chapter—"Summary and Critique"—in which are set forth the author's assessment of present trends in

British higher education and his suggestions of the major lessons to be gleaned from a study of British policies and procedures. This is the most valuable part of the book. His own critique of current philosophic discussions in British higher educational circles contains some meaty prescriptions for stateside consumption, such, for example, as his questioning of the patterns of student selection for the universities and his liberalistic call to respect a multiplicity of values in the governance and design of higher education. And lastly, the lessons for America which he finds in British experience are suggestive and perhaps adaptable—the British *have* developed, he contends, patterns of effective state financial support without state controls, administrative arrangements which grant greater authority and influence to scholars and teachers, and wide public acceptance of the responsibility for subsidizing well nigh completely the higher education of worthy youth. The book's major service is performed as such insights are set forth.

GORDON C. LEE

Associate Professor of Education,
Pomona College

Vigilante Justice, by Alan Valentine. New York: Reynal & Company, 1956. Pp. x + 173. \$3.50.

In this excellent book Alan Valentine tells the story of California's two Committees of Vigilance: that of 1851 and that of 1856. Each supplanted the regular government authorities, but only for brief periods. Though thus operating extra-judicially, neither did so by mob violence. Not in public hearing it is true but nevertheless honestly, each stated the cases against the accused, heard witnesses and then forthwith pronounced and executed their judgments. Both Committees had the approval of the community at large, although there were eminent and respected dissentients, including General William T. Sherman, Josiah Royce, Hall McAllister and Admiral Farragut. The book ends with 1856 when the need for justice outside the law was no longer pressing.

The author points up by example and comment the difference between the situations that called the Committees into being. The first Committee dealt with desperadoes: the suppression of crime which had got out of hand. The second dealt also with crime, but crime associated with powerful political figures. This era of crime followed on the heels of prosperous days on the part of citizens so much concerned with business opportunities and making money that they were not taking an active part in civic affairs.

The first concrete case dealt with by the 1851 Committee was that of one Jenkins, an exconvict well known as an evil and desperate character but who had never been brought to bar by the police and courts. On June 10, 1851, he was caught red-handed after stealing a safe. The Committee was immediately organized into a trustworthy extra-judicial court. It tried and hanged Jenkins the next morning. It also hanged one Stewart who had confessed to murder.

Despite the official disapproval of the Governor and some delay, it had the support of most of the community and finally in August, 1851, hanged Samuel Whittaker and Robert McKenzie, charged with various crimes of burglary, robbery and arson. This was the last major action of the Vigilance Committee of 1851. It formally dissolved on September 16 of that year. Including those mentioned it had hanged four men, excluded a number from admission to the port, banished a few and warned many others. Crime had declined so rapidly that the city became one of normal order and safety. It had not been such since California became United States Territory in 1846.

The first case dealt with by the Committee of Vigilance of 1856 was that of Charles Cora, a San Francisco gambler, who had shot and killed a United States marshall. He had friends among the authorities and was sheltered for a time but the Committee of Vigilance kept after him and eventually took, tried and executed both him and a politically influential Supervisor named Casey, who had murdered a courageous and reforming editor called James King of William. Cora and Casey were hung on May 22, 1856. The Committee tried and on July 29, executed two other murderers and appropriately punished or expelled most other criminals. Moreover, they developed a supporting organization of many thousand dependable members. As compared with the Committee of 1851, they had gone beyond ordinary criminals to criminals in public office and had restored to the City a sense of civic responsibility. After ninety days of unofficial tenure—May 15 to August 18 of 1856—the Committee formally dissolved. San Francisco has had its troubles since but has not had to resort again to Committees of Vigilance in the patterns of 1851 and 1856.

Professor Morse Stephens used to say that anyone who writes a book without an index should be hung! But for that irritating omission I have only commendation for Alan Valentine's "Vigilante Justice."

FARNHAM P. GRIFFITHS
(*California and Balliol, '07*)
Attorney at Law, San Francisco

Congress: Its Contemporary Role, by Ernest S. Griffith. New York: New York University Press, second revised edition, 1956. Pp. xii + 207. \$3.50.

It is a pleasure to note the appearance of a revised edition of the monograph by Ernest S. Griffith (*New York and Merton, '17*), first published in 1951 and reviewed in the January, 1952, issue of this journal. The author has been since 1940 Director of the Legislative Reference Service of the Library of Congress. Scholars were quick to recognize the significance of Griffith's book when it first appeared, more especially as it came vigorously to the defence of Congress at a time when it was popular to point out the weaknesses of the legislative branch in the face of encroachments by the executive and of heavy pressures from outside.

The changes in the present revised edition consist largely of additional illustrative material bringing the discussion up to date and of a new Chapter VIII, "Congress and Administration." Presumably there are those who will still disagree with the author's highly favorable verdict upon the contemporary role of Congress, yet his book remains a learned and thought-provoking work—controversial in the best sense of the word. It is a volume to be treated with respect.

ERNEST J. KNAPTON
(*British Columbia and Queen's, '25*)
Head of the Department of History and Government,
Wheaton College, Norton, Massachusetts

Color Slides of Oxford

Thanks to the generous gift of Charles R. Bagley (*North Carolina and St. John's, '17*), the Rhodes Trust Office at Swarthmore College now has a lending library of nearly a hundred 35 mm. kodachrome slides of Oxford. The slides are intended principally for the use of those who would like to show them to young people in order to acquaint them with Oxford and the Rhodes Scholarships. The views include excellent panoramic shots of Oxford's towers, the college gardens, sports activities, and portraits of the Allens and the Wylies. The collection is available without charge for short-period loans by writing Mrs. Howard M. Jenkins, Rhodes Scholarship Trust Office, Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pa.

It is hoped that Bagley's gift will be only the starter for an extensive lending library of colored slides which will include not only views of the colleges but also candid shots of student life. Rhodes Scholars or others who can spare either originals or copies from their own collections to add to this library are invited to send them to Mrs. Jenkins.

The changes in the present revised edition consist largely of additional illustrative material bringing the discussion up to date and of a new Chapter VIII, "Congress and Administration." Presently the members who will still disagree with the author's highly favorable view of the contemporary role of Congress, yet his book remains a learned and thought-provoking work—controversial in the best sense of the word. It is a volume to be read with respect for its author's views and for the care and skill with which the subject has been treated. — J. K. KATON

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1940-1955

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Grants to Specific Individuals & Projects
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1940-41	Motson's study of international relations * Etienne Denenberg for work in economics (R-B Fund) League of Nations Wolfgang Pauli	280.00 1,000.00 36,244.28 419.59 <u>5,000.00</u>
1941-42	Wolfgang Pauli Housing League of Nations Jean Gottman Reinhold Khaizer for work in economics (R-B Fund)	5,000.00 2,094.33 500.00 4,142.49 <u>40,768.96</u>
1942-43	Goedel, Kurt Carl L. Siegel Wolfgang Pauli Jean Gottman Peace Study Fund for work in economics (R-B Fund)	3,750.00 3,000.00 3,000.00 875.01 1,766.59 <u>33,408.02</u>

1943-44	Kurt Gödel	3,750.00
	Carl L. Siegel	3,000.00
	Wolfgang Pauli	3,000.00
	Jean Gattman	1,000.00
	for work in economics (R-B Fund)	<u>32,316.98</u>
1944-45	Hans Baron	500.00
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1946-47	Joel F. Hall	1,489.80
	E. W. Everett	236.75
	Civil Aviation Fund	7,705.89
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1951-52	Jean Jacques Chevallier grant	1,200.00
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1953-54	Dr. Benoit B. Mandelbrot grant	5,000.00
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	Dinner Conference	109.70
	George Kennan grant	<u>13,014.29</u>
1954-55	Sir Henry Clay grant	1,250.00
	Prof. William H. B. Court	2,570.50
	George Kennan grant - year ended 8/31/54	1,805.75
	George Kennan grant - year ended 8/31/55	<u>14,360.97</u>

1946

Vertical File

4/23

RIEFLER, WINFIELD W.

Biographical

Speech given at the University of Minnesota on the occasion of the inauguration of President Morrill, April 23, 1946.

Filed in Vertical File under R for Riefler.

D File, Riefler, W.

D Riefle WW
Winfield W. Riefler
Princeton, N. J.

Men are Interdependent: The Urgency of World Wide Human Welfare

The Need for Stability of Employment

The general propositions before us this afternoon are four: (1) that men are interdependent; (2) that human welfare is the goal of social organization; (3) that this is a universal rather than a national goal; and (4) that the problems of human welfare are urgent. The occasion is a period appropriate for stocktaking on the part of a great institution of learning, and it is intended that we focus on the contribution which knowledge, understanding, and analysis can make to those social and economic problems that tend to bar the achievement of higher standards of welfare, world-wide. The time is the Spring of 1946.

In this year 1946, it is a task of no little difficulty to choose among the many urgencies of human need, all more or less interdependent, one theme for special emphasis. For such a theme must be sufficiently basic to merit detailed consideration in this gathering and the analysis which we bring to it must be sufficiently concrete to make that consideration profitable. Had this discussion taken place a decade earlier, in 1936, there would have been no comparable alternative to the specific theme to which this paper is in fact devoted. In 1936 there was general agreement on the overriding necessity of achieving those economic conditions, internally and internationally, that would promote a high and stable level of employment. Today this primacy is no longer so evident. The experience of the intervening years gives us a new awareness of broader, more basic patterns of human need, patterns which we had tended to forget. We now appreciate that no discussion of social and economic

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aspirations has relevance if it is divorced from political realities. The discussion this afternoon could, therefore, with equal justification have been directed to the social and economic conditions of peace. During the past few months a third and even more basic issue has risen to claim primacy among urgent problems of human need. I refer to the emerging spectre of famine over large areas of the world. For the immediate future this problem is the most pressing of all. It comes in two forms -- in Europe as an aftermath of the destruction of the war, and in Asia as a result of a drought. Let us hope that we now rise to the emergency and do all that we can to avert the catastrophe that impends. We must acknowledge that we have been guilty of over-optimism in our management of our food resources, that we were over-impressed with the size of our surpluses. In the case of Europe, a successful program of economic reconstruction will go far to assure that this problem does not recur. In overpopulated India and China, in fact in all those parts of the world that are overpopulated in relation to their resources, the recurrent appearance of famine may long continue the most urgent problem of human need.

We carry a heavy responsibility in the United States in the case of all of these problems. After much hesitation and bitter experience, we now acknowledge that our active participation is essential to the maintenance of peace. We know also that our contribution is crucial to the alleviation of famine. In a very unique sense, however, the achievement of stability of employment is our special responsibility. It is for this reason that I propose to concentrate this afternoon on international aspects of the problem of employment, not because the problem overshadows in urgency the problem of peace, or the alleviation of famine, but because its solution lies more completely in our hands.

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The United States, more than any other country, has been responsible, to a considerable extent unwittingly, for instability of employment in large portions of the world. This is due first to the magnitude of our economy and second to the sudden spurts that have always typified our economic behavior. The sheer volume of American industrial production comprises over half of world production. It constitutes an even larger component of the aggregate production of the highly industrialized countries of the world, particularly of those countries whose economic relationships are intimately interdependent. A tradition of instability is coupled with this size. The American economy is highly dynamic. The world has just witnessed, in the level of war output that we achieved, its astounding capacity for expansion. Unfortunately, it has recurrently demonstrated an almost equal ability to contract. There is considerable evidence to indicate that all of the recent depressions -- 1921, 1924, 1929 and 1937 -- originated within the United States. There is no question whatever that they received their great impetus here.

Given this situation, the effects of booms and depressions originating within the United States are not confined to this country. They exert a disproportionate impact upon the level of employment abroad. To a very considerable degree the economic well-being of many countries depends, not primarily on conditions within their own control, but upon the state of economic activity within the United States. To a very considerable degree the economic policies of the United States, particularly those policies that impinge upon our foreign economic relationships, determine the economic health of many foreign peoples. They also affect, in consequence, their internal social structure, and their ability to contribute to the maintenance of a durable peace.

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We cannot afford to ignore the implications of this situation. We, in the United States, will be responsible in a very peculiar sense for the state of economic activity of many important areas of the world during the postwar years. The maintenance of a high and stable level of employment within this country, together with the establishment of fair and open relationships in our trade with other countries, will go far to assure an expanding world economy with rising standards of consumption. It will facilitate a successful reconstruction after the ravages of war and will help re-create abroad an atmosphere of room, of hope, and of progress. All of these goals, however, will be jeopardized by a recurrence of the pattern of boom and depression that has been typical of this country throughout its history. The economy of the world, currently and in its immediate prospects, is encumbered too heavily by the losses incurred in the war to withstand easily the shock of another serious depression. It is for this reason that so many observers both here and abroad have come to the conclusions that the maintenance of economic stability at a high level of activity within the United States is one of the major contributions which we can make to a durable peace.

The desirability of this goal is not open to question. It is one to which we give full allegiance, in our own self-interest, without reference to its international implications. Our problem is not that we fail to appreciate the blessings of prosperity, but that we fail to agree on the means by which it can be achieved and maintained. The debate on that issue has dominated much of our political life for the past generation. It is a debate that has not yet been concluded.

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It would not be relevant on this occasion to enter into the merits of that controversy. It is relevant, on the other hand, to inquire into its practical outcome. What, in fact, are the current prospects for stability of employment at a high level within the United States? As we survey the prospect for human welfare, world-wide, are we in a position to assume a progressive healing in the economic position abroad, or should we take into account the possibility of sudden reversals in that position? What are the current prospects for continued instability here, instability which no one wills, but which eventuates against our will? It is the thesis of this paper that we must admit the possibility of the latter outcome and that we must prepare now, concretely and specifically, to mitigate its international repercussions. In our interdependent world, such preparations will, of course, contribute also to our own instability.

Up to very recently, it was the opinion of many competent observers that this country had learned enough from the experience of the Great Depression, and from the trials and errors of the many expedients that were then adopted, to justify a considerable degree of optimism. It was hoped that the succeeding crises of boom and depression would not continue to characterize the American economy or at least would be very considerably diminished in their effects. Today that confidence is weakening. The events of the past year, as we have struggled one by one with the problems of reconversion, have made it quite plain that the underlying structure of the American economy, in all its diversity, with its strong group and sectional motivations, is still conducive to instability. The record of our public authorities in Washington, as they have tried to guide

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reconversion, has made it quite clear that our political system, with its accentuated response to varied pressures, is not sufficiently integrated to permit a firm formulation and a smooth execution of contracyclical economic policies so conceived and timed as to guarantee stability in fact. In the light of the present outlook, consequently, we must be prepared to face an economic future still characterized to some extent at least by continuing crises and by a certain degree of instability. This does not mean that we must expect a repetition of collapse such as occurred in the Great Depression. It does indicate that we have not solved the problem of avoiding more typical crises such as those that preceded the collapse of 1929.

What does this prospect imply for future world stability? Will our allies and customers have recovered sufficiently in the reconstruction of their societies to withstand the impact of a typical American contraction without dangerous repercussions socially, economically, politically? While it is impossible to answer this question, most responsible observers would greatly prefer to avoid the test. It is incumbent upon us, consequently, to examine the situation to see what may yet be done to lessen the foreign impact of American fluctuations.

It would be idle in this examination to concentrate attention upon the specific issues of current policy within the United States which give us severally our occasion for apprehension. It is the essence of the problem that these varied issues will probably not be settled in accordance with any comprehensive pattern adequate to achieve stability and that the motivations of the various segments of our economic and political structure tend to prevent

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such an outcome. In view of this situation, which will not be quickly changed, it is the path of wisdom to examine the practical problem that is posed. From the point of view of world economic reconstruction, can we isolate individual sectors in our economy through which the forces of economic instability, originating within the United States, impinge upon foreign countries? Can we devise international institutions, consistent with our economic and social structure, that will operate constructively at these points of impact to mitigate their effects?

There is a considerable volume of knowledge that we can bring to the analysis of this problem. The magnitude of the various forces through which instability is transmitted abroad can be measured in data covering the balance of payments, a field of economic inquiry in which this country is well advanced. We are in a position, consequently, through reliance on these data, to isolate the major factors that have hitherto been dominant in the transmission of instability abroad. They are three in number: first, the sudden, large and frequently overwhelming strains that have been imposed on the international mechanism of the foreign exchanges by the phenomenon known as capital flight; second, the great variability that has characterized our exports of productive capital; and third, the sharp fluctuations which have typically characterized our imports of prime commodities and raw materials. An examination of the balance of payments data uncovers other factors of instability that were also present, but they were far overshadowed in importance by the three here noted. If it is our purpose, consequently, by means of forethought and anticipation, to take measures to mitigate the impact of our fluctuations upon the world's economy, we would do well to concentrate upon these three.

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Let us take them up in turn, sketch briefly the nature of the problem each presents, and indicate the prospect for relieving the danger which each holds for world stability. The problem of capital flight was particularly acute during the interwar period. The delicate organism of the foreign exchanges was recurrently subject to sudden movements of capital from country to country, movements that were frequently larger in volume than the balance of trade. They were not made to finance productive investment, but found their motivation in a speculative opportunity or in the desire to avoid loss, or in the fear of confiscation.

It is good to know that adequate forethought has been devoted to the future mitigation or elimination of this cause of instability. Full consideration was given to this problem when the organic charter of the new International Monetary Fund was developed at Bretton Woods. The Monetary Fund is specially charged with powers to arrest the flight of capital and to offset some of its effects. It is also responsible for operating to prevent the recurrence of international monetary crises. Whether it succeeds or not will depend, of course, on the wisdom which it brings to the management of its affairs. Full and adequate forethought has, however, been applied to this major factor of international economic instability and a new specialized international institution has been established to deal with it.

A second major factor in the international spread of depression from the United States has been the wide fluctuations from year to year that have occurred in the outflow of productive capital from his country. The crucial importance of investment to the level of employment, and of stability in the flow of investment to stability of employment is now generally recognized.

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Most of the proposals for the achievement of a more stable economic system for this country, e.g., the concentration of public works in periods of unemployment, are designed to offset the instability that is characteristic of our internal investment. This typical instability is accentuated in the case of our productive investment activities abroad. It is mainly in periods of expanding business and active employment that potential foreign borrowers find an occasion to come to this country for productive investment funds to supplement their own, say, in the enlargement of their port facilities, or in the expansion of their transportation. When the current rate of operations abroad falls off, these potential borrowers have less immediate occasion for expansion and are better able to meet such needs as they do have out of their internal capital. It is the nature of foreign capital investment, consequently, to fluctuate directly with changes in business prospects and thus to accentuate these changes. We can all recall the story of our enormous foreign lending in the period preceding 1929, and the sharp contraction in that lending at the very outset of the depression.

Unless we take appropriate measures, the current prospect is that these sharp fluctuations in the rate of our foreign lending will continue to recur on much the same pattern as in the past. Because of our great industrial capacity and our huge volume of savings, the United States is now looked to as the normal source of new capital by foreign countries. It is in fact the only source with the capacity to provide capital in magnitude. The achievement, in fact, of an expanding dynamic postwar world, with high levels of employment and rising standards of consumption, will depend in no small part on the availability of capital and industrial "know how" in this country. There

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is now the expectation that this capital will be forthcoming. There is little in the prospect to indicate that it will not again, as in the past, tend to be concentrated in years of expanding activity, and that it will not again tend to dry up in periods of depression.

As far as this particular factor of instability is concerned, it would not be difficult to initiate new measures that might mitigate its effects. It has been suggested, for example, that the new International Bank for Reconstruction and Development should consciously adopt contracyclical policies in its operations. The International Bank will control the timing of vast loans. Because it will raise most of its funds in this country, it will also affect the rate at which American capital will flow abroad. Many of its operations will be designed to introduce or supplement long-term developmental programs in under-developed countries. Given these conditions, the new Bank will be in a position to assume the same responsibility for the timing of these long-term foreign developmental programs as public works administrators are urged to assume in the case of domestic public works. The new Bank, for example, could operate at a reduced rate during periods of high economic activity and could subsequently accelerate its operations sharply during periods of slump.

It is important to note that the new Bank for Reconstruction and Development was not established with this mandate clearly in mind. It was instituted to participate actively in the process of postwar reconstruction as well as in that of international development. It would require, consequently, a

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specific directive before it could undertake to fit these activities into a more comprehensive program designed to stabilize the total volume of capital outflow from this country. If such a new directive is not forthcoming, there is some danger that it may expand its early operations too rapidly and thus tend to accentuate rather than alleviate instability.

Finally we come to the problem of fluctuations in American imports of raw materials with their devastating repercussions upon world markets. The American economy has evolved, behind its tariff structure, to the point where a preponderance of our imports consists of crude foodstuffs and raw materials, of which few are importantly competitive with our internal production. When our economy is active, that is, in periods of high employment, we import these materials in great volume to supply the needs of our productive mechanism. Because American demand is such a large component in world demand, these imports are not only large in volume but are also valued at prices that are favorable to the producer. When economic activity turns downward in the United States, imports of raw materials are among the first to feel the cut. The money value of these imports, the dollar exchange which they make available to our customers drops even more drastically. There are many separate forces that converge to produce this result. First of all there is a decline in our basic industrial requirements for raw materials. Second, the impact of this decline on the producer is accentuated by the inventory structure of our economy which at the onset of depression permits both consumer and industrial demand to be met out of accumulated stocks. Finally, the effect on the producer of fluctuations in these two elements is further accentuated by a drastic fall in prices.

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Such decline in the volume of demand and in prices, frequently simultaneous in their occurrence, produce major crises for raw material producing countries that are highly specialized in the export of prime commodities. They are faced with a complete reversal in their export position. Instead of selling their produce to the world in large volume at high prices, they must adjust suddenly to a position of low demand at very low prices. They enter a period of serious maladjustment in their balance of payments, and are forced to cut their imports drastically, thereby spreading unemployment and depression to other countries.

We ourselves produce many raw materials in this country, and our own producers of wheat, of corn, of cotton, of metals are painfully aware of the operation of the forces that underly this sequence of events. It has frequently brought our producers to the verge of ruin. We are not nearly so aware of how much more drastically these forces operate in the area of international trade. The trade of the world is not as diversified as is usually imagined. Fully sixty percent of its total volume consists of prime commodities or raw materials. The prices of these commodities are made in world markets. They typically fluctuate over a very wide range from prosperity to depression. Foreign countries that have specialized in the production of raw materials, furthermore, do not have the buffers that we possess. They lack comparable reserves of purchasing power, they are more heavily indebted and have large recurrent fixed charges to meet in their balance of payments. They are much less diversified. Imagine what it meant to Australia when the physical volume of our imports of wool fell by one-third from 1923 to 1924, by two-fifths from 1929 to 1930 (and much more by 1933), by two-thirds from 1936 to 1937.

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The value, of course, fell much more. Imagine what it meant to Brazil to have the price of coffee fall by one-half between June 1937 and April 1938 or to Indonesia when the price of rubber fell by three-fifths in the year beginning March 1937.

The impact of instability in the international markets for raw materials upon world stability merits the closest analysis. Unless we initiate prompt steps to intervene in order to mitigate its effects, there is every prospect that this major factor in the international spread of depression will continue to operate in the future much as it has in the past. The capacity of the American productive mechanism has expanded greatly during the war so that its high level requirements for foreign supplies of raw materials will be increased as compared with prewar. There has been no particular change in the basic relationships covering the marketing of these materials, and, once war controls are relaxed, there is every prospect that they will behave in much the same fashion as before. In the absence of appropriate counter measures, we must expect the world commodity markets again to act to magnify and accentuate internationally the impact of fluctuations in economic activity originating in the United States.

This completes the review of the three major sectors where we in the United States might operate most effectively to mitigate the repercussions abroad of the instability that has long characterized our internal economy. Let us recapitulate to see how the argument stands. In the case of one major factor of international economic instability, namely the devastating consequences

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of capital flight, a new and adequate international institution has been established, charged specifically with responsibility to prevent a recurrence of the problem. In the case of the second, a new international institution, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, fully adequate to deal with the problem, has been organized. It will be technically in a position to mitigate fluctuations in the rate of investment outflow from the United States. The new institution has not, however, been charged with specific responsibility to deal with this problem, and, in view of its other responsibilities, it is not likely to deal with it adequately unless it is so charged. Finally, little or no preparation has been made to design an international institution capable of operating in the most urgent sector of the defences against international economic instability. Nothing has been done to mitigate the effect of economic fluctuations in the United States on the world export markets for prime commodities and raw materials.

Were our public and that of other members of the United Nations sufficiently aware of the urgency represented by the latter two of these three interrelated economic problems of stability, first to incorporate adequate amendments into the instructions of the new International Bank, and second, to institute at once a search for a third international institution comparable to the Fund and the Bank to mitigate the effect of instability in export markets for raw materials, we could have more confidence in the economic prospect abroad, and in the support which that prospect would provide for world recovery.

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The greatest danger in the situation is the complete absence of any definite program for the establishment of an international institution to operate as a stabilizing force in the export markets for raw materials. The program is missing because no one is in a position to speak authoritatively on the subject today. This critical sector in the transmission of instability has tended to be neglected by our scholars, by our specialists, and by our public administrators. There have been suggestions at various times and from various quarters that an international agency be instituted to conduct buffer stock operations in raw materials. There have been more concrete suggestions for the reintroduction of international commodity control arrangements. In the case of neither of these suggestions has the specific analysis been carried to the point where we can judge authoritatively whether they are truly relevant and whether they are adequate in fact to mitigate this major basic factor of instability. In view of the importance of the problem, it is difficult to account for this neglect. We saw once, prior to 1933, how a collapse in the economy of the United States initiated a sequence of events that culminated in the ascendancy of Adolf Hitler. Surely, measures adequate to prevent such repercussions are among the most urgent problems of human welfare of our time.

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1951

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GIFTS

Finance

ROSENWALD (EVANS ^{*Collection*} COLLEGE)

Biographical

LEWIS, WILMARTH

Copy of Lewis' acceptance and commemorative speech.

Filed in Vertical File under "R" for Rosenwald.

D, Rosenwald Memorial Evans Collection

Remarks of
Wilmarth S. Lewis
at the opening of the
new library of scientific classics

11/20/51

The person who should be speaking here today is of course Dr. Fulton: since the world began there has never before been a man who was at once a scientist, a biographer, a collector, a bibliographer, and a trustee of the Institute. But Dr. Fulton is inaugurating a new chair of physiology at the University of Louvain, and the pleasant task of talking about our new library has fallen to one whose ignorance of the books in it is only matched by his awe of those who will use them.

This awe has deepened with each year that has passed since I first met Dr. Fulton and his two teachers, Harvey Cushing and Edward Clark Streeter. It was Streeter who introduced me to the excitements of scientific humanism. Twenty-five years ago he and I took a trip to London, he to collect weights and measures, I to collect books. During the day we went our ways; at night in the smoking room at Brown's Hotel Dr. Streeter would talk quietly and amusingly of Pirckheimer and Pare and Gui Patin, names that meant nothing to me at the time and that mean little more, I must confess, today. But I listened with the fascination of a Desdemona to his sketches of those great men and others and his accounts of collecting their books, of his failures, of his triumphs,

Of moving accidents by flood and field...
Of being taken by the insolent foe...
This to hear would Desdemona seriously incline.

Later when Harvey Cushing returned to New Haven towards the end of his life, he took me into the wonderland of Vesalius—where I was as lost as I had been earlier. I hope that this invincible ignorance of scientific books frankly admitted will enlist your indulgence for Dr. Fulton's substitute here today.

In our utilitarian age we are, sooner or later, asked to justify everything in terms of use. 'What good are dinosaurs?' asked a noted statesman a few years ago when, as a trustee of an institution rich in dinosaurs, he was called upon to consider their upkeep. 'What good are the early editions of scientific books?' is a question that is naturally asked, especially by those who believe that the latest edition of a book is always the best. Although I am not qualified to speak on scientific books, I dare say that the reasons for collecting and studying them are much the same as are the reasons for collecting and studying other sorts of books.

One or two of these reasons may seem esoteric to non-collectors. There is, for example, the 'science' called bibliography, the study of a book. It cannot exist without such collections as Mr. Rosenwald has not given to the Institute. Bibliographers study the mechanics of book-making, the progress and vicissitudes of the author's MS as it passed through the hands of (frequently ignorant) compositors and pressmen and binders. In printing and binding a book milestones are marked; hints are dropped; signs are posted. These mean nothing to the uninitiated, but they direct the bibliographer to unexplored

areas of learning. Take, for example, the sign of a 'cancel,' the telltale 'stub.' There is the proof that the author changed his mind while his book was being printed. What was on the page that he had removed at such trouble and expense? Sooner or later the bibliographer will find a copy with the original leaf, the cancellandum, and then a new light, weak or strong, will be cast on the author and his book. 'Cancels' are the four-leaf clovers of bibliography, yet there are even rarer prizes and higher excitements: chief among them, the black pearls of bibliography, are forgeries. Let the forger be ever so skillful, the modern bibliographer will hunt him down and drag him forth, his guilt proved by a watermark or a broken s. These Jean Valjeans of the book-world stop at nothing: they penetrate the mysteries of type-foundry and paper-making; they call to their aid the evidence of water-stains, rust spots, and dirt-marks; they are not proud, for they will summon as their co-adjutors in detection even the bookworm and his holes.

But it must not be supposed that the modern bibliographer is concerned only with the making of the book. He will want to know the history of individual copies, the author's own copies and presentation and 'association' copies, and, indeed, if the book is a rare and a famous one, the history of every copy, step by step, from the printer and bookseller down to the present. He will learn who the owners were, where they lived, and when and where and for how much they sold their books and to whom. In this way he can show how pedigreed books, particularly in science, have been agents of civilization. There must be many such books in our new library, books that went out from Padua and Lyons and Cologne and, passing from hand to hand and country to country, shaped the course of Western thought and culture.

More and more the modern bibliographer is becoming a biographer. His researches extend forward and back into his author's life. He wants to know what he can of the author's relations with his publisher and bookseller, of the reception the book had and what its effect was upon the author. He wants to know what his author read; he wants to see the copies of the books he read. Did the author perhaps write in the margins and fly-leaves of his books? And if he did what use, if any, did he make of his notes? The bibliographer believes that in handling the books his author handled he will come closer to his author's mind.

Which brings me to a second reason why collections like our new library are needed, a reason even more arcane than bibliography. It is this: Until one has seen a book as it first appeared one does not know all there is to know about it, no matter how familiar one may be with its contents. On my seventh Christmas I was given copies of Alice In Wonderland and Alice Through the Looking Glass. They immediately became my favorite books and have remained so ever since. They were the elaborate 1902 edition with the Peter Newell illustrations, and when, years later, I saw the first editions of Alice I had to undergo a re-education. The original editions seemed poor and tame; Tenniel's illustrations lacked for me the magic of the drawings I had been brought up on. Tenniel's White Rabbit and Red Queen are not mine even today, although I now see that as a book my childhood edition—a de luxe affair in white and gilt with decorated margins signed and dated by the designer—is a poor thing compared with the simplicity of the originals. My edition of Alice was printed only thirty-odd years after

them, but, meanwhile, the world had moved from the Victorian age to the Edwardian. There are as many significances in these volumes for the social historian as for the bibliographer. Readers of the books in Mr. Rosenwald's gift will find similar illustrations from the beginning of printing onwards, which is to say that these books form a bridge between scientific and humanistic studies.

But in this company there is no need to justify a collection of the books that have shaped the course of learning. 'We are,' the Director has recently said, 'an institution for the encouragement, support, and patronage of scholarship.' The absence of the books upon which a society of scholars such as ours must depend has been a handicap to the Institute. This handicap has now in part been removed. It has been removed by one of the greatest collectors and benefactors of libraries that this country has ever had. His gift of books supplements the original donors' gifts and it amplifies them; it shows the way to others who will wish to further the purposes for which the Institute was founded. Mr. Rosenwald is too modest to say with the author of Ecclesiasticus, 'Consider that I laboured not for myself only, but for all them that seek learning,' but we who are witnesses to his altruism may say it for him. His gift of these books marks a new era in the history of this institution. Scholars everywhere rejoice and unite with us in doing honor to his gift and to him today.

Princeton, New Jersey
November 20, 1951

Princeton, New Jersey - November 20. The Institute for Advanced Study today celebrated the acquisition of a new addition to its library comprising some 2,000 first editions of great works of science. The celebration was in the honor of Lessing J. Rosenwald, a Trustee of the Institute, and the donor of the collection. The volumes range from the first Latin edition of Euclid in the fifteenth century through an original edition of Newton's Principia to more modern works including first editions of Niels Bohr and Einstein and other members of the Institute.

Speakers at the ceremony were Rear Admiral Lewis L. Strauss, president of the Board of Trustees; Wilmarth S. Lewis, Trustee, and famed Walpole Scholar; and Robert Oppenheimer, Director, who concluded the ceremonies by presenting to Mr. Rosenwald an engrossed scroll. The collection donated by Mr. Rosenwald has been set up in a special room at the Institute, the door of which has been marked by a silver plaque.

Some of the individual volumes included in the collection are: a 1543 edition of Archimedes and a Copernicus of the same year; a 1596 Kepler; a 1651 Hobbes Leviathan and a 1690 Locke.

(This statement was presented to the press, but was not published)

July 15, 1951

The Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton
New Jersey

Gentlemen:

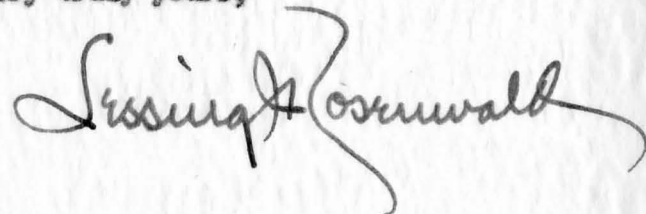
I have recently acquired and would like to give to you the collection of early science books known as The Evans Collection.

Accordingly, I hereby offer to give you this collection IN TRUST, nevertheless, for the uses and purposes and subject to the terms and conditions set forth in the attached memorandum.

It is my wish to complete the gift as promptly as possible. Please advise me of your acceptance.

I am prepared, of course, to execute any further papers that may be necessary.

Very truly yours,



LJR:EW
Att.

copy to Mr. Seidlschaf

MEMORANDUM
OF
PROPOSED GIFT
TO
THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY

WOLF, BLOCK, SCHORR & SOLIS-COHEN
TWELFTH FLOOR PACKARD BUILDING
PHILADELPHIA

the Board of Trustees of the Institute for Advanced Study
to the time when the collection is to be returned to the donor
for exhibition purposes in the same manner and under
the same restrictions as those which have been accustomed
to lead items of his collection, but only if, -

Memorandum of Proposed Gift to
The Institute for Advanced Study
(herein called the "Institute")

Description of Gift

The gift shall consist of the collection of early science books known as The Evans Collection, and all available correspondence, working material and papers of general or specific interest relating to the purchase or acquisition of all items forming part of the collection.

The Institute is under no obligation to make any physical separation of the gift of this collection from any of the other acquisitions of the Institute, but the collection is to be known and published as The Rosenwald Collection of the Institute. Publications from the material of the collection shall be allowed by the Director of the Institute only on proper credit being accorded.

Exhibition

It is the donor's express desire that this particular collection shall be made as useful from an educational and cultural point of view as the collection permits. To this end, the donor expresses the hope that all for the benefit of the Institute the book or books from The Rosenwald Collection. If The Rosenwald Collection

the Board of Trustees of the Institute will from time to time lend the objects contained in the collection for exhibition purposes in the same manner and under the same restrictions as the donor has been accustomed to lend items of his collection, but only if,-

1. In the judgment of the Director of the Institute the material under his supervision would not be injuriously affected by such loan.
2. The Director of the Institute is assured that proper care and protection can be given to the objects while they are on exhibition.

Subject to the above restrictions the decision in any case is to be left entirely in the discretion of the Director of the Institute.

General rule to be observed by the
Institute on possible disposition of books

If at any time the Institute should acquire by gift or purchase a similar book or books to those contained in The Rosenwald Collection which, in the opinion of the Director of the Institute, is equal or superior in quality to the book or books included in The Rosenwald Collection, the Board of Trustees of the Institute may sell for the benefit of the Institute the book or books from The Rosenwald Collection. If The Rosenwald Collection

itself contains similar books, the inferior of such similar books may be sold; only the best example being retained. The proceeds from sales of books from The Rosenwald Collection are to be used from time to time, in the sole discretion of its Board of Trustees, for the purchase of books which do not constitute a part of the collection in the Institute. Any such purchase is to be considered as part of The Rosenwald Collection and subject to the terms of this gift. A different edition is not to be considered as a duplicate.

Future Gifts

The donor reserves the right to make future gifts to the Institute, and it is understood that all the provisions of this gift are to apply to such future gifts.

Cataloging - Inventory

A catalog or inventory shall be prepared of all of the items in the collection. Such cataloging should disclose any duplicates in the collection.

All items shall be appropriately marked by the Institute.

Delivery of Collection

Donor desires to make an immediate gift of the collection prior to the completion of the inventory and cataloging.

This transfer shall be effected through an exchange of letters incorporating this memorandum, outlining the terms of the gift between the donor and the Board of Trustees of the Institute, followed by delivery of the collection to the Institute. After completion of the cataloging and inventory, the donor and the Institute shall execute such instruments and documents as may be necessary formally to record the completion thereof.

Mr. Rosenwald is to have unrestricted access to the collection at all times, together with the privilege, but not the sole privilege, of publishing or having published any articles or material based upon the objects in the collection.