Southern Illinois University Carbondale

OpenSIUC

The Dewey Newsletter

Center for Dewey Studies

1-1969

Volume 3, Number 1

Follow this and additional works at: https://opensiuc.lib.siu.edu/cds_dewey_newsletter

Recommended Citation

"Volume 3, Number 1." (Jan 1969).

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by the Center for Dewey Studies at OpenSIUC. It has been accepted for inclusion in The Dewey Newsletter by an authorized administrator of OpenSIUC. For more information, please contact opensiuc@lib.siu.edu.

CO-OPERATIVE RESEARCH ON DEWEY PUBLICATIONS

EDITORIAL BOARD

George E. Axtelle, Jo Ann Boydston, Joe R. Burnett S. Morris Eames, Lewis E. Hahn, Wayne A. Leys William R. McKenzie, Francis T. Villemain

The Dewey Newsletter

Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, Illinois 62901

Volume III Number 1 January 1969

JOHN DEWEY SOCIETY

ANNUAL MEETING 28, 196

The John Dewey Society for the Study of Education and Culture will meet in Chicago February 26 and 28, 1969. On February 26 there is an all-day discussion meeting at which interested persons ad-

dress themselves to current problems of education and culture. The John Dewey Society Lecture will be presented on February 28 by Bentley Glass of Stoneybrook, N.Y. Professor Glass's tentative title is "The Timely and the Timeless." The annual Lecture is published at the end of the year in which it is delivered by Basic Books and is distributed free to members of the John Dewey Society; it may also be purchased, of course, directly from the publisher, Basic Books.

THE EARLY WORKS

OF JOHN DEWEY

Volume I of The Early Works of John Dewey, 1882-1898, Early Essays and LEIBNIZ'S NEW ESSAYS CON-CERNING THE HUMAN UNDERSTANDING, will be available by the time you receive this issue of the Dewey

Newsletter. Volume III is progressing and is scheduled for publication in late 1969 or very early (January) 1970.

VOLUME III--

PREVIEW

Volume II of *The Early Works* was revolutionary in using a textual approach in editing the works of a philosopher. Volume III will be distinguished by its use of that same approach, and also by the

fact that it includes six Dewey articles not previously known. In addition, Dewey's marked and corrected copy of the galley proof for an early article will be reproduced in facsimile; the article itself as published in this volume will reflect Dewey's final intentions for the first time in print. The marked galley proof was included among the papers of the Open Court Archives of Philosophy, described in detail in the paragraphs below.

OPEN COURT ARCHIVES

OF PHILOSOPHY AT

Because it is of interest and importance to Dewey scholars, we are pleased to reprint here the complete text of a recent release from the University News Services of Southern Illinois University:

SOUTHERN ILLINOIS

UNIVERSITY

The archives of Dr. Paul Carus and the Open Court Publishing Company of LaSalle, Illinois, have been deposited

in the Morris Library of Southern Illinois University by the Carus family.

COPYRIGHT @ 1969 by Co-operative Research on Dewey Publications

This remarkable collection, consisting of some 60,000 letters and manuscript pages, has been brought to the Carbondale campus and a contract with the Carus family has been signed by President Morris.

The Carus papers, the largest body of manuscripts thus far acquired by the University Library, constitute one of the major archives of modern philosophy. The Open Court Publishing Company was founded in 1887 by Edward C. Hegeler, a LaSalle manufacturer, who brought Dr. Paul Carus to LaSalle the following year as editor of the Open Court, a new journal of the philosophy of science and comparative religion. Through the Open Court and The Monist, which was established later, and through his work as director of the editorial policies of the Open Court Publishing Company, Dr. Carus made LaSalle the most important publishing center for philosophy in America for a period of more than 30 years. After Dr. Carus's death in 1919 the Carus family carried on the work and the Open Court is still one of the nation's major publishers in the fields of philosophy and religion. One of Open Court's major series is the Library of Living Philosophers, edited by Professor Paul A. Schilpp of the SIU faculty. The Monist is edited by Professor Eugene Freeman, San Jose State College.

Dr. Carus and his associates conducted a voluminous correspondence with philosophers, scientists, and men of letters throughout the world, so that the archives offer a major source for the historical study of philosophy from 1888 to 1920. There is correspondence with John Dewey and C. S. Peirce, whose early writings were published by Open Court; J. M. Baldwin, Couturat, DeVries, Höffding, Husserl, Eucken, Harnack, Hasegawa, Lévy-Bruhl, Lovejoy, Lombroso, Lutoslawski, Mach, Montgomery, Morgan, Poincaré, Royce, Sarton, Suzuki, Thorndike, Vaihinger, and Wundt. In addition to letters from philosophers, there is correspondence with such leading figures in other areas as Elisabet Ney, Luther Burbank, David Belasco, Jack London, and Leo Tolstoi. Much of the material is unpublished.

In addition to the correspondence, there are files of manuscripts in various stages of preparation for publication, galley proofs, and original art work for book illustrations.

The Carus papers are to be made available to qualified scholars without regard to university affiliation. Even before the collection could be properly arranged, two scholars (one in California, the other in Wisconsin) requested and were granted permission to use the letters of Ernst Mach, the German philosopher of science.

Arrangements for the deposit of the papers at Southern Illinois University were made by Professor Lewis E. Hahn of the Philosophy Department and Director of Libraries Ralph E. McCoy. Manuscript Archivist Kenneth W. Duckett is in charge of organizing the papers and making them available for use. They are now being microfilmed so that the Carus family will have a film record.

CORRESPONDENCE The number of private and institutional collections with Dewey letters is more than forty. As information keeps coming in, we expand the catalog and revise it; as a result, it's still not in shape to distribute. We still hope that some time during 1969 it will be available. Meanwhile, we are most grateful for the continuing interest of Newsletter readers who send information about sources of Dewey letters. Most institutional holdings are now well-catalogued. We could not know about the private collections without your help.

RUCKER Professor Darnell Rucker of Skidmore College writes to ask about a letter from John Dewey to QUERY Henri Robet, dated 2 May 1911. He remembered the letter as having been published but his notes do not indicate where. We have not been able to help him locate either the source or any other information about the letter. Can any of you help?

INTERVIEWS WITH One kind of bibliographical item which can be very useful if taken with a generous grain of JOHN DEWEY salt is the newspaper interview. A number of these quote extensively from Dewey's remarks; unless the reporter had a tape recorder, the printed version must be considered part-Dewey and part-reporter, of course. Three more of these (in addition to those listed by M. H. Thomas in the CENTENNIAL BIBLIOGRAPHY) have recently been found. They are:

- "Prof. John Dewey on the Hysteria Which Holds Teaching in Check," New York World, 27 Aug. 1922. [Interview with Charles W. Wood.]
- 2. "Professor Dewey of Columbia on War's Social Results,"
 New York World, 29 July 1917, 1E:1-6. [Interview with Charles W. Wood.]
- 3. "He's Planned No Revolution," Detroit *Tribune*, 13 Apr. 1892, p. 5. [Interview with Dewey about "Thought News."]

Volume III, Number 1, p. 4

TYPES OF LOGICAL

THEORY CLASS NOTES.

1915-16

Mrs. Walter Veazie has, through the good offices of Professor Berel Lang, presented to the Dewey collections at Southern Illinois University the original notes her husband made in Dewey's class at Columbia University. These notes are a combination of material distributed in class (ditto)

and typewritten notes that appear to be very nearly verbatim. They are a valuable addition to the holdings of class notes and will continue to increase in value as they are studied and the information disseminated.

JOHN DEWEY

SCHOOL OF

EDUCATION

A note from Eliezer Krumbein of the College of Education, University of Illinois, Chicago Circle, asks, "I wonder if the readers of The Newsletter would be interested to learn that The Hebrew University in Jerusalem has named its Education School The John Dewey School of Education. The

head of the school is Dr. Seymour Fox, recently Dean of The Teachers Institute of The Jewish Theological Seminary of America in New York City. Fox has a doctors degree in recent years from The University of Chicago where he studied with Schwab, who is still a consultant to him in Israel."

HAVE YOU BOUGHT YOUR JOHN DEWEY STAMPS YET? THEY'RE 30¢ AT YOUR LOCAL POSTOFFICE.

Please direct correspondence to:

Jo Ann Boydston, Editor
The Dewey Newsletter
Dewey Project
Southern Illinois University
Carbondale, Illinois 62901