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PHI BETA KAPPA BOOK AWARDS

THREE \$1,000 prizes for books published during the past year were awarded by the Senate of Phi Beta Kappa on 3 December in Washington. The winners received their awards at a dinner given in their honor.

Howard Mumford Jones received the sixth annual Ralph Waldo Emerson Award for *O Strange New World: American Culture-The Formative Years*, published by Viking. This is the second award Mr. Jones has received for his prize-winning book, which earlier this year won the 1965 Pulitzer Prize for general non-fiction. Mr. Jones is Lowell Professor of the Humanities, Emeritus, at Harvard University.

In recommending *O Strange New World* for the Ralph Waldo Emerson Award, the Award Committee commented: "This volume is a work of profound scholarship yet it is written with a charm and grace of style that reveal the hand of a master literary craftsman. American ties with Europe have never been more clearly defined; development of American thought and idealism have never been more definitively set forth."

Beginning his survey with the discovery of the Americas, Mr. Jones discusses the paradoxical images of the New World current in fifteenth and sixteenth century Europe, conceptions that were introduced or confirmed by the reports of early explorers: the image of the New World as an Earthly Paradise and Utopia; and the obverse image of it as a terrifying land of gigantic proportions, unbridled forces of nature, and savage inhabitants.

Among the Old World forces which shaped American culture were the art, literature, and political theory of the Renaissance, whose span, Mr. Jones points out, was concurrent with one-quarter of American history; the rationalism and utilitarianism of the eighteenth-century Enlightenment, which provided the foundations for the American capitalist economy; and the cult of classical antiquity, from which we borrowed our ideals of simplicity, frugality, and patriotism.

It was after the American Revolution, Mr. Jones asserts, that the United States repudiated Europe and began to develop its own distinctive republican culture.

• *Christian Gauss Award*

• *Ralph Waldo Emerson Award*

• *Phi Beta Kappa Award in Science*

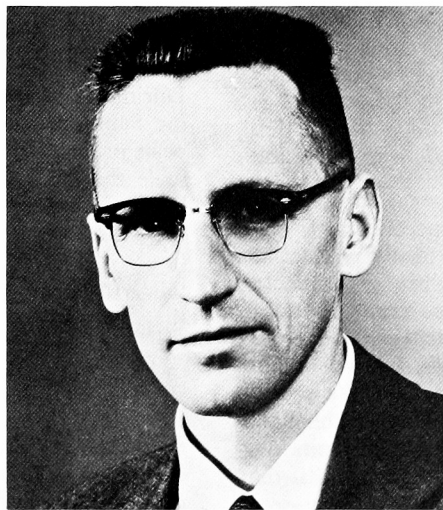
Outstanding among those characteristics were the emergence of a national language, the institution of a new doctrine of law, the formal separation of church and state, and the formulation of the concept of education as a social responsibility.

O Strange New World, which concludes with the mid-nineteenth century, is the first volume of a two-volume study. Mr. Jones recently received a Guggenheim Fellowship on which he plans to complete the second volume, bringing his history of American culture down to the present.

Presenting the award to Mr. Jones was Miss Helen White, a member of the Award Committee and professor of English at the University of Wisconsin. Other members of the committee were: Milton V. Anastos, professor of classics at the University of California at Los Angeles; Irving Dilliard, Ferris professor of journalism at Princeton University; Moses Hadas, professor of greek at Columbia University; John F. Latimer, professor of classical languages at George Washington University; and Leonard J. Trinterud, chairman of the committee and professor of church history at the San Francisco Theological Seminary.

Donald R. Griffin received the seventh annual Phi Beta Kappa Award in Science for *Bird Migration*, published in hard cover by the Natural History Press (a division of Doubleday & Company) and in paperback by the Anchor Science Study Series. Formerly chairman of the department of biology at Harvard, Mr. Griffin recently joined the faculty at the Rockefeller University, where he teaches and also directs the new Institute for Research in Animal Behavior which is

(Please turn to back cover)



Book Award Winners

Howard Mumford Jones (left) received the Ralph Waldo Emerson Award. The Phi Beta Kappa Award in Science went to Donald R. Griffin. See back cover for additional photo.

What We Live By

By Franklin B. Krauss

The life of the scholar is rewarding in many respects, principally because it is lived in close association with past scholars whose teaching and writing illuminate wide areas of intellectual inquiry, and also because of yet closer association with scholars whose living presence stimulates and encourages the student to follow them toward a richer interpretation of the sum of human experience.

Two major historical events occurred at the outset of last year: the inauguration of Lyndon B. Johnson as the thirty-sixth President of the United States, and the death of Britain's elder statesman, Winston Leonard Spencer Churchill. The former event had a special import for all educators, for Mr. Johnson in his inaugural message to the nation emphasized the extension of educational opportunity at all levels of American society as preeminent among the goals requiring the attention and support of the Federal Government. Mr. Churchill's death arrested the attention of the whole world, for it removed from the human scene a mighty voice which had fashioned for Britain, the British Commonwealth, and free men everywhere the unyielding determination to challenge attack and to reverse defeat at the hands of the authoritarian powers.

What lends additional importance to Mr. Johnson's pronouncement is that it rises above political posturing assumed for the time and the place. What emerges from a review of Mr. Churchill's career is a striking example of the role of the human voice as an instrument of power. It is not a question of what our partisan opinion of Mr. Johnson may be as we weigh his plans to rest the "Great Society" squarely on educational foundations. What is noteworthy is that he is the first of our Presidents to put education ahead of all other measures for securing the welfare of our country. Similarly, we can give or withhold our approval of the bold tactics employed by Mr. Churchill during his long and stormy political life. What is essential to our final estimate of the man are not his successes and failures but rather his superlative command of the English language as the weapon with which he sought to decimate the opposition and to renew the loyalty of his supporters. This is the reason why, on the great stage of the world, the void occasioned by his death is acutely felt by all intelligent hearts and minds that recall with profound respect "the sound of a voice that is still."

As long as records endure, Mr. Churchill's speeches and writings will remain as towering monuments of the masterful coordination of all the resources of the English language. In this respect, they already have a prominence comparable to that achieved by the rare company of ancient Greek and Roman orators whose extant writings sparkle with diamond brilliance in the *belles lettres* of world literature. We recognize, of course, that the best oratorical literature is the final product of a process in which the orator first commits his speech to writing before delivering it, and then edits the speech after he has delivered it.

Franklin B. Krauss is head of the department of classical languages at Pennsylvania State University. This article is based on the Phi Kappa address he recently gave at Pennsylvania State.

It is, therefore, my immediate purpose to examine the foundations upon which the classical genius, both Greek and Roman, for oratory was erected, a genius which was revived after the Dark Ages and which later was transmitted to Northern Europe by the forces of the Renaissance. I shall, however, concentrate my review of this educational process on its origin and practice in ancient Rome, for it was here, more than in ancient Athens, that the role of oratory exceeded the political exigencies of the local scene and became central to the formulation of the concept of empire.

The parallels between the underlying cultural motivation of some one modern nation and that of some one ancient civilization are often striking, although never quite identical. On this basis, not a few historians have noted a remarkable similarity between the standards which we Americans use for assessing "personal success" and "national progress" and those that were paramount in the esteem of the ancient Romans during their formative period. The Romans would have understood and approved our definition of the "useful" as that which is of immediate, practical value in the business of "getting ahead." And they would have subscribed also to our interpretation of the "practical" as that which contributes most directly to one's financial and social status within the community. Yet, the Romans in the course of their expansion learned by degrees the futility of success supported by no more than the high-speed treadmill of operational efficiency and the strangling collar of bureaucratic supervision.

To the superficial and hasty student of Western civilization, the very word Rome connotes political and economic domination won by deliberate military conquest throughout the Mediterranean World. The actual fact is that more than a thousand years passed between the time when the ancestors of the Romans settled in the Latin plain and the time when Rome, by origin a frontier fort town of the primitive Latins, emerged as the strongest city state in Central Italy, sent Pyrrhus packing home to Epirus, after he had won painful victories in Southern Italy, and girded herself and her half-hearted Italic allies for the inevitable showdown with Carthage, the thriving Semitic maritime power on the north coast of Africa.

During these thousand years the Latins, the Umbrians, and the Samnites, though ethnologically of the same Indo-European origin, were in conflict as they exploited on a widening scale the land resources of the peninsula. This conflict was both confused and stimulated by the invasion of the Asiatic Etruscans who settled north of the Tiber River, and by the Greek colonists who settled the coasts of Southern Italy as relief from the severe economic restrictions of the homeland that were imposed by the growth of the population beyond the capacity of the land to support it in reasonable, even though on the whole primitive, comfort.

It was the Etruscans who first conquered North Central Italy by utilizing Umbrian manpower, who overran Latium and controlled it for more than a century, and who swept down the peninsula as far as the Bay of Naples where the resistance of the Greek colonists stemmed their further advance. It was they who introduced a version of the Greek alphabet to the unlettered Italic herdsmen and farmers, and who gave them

their first lessons in political organization and military strategy, in commerce, industry, and seafaring, in art and architecture, and in speciously elaborated religious rites and ceremonies for soliciting the favor and avoiding the ill will of well defined anthropomorphic divinities.

Thus taught and stimulated, the Italic tribes were able to assimilate more readily the yet more advanced and refined instruction which they received from the Greek colonists to the south. The most notable impact of the Greek upon the Italic world was, however, in an area which the superstitious and ceremony-bound Etruscans had themselves not yet developed. On the one hand, this reflected the conscious attempt of the Greeks to arrive at a rational understanding of the natural forces that comprise the universe; and, on the other hand, a conscious effort to determine how this knowledge could best be utilized for the benefit of the individual and of society. These interrelated inquiries are, indeed, the most characteristic aspects of the Greek mind, the two transparent faces of Greek thought, each merging into the other from whichever side they are viewed. Here is the matrix of the arts and the sciences. This is the cast of thought from which are born the humanities in the fullest sense of the term. The inventive Greeks, moreover, had already created literature as the technique for mirroring the elusive features of thought for the instruction of the less intuitive. This instruction became a lively educative process in every field of inquiry, whether in the form of poetical imagery or of prosaic definition. "The Glory that was Greece" was nothing more or less than the glorious fruition of this process. It was thus that Greece became the schoolmaster to the world.

It would, none the less, be wholly absurd to suppose that all the Greeks and all the peoples that were indebted to them for cultural inspiration were educated, man for man, to appreciate the monuments of the Greek mind and spirit. If this was not true of the Greek rustics who lived their whole lives far removed from the intellectual excitement of Athens and the other major Greek cities, certainly it also was not true that the spread of Greek culture to the city states of the Italic tribes affected to any appreciable degree many individuals, except those living in or close to these cities. In fact, after the first impact of Greek culture in Central Italy, centuries passed before the Italic cities became notably Hellenic in the more refined aspects of their daily life and institutions. Yet more centuries passed before the fusion of Italic culture with the Hellenic resulted in the synthesis which we properly call Hellenistic, a synthesis which spread throughout the Roman Empire and endured, until it was overshadowed and finally absorbed in the Eastern Mediterranean by quasi-Asiatic Byzantism.

The Italic *pagani*, the backwoodsmen of ancient Italy, resisted with characteristic "pagan" determination the frills of Hellenism which affronted their ancestral respect for the plain, the simple, and the practical, as later their descendants were to hold out the longest against, in their estimation, the enthusiastic nonsense of the early Christians whose rantings against the old and tried gods and goddesses of the Italic pantheon were being accepted with shameful alacrity by the characterless and rootless urban mob of Rome. Throughout the course of Roman history, Latin authors continued to point with genuine pride to the Sabines, the "plain folk" who had resided from time immemorial in the Apennine foothills some few miles to the northeast of Rome, and who had, in spite of this proximity, maintained as their cardinal virtue *pietas*, the trinity of ethical conduct which their ancestors had made basic to their mores: reverence for the gods, respect for the State, and responsibility for the welfare of the family.

An excellent, as well as amusing, example of the characteristic backwoods emphasis on the duality of the immediate and the practical is told about the ultra-sophisticated Latin elegiac poet, Ovid, who was banished from Rome at the height of his career, probably because his art exceeded his judgment in an affair affecting the imperial family. Here we have a country boy, born into a prosperous family at Sulmo in the rugged mountain terrain some ninety miles east of Rome. His father, with an eye to improving the family fortune through professional channels, packed him and his elder brother off to the City to study for the bar. Ovid himself tells us that he soon abandoned this effort, for which he had no disposition, and resumed indulging his genius for writing poetry. How much his defection must have incensed his father can be conjectured from the story which relates how his *pater* attempted to dissuade him, when he was a mere stripling, from wasting his time by writing poetry. When his father first discovered him dashing off line upon line of poetry with little effort, he probably was proud of the boy's precocity, but he pointed out that poetry was not the road to economic affluence, as the life of even the incomparable poet of poets, Homer, forcefully attested. When later he again surprised the boy absorbed in the composition of poetry, he denounced the art as being utterly "*inutilis*," that is, "there's absolutely no money in it," and proceeded to give his son a sound thrashing. He should then have recognized that the punishment delivered on the seat of the boy did not touch the seat of the boy's inspiration, for in tearfully appealing to his father to let him off on the assurance that he would never again write another line of poetry, the boy (perhaps unwittingly) actually couched his entreaty in a perfect dactylic pentameter verse composed on the spot: "*Parce mihi, numquam versificabo, pater.*"

Ovid could not have succeeded, even if he had sincerely tried to fulfill his father's wish that he should become a lawyer and thereby a professional credit to the family. Instead, he wisely listened to the murmurings of his genius which ultimately found its fullest and richest expression in the *Metamorphoses*, the grandest collection and the most dramatic expression in any language of the ageless Mediterranean myths by which primitive man tried to explain to himself the origin of the world, the genesis of life, and his own emergence as a child of nature in an effortless age of golden ease, fanned by the zephyrs of eternal spring.

Like Ovid, Vergil, too, was a farmer's son. He spent his youth in the rich plain country of northern Italy. After completing his education there, he, unlike Ovid, voluntarily migrated to Rome for the express purpose of preparing for the bar. Yet, he plead only one case during which he was so struck with embarrassment that he spoke with the hesitation of an uneducated man. This experience was enough to convince him that the Muse of poetry who had whispered in his ear, when he was yet a boy, would effectively direct him to the more productive use of his talent. His literary creativity ultimately gave birth to the *Georgics*, books of practical instruction for the farmer-herdsman, yet expressed in poetical language unmatched in all classical didactic literature for descriptive power and love of field and fold. And in the *Aeneid*, the crowning achievement of his genius, he evolved in line and movement an emperor symphony in which he developed the theme of a world state, free of the madness of war, prospering under law, unmotivated by sectional avarice, and confidently striving to fulfill its destiny under the aegis of a divine, universal Intelligence. As the epic *par excellence* envisioning the integration of national interest with international purposiveness, it is without a parallel in all world literature.

If the psychological disposition of Vergil and of Ovid had been such as to whet their Ego for the aggressive interplay of

wits that characterizes forensic debate, they would, undoubtedly, have been in the forefront of Roman barristers and would have been ranked with the Greek Demosthenes and the Latin Cicero as peerless masters of the spoken word. Peerless masters of the music of words which is poetry they certainly were. It is more a twist of the mind that turns one word-inspired genius to oratory, and a twist of the heart that turns another to poetry. The rationale of thought attracts the one, the *mystique* of sensation distracts the other. The one assembles an argument designed to withstand contradiction; the other soothes, disquiets, and dazzles the imagination with visions of the world that lie beyond the gates of reason. With respect to this comparison, it is noteworthy that Quintilian, the author of the *Institutio Oratoria*, The Education of the Orator, was of the opinion that the orator stands to gain far more from a detailed study of the best poetry than the poet can acquire from a prolonged study of the most stirring oratory.

ORATORY and poetry, however, have this in common that their primary aim is to achieve persuasion: oratory by logical conviction, poetry by imaginative suggestion. Both also follow essentially the same pattern of composition which is simple in outline but difficult to execute. As it was conceived by the ancients, so it remains, unaltered and unsurpassed, to this day, for it is the very essence of the technique of composition which involves the use of words for the topical presentation of thought. The first step of this technique is *inventio*: the search for and the selection of the materials best suited to the definition and treatment of the topic. This initial step is likely to confuse the novice, because it requires a degree of judgment with regard to taste, utility, and suitability that exceeds his as yet undisciplined conceit. But the next step, *dispositio*, is no less difficult for him to take, for it requires him to decide by what arrangement of the materials he can most effectively develop the themes of the topic. The final step, *elocutio*, makes the greatest demand upon his talent, judgment, and patience, for it requires him to adduce, select, and properly combine the words and phrases that will the most exactly convey the intent of his sentiments.

With diligent practice, supported by expert criticism, the novice may learn by degrees how to coordinate all three steps with more than passing skill. But, if it is his ambition to excel, that is, eventually to achieve a uniform excellence of performance below which his efforts will seldom fall, he may discover either that he lacks the talent for reaching such perfection, or that he lacks the driving power for disciplining himself to cut his own steps to the lonely summit of such creative heights. For masterful artistic creativity that is expressed through the medium of words is, first and last, the human voice speaking directly to the human mind in tones that the spirit recognizes to be uniquely appropriate for sounding the depths of thought.

The thesis, "What We Live By" is, therefore, central to the life of every educated man in every age, and it is fundamental to the motivation of the scholar in particular. For it is the scholar who perpetuates and adds to what we call knowledge. The majority of mankind, educated as well as uneducated, perform functions that require varying degrees of preparation and skill, either at the professional or vocational level. However useful, however convenient, however valuable their services may be, the majority remain "drawers of water" and "hewers of wood," to the extent to which they accept the limitations of the routine performance of their activities. This acceptance accounts, I dare say, for the ennui that creeps over many persons early in life and prompts them to seek release in the mere acquisition of material and social gains.


The Age of Industrialism in which we as a country are the most advanced is the age of world-wide social discontent. By

its very nature it demands access to almost unlimited raw materials, and it engenders furious competition in the manufacture and distribution of finished products. Willy-nilly, hundreds of millions of persons, skilled and unskilled, are caught up in this economic trap and are subjugated to a life on the treadmill of operational efficiency and are held in the strangling collar of bureaucratic supervision, local, state and national. Their discontent with the "system" is a protest, as yet feeble, fumbling, and ill formulated, against the dehumanization of their lives, individually and collectively, and the loss of their personality in the machinery of IBM computers. What is most striking in countries that as yet are not undergoing the pains of industrialization is that the individual stands out as an individual in his own right, irrespective of his economic role in the community, and that he is evaluated for what he is as a person and not by what services he performs.

The ills of economic expansion are, of course, not peculiar to the Age of Industrialism. Socrates, the gadfly of ancient Athens, was attempting to call men to their senses at the very time when Pericles was beautifying Athens with a profusion of public buildings with funds gained mostly at the expense of allied city-states, and when he was laying plans for the subjugation of the major rival of the Greek cities, Sparta. Similarly, Tacitus, the historian, and Juvenal, the satirist, writing in the first century A.D., when Rome was confidently accepting her self-appointed role of ruler of a Mediterranean empire, already deplored the urbanization of society with the concomitant submergence of the individual beneath the impersonal supervision of bureaucracy.

Our situation today is further worsened by the heavy, short-sighted emphasis which is being given to applied science in school and college curricula. This is creating a serious imbalance in the student's preparation for a meaningful, as well as useful, life, because it is pushing out the humanities on the grounds that, whereas they are interesting, they are not essential to the education of the masses. This same argument was advanced, until recently, against the inclusion of foreign language studies in the curriculum.

The humanities are the written repository of the total experience of Western man as stated and interpreted by writers of superlative literary skill. They are uniquely what they are and, therefore, cannot be duplicated in any other area of study. To dismiss them as interesting but unessential in contemporary education is to turn one's back completely and indifferently on the explanation of who we are and what we are, as well as on the contemplation of who and what we might become. The multiplication of ingenious machines and of mechanical techniques may improve man's physical condition and surroundings, but the humanities are indispensable to the maintenance of active, moral motivation in all phases of civilized society. This conviction is what we live by.



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it affected major American writers of the nineteenth century.

Everything that Rises Must Converge. Flannery O'Connor. Farrar, Straus & Giroux. \$4.95.

Nine stories that one of the fine writers of this age was making ready for book publication at the time of her death in August, 1964.

Dreiser. W. A. Swanberg. Scribner. \$10. A big, readable life of an irrational, undisciplined, powerful writer who lived in a period that critics tend to overlook.

Beyond Culture: Essays on Literature and Learning. Lionel Trilling. Viking. \$5.

Mammon and the Black Goddess. Robert Graves. Doubleday. \$3.95.

On the Poet and His Craft: Selected Prose of Theodore Roethke. Edited by Ralph J. Mills, Jr. Washington. \$3.95.

The Bit Between My Teeth: A Literary Chronicle of 1950-1965. Edmund Wilson. Farrar, Straus & Giroux. \$7.50.

In the past few months publishers have made available an unusual number of excellent collections of essays. Mr. Trilling is one of the most consistently thoughtful critics of literature and society now writing, and his present volume is of high value. The versatile Mr. Graves brings together eight lively pieces, all but one originally prepared as lectures. The late Theodore Roethke is represented by direct, unpretentious statements on poetry and the teaching of poetry. Mr. Wilson, surely the dean of America's present non-academic critics, presents his shorter pieces of the past fifteen years.

LAWRENCE H. CHAMBERLAIN

Power in Washington. Douglass Cater. Random House. \$4.95.

This low-keyed, thoughtful report on the political segments of the national government is highly recommended. Because Mr. Cater knows his subject first hand but has also taken the time and trouble to ponder the relevant scholarly literature, his book is much more than just another of the journalistic accounts that appear periodically.

Council-Manager Government. John Porter East. North Carolina. \$4.50.

A young scholar contrasts the "old" and "new" political science, using the ideas of Richard S. Childs as his point of reference.

Equality and Liberty. Harry V. Jaffa. Oxford. \$5.75.

Some of the most penetrating, illuminating, and provocative analysis of our politics and party system that has yet appeared is found in this small volume. The book contains a number of essays on issues during Lincoln's administration. Also two or three on the current debate on the character and appropriate mission of political science. All are incisive, but the first two devoted to an interpretation of our political and party system are outstanding.

Beyond the Ruling Class. Suzanne Keller. Random House. \$7.50.

From Aristotle to the present the rulers and the ruled have occupied the attention of social scientists. Much of the writing has been polemical although the framework and

KIRTLEY F. MATHER

Science and Ethical Values. Bentley Glass. North Carolina. \$4.

The Challenge of Science. George Boas. Washington. \$2.95.

Science and Culture. Edited by Gerald Holton. Houghton Mifflin. \$6.

Each deals in its own way with some of the basic problems stemming from the impact of science and technology on modern life. The first consists of three essays in which Dr. Glass upholds the thesis that science is inevitably involved in an appraisal of values, is necessarily committed to standards of right and wrong, and unavoidably moves toward social aims. In the second book, Dr. Boas, a Phi Beta Kappa Visiting Scholar, 1965-66, views the relation of science to art, philosophy, and religion as a reciprocal challenge and puts the entire scientific enterprise into a humanistic perspective. In the third book, volume four in "The Daedalus Library," fifteen men of learning (including one woman) from diverse sectors of the far-reaching intellectual endeavor explore at depth the heightened tension between the sciences and the humanities; their conclusion seems to be that we have not yet found a completely valid place for science in our culture.

The Discovery of Time. Stephen Toulmin and June Goodfield. Harper & Row. \$6.

A stimulating study, within the broad spectrum of the history of ideas, in which is depicted "the gradual emergence of a continuing sense of history out of earlier mythological and theological systems" and attention is drawn to the closely parallel forms taken by "the growth of men's historical consciousness across subjects ranging from physical cosmology at one extreme to theology and social history at the other."

The New Priesthood. Ralph E. Lapp. Harper & Row. \$4.95.

Science has grown big in the United States because of the practical benefits that flow from its application. Although the number of "science literates" has greatly increased, it is still only a few per cent of the population. Therefore, the ways in which the "scientific elite" are permitted or encouraged to use their political power poses a problem that has become vital for the future of democracy.

Albert Einstein and the Cosmic World Order. Cornelius Lanczos. Wiley. \$3.95.

An exceptionally lucid and comprehensible analysis of the achievements of the great scientist "who restored the human intellect to its pedestal of dignity and humility."

Biogeography of the Southern End of the World. Philip J. Darlington, Jr. Harvard. \$5.95.

A scholarly but easily readable account of the distribution and history of far-southern life, with a well-documented appraisal of continental drift and a cogent assessment of the significance of paleomagnetic records.

The Quaternary of the United States. Edited by H. E. Wright, Jr., and David G. Frey. Princeton. \$25.

The authoritative, all-inclusive, up-to-date treatise on the geology, biogeography, climatology, and archeology of the "Great Ice Age" in the continental United States.

Galaxies, Nuclei, and Quasars. Fred Hoyle. Harper & Row. \$4.95.

Captures the excitement of the current situation in astronomy and cosmology, resulting from the remarkable new developments that make necessary a radical departure from the steady-state concept earlier espoused by the author.

A Continent for Science. Richard S. Lewis. Viking. \$7.50.

A pleasantly readable account of recent research in Antarctica and of the arrangements whereby that continent has become an international laboratory dedicated to global science.

GUY A. CARDWELL

Poets of Reality: Six Twentieth-Century Writers. J. Hillis Miller. Harvard. \$7.95.

Impressive studies of Conrad, Yeats, Eliot, Dylan Thomas, Wallace Stevens, and William Carlos Williams organized around the thesis that the latter five writers evolve a new approach to reality to succeed the nihilistic subjectivism of romanticism.

Literary History of Canada: Canadian Literature in English. Edited by Carl F. Klinck and others. Toronto. \$18.

O Canada: An American's Notes on Canadian Culture. Edmund Wilson. Farrar, Straus, & Giroux. \$6.

Mr. Klinck and his co-editors offer an indispensable compilation of forty essays by many hands. The essays treat Canadian writing from the notes of early voyagers to the poetry and fiction of the 1950's. Mr. Wilson sketches selected writers and comments on recent political and religious crises.

Frontier: American Literature and the American West. Edwin Fussell. Princeton. \$8.50. A substantial contribution to the already large literature on the idea of the West as

paraphernalia of objective analysis have frequently been dragged in or superimposed. This latest sally into the much trammled but never fully conquered terrain of influence and the influential is more satisfactory than some of its less temperate predecessors. It is systematic, balanced, comprehensive. Few important contributors have been omitted; no sector of human intercourse escapes attention.

World Communism. Richard Lowenthal. Oxford. \$6.

In this collection of essays Professor Lowenthal, who has lectured and taught on both sides of the Atlantic, develops and documents his thesis that the split between Moscow and Peking has brought about the disintegration of Communism. The argument is presented with great lucidity; it is persuasive if not wholly convincing.

Ideas and Politics: The American Experience. David W. Minar. Dorsey. \$7.50.

An ingenious and successful attempt to probe the interaction of ideas and institutions in our American political development. By painstaking systematic analysis which integrates theory, ideas, ideological currents, and political pressures, the author gives new meaning to American political history.

JOHN COUNOS

The Art of the Royal Ballet. Keith Money. World. \$12.50.

Endowed with exceptional gifts as a photographer, in his way an artist, Mr. Money has caught with a skill truly remarkable, as it were on the wing, the graceful bodily rhythms of the English ballet, both in rehearsal and in the finished performance. The result is a beautiful book whose contents may be admired equally by ballet enthusiasts and by those who, regardless of the specific attraction, have an eye for the beauty of the human form in movement.

The Complete Book of Classical Music. Edited by David Ewen. Prentice-Hall. \$14.95.

An immense tome of 946 large pages designed as a guide for chronic music lovers who have a desire to know the history, the content and meaning of each piece of famous music to which they are listening either in the concert hall or on the phonographic disc.

Gaudier-Brzeska: Drawings and Sculpture. Introduction by Marvyn Levy. October House. \$15.

The reproduction in color and black-and-white justify the price asked for this handsome volume, but the brief text does less than justice to the genius of the artist, unquestionably the greatest loss to art as the result of a German bullet in the First World War. His achievements promised a greatness surpassing that of Epstein, Brancusi and Moore.

40,000 Years of Music. Jacques Chailley. Preface by Virgil Thompson. Farrar, Straus & Giroux. \$10.

Actually this handsome volume, the product of a brilliant mind, is devoted to the past 200 years of music, the music of the remote centuries being confined to a few problem-

atical pages. Here are interesting ideas, often contrary to those prevalent. No music lover should overlook this book.

Twentieth-Century Music in Western Europe. Arthur Cohn. Lippincott. \$7.95.

More exclusive than the Ewen volume, this work stresses the labors of such modern innovators as Bartok, Britten, de Falla, Honnegger, Kodaly, Poulenc, Vaughan Williams, Schoenberg and Webern.

Man Through His Art. Vol. 1: War and Peace. Vol. 2: Music. Mme. Anil de Silva and Otto von Simson. New York Graphic. \$7.95 each.

These volumes, the first of 15, initiate an attractive educational venture of especial appeal to the young, the school edition being available at \$5.25 per volume. Volume 1 is devoted to battles of past centuries, almost clear down to our time. Volume 2 on music provides the art's history from its known beginnings to this day. Lavishly illustrated.

Strasberg at the Actors Studio. Edited by Robert H. Hethmon. Viking. \$10.

Acting is an art which may be defined as a state of not being oneself. This is not as simple as it sounds, and none knows it better than Lee Strasberg who, since 1956, has recorded his teachings and conversations at The Actors Studio on tape, the sum and substance of which, thanks to the editor, are now made available to the public and, better still, to would-be actors.

Arnold Schoenberg Letters. Edited by Erwin Stein. St. Martin's. \$8.75.

Coming from the pen of the leading musical revolutionary of our time, inventor of the 12-tone system, this volume is not to be dismissed lightly. It contains letters to such contemporaries as Mahler, Kandinsky, Mann, Koussevitzky, and others equally famous.

LOUIS C. HUNTER

New Perspectives on Poverty. Edited by Arthur B. Shostak and William Gomberg. Prentice-Hall (Spectrum). \$1.95.

Slums and Social Insecurity. Alvin L. Schorr. U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare. U. S. Government Printing Office. 50 cents.

As the new literature on poverty has made amply clear, the poor are strangers in our midst. Of the economic and physical circumstances of their lives we have heard much but of the attitudes, values and life outlook of the poor, most of us know little or nothing. The present small volumes will be helpful in overcoming our ignorance and in revising the possibly shelf-worn attitudes inherited from the past. *New Perspectives* brings together nearly a score of articles by almost as many authors, offering not only new perspectives but new insights and some suggestions for coming to grips with what appears to be the central social problem of our day. The Schorr volume explores with care and sympathy one major facet of this human condition, the relationships between poverty and housing, drawing upon an extensive professional literature.

The Business Establishment. Edited by Earl F. Cheit. Wiley. \$4.95.

A varied and stimulating group of essays by competent scholars, mainly economists

and somewhat left of center, on a familiar theme. It is nicely topped off by two brief articles on the place of business in the European scene.

Railroads and Regulation, 1877-1916. Gabriel Kolko. Princeton. \$6.

The cliché respecting each generation's re-writing its history is neatly illustrated by this study which in a limited but important area will cause considerable flurry in some academic dove-cots. The conventional account of the origin and course of federal regulation of railroads—the ICC and all that—dating from the Progressive Era must be drastically revised and, in a measure, stood on its head. The scurrying you hear upstairs is of Clio bringing her lectures and textbooks into line.

The Negro and Organized Labor. Ray Marshall. Wiley. \$6.95.

With the rapid advances in race relations in respect to civil and political rights and attention shifting increasingly to the economic front, this comprehensive review of Negro-Union relations over the years, with particular attention to union racial practices and problems and public policy regarding fair employment, makes a contribution of obvious importance and great practical utility.

Economic Growth and Structure. Selected Essays. Simon Kuznets. Norton. \$7.50.

A round dozen essays on the varied aspects of this vast subject by a master in the field, best suited perhaps to the needs of those having some acquaintance with the conditions and problems of economic growth.

Israel and Africa: A Study in Technical Cooperation. Mordechai E. Kreinin. Praeger. \$12.50.

This brief monograph is interesting for the light which it throws both upon the economic development and institutions of Israel and upon the needs and attitudes of the new African nations in the field of technical assistance.

Nationalization in British Politics: The Historical Background. E. Eldon Barry. Stanford. \$8.75.

A mature and illuminating study which begins with the now largely forgotten nineteenth century cause of land nationalization and then moves on to the areas with which we are more familiar. The emphasis is less upon the actual process and working of nationalization in railroads, coal and the rest than upon the course of nationalization in party politics and fortunes, concluding with the period of Labour's post-war rule, 1945-1951.

FREDERICK B. ARTZ

Bismarck. Werner Richter. Putnam. \$6.95. Scholarly and readable—a masterly biography.

Matthew Arnold and John Stuart Mill. Edward Alexander. Columbia. \$6.50.

A penetrating examination of the currents of Humanist and Liberal thought in Victorian England.

The King and His Court. P. Vianson-Ponté. Houghton Mifflin. \$5.

A brilliant account of General de Gaulle and his entourage.

A History of the Ancient World. Chester G. Starr. Oxford. \$12.50.

Valuable especially for bringing the subject up to date.

The Mind of the Middle Ages A.D. 200-1500. 3rd edition revised. Frederick B. Artz. Knopf. \$6.50.

A useful one-volume survey of history of mediaeval intellectual culture.

Machiavelli and Guicciardini. Felix Gilbert. Princeton. \$6.

A fine study of Sixteenth Century Italian politics and historical writing.

Marxism: One Hundred Years in the Life of a Doctrine. Bertram D. Wolfe. Dial. \$6.95.

An admirable and comprehensive survey.

The Empress Eugénie. Harold Kurtz. Houghton Mifflin. \$6.95.

Excellent account, both scholarly and readable.

Queen Victoria: Born to Succeed. Elizabeth Longford. Harper & Row. \$8.50.

Now the best life of the famous queen.

Edwardian England, 1901-1914. Edited by S. Nowell-Smith. Oxford. \$15.

A wide-ranging study by fifteen specialists, like "Johnson's England".

The Crisis of German Ideology: Intellectual Origins of the Third Reich. G. Mosse. Grosset and Dunlap. p. \$2.65.

An admirable consideration of some fundamentals about recent German history.

EARL W. COUNT

Ethnography as the observer's personal experience is a tradition older than the discipline. The genre has matured and become professional; its practitioners are humbler, and they balance a scientist's intent with a humanist's empathy; they are finely ready to touch the earthiness of primitive men's ways—and the upshot is a sadness that with the crumbling of those ways inevitably there passes something about the dignity of humanness. Each of the following five none the less has its author's own hallmark:

Farewell to Eden. Matthew Huxley and . . . \$15.

Akin of purpose, yet not of this genre:

The World of the First Australians: An Introduction to the Traditional Life of the Australian Aborigines. Ronald M. and Catherine H. Berndt. Chicago. \$10.95.

Essentially a skillful and timely distillation from now classic ethnographic studies. "We Australians should know what we are supplanting." (p. ix). For the first author's *Excess and Restraint*, see *TKR* Winter 1962-63, p. 7.

Modern Occidentalism seems indeed to have sentenced these most primitive cultures to extinction. Others at a more advanced level are relatively less vulnerable; they are acculturating *suo genere*. The next four monographs generalize and induce socio-cultural theory in varying degrees:

Urbanization and Migration in West Africa. Edited by Hilda Kuper. California. \$7.50.

Ten essays by ten experts in sociology, anthropology, geography.

West African Urbanization: A Study of Voluntary Associations in Social Change. Kenneth Little. Cambridge. \$6.50. p. \$2.75.

The Santal: A Tribe in Search of a Great Tradition. Martin Orans. Wayne State. \$6.95.

Gaon: Conflict and Cohesion in an Indian Village. Henry Orenstein. Princeton. \$8.50.

Acculturation is *not* a process in *The Samburu: A Study of Gerontocracy in a Nomadic Tribe.* Paul Spencer. California. \$6.50.

It operates in drastically different sociocultural configuration:

Twelve Doors to Japan. Edited by John Whitney Hall and Richard K. Beardsley. McGraw-Hill. \$14.

Five authors, American and Japanese. Eclectic, succinct; a very practicable bibliography. Retrospectively:

They Found the Buried Cities: Exploration and Excavation in the American Tropics. Robert Wauchope. Chicago. \$7.50.

A happier breed of *conquistadores* began with the XVIII century; here are 18; partly about them, partly self-told. The author-collator is himself of their line, though his own tale is goodly *antipatriotic* but of late-

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PHI BETA KAPPA BOOK AWARDS

(Continued from page one)

sponsored jointly by the University and the New York Zoological Society. One of Mr. Griffin's first research projects will involve the development of a wind tunnel for studying birds in flight.

Bird Migration describes the impressive sequence of experiments in the field of bird migration and navigation conducted over the past few years by biologists in this country and Europe. Summarizing the work of these investigators and his own work (which has included flying his own plane to track migrants), Mr. Griffin has written an authoritative account of how one of the oldest mysteries of the natural world is being studied by modern research.

Mr. Griffin is the author of three other books on zoological phenomena: *Echoes of Bats and Men*; *Animal Structure and Function*; and *Listening in the Dark*, for which he received the Daniel Giraud Elliot Medal of the National Academy of Sciences.

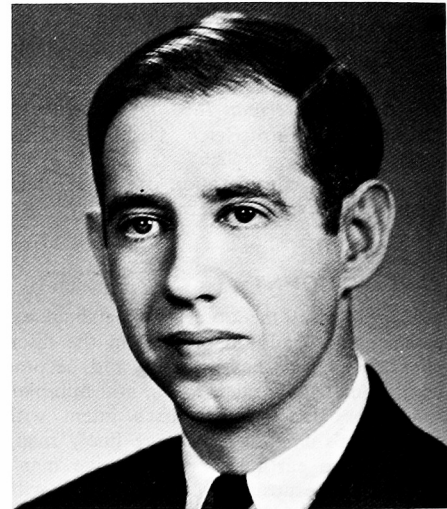
Mr. Griffin received his award from William C. Steere, chairman of the Science Award Committee and director of the New York Botanical Garden. The other members of the award committee were: Charles C. Gillispie, professor of the history of science at Princeton University; Garrett Hardin, professor of biology at the University of California at Santa Barbara; Chalmer J. Roy, professor and head of the department of geology at Iowa State University; Sofia Simmonds, associate professor of biochemistry and microbiology at Yale University; and Edmund W. Sinnott, Sterling Professor of Botany, Emeritus, at Yale University.

The Christian Gauss Award went to Geoffrey H. Hartman for *Wordsworth's Poetry 1787-1814*, published by Yale University Press. Now professor of English and comparative literature at Cornell University, Mr. Hartman taught previously at the University of Iowa. In addition to his award-winning book, he has written *The Unmediated Vision*, *Andre Malraux*, and *G. M. Hopkins: An Anthology of Critical Essays*.

In *Wordsworth's Poetry 1787-1814*, Mr. Hartman traces the consciousness and maturation in the growth of Wordsworth's mind from his earliest poems to "The Excursion". He describes Wordsworth's growth into self consciousness, his realization of the autonomy of the spirit, and his turning back to nature. The Award Committee wrote of his book: "It elicits superlatives of all sorts: monumentally conceived and executed with admirable intellectual and critical control. It looks like a book which will make a difference in Wordsworth studies and in the breadth of contemporary criticism. A major work."

The award was presented to Mr. Hartman by Miss Ola E. Winslow, chairman of the committee and professor emeritus of English at Wellesley College. Her colleagues on the award committee were: Carl Bode, professor of English at the University of Maryland; Curtis Dahl, professor of English at Wheaton College; Richard H. Green, professor of English at Johns Hopkins University; John O. Happ, professor of french and chairman of the department of french and italian at Stanford University; and Isabel G. MacCaffrey, associate professor of English at Bryn Mawr College.

The Phi Beta Kappa prize awards are offered annually for books that make a significant contribution to the advancement of scholarship. The oldest of the three is the Christian Gauss Award, established by the Senate in 1951 for books of literary scholarship or criticism. The other two book awards were established in 1958 and 1959. The Phi Beta Kappa Award in Science aims to encourage scientists to write about their studies in a way that demonstrates the connection between the liberal arts and the liberal sciences. The Ralph Waldo Emerson Award also has an interdisciplinary emphasis, but its area is in the humanities. The award is offered for interpretive syntheses of the human condition—comprehensive, overarching studies in the fields of history, philosophy, and religion that make for a deeper understanding of man.



Christian Gauss Award Winner

Geoffrey H. Hartman received the Fifteenth annual Gauss Award for *Wordsworth's Poetry 1787-1814*.