

the **KEY** reporter

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Phi Beta Kappa Visiting Scholars, 1967-68

Phi Beta Kappa's Visiting Scholar Program enters its twelfth year next September when eight Scholars begin a round of visits to colleges and universities in all parts of the country. Each Scholar will make seven or eight visits during the college year 1967-68. At each of the colleges he visits, the Scholar will spend two or three days taking part in classroom and seminar discussions, meeting informally with students and faculty, and giving at least one address that is open to the academic community.

The enthusiastic response of the chapters which participate in the program, and the willingness of well-known and highly respected teachers, scholars and writers to interrupt their academic and work schedules to serve as Visiting Scholars each year attest the program's vitality. In the eleven years that the program has been in operation, seventy-one Scholars have made 768 visits to colleges and universities which shelter chapters of Phi Beta Kappa. Thus, the program appears to be one of the most creative and stimulating projects that the Society sponsors.

The eight Visiting Scholars who will serve for 1967-68 are:

Daniel Bell

Mr. Bell is professor and chairman of the department of sociology at Columbia College, Columbia University. A Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, he is the author of many books, among them, *The Reforming of General Education*, *The Radical Right*, and *The End of Ideology*.

Donald M. Frame

Mr. Frame, professor of French at Columbia University, is the author of *Montaigne: A Biography*, *Montaigne in France, 1812-52*, and *Montaigne's Discovery of Man*. He has also translated *The Complete Works of Montaigne*, Voltaire's *Candide*, *Zadig and Selected Stories*, Prévost's *Manon Lescaut*, and fourteen plays of Moliere.

Frederick Hard

Dean of the Division of Humanities and professor of English Literature at the University of California at Santa Cruz, Mr. Hard was president of Scripps College from 1944 to 1964. He is the author (with others) of *Writing and Reading English Prose* and a frequent contributor to literary and educational journals, chiefly on the literature and art of the English Renaissance.

Adrienne Koch

Miss Koch is professor of history at the University of Maryland and former professor of history and chairman of American Studies at the University of California at Berkeley. She was recently awarded a Senior Fellowship from the National Endowment for the Humanities for a study of the Grimké family of South Carolina.

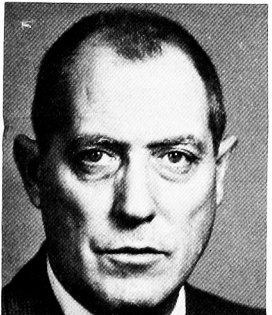
(Please turn to page four)



Daniel Bell



Seán O'Faoláin



Donald Frame



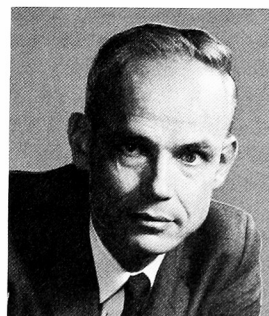
Eugène Vinaver



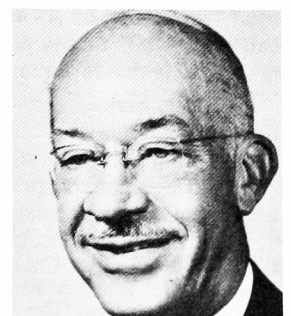
Adrienne Koch



I. I. Rabi



Huston Smith



Frederick Hard

The Crisis of Modern Technology

by Glenn T. Seaborg

Almost every time I pick up a newspaper, magazine or book these days I see some statement about "the wonderful world of computers"—computers that perform the most complex calculations in a few seconds, computers that make up corporation payrolls and review a nation's tax returns, computers that diagnose diseases, computers that help design, produce and market new products, computers that control air and auto traffic and operate bakeries, computers that hire and fire, read and write, learn and teach, and even play cupid—though fortunately not yet to other computers, just among people.

What I have yet to come across in all my reading about computers—and what is most sorely needed—is an ultimate computer that will tell us where all other computers are leading us. Such a computer may someday be built and programmed. In the meantime it is still left to us to try to answer this incredibly difficult question.

Why is it incredibly difficult? Because the ultimate potential of the computer puts us to the test as human beings. It brings up questions we have lived with for centuries but never been asked to answer fully or act upon if we believed we knew the answers. It gives us new freedom and yet tremendous responsibilities which, if not acted upon, could result in a loss of almost all freedom. It presents us with choices and decisions of enormous consequences. It offers man a remarkable new chance to shape his own destiny, but asks him to be God-like enough to select that destiny without much margin for error.

I would not attempt to discuss all the potentials and consequences of the computer and the cybernated society. What I would like to do is dwell on the larger, more total aspect of its potential uses and tie in its consequences with the role of the university.

To begin with, let me state that cybernation—the complete adaptation of computer-like equipment to industrial, economic and social activity—will represent a quantum jump in the extension of man. The Industrial Revolution amplified (and to a large extent replaced) man's muscle as a productive force. Now springing from our Scientific Revolution of recent decades is what is being called our Cybernetic Revolution. With the fullest development of cybernation controlling the enormous energy at our command today we could be faced with prospects which challenge our very relationships to such basic concepts as freedom and the nature of work and leisure.

With the coming Cybernetic Revolution we will probably be forced to a more rational approach in setting up national goals and promoting the welfare of the individual within the total framework of society. Part of this will come about because of what many people now fear—a large increase in productivity by fewer and fewer workers.

The time may someday come when the computer will enable the production of enough consumer products and the performance of enough individual services so quickly and efficiently that it may require little if any sacrifice to perform the additional work necessary to achieve most of our desired social

goals. Cybernation will, of course, also be effective in this area, and enhance its productivity as well.

Eventually, in the era of abundance we are seeking, many new economic and social phenomena will take place. No one will be deprived of the means to an adequate income and, above this, there will be many incentives for creativity and productivity on numerous scales. Probably the highest status and rewards will not come from money or material possessions. Their value will some day become almost meaningless. In this regard, it is interesting to recall what the great economist, John Maynard Keynes, wrote in his 1932 *Essays on Persuasion*. Keynes said this: "When the accumulation of wealth is no longer of high social importance there will be great changes in the code of morals. We shall be able to rid ourselves of many of the pseudo-moral principles which have hag-ridden us for two hundred years, by which we have exalted some of the most distasteful of human qualities into the position of highest values."

During the transition to a social millenium, which I do not claim to be just around the corner, a radical change in man's relationship to work will take place and the growth of leisure time will pose new problems to be solved.

Work has always been central to mankind's existence. It is so much a part of most cultures that its virtue has been written into the religious scriptures, extolled in the folklore and become a psychological necessity as well as a physical one. Cybernation is bound to alter this—perhaps slowly at first but eventually drastically.

Our ideas on leisure will also change. Most people today do not recognize the true value of leisure. Some of them are so conditioned to their daily work routine that they refer to their free time as "time to kill." But leisure can and should be a treasured commodity, and throughout history there are many examples of it as a highly creative force. Many of our greatest inventions and scientific concepts were arrived at during moments of leisure, some springing actually from playthings. A little leisure has always been treasured and there have been societies in which certain men and women lived in almost complete leisure, though at the expense of others' labor. But the idea of almost an entire civilization living in even relative leisure is beyond the comprehension of many of us, and still frowned upon by most others.

"Idle hands are the devil's workshop" we are told by those who see only disaster in mass leisure. That is because they see leisure only as idleness, unemployment, vegetative loafing or a prelude to restlessness leading in turn to a venting of energies in aggression and destruction. I do not doubt that if today we were to have sudden massive leisure—let's still call it "unemployment"—that all the horrors these people envision would come true. But it is a failure of imagination to believe that a transition to the Cybernetic Age cannot be made in which leisure can become central to man's existence and his greatest blessing. And we are going to have to prepare eventually, and perhaps sooner than we think, to handle in a meaningful, creative way, the growing leisure that is bound to evolve.

Consider for a moment the growth and scope of cybernation, the work it will be able to do. Consider that in 1960 there

Glenn T. Seaborg is Chairman of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission. This article is based on a speech delivered by Dr. Seaborg at a conference on "The University in a Changing Society," celebrating the Centennial of Howard University, March 1, 1967.

were about 300 areas of application for computers, in 1961 over 500 areas and today over 1,000 areas. Consider the huge influx of young people looking for gainful employment. Consider the reduction in work hours and the lowering of retirement age with a longer, more active, life-span. Consider that computers are already being designed to program other computers. And consider Norbert Wiener's statement that the computer is a slave and those who would compete with slaves accept the conditions of slavery. Then ask yourselves whether the time is not coming, or at hand, when we must reconsider our attitudes toward leisure and develop bold new concepts in preparing to handle it on a massive scale.

A civilization equipped and educated to live in an era of relative leisure can be a new Golden Age—one without a slave base, other than those mechanical and cybernetic slaves produced by the ingenuity of a higher level of man. Such an age does not have to be, as a few predict, a civilization of drugged, purposeless people controlled by a small elite. But it could tragically become that if we did nothing but let ourselves be swept along by some of the forces in motion today.

I realize that I am charting a somewhat utopian course. Now, let me be quite realistic as I turn to the one force which I believe can do most to help us understand ourselves and our society and help to create and fulfill the highest goals which a Cybernetic Revolution might offer. I believe that force is education and that the university should play a leading role in shaping the Cybernetic Revolution, even more than it has in the shaping of the Scientific Revolution of recent decades.

Jerome B. Wiesner has stated that "Society is a Learning Machine," and that we receive feedback from the economy in the form of business success or failure, unemployment, crime, social problems, etc. He sees the computer as an instrument, which can help us to forecast, and give us lead time to handle, trends which could otherwise lead to catastrophe. But even without the help of the computer there are some trends today which we, as a nation, can recognize as we read our daily newspapers, our magazines and books, listen to our radios and watch television. Among these, I believe, are an increasing uneasiness about the state of our personal and community lives in a highly materialistic society, a concern over the individual's role in the growing complexity and impersonalization of that society, a groping for "national purpose," and a feeling that the unity of man, referred to by poets and philosophers throughout the ages, is becoming a reality with immense psychological and physical implications.

To me these feelings forecast the need for a huge reevaluation of our goals and values, and it will be in our universities where such a reevaluation will take place. Perhaps its seeds have already been sown in the current unrest and activities on the campuses of many of our universities. From this reevaluation, from the debates and soul-searching which take place, will evolve both a new understanding and reinforcement of those old ideals which are still valid, and new ideals and goals. Together they may provide us with something like a comprehensive philosophy of life to match the physical unity of mankind rapidly being fostered by today's science and technology.

As Sir Julian Huxley points out in his recent article "The Crisis in Man's Destiny," some of the self-limiting and even self-destructive trends of today are moving mankind into a new stage of human advance. I believe this is true to the extent that we may be about to witness, possibly within the next decade or two, the equivalent of a new "human breakthrough"—an advance to a new stage of social development, and hence human development, brought about by our reaction to today's trends. This might be the beginning of a dramatic evolutionary change in which Konrad Lorenz's "intraspecific

aggression" among man almost disappears and he is united to find a new harmony within himself and with the nature of his planet.

In such a development the university, the greatest depository and dispenser of man's knowledge, should play a major role. In fact, I can see no other institution more logically equipped to be the central force in this evolutionary process, to develop, refine and pass on to the new generations a new heritage of a higher-level of mankind.

But to carry out such a monumental task, many changes will probably have to take place in the universities and our educational system in general. Let me briefly project a few thoughts in this area.

As the result of the explosion of scientific and technical knowledge of the past few decades, we are reaching new heights of specialization. There is no doubt that this trend is going to continue for some time, although computers are going to be extremely useful in reducing duplication of work and making specialization more manageable. But we are also recognizing more and more today a tremendous need for interdisciplinary thinking—not only in science and technology, but in all areas of our economic, social and human development. Specialization has been giving us knowledge, but the world cries out today for more of something beyond knowledge—for *wisdom*. And this can better be achieved by the more interdisciplinary approach, the "systems approach," to dealing with our world and our lives. A shift in emphasis in our education will, therefore, be necessary toward bigger, broader thinking and action on a similar scale.

Most of today's schools and universities are involved to a great degree in serving the requirements of an industrial age, in fulfilling the needs of a society which has only been partly and indirectly of their making. In the future I think this role will shift to where the nature of society is determined more by the thinking of the university, and in which the industrial community will tend to serve goals created by that thinking. This is not to say that in the future the nation and the world will be under the leadership of a handful of college professors. I think even the academic community would view this prospect with horror. What I look for from the universities is the development of an education which turns out individuals of the highest intellect and broadest outlook, able to understand man and machine and live creatively with both. Such an education could not be expected in a four-year curriculum or even a six or eight-year one. It would start as early as the beginning of school or sooner and involve continuing education of one type or another throughout a person's lifetime. And as Robert Theobald indicates, education in the age of the Cybernetic Revolution would not be directed toward "earning a living" but toward "total living."

This is a big order involving imagination, energy and bold leadership from the academic world. But the time is certainly at hand for such leadership.

The coming Cybernetic Revolution which calls forth these new goals for education will also give education valuable new tools and technologies for pursuing them. The computer will make knowledge more accessible. It will perform miracles in compiling, organizing and analyzing information. It should link the knowledge of the world's libraries and depositories of information into networks responding like a giant brain. And it should put at the fingertips of anyone who wishes to be a modern-day Faust all the knowledge he desires without selling his soul to the Devil.

I mentioned previously that we are not educated today to handle the growing amount of free time which the coming age will make available to us. The new goals of education should help prepare us to make the most of this new leisure.

At some point in time education and our new experience with cybernation will have entirely changed our current thinking about leisure and work. The distinction between them will almost have vanished. Work—if we still wish to call it that—will involve physical, intellectual and artistic accomplishment, but mainly for pleasure.

With the growing use of computers to “shrink” time, we will eliminate what might be called “the whip of time” and thus considerably reduce ulcers and the need for tranquilizers. Some will say that as all this happens human incentives will diminish and we will completely stagnate. I don’t believe this will happen at all. New incentives will arise as man moves up to higher levels of needs. The quest for new knowledge will always grow. The domain of science is practically boundless. We are only beginning our adventures in space and we still have a long way to go in understanding many things about this planet and the life on it.

Much has been said about the impersonalization caused by the growth of machines, but as a result of this growth I can see a new and better relationship arising among men. If in the past we have spent most of our time working with machines, serving and being served by them, naturally we feel a sense of isolation and alienation among them. But when machines have truly freed us from the necessity of work, perhaps we can better accept them for what they are and have the time to see and relate to other people in a different light. When we have more time to be with other people—

not accidentally, on crowded buses, in elevators, in markets and offices—but in places of our own choosing at our own leisure, we may feel differently toward one another. When we are less likely to be in competition with one another, much of the hypocrisy of society will vanish and more honest relationships will be formed. (When we do not have to worry about “keeping up with the Joneses” we might discover that the Joneses possess something far more valuable than their house, cars, and wall-to-wall carpet.) And finally, when we can walk down the street—anywhere in the world—in a community free from want, where every human being has a sense of dignity not gained at the expense of others, we might not only walk free from fear but with a great feeling of exaltation.

If we can make the transition of living with and using the complex machines of the future in a *human-oriented* society, the rewards will be worth any effort we can make. As everyone knows, such a transition will not be easy, as it involves so much of what Eric Hoffer calls “The Ordeal of Change.” But I think we will have to make such a transition eventually. We may have already begun to do so.

It has been said that man is now “inventing the future.” If this is true, let us make the universities of the world the workshops of human ingenuity. And let us see that the tools we fashion are those which will serve the highest purpose of man. The time to do all this is not when the crisis of modern technology begins to overwhelm us. The time is now.

Seán O’Faoláin

Born in Cork, Ireland, Mr. O’Faoláin took part in the Irish Revolution, and his first writing was in Gaelic. Among his works are novels, biographies, a play and three books of criticism, but he is perhaps best known for his novel, *A Nest of Simple Folk*, and for his many short stories. His most recent books are an autobiography, *Vive Moi*, and a book of short stories, *The Heat of the Sun*.

I. I. Rabi

Mr. Rabi is University Professor at Columbia University and a visiting professor at Rockefeller University. In 1944, he won the Nobel Prize in physics for his work on the magnetic movements of atomic particles. As a staff member and associate director of the Radiation Laboratory at M.I.T. from 1940 to 1945, Mr. Rabi worked on the development of radar and the atomic bomb.

Huston Smith

Mr. Smith has been professor of philosophy at M.I.T. since 1958. A former Danforth Visiting Lecturer, he is the author of *The Purposes of Higher Education*, *The Religions of Man*, *The Search for America* (editor and co-author), and *Condemned to Meaning*.

Eugène Vinaver

Former professor at the University of Manchester, Mr. Vinaver is currently visiting professor in the departments of English and French at the University of Wisconsin. He is the author of *Malory*, *Principles of Textual Emendation*, *Form and Meaning in Medieval Romance*, and many other books.

Humanities Endowment Begins Second Year of Fellowship Programs

The National Endowment for the Humanities is now accepting applications* from teachers, scholars, and writers in the humanities for its three programs of fellowships for summer 1968 and for the college year 1968-69. In February, the Endowment announced that it had awarded 287 fellowships totalling \$1,900,000 for summer 1967 and for the academic year 1967-68. The fellowships were divided among the three programs with 100 going to younger scholars, 130 to summer fellows and 57 to senior fellows. Ninety-one of the 287 winners are members of Phi Beta Kappa.

* For more information and for application forms, please write to the Division of Fellowships and Stipends, National Endowment for the Humanities, 1800 G Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. 20506.

The basic requirements for this second year of competition and awards for the three fellowship programs are described below:

Senior Fellowships

(approximately 50) For established scholars and writers

Stipend: \$15,000 per year, or \$1,250 per month

Tenure: Normally 12 months

Travel Allowance: Cost of round trip to one location, for Fellow only

Expense Allowance: \$400 for research-related needs

Deadline for Applying: July 3, 1967—Awards to be announced in December 1967

Fellowships for Younger Scholars

(approximately 100) For younger scholars within 5 years of having received the Ph.D. or equivalent professional training. Applicant must be nominated by institution where

he is employed, and each institution is limited to one nominee. Eligible institutions include educational institutions, museums, historical societies, and special libraries. A person not employed by an institution must apply directly.

Stipend: \$1,000 per month

Tenure: 6-8 months

Travel Allowance: Round trip to one location, for Fellow only

Expense Allowance: \$200 for research-related needs

Deadline for Applying: October 16, 1967
—Awards to be announced on or about March 1, 1968

Summer Stipends

(approximately 200) Requirements the same as those for Fellowships for Younger Scholars

Stipend: \$1,500

Tenure: 2 months during summer, 1968

Allowances: None

Deadline for Applying: October 16, 1967
—Awards to be announced on or about March 1, 1968

reading *recommended by the book committee*

humanities GUY A. CARDWELL, ROBERT B. HEILMAN,
GEORGE N. SHUSTER

social sciences LEONARD W. DOOB, FREDERICK B. ARTZ,
LAWRENCE H. CHAMBERLAIN, NORMAN J. PADELFORD,
EARL W. COUNT, LAWRENCE A. CREMIN,

LOUIS C. HUNTER, RICHARD BEALE DAVIS
natural sciences MARSTON BATES, KIRTLEY F. MATHER

LEONARD W. DOOB

The Triumph of Time: A Study of the Victorian Concepts of Time, History, Progress, and Decadence. Jerome Hamilton Buckley. Belknap-Harvard. \$4.50.

An analysis of the temporal orientation of arbitrarily selected British novelists and poets of the last century which, though necessarily literary and impressionistic, should intrigue self-righteously tough behavioral scientists: since people's attitude toward the present, past, and future influences their outlook, sometimes even their sanity, it is important to note how that view both affects and in turn is affected by these atypically perceptive and gentle writers. Here, therefore, is one unusual source of our psychiatric heritage.

Wax and Gold: Tradition and Innovation in Ethiopian Culture. Donald N. Levine. Chicago. \$10.

A skillful, stimulating attempt to comprehend the Amhara, the most powerful group in Ethiopia, through the application of varied approaches ranging from the staid historical to the perilous projective, from sensitive observation to rather reckless psychoanalytic theorizing. The clue to many words and actions of this ethnic group is said to be found in the counterpoint between their "apparent figurative meaning" (the wax of the smith's mold) and their "more or less hidden significance" (the molten gold).

On Aggression. Konrad Lorenz. Harcourt, Brace & World. \$5.75.

A thrilling tour de force that would explain the significance, for animals and especially for modern men, of behavior such as the following: among dogs "I have repeatedly seen that when the loser of a fight suddenly adopted the submissive attitude, and presented his unprotected neck, the winner performed the movement of shaking to death, in the air, close to the neck of the morally vanquished dog, but with closed mouth, that is, without biting."

Barbara: The Unconscious Autobiography of a Child Genius. Edited by Harold Grier McCurdy. North Carolina. \$4.75.

An agonized, agonizing document about a sensitive human being who typed her own stories at 4, published a novel at 13, and after a puzzling affair and a legal marriage suddenly and unaccountably disappeared forever with her sorrows and disappointments at 25. This life serves as a tender reminder that each person is only too vulnerable and also that generalizations or principles about behavior cannot easily explain or comprehend individuality.

The Influence of Culture on Visual Perception. Marshall H. Segall, Donald T. Campbell, and Melville J. Herskovits. Bobbs-Merrill. p., \$2.95.

A characteristically belabored but surprisingly lucid report on research concerning an ancient, significant, unsolved question: how is the perception of simple figures affected by the structure of people's milieu? After summarizing the issues and the existing literature, the authors concentrate upon the reactions of samples of adults or children—in 14 African societies, in a tribe of the Philippines, and in Illinois—to five illusions: "which line is longer?" informants were asked literally or in effect. The evidence is capable of startling even the most arid epistemologist.

Volunteers For Peace: The First Group of Peace Corps Volunteers in a Rural Community Development Program in Colombia, South America. Morris I. Stein. Wiley. \$7.95.

A clinical case study, teeming with neo-quantitative questionnaires and other measures, humane anecdotes, and sagacious reporting, which appraises the cautious interactions of specific rural communities in Colombia and a fine Peace Corps contingent. The study is sufficiently thorough and so completely if embarrassingly honest that the difficulties in evaluating even a social project this side of the angels appear in this baffling, challenging complexity.

Stranger and Friend: The Way of an Anthropologist. Hortense Powdermaker. Norton. \$6.50.

A fascinating, personalized account of how a talented, energetic, alert woman has participated in and observed communities in Melanesia (Lesu), the U.S. South (Mississippi), the U.S. West (Hollywood), and southern Africa (Zambia) and each time, except perhaps in California, emerged with patterned data and insights into people everywhere. This autobiography was written as a methodological contribution to social science, a goal it achieves without being the least bit dull.

LAWRENCE A. CREMIN

Universities, British, Indian, African: A Study in the Ecology of Higher Education. Eric Ashby. Harvard. \$12.95.

Nine years ago, in a slender volume entitled *Technology and the Academics*, Sir Eric Ashby launched his studies in "the ecology of universities" with an engaging discussion of the complex process by which science crossed the Channel from the German to the British universities in the nineteenth

century. In the present volume, he continues his studies, dealing with the transplanting of English universities to the African continent and the adaptation of these universities to African conditions. Sir Eric's comments concerning the relevance of the American experience to this process of adaptation are noteworthy.

Walk the White Line: A Profile of Urban Education. Elizabeth M. Eddy. Doubleday-Anchor. \$95.

Our Children Are Dying. Nat Hentoff. Viking. \$4.

Miss Eddy provides a terse and readable introduction to the problems of education in our central cities, based on lengthy personal observation as well as relevant sociological and anthropological studies. Mr. Hentoff presents a moving account of the work of Elliott Shapiro, a New York elementary-school principal, who between 1954 and 1966 made Harlem's P.S. 119 a model school in which teachers felt free to experiment, students felt impelled to learn, and parents felt that they and their children were wanted and respected.

The School as a Center of Inquiry. Robert J. Schaefer. Harper & Row. \$3.95.

An eloquent plea for a new kind of school "characterized by a pervasive search for meaning and rationality in its work." Dean Schaefer is sharply critical of recent reform movements that would cast the teacher as a technician whose prime responsibility is to pass "teacher-proof" materials along to children. Rather, he envisions schools in which teachers are encouraged to join with their colleagues and with interested university scholars in inquiring into the nature, substance, and character of their teaching.

Life Styles of Educated Women. Eli Ginzberg et al. Columbia. \$5.95.

Educated American Women: Self Portraits. Edited by Eli Ginzberg. Columbia. \$5.95.

A pair of volumes that sharply contradict the current pessimism of the popular press regarding the predicament of talented American women. The analysis of life styles is based on questionnaire responses from over three hundred women who pursued graduate study following World War II; the self-portraits comprise life histories of twenty-six of the subjects, as these were reconstructed from their responses to the questionnaire. "There is little in our analysis," the authors conclude, "to support the widespread belief that most educated women are trapped in situations which create frustration and disappointment and that it is the rare woman who is able to fulfill her potentialities. The opposite is much closer to the truth."

The Managerial Revolution in Higher Education. Francis E. Rourke and Glenn E. Brooks. Johns Hopkins. \$8.

A study of the impact of new managerial techniques, such as cost-benefit analysis and program budgeting, on the governance of public colleges and universities. After pointing to the need for faculties to modernize their organization in order to cope with the rapid enlargement of executive power, the authors conclude with the fascinating observation: "Indeed, the most effective re-

sponse by the faculty to the bureaucratization of the university today may well be the development of its own academic civil service, which will reflect faculty rather than administrative points of view in the management of the university."

MARSTON BATES

The Deer and the Tiger: A Study of Wildlife in India. George B. Schaller. Chicago. \$10.

When one considers the tradition of British interest in natural history, it is remarkable how little was learned about the habits of Indian mammals during the long period of British control. British residents and visitors seem, like the local princes, to have been most interested in shooting the animals. George Schaller, who made such a beautiful study of the African gorilla, now reports on almost two years of field observations, mostly in the Kanha National Park. He is concerned chiefly with five species of grazing mammals, and with the predatory tiger. The book is written for the student of ecology and animal behavior, but it is replete with information valuable to anyone with any concern for natural history—or conservation, or the problems of India.

Lemur Behavior: A Madagascar Field Study. Alison Jolly. Chicago. \$6.95.

Fossil lemurs of Eocene times have been found in various parts of the world, and they are considered ancestral to all the varied types of monkeys and apes. Lemurs have survived into the present only in Madagascar, where 20 species (classified into three families) still live, while others there have only recently become extinct. Little has been known about the behavior of these surviving relatives of ancestral primates; hence the careful field studies by Mrs. Jolly of two quite different species take on a special significance in relation to the possible evolution of primate behavior—including our own.

The Human Skull: A Cultural History. Folke Henschen. Praeger. \$7.95.

This at first seems an improbable title for a book, except for an anatomist. It is by a pathologist—but attention to the medical aspects of the head is minimal. The topics include the skulls of fossil hominids, the ancient practice of trepanning, skulls as relics (Christian and otherwise) or trophies, the skull as a symbol of death used by regiments, pirates and pharmacists (all this relatively modern), the skull in Mexican and European art, and the cult of phrenology. All sorts of odd and fascinating bits of information.

Men, Machines, and Modern Times. Elting E. Morison. M.I.T. \$5.95.

There are floods of books nowadays about technology, machines, "creativity" and the problems of our society in the face of constant change. I find, however, this collection of essays by Elting Morison one of the most insightful and understanding of such books that I have come across. He is a military historian, and many of his studies of the process of change involve innovations in the armed services, which as he points out serve as a sort of laboratory for the

study of change in general—more limited and hence more understandable than situations in large societies. But his aim is at the large society.

Modern Microscopy: Or Seeing the Very Small. V. E. Cosslett. Cornell. \$5.

We have become so preoccupied with astronomical space that we tend to forget the similarly incomprehensible dimensions of microscopic space. With respect to size and the solar system, we are in the middle of things. "The ratio of the height of a man to the radius of the atom is about 20×10^9 , whereas the ratio of the sun's distance to the height of a man is about 70×10^9 ." Mr. Cosslett has written a fascinating account of our attempts to explore this sub-visible world, from simple lenses to electron and "flying-spot" microscopes. There is, inevitably, some mathematics, but it can be skipped without great loss of understanding of the problems and the discoveries.

The Territorial Imperative: A Personal Inquiry into the Animal Origins of Property and Nations. Robert Ardrey. Atheneum. \$6.95.

Every reader of *The Key Reporter* is probably aware of this much-discussed book. Reviews have covered the whole spectrum from high praise to ridicule and damnation. I don't think Ardrey has explained human meanness—there are too many cultural complexities. But he has produced a thought-provoking book; his animal reporting is excellent, though he has purposefully overstressed and oversimplified the concept of territory; and if he irritates people into re-examining their patterns of thinking about the human animal, he has accomplished a great deal.

GEORGE N. SHUSTER

Vatican II: An Interfaith Appraisal. Edited by John H. Miller, C.S.C. Notre Dame. \$12.50.

The value of this report on an international, inter-credal conference of theologians held at Notre Dame University during March, 1966, derives less from the papers presented and here reproduced, excellent though many of them are, than from the comment clarifying the approximate reasons why the Council arrived at the conclusions finally promulgated. Though the Conference was heavily weighted in favor of what has been termed the "liberal" position, there was no massive assault on "conservative" views. Some of the most prominent theologians in attendance also tried to outline the tasks which remain before a final clarification of Catholic doctrine can be made.

Philosophy in Process, Vol. 2. Paul Weiss. Southern Illinois. \$25.

This volume of "almost daily notes" by a teaching philosopher is broader in scope and at the same time more personal in tone than its predecessor. It is above all, perhaps, a very interesting demonstration of how a system can be developed out of carefully considered fragments of thought. Another way of looking at it is to think of a series of letters addressed of mornings to a class. Professor Weiss devotes special attention to the inter-relationships between

religion, philosophy and experience. At all events, it is an extraordinary achievement.

The Art of Conjecture. Bertrand de Jouvenel. Basic. \$7.50.

This is a welcome translation of an essay already well known, which establishes forecasting as a "work of art" and does so in unusually intelligent and urbane language. That man can, if he takes the data of history seriously, peer into the future is not a recent discovery. But the instruments of utilization are now far more developed. That they may not always be beneficent necessarily is one of M. de Jouvenel's austere but interesting conclusions.

Merleau-Ponty's Critique of Reason. Thomas Langan. Yale. \$6.

Professor Langan offers (in his own words) not a description but an analysis of the work of one of France's most "creative" thinkers. Following but in some ways perhaps transcending the lead given by Husserl and Heidegger, Merleau-Ponty did not hesitate even to bring political affairs into his purview. Though this book is very well written, it is likely to baffle readers who are unacquainted with the subject. In short, it is not an introduction but a conclusion.

The Last Years: Journals 1853-1855. Soren Kierkegaard. Edited and Translated by Ronald Gregor Smith. Harper & Row. \$6.95.

These journals are, as their editor indicates, mystifying and mysterious, reaching far beyond various Christian schools of thought. Reading them is not comforting, but indeed profoundly disquieting. In Kierkegaard's view, as expounded here, human weakness is the most dire of sins.

French Utopias: An Anthology of Ideal Societies. Selected and Edited by Frank E. and Fritzie P. Manuel. Free Press. \$7.95.

The idea of "utopia" is somewhat broadly conceived of by the editors, who range all the way from Rabelais' Abbey of Theleme to Teilhard de Chardin's "Noosphere." It is a beguiling if not always edifying book.

Letters of C. S. Lewis. Edited by W. H. Lewis. Harcourt, Brace & World. \$5.95.

There is little here of the Lewis who was a great scholar and a theologian of parts. But as a record of Oxfordian small talk it serves its purpose well. The memoir which introduces the book is stodgy but informative.

The Recovery of Meaning: An Essay on the Good Life. C. Douglas McGee. Random House. \$5.95.

An "essay on the good life," scented with passages from Hume, rather fastidiously written in the "naturalist" tradition. There are impressive passages about love and marriage, though possibly more applicable to New England than to Harlem.

ROBERT B. HEILMAN

The Ill-Framed Knight: A Skeptical Inquiry into the Identity of Sir Thomas Malory. William Matthews. California. \$6.50.

The rare work of technically accomplished scholarship that can claim and hold the general reader—through the grace with



which learning is maneuvered, the amiability in dispute, the urbanity and frequent wit of the style, and the ingenious "whodunit" arrangement of the disclosures by which accepted Malorys are disenfranchised and a new claimant is proposed.

Versions of the Self. John N. Morris. Basic. \$5.95.

In a study of English autobiographies Morris emphasizes religious crises (notably Bunyan's) as providing a pattern of modern psychic and spiritual experience and a heroic model of making neurotic suffering the foundation of health and wisdom.

Conrad's Eastern World. Norman Sherry. Cambridge (American). \$9.50.

Sherry's indefatigable researches in port and shipping records and newspaper files of Oriental cities amplify and correct our knowledge of events and experiences used in Conrad's fiction, and appeal to our curiosity about the factual sources of literary art.

Selected Writings. Blaise Cendrars. Edited by Walter Albert. New Directions. \$5.95, p. \$2.25.

A selection (180 pages of verse, 50 of prose) from out-of-print English translations of the works of F. L. Sauser. The critical introduction includes some biographical materials.

The Crystal Spirit: A Study of George Orwell. George Woodcock. Little, Brown. \$6.95.

Personal reminiscences, affectionate but detached, move in and out among descriptive and evaluative accounts of Orwell's works. Woodcock interestingly analyzes Orwell's points of view and his art, his successes and his failures.

The Strings are False: An Unfinished Autobiography. Louis MacNeice. Oxford. \$6.

This is more a history of feelings and impressions, from schooldays to marriage and academic life, than it is an external chronological record. There is much amused and sympathetic irony about early rebelliousness and assurance, affectations and passing fashions (e.g., the mechanical Marxism of the '30's).

Marina Cvetaeva: Her Life and Art. Simon Karlinsky. California. \$7.25.

This first biographical and critical study may help bring due recognition to "one of Russia's great poets of the twentieth century" (1892-1941), whose fate was "exile, neglect, persecution, and suicide."

Archetypes of the Family in Literature. Sven Armens. Washington. \$6.95.

The structural role of the patriarchal and matriarchal perspectives, principally in several Greek and Shakespearian dramas.

The Erotic Elegies of Albius Tibullus. Translated by Hubert Creekmore. Washington Square. \$6.95.

A bilingual text reveals Creekmore's imaginative efforts to "retain . . . the spirit of Tibullus about the bare bones of substitute words."

Modern Norwegian Literature 1860-1918. Brian W. Downs. Cambridge. \$9.50.

An unpretentious, orderly, and sensible guide, its historical orientation by no means excluding a balanced critical view.

Also Recommended:

The Aspiring Mind of the Elizabethan Younger Generation. Anthony Esler. Duke. \$8.50.

Fielding's Moral Psychology. Morris Golden. Massachusetts. \$6.

NORMAN J. PADEL FORD

Viet Cong: The Organization and Techniques of the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam. Douglas Pike. M.I.T. \$8.95.

A scholarly study of the aims, tactics and place of the NLF based upon a wealth of captured documents by a USIA officer who has spent six years in Saigon. The most intimate and authoritative account available on Viet Cong activities. The author believes the NLF tide failed to grasp victory in 1965 because the peasants did not understand its message and because there were not sufficient numbers of skilled operators. This book is essential reading for all who wish to understand the heart of the problem in South Vietnam.

The Politics of Escalation in Vietnam. Franz Schurmann, Peter Dale Scott, Reginald Zelnik. Beacon. \$3.95.

A group of Berkeley and St. Louis historians conclude from the public record that Washington appears to regard negotiated settlement as a threat rather than as a promise. This raises searching questions about American involvement and points to confused thinking in high places.

Escalation and the Nuclear Option. Bernard Brodie. Princeton. \$4.50.

A former RAND expert fears that by overstressing the need to keep wars limited and arguing that the use of tactical nuclear weapons will inevitably escalate to total war, we have come close to depriving ourselves of a valuable option should the need to employ it arise.

Blueprint for Peace. Richard N. Gardner. McGraw-Hill. \$7.95, p. \$2.95.

Working from the conclusions of the White House Conference on International Cooperation in 1965, Professor Gardner sets forth a dynamic account of the great issues confronting the nation in the last third of the century. Mr. Gardner calls for an imaginative program of peaceful cooperation with others in reaching for an improvement in the lot of mankind. A challenging book.

Also Recommended:

Overtaken by Events. John B. Martin. Doubleday. \$7.95.

An inside story of the Dominican crisis by the former U.S. Ambassador.

The Quest for Peace. Edited by Andrew W. Cordier and Wilder Foote. Columbia. \$7.95.

Lectures by eminent leaders on the problems of international cooperation.

Modern International Negotiation. Arthur Lall. Columbia. \$8.95.

India's former Ambassador to the U.N. reviews the processes of accommodation through multilateral institutions.

RICHARD BEALE DAVIS

The Oxford Companion to American History. Thomas H. Johnson in consultation with Harvey Wish. Oxford. \$12.50.

This newest addition to the "Oxford Companions" is most largely biographical (1,835 of the 4,710 entries) but includes succinct definitions of political, social, and religious terms and a remarkably wide coverage of events from colonial times to the present. It supplements *The Oxford Companion to American Literature* in its emphasis upon the historical rather than literary importance of men like William James and William Cullen Bryant. The well-written, often shrewdly critical sketches still leave interpretations open, as those of Aaron Burr or the Birch Society. A fairly hurried sampling revealed some dozen small errors, almost all of them concerning southern men or events. Like other volumes in the series this one will improve through successive editions. This first version is most impressive, and most useful.

Negro Social and Political Thought 1850-1920. Edited by Howard Brotz. Basic. \$12.50.

Essays and excerpts here gathered represent the two poles of Negro thought in the United States—assimilation or nationalism-separatism. From Martin Delany's discussion of the possibilities of emigration and Booker Washington's eloquent observations on Negro potential to W.E.B. DuBois' arguments for cultural nationalism and Marcus Garvey's revival of the issue of political nationalism, this book is one of our best reminders that the Negro has for over a century effectively thought and written for himself of his own problems.

As a City Upon a Hill: The Town in American History. Page Smith. Knopf. \$6.95.

Seeing the typical American small town as an offspring of the Puritan "covenanted community" in which individuals are held together in a special compact with God and one another, Smith claims that this has been its character at least since the early nineteenth century, when the Virginia community (of a different pattern) exhausted its creative power. This brushing aside of the influence of the Virginia kind of community in developing life in the Southwest and even a considerable part of the Northwest makes his thesis highly debatable. And his chapter on "The Town in American Literature" overlooks the vitality of the Virginia sort of village in fiction from Mark Twain through Cable to Wolfe and Faulkner. Good reading, with reservations to be kept in mind.

An American Primer. Edited by Daniel Boorstin. 2 vols. Chicago. \$17.50.

This unusual anthology of "documents" the editor declares is a citizen's history, not a historian's, and he defines the difference. "It introduces us to ourselves." Professor

Boorstin has chosen items familiar and unfamiliar and has had each edited by someone long acquainted with the document and subject. Thus among some fourscore editors Wilcomb E. Washburn comments on "Logan's Speech" of 1774 as its text is reproduced, Henry S. Commager on "The Declaration of Independence," Robert E. Spiller on Emerson's "The American Scholar," Richard Ellmann on Faulkner's "Speech of Acceptance of the Nobel Prize," and James M. Burns on Kennedy's "Inaugural Address." From a witch's petition to "The Battle Hymn of the Republic," from "The Mayflower Compact" to Lyndon B.

Johnson on voting rights, it is the most exciting and unusual gathering of Americana this reviewer knows.

America's Music: From the Pilgrims to the Present. Gilbert Chase. Revised second edition. McGraw-Hill. \$9.95.

A much-needed updated and expanded version of a standard work. Though there is still much to be added on southern colonial music, the amazingly packed biographical sketches plus critical and historical commentary make this an indispensable book for musicologists, ethnomusicologists, and general cultural historians.

Sibley Fellow for 1967

Bettie Lucille Forte, assistant professor of classical languages at Hollins College, has been awarded the Mary Isabel Sibley Fellowship for 1967. The award was offered this year for the study of Greek language, literature, history, or archaeology. Miss Forte will use her \$5,000 fellowship to complete a study of Greco-Roman relations from the third century B.C. through the second century A.D. She has been working on this study since 1958 when she began part of it as her doctoral dissertation. The first draft of a proposed book was written last summer, and as Sibley Fellow, Miss Forte will spend the college year 1967-68 doing the necessary research and rewriting to complete the book. Part of her research will be done at the American Academy in Rome and part in short photographic expeditions to Athens, Corinth, Rhodes, Delos, Istanbul and several other Turkish sites.

Miss Forte received her B.A. at Agnes Scott College in 1955 and her M.A. and Ph.D. at Bryn Mawr College. Before moving to Hollins College in 1966, she was an assistant professor at Sweet Briar for six years.

Next year the award will be offered for the study of French language or literature. Candidates must be unmarried women between 25 and 35 years of age who hold the doctorate or who have fulfilled all the requirements for the doctorate except the dissertation. They must be planning to devote full-time work to research during the Fellowship year which begins September 1, 1968. For more information and for application forms, please write to the Mary Isabel Sibley Fellowship Committee, Phi Beta Kappa, 1811 Q Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. 20009.



Phi Beta Kappa 190th Anniversary Program Alumnae and Alumni in New York

To celebrate the occasion of the 190th anniversary of the founding of Phi Beta Kappa, the Phi Beta Kappa Alumnae in New York, meeting with the Phi Beta Kappa Alumni, sponsored a special program, December 5, 1966. The meeting was held at the Columbia University Club in New York. Mr. Francis Keppel, chairman of the General Learning Corporation and former U.S. Commissioner of Education, was the main speaker. Dr. Bentley Glass, Vice President of the United Chapters, spoke briefly in honor of the occasion and brought greetings from the United Chapters. L to r: Mr. James Ullman, Vice President, Phi Beta Kappa Alumni; Dr. Roland De Marco, President of Finch College; Mr. Francis Keppel; Dr. Carol Hawkes, President, Phi Beta Kappa Alumnae; Mr. Cloyd Laporte (speaking), President, Phi Beta Kappa Alumni; Dr. Bentley Glass; Dr. Dumont Kenny, President of York College; and Mrs. Pearl Max, Vice President, Phi Beta Kappa Alumnae.

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