

the **KEY** reporter

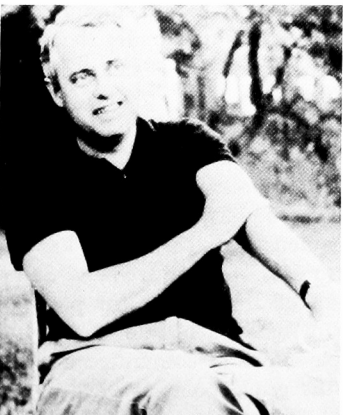
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LOUIS CROMPTON
Shaw The Dramatist



G. J. V. NOSSAL
Antibodies And Immunity



PETER GAY
Weimar Culture: The Outsider as Insider

PHI BETA KAPPA BOOK PRIZES INCREASED TO \$2500

This year, for the first time, the winners of the three Phi Beta Kappa Book Awards received \$2500 each instead of the \$1000 awards of previous years. Winners were announced at the annual Senate dinner on Friday evening, December 5.

Peter Gay received the 1969 Ralph Waldo Emerson Award for *Weimar Culture: The Outsider As Insider*, published by Harper & Row. The Christian Gauss Prize in literary criticism was awarded to Louis Crompton for *Shaw The Dramatist*, published by the University of Nebraska Press. The Science Award was made to G. J. V. Nossal for *Antibodies And Immunity*, published by Basic Books.

Mr. Gay's recreation of the spirit of the Weimar Republic focuses not on its political history but upon the intellectual and artistic movements of this period. In recommending the book, a member of the award committee commented: "This is historical writing at its best, subtle and sophisticated, shrewd and penetrating. Gay has succeeded in making himself very much an 'insider' in that exciting and highly creative period which ended with the tragedy of the advent of the Nazi regime."

In this work Gay discusses the alienation of the intellectuals from the political process. There is also included a sensitive analysis of the creative arts which flourished even while large segments of the population regarded them as corrupt and decadent. Another aspect of the period he describes is the anti-rational romantic life-style of the youth of the country. In accepting the award, however, Mr. Gay said that he had not intended any parallels to current American life.

Mr. Gay, who came to this country as a young refugee from Germany, was educated at the University of Denver and

Columbia University. Until the current academic year a member of the Department of History at Columbia University, he is now a professor of history at Yale University. The first volume of his *The Enlightenment* won the National Book Award for history in 1966. The second has just been published. He has also written about Voltaire's politics and American Puritan historians.

Louis Crompton's *Shaw The Dramatist* is a detailed study of Shaw's plays emphasizing their moral and social implications. Among the comments made by the judges were the following:

"Mr. Crompton is extraordinarily knowledgeable about Shaw and about the intellectual climate which occasioned his plays and determined the position taken both by the dramatist and by his characters. Crompton's knowledge of the drama antecedent to and contemporary with Shaw serves him well in defining the intent of Shaw to write his own kind of play. His knowledge of the moral, social, and economic currents of Shaw's day enables him to account for Shaw's characters as representative of many of these currents and to explain some of the ambiguous or paradoxical positions that these characters take because of Shaw's own frequently ambivalent position."

"I admire the book's lucidity and apparent effortlessness: the material is beautifully assimilated, and the author's use of Shaw's own explanations of his purposes effective."

Mr. Crompton is Canadian-born and first studied mathematics at the University of Toronto. He then turned to the field of English at the University of Chicago

(continued on back cover)

PASS/FAIL STUDY COMMITTEE

REPORTS FINDINGS

At the 1967 Triennial Council meeting a resolution was passed requesting that Phi Beta Kappa establish a committee to consider the implications of ungraded courses for academic achievement and the evaluation of such courses by chapter election committees in appraising candidates for admission to Phi Beta Kappa. This committee was appointed by President H. Bentley Glass at the December, 1967 Senate meeting and consisted of the following members: Senator William Riley Parker (Indiana University), Dean Catherine S. Sims (Sweet Briar College) and Senator Karlem Riess (Tulane University), chairman. Because of the untimely death of Senator Parker there was a reorganization in December, 1968, with the addition of Senator John W. Nason (Carleton College) and Dean John R. Silber (University of Texas at Austin) to the committee.

To ascertain the scope of the problem the committee prepared a questionnaire for the chapters, which was mailed to the chapter secretaries in July, 1968. Replies were received from 121 chapters. These were tabulated and a preliminary analysis presented to the Senate in December, 1968.

After extensive correspondence the committee met in Washington, D. C. in March, 1969 to discuss their findings. The inquiries of the committee have included a review of many detailed studies concerning pass-fail options. The studies show that proponents of the pass-fail option are generally agreed on these assumptions: The pass-fail option permits the student to study and learn without pressure or emotional strain. Under the option the student does not feel repressed or inhibited by a grading system. Students have an opportunity to pursue courses in "academically unfamiliar" areas without fear of a poor grade. Students following pass-fail options should display greater motivation and intellectual curiosity than those under traditional programs. It is obvious that these are generalities, related and overlapping, but there is some evidence that they are valid.

Of the 121 chapters replying to the questionnaire, 97 indicated that there was some sort of pass-fail option at their institution, and 24 reported no such option. The pattern for pass-fail options is

varied, but the great majority of institutions (64) permit one course under pass-fail in a college term (semester or quarter). Some allow a percentage of the courses required for graduation to be completed under pass-fail, while a few have no restrictions. In some institutions (42) pass-fail options are open to all classes, in others (36) to juniors and seniors only, often with the restriction of a grade point average over 2.50 on a 4.00 scale. Pass-fail options are rarely permitted in the major area of study, except for certain seminars.

The majority of the chapters reporting indicated that their institutions counted the "pass" as hours toward graduation. Where letter grades were used and converted to "pass" they were ignored in the computation of a grade point average for Phi Beta Kappa. About half of the chapters replying stated that "fail" grades were treated like any other failure on a student's record. This may mean simply addition of extra hours, or a loss of grade points.

The question, "Are grades for pass-fail courses kept by the professor or by the registrar?" brought 87 replies. Fifty-two colleges indicated that grades were kept, while 35 replied that they were not. In some cases the professor is required to keep grades for all students and report these to the registrar, who then converts the letter grades into "pass" or "fail" for those students registered for the option. In this way the professor does not know the students registered under pass-fail. There is some divergence of practice on the grade level for the "pass." Comments on the questionnaires indicate that institutions which accept a "D" as "pass" in the pass-fail option outnumber the institutions which set the cut-off point at "C."

Detailed studies made at the University of Wisconsin, the University of Michigan and at Carleton College present some interesting information about the operation of pass-fail programs. At the University of Michigan some of the students under pass-fail apparently tried to aim no higher than "C," but the competitive spirit, with accompanying frustrations and anxiety, was still present. Michigan students did choose unfamiliar areas for their options, about 50% electing a

course in a subject not previously taken. Eighty-five percent of the students took pass-fail work in an area in which they had but one earlier course. Since pass-fail students were in the minority in the average class section, they were at a disadvantage in courses geared to majors or related specialists.

The University of Wisconsin study found that grades under pass-fail were generally lower than under a normal grading system. For Wisconsin juniors, for example, whose coursework included pass-fail electives, the mean on graded courses was 3.21 (on a 4.00 system), but only 2.51 on pass-fail. For seniors the means were 3.22 and 2.61, respectively. The Wisconsin study also showed another, less unexpected, relationship between the student's cumulative grade point average and his performance in pass-fail electives: e.g. of the grades earned under pass-fail by students in the 3.75-4.0 range, 40% were "A" and none was "F"; for students in the 2.50-2.74 range, 5% were "A" and 2% were "F."

Few of the Wisconsin students chose courses in areas far removed from their academic majors, raising the question of the validity of the assumption that students broaden their education through pass-fail. Social science majors overwhelmingly favored pass-fail options, but rarely elected courses outside of social science and the humanities.

Perhaps the most significant finding at Wisconsin was that only 38-39% of those students eligible to take pass-fail courses actually did so.

The Carleton study was on a smaller scale. It confirmed that at present students are not electing the maximum number of courses permitted under the pass-fail option.

Fifty-seven chapters stated that pass-fail grades do not raise problems in their selection procedures. Only eleven indicated that they do have problems; twenty-one commented "not yet," "don't know," "too new to say," or "somewhat." Some chapters replied that grades for pass-fail courses were made available to the Phi Beta Kappa selection committee and included in the grade point average in the usual way.

A few comments from the many submitted by chapter respondents may be of interest. These are samples of reactions from chapters in institutions of different size and in different sections of the country:

"We think they [pass-fail courses] are a horrible idea, and we may adopt rules that consider 'pass' in pass-fail courses as a 'D'."

"The hope of a majority of the faculty, who have supported the offering of ungraded courses and favored extension of the privilege of electing such courses, has been that students, freed from excessive concern over grades, would explore areas of learning which they would otherwise have shunned and consequently would achieve a more truly liberal education. In general . . . most ungraded courses are taken outside the major field, and while some conscientious students apply themselves equally thoroughly to both, the normal tendency is to concentrate on graded major offerings with no less competitive attitude toward grades than before. . . . The decision not to record failure in such ungraded courses on the student transcript . . . seems to me to stack the cards in favor of unbalanced allocation of time and effort to the graded courses. . . ."

"The chapter is very concerned about the contribution to the decline of academic standards afforded by the introduction of pass-fail courses on our campus."

". . . the use of the pass-fail option has been a mistake, and has not served the purpose for which it was introduced. The original idea was that it would encourage the specialist to take courses outside his major field of interest, i.e., to encourage the scientist to take courses in the humanities. This was the theory. In practice the pass-fail option has become a device to avoid serious work in the course so designated."

"The chapter has discussed the impact of ungraded courses and considered giving preference to students with similar records who have taken fewer such offerings, but there is distinct unwillingness automatically to penalize those who have taken the allowable maximum of pass-fail courses, since their level of performance, though unknown, might have been of high quality."

". . . students seem to use the system less to gamble on a course in which they might otherwise get a mediocre grade, than they do to be able to relax a little, and devote more time to their other courses."

Early in 1968 Dr. Edward J. Rowe, chairman of the Committee on Standards and Definitions, Association of College Honor Societies, got in touch with President Glass to request the cooperation of our committee with the Association of College Honor Societies. Dr. Rowe furnished our committee with the results of a questionnaire, sent to college registrars, inquiring about ranking of students, methods used to determine rank, and the use of ungraded courses in rank and grade point computations. The Phi Beta Kappa Pass-Fail Study Committee and the Association of College Honor Societies Committee on Pass-Fail have exchanged various materials and documents. The chairman of the Pass-Fail Study Committee also participated in a panel discussion on the subject at the 1969 meeting of the Association of College Honor Societies.

Conclusions

The members of the Pass-Fail Study Committee of Phi Beta Kappa agree unanimously that pass-fail options do not at this time constitute a serious problem for most of the Phi Beta Kappa chapters in their selection of members. This conclusion is based in part on the results of our questionnaire and that of the Association of College Honor Societies, and on the fact that only a small percentage of courses required for graduation are taken under the pass-fail option. This conclusion is also based on the belief that too much emphasis has been given to precise mathematical calculations of grade point averages in the selection of Phi Beta Kappa members.

The trend toward more pass-fail options and toward more credit for off-campus work (frequently recorded in quantitative and not qualitative terms) may well present difficult problems in the future. Each chapter is urged to appoint a local Pass-Fail Study Committee, so that appropriate steps may be taken on a given campus if election problems should arise.

The investigations of the Pass-Fail Study Committee revealed that many chapters place far too much emphasis on the grade point average in the selection of members. The committee recommends that in the selection of members due at-

tention be paid to factors other than the grade point average, such as evidence of genuine intellectual interest and distinguished scholarship.

The assertion that the Phi Beta Kappa key is a "badge of grinds" has been made periodically. Over forty years ago Secretary Voorhees wrote that membership committees "must take official notice of minds that have qualities worthy of superior consideration." A member of the Radcliffe chapter wrote recently that Phi Beta Kappa should reward "academic excellence coupled with social concern; skills and knowledge, and responsibility in using that knowledge. I do not believe that such achievements are measurable in grades alone."

The constitutions of most of the chapters state that members shall be "elected primarily from the best scholars of the graduating classes" of our colleges and universities. There is no automatic election for those students achieving high class rank.

The committee realizes that this approach to selection may be difficult for the chapters at institutions with very large undergraduate enrollments. It is suggested that instead of ranking students individually in descending order of grade point average, the students be listed in separate groups: e.g., 3.0-3.33, 3.34-3.66, 3.67-4.00, on a 4.00 point scale. This grouping would encourage the selection committee to review the students on grounds other than the grade point average, such as honors courses taken, pass-fail courses completed, level of courses selected, evaluation of courses, publications, independent research, and possibly student choice of instructors. In other words, there should be a study-in-depth of each candidate for membership.

To de-emphasize the use of the grade point average in the selection of members, the committee recommends that the by-laws of the chapters include a statement to the effect that fulfillment of the minimum grade point average established by the chapter for Phi Beta Kappa membership "confers no right to consideration for membership or favorable action thereon."

Since the pass-fail option at most institutions can be expected to undergo many revisions in the years immediately ahead, the committee realizes that the conclusions in this report can be presented only as tentative conclusions, an introductory "working paper" on questions of policy

PASS/FAIL REPORT

(continued)

that call for continuing discussion by the chapters and by their delegates at the Triennial Council Meeting in 1970. The committee hopes that its report will be a useful introduction to that discussion.

Respectfully submitted,
Karlem Riess, Chairman

John W. Nason

John R. Silber

Catherine S. Sims

Note: The Phi Beta Kappa Pass-Fail Study Committee discussed the question of the amount of pass-fail work which should be allowed by a chapter selection committee in considering candidates for membership. Several members of the committee suggested that no candidate be considered for election whose record shows that more than 50% of the work credited toward the degree is ungraded. The 50% minimum on graded work is consistent with policy and practice now generally followed in considering transfer students who are elected primarily on the basis of their last two years of college work. This suggestion did not receive the unanimous support of the committee, and hence was not included in the body of the report. It was felt, however, that the matter was of sufficient importance to include as an appended note.

This is a somewhat abridged version of the report. The complete text, including detailed tables, is available upon request from the United Chapters, while the supply lasts.

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The Unexpected Universe. Loren Eiseley. Harcourt, Brace & World. \$5.75.

Superbly literate and thought-provoking essays that range widely and wisely from the journey of Odysseus to the puzzling existence of antimatter; the autobiographical touches add much to the insight afforded concerning the functioning of the well-known author's highly imaginative mind and his maturely developed philosophy of life. Just one of the many gems of thought: "Out of the self-knowledge gained by putting dreadful questions man achieves his final dignity."

The Scale of Nature. John Tyler Bonner, with aquatint etchings by Patricia Collins. Harper & Row. \$6.95.

In this "panoramic view of the sciences," the chairman of the department of Biology in Princeton University organizes his survey according to the size of objects, ranging from the universe as a whole to the elementary particles within atomic nuclei, and shows how the various parts of science relate to one another. In smoothly flowing, brilliantly lucid style, he compares the scientific endeavor at each size level and notes the kinds of unknowns that remain in each of the sciences.

The Careless Atom. Sheldon Novick. Houghton Mifflin. \$5.95.

A timely warning concerning the dangers inherent in the use of nuclear reactions for peaceful purposes. "Up to now, nuclear accidents have been relatively minor. How long can we hope to avoid major disaster?" Even if accidents can be prevented, nuclear reactors entail new and serious pollution problems. The author, however, gives inadequate attention to the efforts of industrial engineers and governmental bureaus to cope with them.

Living in Space. Mitchell R. Sharpe. Doubleday. \$5.95, p.b. \$2.45.

A highly informative survey of "the astronaut and his environment" in which the thoroughly knowledgeable author shows the importance of the navigators in space exploration and the means by which they become a functional element of the space craft. There is also an interesting chapter on the valuable medical byproducts resulting from the research necessary to place man safely in space.

Our Blue Planet. Heinz Haber, translated by Ernst Stuhlinger. Scribner's. \$5.95. This "story of the earth's evolution" stems from German radio and television programs and retains the informality of those presen-

tations. With commendable clarity it describes the earth as seen from space, reports some of the ideas now held by cosmologists concerning its origin and juvenile history, discusses the origin of life, considers the forces that gave it its present topography, explains how its age is measured, and speculates on its future—all in 81 pages.

How Did You Think Of That? David H. Killefer. Doubleday. \$4.50.

In this excellent "introduction to the scientific method," a retired chemist, well known for his many contributions to the chemical industries, explains how the processes of reasonable thought can be used in a wide variety of problem-solving situations—from how to choose material for a space capsule to how to go about switching jobs.

Frontiers of the Sea. Robert C. Cowan. Doubleday. \$6.95.

So extraordinary have been the results of oceanographic exploration during the last ten years that this revised edition of a book first published in 1960 deserves special mention. Thoroughly up-dated, it covers commendably the great variety of subdivisions of the broad science of oceanography and shows how man is at last beginning to "take full possession of his water world."

Seven Keys to the Rocky Mountains. Richard M. Pearl. Maxwell Publishing Co., Box 1815, Colorado Springs, Colo., 80901. \$6.95.

The Geology of New York City and Environs. Christopher J. Schubert. Natural History Press. \$6.95.

Two guide books covering widely contrasting regions, full of important information for visitors or residents; both lucidly written and well-illustrated. The first deals not only with topography, geology, and climatology, but also with the plant and animal life and the human settlement, both aboriginal and modern. Any tourist to the many national parks and monuments in the far-flung Rockies will profit greatly from this perceptive survey. The second book deals exclusively and competently with the geologic structure and history and the topographic forms of New York City and its surrounding area. Eight geologic field trips are described in detail.

Earth, Moon, and Planets. Fred L. Whipple. Harvard. \$7.25.

The third edition of a popular book, last revised in 1963; so much new knowledge has been acquired since then that this is almost a new book, with its many photographs taken from U. S. and Russian space craft.

LOUIS C. HUNTER

Government Intervention in the Market Mechanism: The Petroleum Industry, Part 1, Economists' Views. Hearings before the Subcommittee on Anti-Trust and Monopoly of the Committee on the Judiciary United States Senate. U.S. Government Printing Office. p. \$2.50.

Several months ago in one of his most biting comments on the American scene, Herblock portrayed the American petroleum industry as an extremely unpleasant figure labelled "Special Privilege." The present volume may be described, with some oversimplification, as the documentation of the case in professionally desiccated form.

The World Food Problem: A Guardedly Optimistic View. Willard W. Cochrane. Crowell. \$7.95.

The Lonely Furrow: Farming in the United States, Japan and India. Kusum Nair. Michigan. \$7.95.

Both volumes deal with the same problem. Dean Cochrane reviews the global situation with clarity and skill with a concluding section giving policy recommendations for both the developed and developing countries. Mrs. Nair's concern is with India; her approach is both novel and illuminating. Accepting the accumulating evidence that the barriers to adequate food production in the developing countries have been breached, she draws upon the agricultural experience of the United States and Japan to bolster her view that the impending agricultural revolution in India may have social consequences hardly less dire than those attending food scarcity. She, too, has recommendations.

Industrial Society in Communist China: A Firsthand Study of Chinese Economic Development and Management. Barry M. Richman. Random House. \$15.

The Development of the Soviet Economy: Plan and Performance. Edited by Vladimir Treml. Praeger. \$8.

Studies of economies of nations long cast in the role of ideological villains have a certain fascination no less than peril for the layman: what is the x-factor which if applied to the discussion will precipitate the bias from which presumably no author is quite free? The second volume is a symposium prompted by the Soviet Union's 50th Anniversary. Most of the contributions are by American specialists of the younger generation. We are relieved to learn that Soviet performance has not been nearly so great as once believed and that, as with capitalist systems, even this has been achieved only at great human cost. Overall we learn much of the vicissitudes of organizing and managing a planned economy. With Canadian citizenship making possible a visa and a two months' visit on which the "firsthand" reference is based, Professor Richman becomes an easy target for the unsympathetic reviewer; yet his ambitious and massive study can be read with profit by all who follow with interest the course of Asian development.

The Costs of Economic Growth. Ezra J. Mishan. Praeger. \$6.50.

Commitment to Welfare. Richard M. Titmuss. Pantheon. \$6.95.

From their different viewpoints and with

different emphases these British scholars, one an economist and the other a specialist in social welfare economics and administration, express their doubts as to the capacity of the private enterprise economy, whether in its British or American form, to cope with the problems, especially the diseconomies, associated with the functioning of the modern industrial state.

Makers, Users and Masters: In Defense of Income and of Property and of Their Enjoyment by All of the People. Arthur F. Bentley. Edited with an introduction by Sidney Ratner. Syracuse. \$8.75.

This posthumous product of a leading American social scientist, written in 1920 but now first published, is a trenchant and unusual critique of American corporate business enterprise in the early 20th century. An unconventional reformist, Bentley was deeply concerned with the fate of the workers, small farmers and business men, and the consuming public in the face of an expanding industrialism.

LAWRENCE H. CHAMBERLAIN

Conflict of Interest in the Eisenhower Administration. David A. Frier. Iowa State. \$8.95.

A well-documented account of the cases of Sherman Adams and a dozen other officials of the Eisenhower administration whose disregard for financial rectitude produced scandal—and subsequent resignation or dismissal.

The Tragedy of Lyndon Johnson. Eric F. Goldman. Knopf. \$8.95.

No serious analyst of Johnson's presidency can ignore Goldman's valiant effort to understand and interpret the anomalies it presented: the successes and failures, the praiseworthy and the tawdry, the contrast between the brilliant record of legislation achieved and the increasingly negative reaction. The essence of Goldman's hypothesis is that with all his intelligence, capability and drive, Johnson was an anachronism; his type and style of leadership was out of date for the demands of the time.

The Politics of Consensus. Sidney Hyman. Random House. \$6.95.

In a world dominated by speed, pressure, and violent impact there is temptation to substitute formulas for reason as guides to action. Hyman's book is a useful antidote. He touches upon many subjects but his basic concern is whether the American constitutional system remains viable under modern demands. His essay is uneven and is weakened somewhat by his mixing of analysis and advocacy, but it probes sensitive areas and provokes thought.

American Power and the New Mandarins. Noam Chomsky. Pantheon. \$7.95. Chomsky speaks passionately—and sometimes verbosely—about what he terms American imperialism, particularly in Vietnam. His premise is that it is the responsibility of intellectuals (humanists) to speak truth and “expose lies” of the government dominated by the “new mandarins,” generally trained in the social and behavioral sciences, disciplines which he holds in low regard.

The Professional Diplomat. John Ensor Harr. Princeton. \$11.50.

Diplomacy has traditionally been a status profession and the American Foreign Service has fiercely resisted any change that might dilute or erode its elite character. During the past decade dissatisfaction with both the State Department and the Foreign Service has grown in volume and intensity. Change now seems imminent; the question is: What kind? Mr. Harr offers some possible answers.

The Lessons of Victory. The Ripon Society. Dial. p.b. \$2.65.

A refreshingly candid analysis of Nixon's campaign—astrirently critical of his bland, evasive behavior. His determination to offend no one almost resulted in losing the election, according to the Ripon view. This interesting and provocative book proposes a Republican program diametrically opposite that of Evans' *The Future of Conservatism*.

The Presidential Advisory System. Edited by Thomas E. Cronin and Sanford D. Greenberg. Harper & Row. \$6.95.

A collection of materials directed to the question: Where does the President turn for policy guidance in discharging the responsibilities of his office? Although the selections vary in reader interest each is essential; together they provide a broad view of contemporary presidential advisory apparatus.

The Intellectuals and McCarthy: The Radical Specter. Michael Paul Rogin. M.I.T. \$12.50.

A critique of recent writing which attempts to explain the phenomenon of McCarthyism (Joseph) as a projection of the American agrarian radical tradition. Rogin manages to point out several questionable assumptions, interpretations and conclusions while introducing some interesting ideas of his own.

Trends of Federalism in Theory and Practice. Carl J. Friedrich. Praeger. \$6.50.

If politics is the art of compromise, federalism may be said to provide a framework for reconciling diversity and unity within a single polity. Americans are familiar, in varying degrees, with our own particular brand of federalism. Friedrich's small but comprehensive analysis, worldwide in compass, demonstrates the variety, versatility and viability—and also the limitations—of federalism in contemporary society.

The Remnants of Power. Richard J. Walton. Coward-McCann. \$5.95.

During his two campaigns for the presidency Adlai Stevenson captured the admiration of many Americans. This account of his service as United States Ambassador to the United Nations, 1961-1965, is a fascinating though depressing sequel to the earlier episodes. Stevenson's relationship with Kennedy and, later, Johnson in his role as spokesman for policies with which he sometimes was not in full accord receives sensitive treatment.

GUY A. CARDWELL

Mark Twain's Letters to His Publishers, 1867-1894. Edited by Hamlin Hill. California. \$10.

Mark Twain's Satires & Burlesques. Edited by Franklin R. Rogers. California. \$10.

Mark Twain's Which Was the Dream?

Edited by John S. Tuckey. California. \$10.

Mark Twain's Mysterious Stranger Manuscripts. Edited by William M. Gibson. California. \$12.50.

Mark Twain's Correspondence with Henry Hutton Rogers. Edited by Lewis Leary. California. \$15.

These are the first five of what will be fourteen fat volumes (with nine titles) containing mainly unpublished writings. Editors will reprint a few pieces previously published in inaccurate versions, e.g., “Their Mysterious Stranger.” Handsomely printed, carefully edited, essential for students.

Collected Works of Edgar Allan Poe. Volume I: Poems. Edited by Thomas Ollive Mabbott. Harvard-Belknap. \$15.

Over-edited, occasionally naive, and exaggerative of Poe's merits; but this work more than forty years in preparation by the late editor is elaborately informative and exhaustive in its presentation of texts and variants. Although quarrels may develop with respect to the canon as here presented, this first of several volumes to make up a complete edition of Poe is clearly indispensable.

Notebook, 1967-68. Robert Lowell. Farrar, Straus & Giroux. \$6.

Prometheus Bound. Robert Lowell. Farrar, Straus & Giroux. \$5.95.

Randall Jarrell: The Complete Poems. Farrar, Straus & Giroux. \$10.

Elizabeth Bishop: The Complete Poems. Farrar, Straus & Giroux. \$7.50.

Lucretius: The Way Things Are. Translated by Rolfe Humphries. Indiana. \$6.50.

Concrete Poetry: A World View. Edited by Mary Ellen Solt. Indiana. \$10.95.

Mr. Lowell's *Notebook* contains some superb short pieces, among the most interesting being those addressed to fellow poets and friends. His *Prometheus Bound*, as much Lowell as Aeschylus, is not the less interesting for the current worries and concerns that he has permitted to seep in. The complete edition of the poems of the late Randall Jarrell demonstrates a progress in strength and seriousness; and the present collection of Miss Bishop's verse is substantial enough to authenticate the excellence of her achievement. Opinion now indicates that Lucretius is a much greater poet than used to be supposed; the late Rolfe Humphries helps the non-Latinist to recognize that greatness by making the first excellent verse translation in English. The Indiana Press has succeeded in illustrating “concrete” poetry by the liberal use of color, fold-ins, and photographs. Miss Solt's long introduction attempts to explain the theory. One definition: “concentration upon the physical materials of which the poem or text is made.” Perhaps an analogy might be drawn with “minimal” sculpture, intended simply for contemplation.

The Third Theatre. Robert Brustein. Knopf. \$6.95.

Mr. Brustein, Dean of Yale's Drama School, gathers what are almost entirely short, rela-

tively journalistic reviews which rise somewhat above the genre by virtue of judgment, wit, and acerbic honesty.

The Making of T. S. Eliot's Plays. E. Martin Browne. Cambridge. \$9.50.

The Complete Plays of T. S. Eliot. Harcourt, Brace & World. \$6.95.

Mr. Browne's primarily genetic study is crammed with useful details, many made possible by his having directed the first production of each of Eliot's plays (except for *Sweeney Agonistes*). *The Complete Plays* in fact lacks *Sweeney Agonistes* and *The Rock*.

On Quality in Art: Criteria of Excellence Past and Present. Jakob Rosenberg. Bollingen Series XXXV. 13. Princeton. \$10.

The aesthetics exposed in this expensively illustrated volume do not convince, but the connoisseurship of the comparative analyses (largely formal) of greater and lesser works will be suggestive to students of literature as well as serviceable to students of art. As a matter of aesthetic principle, analyses are backed by broad knowledge of each artist's work and of his position in history.

Ernest Hemingway: A Life Story. Carlos Baker. Scribner's. \$10.

Voyager: A Life of Hart Crane. John Unterecker. Farrar, Straus & Giroux. \$15.

Henry James: The Treacherous Years, 1895-1901. Leon Edel. Lippincott. \$10.

Sherwood Anderson's Memoirs. Edited by Ray Lewis White. North Carolina. \$15.

Mr. Baker's is a tediously and somewhat indiscriminating detailed biography with lists of sources and full notes appended. Must be considered indispensable. Mr. Unterecker adds significantly to previous published accounts of Crane's life, perhaps especially to the "sordid" passages. Mr. Edel presents the fourth volume of his proposed six-volume life of James — surely the most sizable memorial to any American writer, and one of the most constantly interesting. Mr. White's retranscriptions (with ample footnotes) of Anderson's gossipy, intimate, interminable recollections supersedes an earlier cut, rewritten edition.

The Romance in America: Studies in Cooper, Poe, Hawthorne, Melville, and James. Joel Porte. Wesleyan. \$8.

Mr. Porte adds an intelligent study of a genre to a growing list of books that try to define the special quality of American fiction.

EARL W. COUNT

Progress Into the Past: The Rediscovery of Mycenaean Civilization. William A. McDonald. Indiana. \$4.95.

The rediscovery, in the telling, condenses about an epochal three: Schliemann who dug for Troy and treasure; Evans who hoped for works of art; Blegen who scrapes away at culture-history. Expectably, older hypotheses have been overturned, modified, or more or less vindicated; each epoch has had its "breakthroughs"; newer hypotheses have expanded, waxed complicated and controversial; the yet unknown is magnified, the while the known gains sharper outline — and a whole civilization stands forth. No longer can the Greek literary legacy be authoritative, untempered by what the stones undeniably say; yet quite as certainly, here a

noble classic scholarship leavens the facts from science with the humanism which stones may admit but cannot tell of.

The Ancient Mediterranean. Michael Grant. Scribner's. \$8.95.

Its landmarks are richly diverse, beyond anywhere else; it has demanded fittingly from its habitants. Times and space gave two great cultural nodes: Greece and Rome; but the strands were gathered from Mesopotamia and Egypt, with fillings also from lesser, derivative Levantine nodelets. No less than the preceding book, this one attests that the powers of neither archaeology nor historical documentation can alone be just to both facts and values of a cultural tradition. For this is poetry and pottery together; history is a tale of events embedding values; and only a gentle and single command of the whole resource can render true account, as here done.

The *Archaeologia Mundi* series is now the *Ancient Civilizations*, transferred from World to Cowles, but continuing under Professor Jean Marcadé's editorship. The beauty of picture and the modesty of scholarship are as before. \$10.00 each. *Urartu.* Boris Piotrovsky. (From the Russian, by James Hogarth).

Southern Siberia. Mikhail P. Gryaznov. (From the Russian, by James Hogarth).

Rome. Gilbert Picard. (From the French, by H. S. B. Harrison).

The Etruscans. Raymond Bloch. (From the French, by James Hogarth).

Cyprus. Vassos Karageorgis.

The Cave Temples of Maichishan. Michael Sullivan. Photographs by Dominique Darbois. California. \$21.50.

They stand in Kansu, near Shensi, deep in the Great Khan's Empire, moderately open for a millennium to crossroads carrying Buddhist religious thought and art from India and southeast Asia. Over 100 plates of enshrined sculptures and paintings (a few in color), secured venturesomely, and annotated.

Pre-Columbian American Religions. Walter Krickeberg, Hermann Trimborn, Werner Muller, Otto Zerries. (From the German, by Stanley Davis). Holt, Rinehart & Winston. \$8.95.

Descriptive-interpretive surveys, severally authoritative yet well-ordered; respectively, on Mesoamerica; South Central America and the Andes; America north of Mexico, roughly by culture-areas; "primitive" South America and the West Indies. For layman and professional alike.

The Olmec World. Ignacio Bernal. (From the Spanish, by Doris Heyden and Fernando Horcasitas). California. \$12.50.

The Olmecs fathered Mesoamerican civilization — 28 centuries. There have been less-enduring epicenters: Maya, Aztec, Teotihuacan; and outliers. Epicenters might decay while outliers flourished; no empire ever solidified, *a la* Near East or China. Bernal dedicates his canvass — the savour haunts — to Covarrubias, "the last of the Olmecs."

The Bog People: Iron-Age Man Preserved. P. V. Glob. (From the Danish, by Rupert Bruce-Mitford). Cornell. \$7.50.

A well-illustrated book of finds, mostly from

Denmark. The bogs fixated many bodies extraordinarily; mostly those of individuals done to death, often, apparently, by ritual. Further, votive sites, wagons, urns, petroglyphs, fertility-goddess statuettes, village ground-plans. A serious narrative addressed to adults; yet a kindly one, dedicated, with a scholar's grace, to — a small class of earnest English schoolgirls.

The Rope of God. James Siegel. California. \$6.75.

One and one-half centuries of the society of Atjeh, Sumatra. Its externalities are stroked cleanly, swiftly; distinction comes from the author's courageous entrance upon its internalities — for most good ethnographers, a shy subject. For the teachings of the *ulama* perfuse attitudes and acts, and they are not lightly grasped; true Muslims are bound "by the rope of God . . . which neither rots in the rain or cracks in the sun." A gifted little book.

Yiwara: Foragers of the Australian Desert. Richard A. Gould. Scribner's. \$8.95.

Many a good workman in ethnography, afield today, will return to transmit a professional report. A talented few may also turn out, with the other hand, a sensitive, personal study, wherein it will appear that widely disparate humans penetrated to each other's dignity, learned reciprocal regard and mayhap some affection. This book comes from the other hand.

FREDERICK B. ARTZ

Duecento: The Late Middle Ages in Italy. Helen Nolthenius. McGraw-Hill. \$8.95.

A complete picture of Italy in the Thirteenth Century; copiously illustrated.

Frederick Barbarossa: A Study in Medieval Politics. Peter Muntz. Cornell. \$11.50.

A thorough study of a great medieval ruler.

Erasmus of Christendom. Roland H. Bainton. Scribner's. \$6.95.

Now the best book in English on Erasmus.

Political and Social Upheaval, 1832-1852. William L. Langer. Harper & Row. \$10.

A distinguished addition to the series, "Rise of Modern Europe."

Princess Mathilde. Joanna Richardson. Scribner's. \$7.95.

Fascinating biography of the woman who presided over the greatest salon of the 19th century.

European Fascism. Edited by S. J. Woolf. Random House. \$8.95.

A comprehensive study of Fascism that has been much needed.

Italy: A Modern History. Denis Mack Smith. New edition. Michigan. \$8.50.

Has no equal in any language as an introduction to modern Italian civilization.

France: A Modern History. Albert Guerard. New edition. Michigan. \$8.75.

The best introduction to French history now available.

The Collapse of the Third Republic. William L. Shirer. Simon & Schuster. \$12.50. A very detailed analysis.

The History of Ideas: An Introduction. George Boas. Scribner's. \$5.95.

A basic treatment of a relatively new subject.

BOOK AWARDS

(continued from page 1)

where he received his Ph. D. in 1954. He is now professor of English at the University of Nebraska. In addition to being a Shavian scholar, he has also written on Dickens, Hardy and Ibsen.

In *Antibodies And Immunity*, Dr. G. J. V. Nossal describes what he calls, "the second golden age of immunology." In praising this work a member of the award committee wrote:

"This book provides an excellent insight into some of the most exciting areas of biochemistry, biophysics, and the vital processes involved in immunity and antibodies. The continuing advance in medical technology in new drugs and the transplantations of organisms provides the basis for this well-prepared discussion. The problems of rejection, acceptance, antibodies and allergies are discussed in terms which will lead to a better appreciation of these areas."

Dr. Nossal also points out, most persuasively, the fruitful cross-reactions between basic and applied research in the fields of biology and medicine. He is himself the holder of a medical degree from Sydney University and the Ph.D. from the University of Melbourne. He taught at Stanford University and is now Director of the Walter and Eliza Hall Institute of Medical Research in Melbourne, Australia.

Making the presentations were the three chairmen of the 1969 award committees — Richard H. Fogle of the Gauss Committee, Solomon Katz for the Emerson Prize and Paul C. Mangelsdorf for the Science Award. Since Dr. Nossal is in Australia, he was represented by his editor at Basic Books.

LUNAR STUDIES ATTRACT SCIENCE AWARD COMMITTEE

This past summer, curiosity hardly knew bounds when mail from a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Award in Science Committee began arriving from the Lunar Science Institute in Houston, Texas. In response to queries, our Science Award judge explained his mission.

Dr. William W. Rubey has been wearing two official hats since fall of 1968, when he accepted appointment from the National Academy of Sciences as Director of the newly created Lunar Science Institute in Houston, Texas. Dr. Rubey remains on active status half time at the University of California, Los Angeles, as Professor of Geology and Geophysics. He is spending the other half of his time in Houston, where he is responsible for the planning and day-to-day scientific management of the new Institute.

The formation of a Lunar Science Institute was announced by President Johnson in March of 1968, "As a further step toward joining hands with the world's scientific community. . . . we will build facilities in Houston to help the world's scientists work together more effectively on the problems of space. We are going to have a new Lunar Science Institute. . . . which will provide new means of communication and research for the world's scientific community. . . ."

The National Academy of Sciences, together with Rice University which owns the West Mansion where the Institute will be housed, agreed to operate the In-

stitute during the initial period of its development, and Dr. Rubey accepted the Directorship until a consortium of 48 American and Canadian universities can be organized to take over and run the Institute on a permanent basis. Dr. Edward Condon, ΦBK Senator, who is also a committee member of the Book Award in Science, represents the University of Colorado on this consortium.

Dr. Rubey describes the Lunar Science Institute as a place intended to facilitate the participation of academic scientists in lunar studies (and perhaps eventually from other areas in space as well). After extensive renovation, the West Mansion will soon house the Institute. It contains offices, seminar rooms, and a library, which will include an extensive library of space photographs. The Institute will not have laboratories of its own. Visiting scientists who require experimental facilities other than their own are expected to use those available at the Lunar Receiving Laboratory of the Manned Spacecraft Center. The Institute will help arrange for the use of these facilities. The Institute also arranges and conducts conferences, lectures, studies, and symposia, such as the one held during August, 1969, on the "Geophysical Interpretation of the Moon," of which Dr. Gene Simmons of Massachusetts Institute of Technology was chairman.

Perhaps, before too long, we shall be asking the post office about book deliveries to a lunar station.

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