

# the **KEY** reporter

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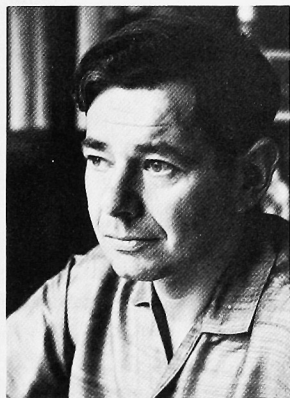
## 1971-72 PHI BETA KAPPA VISITING SCHOLARS

by Kathy Navascués, Assistant  
Visiting Scholar Program

Phi Beta Kappa's Visiting Scholars for 1971-72 will include ten distinguished men and women whose fields of activity range from creative writing to Antarctic exploration.

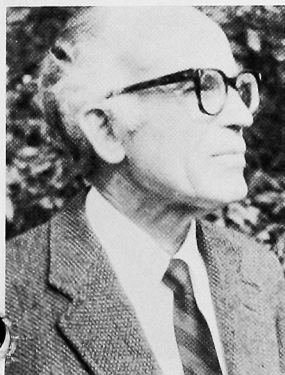
Now in its fifteenth year, the program continues its chief aim of bringing to the campus Scholars with a wide range of interests and the ability to communicate to both specialists and the general undergraduate community. A reading of chapter reports indicates that scheduling currently emphasizes very informal sessions with students. The Scholars, students and campuses heartily support such gatherings, which come under many different names — snack bar conference, general rap session, coffee break, open forum, lunch-discussion — but which all take place in a relaxed atmosphere where there can be real 'give and take' and the discussion can deal with particulars. One Scholar wrote, "Those are the moments which seem best to me; it is not only that I enjoy them more, but they are the moments when I think an older mind really reaches a younger one."

One of the scholars for 1970-71, pointed out that not only should informal gatherings be planned but the day should be arranged so that unstructured events might occur; "The mood of my visit was informal, relaxed, seemingly undemanding. For example on the first day I . . . had the afternoon completely free before a dinner and the formal evening lecture. But I was put up in



**Walter Kaufmann**

a . . . guest suite and at the end of my lecture invited any student who wished to pursue the topic further to drop by in the afternoon where I would be reading and having coffee in my room. I left the door open and there was a constant flow-through of students from around 2 p.m. to about 5:30; it was simply great—easy, moving conversation with people coming and going, and the kind of time when one feels his visit is really worthwhile." And the chapter reported enthusiastically, "For once the visiting dig-



**Robert Nisbet**

nitary was not only a distant figure on a lecture platform, but a man to meet face-to-face—to query—to rebut—to get to know."



**Froelich Rainey**

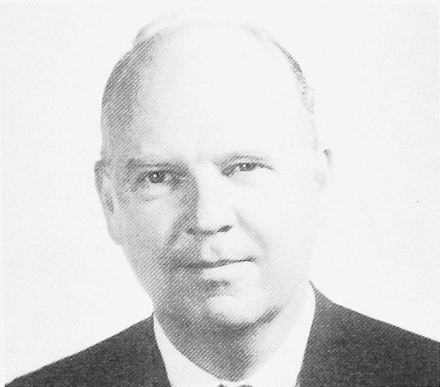
Each year the Visiting Scholar panel is planned during the summer more than a year before the actual visits, at a meeting of the senate committee in charge of the Visiting Scholar Program which recommends and chooses ten men and women representing various fields of the humanities, social sciences and natural sciences. Official announcement of the panel for the coming academic year is made the following January to the Phi Beta Kappa chapters and their sheltering institutions, with the requirement that all requests be sent to the national office by April in order to have the Scholars' campus visits worked out by the first part of summer. Up to this point the coordinating and scheduling are executed by the Washington, D.C. office but with the Scholars' itineraries set up, the crucial planning must be made by the committees at the college and university level. Each visit usually lasts two to three days with arrangements being shared by members of the local Phi Beta Kappa chapter and faculty members from the Scholar's field of interest and related disciplines, and with all preparations subject, of course, to the Scholar's approval and suggestions.

Schedules will differ with each campus, but a carefully planned, varied and interesting program might be something such as one scholar described. ". . . the Phi Beta Kappa organization here is obviously as experienced as it is enthusiastic, and it managed a sensible blend of activities that were full and far-ranging without being exhausting. Two classes, a faculty seminar, a student lunch, some student conferences, faculty coffee, and a well attended, responsively audience, public lecture. Unusually well advertised, the lecture even drew some ex-students from Chicago!"

The ten men and women who have accepted appointment for this next year are:



**Hanna Holborn Gray**



Reuben A. Brower

**REUBEN A. BROWER**

A critic of literature and writer of poetry and prose, Mr. Brower has been professor of English at Harvard since 1953. Recipient of two Guggenheim Fellowships for study in England and Italy, he has also been a Fellow at Stanford University's Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences. In 1968-69 he was a Fulbright visiting professor at Oxford University and in 1970, Martin Classical Lecturer at Oberlin. Among his numerous books, three have won prizes. *Alexander Pope: The Poetry of Allusion* received the Phi Beta Kappa Christian Gauss Award, *The Poetry of Frost* was given The Explicator Award, and his editorship of *On Translation* received Honorable Mention for the Harvard Faculty Prize.



Gordon A. Craig

**GORDON A. CRAIG**

An historian with particular interest in modern diplomacy and German history, Gordon A. Craig has been a professor at Stanford since 1961. He has been *Honorary professor* of the Free University of Berlin since 1962, and during 1956-57 was a Fellow of the Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences and The Institute for Advanced Study. Mr. Craig is author of such works as *The Politics of the Prussian Army, 1940-45*; *Europe Since 1815*; *On the Diplomatic Revolution of Our Time*; and *War, Politics and Diplomacy: Selected Essays*.



Laurence M. Gould

**LAURENCE M. GOULD**

President emeritus of Carleton College, Mr. Gould is now professor of geology at the University of Arizona. He was director of the United States Antarctic Program for the International Geophysical Year, 1957-58; and has made numerous field trips to the polar regions, among others as assistant director and geographer of the Putnam Baffin Island expedition in 1927, and as second in command and geologist of the Byrd Antarctic expedition from 1928 to 1930. President of the United Chapters from 1958-61, Mr. Gould is also a past president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He has been trustee of the Ford Foundation and of the Carnegie

Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching and a member of the National Science Board of the National Science Foundation.

**HANNA HOLBORN GRAY**

A professor of history at the University of Chicago, Mrs. Gray is presently dividing her time between a visiting appointment at the University of California at Berkeley and residence at the Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences at Stanford. A Fellow at the Center also in 1966-67, she was a Newberry Library Fellow (1960-61), AAUW Fellow (1954-55), Fulbright Fellow (1950-51), and has taught at Bryn Mawr and at Harvard. Co-editor of the *Journal of Modern History* and author of a forthcoming study on Renaissance historiography, Mrs. Gray's special interests are the history of humanism, the relationship between intellectual and religious development, and the revival of antiquity in early modern Europe.

**NANCY HALE**

Primarily a creative writer, Miss Hale is the author of numerous novels and short stories. For eight years she taught and lectured on creative writing at Bread Loaf, and has also taught at other writers' conferences. Her latest work is *The Life in the Studio*, and her novel *Secrets* will appear this spring. Other novels include *The Prodigal Women* and *The Sign of Jonah*; among her collections of short stories are *Between the Dark and the Daylight*, and *The Pattern of Perfection*. In addition she is author of *The Realities of Fiction*, a series of essays dealing with creative writing problems, and *New England Discovery*, an anthology of New England writing. Miss Hale has just recently been included in *Fifty Years of the American Short Story*.

**WALTER KAUFMANN**

Mr. Kaufmann, professor of philosophy at Princeton since 1947, is known as an author, educator and translator. Among his published works are, *Nietzsche; Critique of Religion and Philosophy*; *From* (continued on back cover)



Nancy Hale



Frederick B. Thompson



Richard M. Scammon

# The New Unreason: Its Implications For Phi Beta Kappa

by Robert B. Palmer

It gives me great pleasure to welcome you to the ranks of Phi Beta Kappa and to the privileges and responsibilities, obvious and latent, which go along with that honor. The obvious privileges, I suspect, I need not spell out for you. Rewards for excellence are usually understood by their recipients and the community which establishes the standards of excellence it wishes to recognize and honor. In the case of Phi Beta Kappa that community has been the community of scholars who represent Phi Beta Kappa on campus together with the larger community of students and scholars who have in the past acquiesced willingly to the standards of excellence Phi Beta Kappa professes to foster.

I say "in the past" because it is no longer clear that this acquiescence can be counted upon in the future—in fact, there are growing indications that some of our brightest students and some of our younger scholars are no longer willing to accept the criteria for excellence which most of our chapters have used over the years. Let me take grade point averages as an example. In the past, these have been used as the most reliable indicator for achievement. In our larger universities there is little else to go on since few professors really know their students and subjective criteria seem quite out of place. Still the less docile student will argue with some truth that a grade point average does little to measure intellectual achievement in an era in which much which is considered intellectually relevant is practiced outside of the classroom or in classes which would normally not be considered part of the "liberal arts" curriculum.

The next criterion for excellence mentioned in most chapter by-laws is the criterion of "good character." Most chapters approach that with a grain of salt and consider a student without a police record to be a person of "good character." Yet our not so docile student will argue again with some truth that "good character" can rarely be measured with justice in an era in which both social and private values have become increasingly relative and when there is little agreement about the qualities which a "good man" should have.

Or take our last criterion for admission: "broad cultural interests." Can there be, it is argued, any agreement on such a vague term? Can it really be measured by courses taken, and is there really any time for such a thing in a world which needs people who are desperately committed to broad social interests or, perhaps, even to narrowly based social interests like the plight of our minorities, the Vietnam War, and the pollution problem.

To such students, and I repeat they are often our brightest students, what is being measured in Phi Beta Kappa is something which comes out of another society, another past, another era in which the college was an ivory tower where the emphasis lay with the "liberal arts" and an unimpassioned search for an abstract truth which never was.

None of this inflated rhetoric really disturbs me very much—in fact, in my secret moments I am somewhat encouraged. There still seems to be a desire on the part of students to recognize excellence, even excellence in intellect, and behind the rhetoric lies after all, a rather firm and idealistic commitment to values, however confusedly they may be expressed. Most students seem to understand that the liberal arts supply the last stepping-off place for value oriented inquiry, and most are a little astonished and vaguely distressed when those of us who represent the "lily pure" liberal arts capitulate to

radical demands with a weary shrug of the shoulder. Besides, as a classicist, I have experienced it all before in the age of the sophists, in a Thrasymachus, an Antiphon, even a Gorgias. But the sophists were at least reasonable men who believed that reason and a certain amount of rational inquiry could supply tests for truth. What does disturb me is the cult of unreason which sweeps in like a Dionysiac revel rout in the wake of the new elite and its newly found romanticism. What can one say to an obviously intelligent student who refuses to follow the normal methods of inquiry because he believes passionately that the greatest mistake man ever made came when he surrendered intuition to reason? And what does one say to the rash of courses which capitalize on the new romanticism to feel, smell, and taste their way into reality? Are they too part of the liberal arts curriculum as this has been defined by Phi Beta Kappa or are they to be relegated to the limbo to which the fine arts were condemned? And what does one do when the college in despair must close its doors for a week or so because the unreason which surrounds it in the world outside finally receives its unreasoned response from those who live within?

The motto of our society is *Philosophía Biou Kubernētēs*, "love of wisdom, the helmsman of life." You will note it says wisdom, not knowledge, not even love of learning. And yet wisdom, as all of us know to our sorrow is not easily come by. It can not be granted to us in a blinding light as conversion came to Paul on the road to Damascus. It comes instead, if it comes at all, from thousands of internalized examined decisions, from a deep commitment to life, from what Plato in his *Laws* calls a soul in harmony with knowledge, judgment, and discourse and here Plato means by discourse, the soul's discourse with reason.

If Plato is correct, the first and perhaps the only qualification for membership in Phi Beta Kappa we should make of you should be that you have learned or are in the process of learning "to think truly," and the only responsibility which we can place upon you as we grant you the key of the society is that you continue "to think truly" through life.

Let the key act as an amulet with apotropaic powers. But where most amulets are designed to ward off evil, let the key ward off unreason, the curse of the unexamined life and the intemperance of the blind *thymos*. You have by accepting it committed yourself to reasoned discourse and the life of the mind. That is not always a happy condition—in fact, it may often set you off from the crowd and can bring you to the brink of despair and existential loneliness. But it can have its moments of joy when the mind delights in the dance of the intellect and the excitement and ecstasy which can only be experienced there. In any case there must always be some of us who embrace this condition when others insist upon acting out the litany of life impulsively and kinetically. Perhaps it may seem a paradox to you at the moment, but there is little question that the life of examined thought can be as intense and as demanding as that of its romantic counterpart. Certainly it adheres to a code of *arete* as intense as that espoused by Achilles in *Iliad*. As followers of that code you must defend it passionately against the violent attacks which will be made against it by the apostles of unreason. And yet the weapons you must use are not violent ones; for reason is gentle, its voice is soft and never strident, it can never afford conceit, nor can it refuse to listen, however great the temptation may be at times to turn away and avoid the

Robert B. Palmer is Professor of Classics at Scripps College where this talk was given on May 26, 1970.

(continued on page four)



Melville Cane

Phi Beta Kappa has invited Melville Cane, distinguished poet and lawyer, to write the Bicentennial Poem for the Society's two hundredth anniversary in 1976. In commissioning Mr. Cane's poem to mark this celebration, Phi Beta Kappa is continuing a tradition of "literary exercises" which dates back to its founding at the College of William and Mary in 1776.

Melville Cane, was born in Plattsburgh, New York on April 15, 1879. He holds degrees of A.B. and LL.B. from Columbia University, where as a student, he wrote lyrics for the varsity operetta, contributed light verse to magazines, and was a reporter for the *New York Evening Post*.

Mr. Cane's poetic works include *January Garden*, *Behind Dark Spaces*, *Poems: New and Selected*, *A Wider Arc*, *And Pastures New*, *Bullet-Hunting and Other New Poems: To Build a Fire*, and *So That It Flower: A Gathering of Poems*. His work has also appeared in leading magazines including *Harper's*, *The American Scholar*, *The Nation* and *The New Yorker* and in several anthologies. His new book, *Eloquent April*, will be published on April 15, 1971, his 92nd birthday.

Melville Cane was admitted to the New York bar in 1903, and since 1905 has been a member of the law firm now known as Ernst, Cane, Berner and Gitlin. He specializes in copyright law and allied fields, and during his career has represented many authors including Sinclair Lewis and Thomas Wolfe. Mr. Cane is a member of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York.

In 1933 Columbia University awarded Mr. Cane a medal for conspicuous alumni service, and in 1948 he was awarded the Columbia University Medal for excellence in law and poetry. He is a member of the Poetry Society of America, which, since 1962, has offered the annual \$500 Melville Cane Prize for poetry and critical studies of poetry.

## THE NEW UNREASON

confrontations in which reason must participate to retain its life.

It is no longer as secure in its old home, the liberal arts college, as it once was. That is something quite recent. Ten years ago it was still not unusual to talk about a liberal arts college as a retreat where students could prepare themselves spiritually for the life which was to come, where minds could be permitted to grow into maturity before they were thrust out into a basically hostile world, and where discipline and what Woodrow Wilson in your *Handbook* called "enlightenment of the mind" could be developed. A Roman would have called this a period of *otium*. Originally this was a military term and meant "a soldier's leave from duty," "a liberty." But soon it came to mean freedom to do something more important, freedom "to return into conversation with oneself."

That freedom has been seriously threatened as the college is invaded by students who lust to create within the college a model of the world outside, without, of course, its attendant brutalities or its grim responsibilities. Today the college must address itself to the now, it must take on a bewildering variety of roles, it must act as a surrogate for all that is wrong with society, it must become a therapeutic center for bruised, alienated souls, it must act as a great mother who forgives all in her infinite patience and her understanding of the young. Finally it must act as the conscience of the country and, somehow, it must do all of this and still remain a haven for the intellect, for the disciplined mind, for the promotion of excellence in thought.

Clearly this is impossible and many colleges have experienced an understandable loss of nerve as a result. What has suffered most in recent years is the last role I have mentioned, the college as a haven for the intellect. Here Phi Beta Kappa must take its stand, in my estimation. But as it takes its stand in support of reason and in opposition to unreason it must move wisely and creatively, accepting much that is good and wise from the new role the college must play, but rejecting firmly that which threatens the quiet ordered inquiry into the life of the mind. That it will be forced to make a radical change in its standards of measurement seems unavoidable to me. But that sort of change has long since been needed since much that we have done in the name of Phi Beta Kappa has been basically hostile to its original purposes and ideals. Somehow we must learn how to give recognition to the calm which Schiller talks about when he speaks of "an equilibrium of forces which arise not from a paralysis of the intellect but from fullness, not from a vacuum."

(continued on back cover)

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THE KEY REPORTER

# reading *recommended by the book committee*

humanities

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natural sciences

GUY A. CARDWELL, ROBERT B. HEILMAN,  
FREDERICK J. CROSSON

LEONARD W. DOOB, FREDERICK B. ARTZ,  
LAWRENCE H. CHAMBERLAIN, EARL W. COUNT,  
ANDREW GYORGY, ANDREAS M. KAZAMIAS  
LOUIS C. HUNTER, RICHARD BEALE DAVIS

J. T. BALDWIN, JR., KIRTLEY F. MATHER

## LEONARD W. DOOB

*LSD, Marihuana, Yoga, and Hypnosis.* Theodore Xenophon Barber. Aldine. \$8.95. A very critical review of the scientific evidence concerning the various types of verbal reports and behavior allegedly and actually elicited by psychedelic drugs and associated with the two somewhat mysterious procedures indicated in the title. Every effort is made, not always successfully, to debunk these phenomena and to incorporate them within a systematic frame of reference by showing that they are in large part extensions or modifications of tendencies present in the normal state.

*The Feast of Fools.* Harvey Cox. Harvard. \$5.95.

A serious, self-conscious, repetitious, off-beat, semi-scholarly, sufficiently stimulating declaration by a theologian in favor of fantasy and relaxation as well as festivals and other regulated "Dionysian" activities. Odds and ends of our secular and divine discontent here receive a passionate, facile synthesis which, nevertheless, provides new insight into human needs and suggests vaguely desirable forms of social therapy.

*The Male Crisis.* Karl Bednarik. Knopf. \$5.95.

Another diagnosis of modern society which begins by noting symptoms of "impotent anger" and an "absurdist revolt," which continues by decrying contemporary exploitation of sex, and which ends by suggesting that the male's "inherent proclivity for aggression" (whether productive or destructive) is being woefully inhibited by bureaucracy and centralization. These doleful, sweeping propositions by an Austrian sociologist are not quite as glib as undocumented references to three kinds of consciousness, nor are they a male Cassandra's reply to women's lib; rather they can be recognized as more smoke which dare not be ignored.

*Lies and Truth.* Marcel Eck. Macmillan. \$5.95.

A broad-gauged examination by a French psychiatrist of the lie, "a work of intelligence undertaken for a specific end," which outlines its postulated genesis among children and which includes innumerable respectable topics such as charitable compassion, salesmanship, imagination, and myths. Although the line between truth and falsehood may eventually become fuzzy as a result of personal motives and social demands, the distinction remains of crucial significance, quite obviously, for ethical principles and also for the shred of sanity to which we cling.

*Africa Discovers Her Past.* J. D. Fage, Editor. Oxford. \$3.95.

A small collection of essays by outstanding authorities who demonstrate enthusiastically how much of Africa's complicated past of pre-European vintage can be recovered, in the absence of conventional documents, by utilizing data from anthropology, archeology, art, linguistics, and the oral traditions of Africans themselves. This recovery is important not only because it demonstrates in yet another form the value of interdisciplinary cooperation but also because by giving Africans pride in their past it enables them to face the present and the future more confidently.

*Brother Animal: The Story of Freud and Tausk.* Paul Roazen. Knopf. \$5.95.

A gracefully written, reasonably detached, somewhat psychoanalytically oriented life history of a Central European who was born in 1879, who moved from law into psychoanalysis, who was a member of The Master's group of disciples in Vienna and worshiped him, and who committed suicide in 1919. To comprehend Tausk's tragic and almost completely wasted existence, the author concentrates upon Freud's character and behavior concerning which this volume provides a fascinating, rather unfavorable evaluation of uncertain validity. If true, Freud needed a Freud.

## ROBERT B. HEILMAN

*The Diary of Samuel Pepys. Vol. I, 1660; Vol. II, 1661; Vol. III, 1662.* Edited by Robert Latham and William Matthews. California. \$27.

Two remarkable facts make this a distinguished work: the personality of the diarist and the thoroughness and good taste of the editorial staff. The initial volumes show that the whole set will be equally useful to scholars and interesting to the general reader. Pepys observed the inner world of emotions as fully as he did the outer world of business, pleasure and science in which he moved.

*Sir Walter Scott: The Great Unknown.* Edgar Johnson. 2 vols. Macmillan. \$25.

Nearly 1300 pages of text give an almost day-by-day history of a remarkably diverse man whose art spoke more to his century than it does to ours but whose vivacity, courage, and honor make his life permanently interesting. Good illustrations.

*Byron: A Portrait.* Leslie A. Marchand. Knopf. \$13.95.

Marchand has not only condensed his fine three-volume biography (1957) but has rewritten parts and added new material. The result is a straightforward, steadily moving

account of a fascinatingly complex individual. Marchand gains authority from the mastery of voluminous materials which he never lets impede his narrative.

*The World of Charles Dickens.* Angus Wilson. Viking. \$12.95.

Wilson brings a novelist's imagination and a critic's detachment to this excellent study of Dickens' personality and of his novels. Wilson is penetrating, balanced, unpretentious; his writing is fresh and unforced. Some 30 color and 90 black-and-white illustrations.

*Pushkin.* Henri Troyat. Translated from the French by Nancy Amphoux. Doubleday. \$10. The first complete English translation of Troyat's monumental biography (1946), which gives a remarkable picture of the poet's times, life, personality, and works.

*The Singular Anomaly: Women Novelists of the Nineteenth Century.* Vineta Colby. New York. \$10. p. \$3.50.

Though the five didactic novelists dealt with are minor (best known: Olive Schreiner, Mrs. Humphry Ward), the story of their lives, personalities, and works is interesting. The author is scrupulous researcher and critic rather than apologist, and she writes intelligently about often troubled lives and old best sellers.

*Maltaverne (un adolescent d'autrefois).* Francois Mauriac. Translated by Jean Stewart. Farrar, Straus, & Giroux. \$5.95.

Even without the autobiographical materials this novel of growing up (ages 17 to 22) would hold attention. Alain Gajac faces problems of inherited wealth, religious faith, a dominating mother, a planned marriage, and sexual initiation with an older woman. Events both idyllic and shocking lead him through the central drama of acquiring insight into events and persons.

*Memoirs: 1885-1967.* Andre Maurois. Translated by Denver Lindley. Harper & Row. \$10. The extraordinary transformation of Emile Herzog, at 23 a successful cloth manufacturer, into an internationally known novelist, biographer, and lecturer, an intimate of the literary and political great in France, England and America—zestful, enormously energetic, shrewd, self-absorbed, and yet charming to both French and foreigners.

## RICHARD BEALE DAVIS

*The Colonial American Jew, 1492-1776.* Jacob R. Marcus. 3 vols. Wayne State. \$45. Although names and examples are somewhat repetitious, this magisterial survey of the Jew in colonial America is a work we have long needed. Personal, economic, cultural, ethnic, regional, and other elements of the story are discussed at length with thorough documentation.

*Science in the British Colonies of America.* Raymond Phineas Stearns. Illinois. \$20.

*John Banister and His Natural History of Virginia, 1678-1692.* Joseph and Nesta Ewan. Illinois. \$15.

These two books from the same press complement and contrast with each other. Stearns' comprehensive coverage of science in America begins with Spanish collecting of fauna and flora and descriptions of these

things, and concludes with "The Emergence of American Science" in the last third of the eighteenth century. Individuals, communities, whole colonies are considered at various points in their history, primarily for what they did in gathering specimens for the European savant to classify and plant and nourish, but also for what some few of them accomplished as indulged in creative speculation in meteorology and astronomy. The Ewans' book, focusing on one early Virginian's accomplishments as collector, writer, and communicator, is enriched with many of his drawings of plants and animals and the full text of his known surviving writings, as well as biographical detail and an account of the Anglo-American school of natural historians of which he was a part. The scientist (especially botanical), the intellectual and general historian, and the colonialist will find these two works indispensable.

*American Convictions: Cycles of Public Thought, 1600-1850.* Charles A. Barker. Lippincott. \$15.

A pondered, thoroughly researched, and genuinely original survey of what Americans individually and collectively have believed and of the bases of those beliefs. An old subject handled challengingly and usually convincingly at every turn.

*The Evolution of American Democracy.* William R. Brock. Dial. \$7.95.

*Righteous Empire: The Protestant Experience in America.* Martin E. Marty. Dial. \$8.95.

*The Unembarrassed Muse: The Popular Arts in America.* Russell B. Nye. Dial. \$12.50.

*The Potentates: Business and Businessmen in American History.* Ben B. Seligman. Dial. \$10.

These four volumes of the new "Two Centuries of American Life: A Bicentennial History" are written from depth, with a sense of proportion, and occasionally with humor. By far the most interesting to the general reader is Nye's study of popular arts, really down to the present moment. Next might be Marty's contribution to religious history, rather weak in the colonial period but going on into a fully developed and authoritative study of Protestantism in our national life.

*American Education: The Colonial Experience, 1607-1783.* Lawrence A. Cremin. Harper & Row. \$15.

Employing the term *education* in its broadest sense, Cremin has produced an amazingly comprehensive account of European intellectual and social backgrounds for American education, particularly its philosophical as opposed to pedagogical sources. Though the latter half of the book spends a little more space on the colonies themselves, the author clearly knows a good deal about New England, a fair amount about the middle colonies, and only the obvious about the southern region. This is a valuable book any student of our intellectual heritage must read and ponder, though he should be aware before he begins that a more suitable title might have been something like "Thoughts on American Colonial Ideas and Experiences in Education in the Light of Their European Backgrounds." For this is in no sense a history of early pedagogy or academic institutionalism.

### J. T. BALDWIN, JR.

*Populations, Species, and Evolution.* Ernst Mayr. Belknap-Harvard. \$10.

Mayr's widely acclaimed *Animal Species and Evolution* is here abridged and revised as an introduction for the general reader to the evolutionary problems of populations and species. Nature exhibits discontinuous diversity with species (protected gene pools) as discrete units of evolution; "speciation is a problem of populations, not of individuals," but individuals — not genes — are the targets of natural selection. All living men belong to a single species for which overpopulation, unless sanity prevails, may be disastrous.

*Charles Sprague Sargent and the Arnold Arboretum.* S. B. Sutton. Harvard. \$10.

Miss Sutton has written an honest, objective, fascinating account of Professor Sargent, stubborn and dedicated founder of the Arnold Arboretum and its director for fifty-five years, zealous student of trees and shrubs. He was a creative administrator "as loyal to his enemies as to his friends"; from the latter he got generous financial support for his endeavors and from those on his staff (Ernest Wilson, Joseph Rock, Alfred Rehder, Charles Faxon), a prodigious amount of work.

*The Sea Against Hunger.* C. P. Idyll. Crowell. \$7.95.

An eminent marine biologist and oceanographer examines the possibilities of harvesting the oceans to feed a hungry world. Clearly, aquaculture is centuries behind agriculture — or, better, terraculture. Data are not at hand to estimate the quantity of food in the sea, but surely the supply is greater than what is now needed or will be needed into the future. Yet, whatever the magnitude of this potential, it can never be fully realized because of numerous biological, social, economic, political, and technical barriers. Doubtless technical advances will come, but, as fishing becomes heavier and more diversified, millions of intricate relationships may be upset. Man must try to increase the yield from the sea, but he must likewise exert himself to produce food from all sources. This is a realistic and balanced book, written with great good common sense.

*The Evolution of Man and Society.* C. D. Darlington. Simon & Schuster. \$12.95.

Readers of Darlington have, I suspect, found him to be brilliant, irritating, provocative, and original in his attempts to make sense of complex problems; I find him so in his interpretation of human history, as a unified record of man for the general reader. Darlington relies on two basic concepts to put his story together. First, archaeological objects can be exactly dated by the use of the radioactive isotope of carbon ( $C^{14}$ ), thus making it possible to determine the movements of peoples throughout the prehistoric world. Second, genetic processes are controlled by the system of breeding: "With inbreeding heredity is all-powerful," and the resultant group, population, caste, race are invariable; "With outbreeding heredity disintegrates; recombination produces unpredictable variability, endless innovation." With these concepts to guide his dynamic mind the author follows

man wherever he has gone and accounts for the rise and fall of his various institutions and social structures. This massive book will generate heat, and it will stimulate much thought. That is good.

*Wildlife Crisis.* H.R.H. The Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, and James Fisher. Cowles. \$14.95.

H.R.H. The Prince of the Netherlands and Peter Scott — painter, author, ornithologist, and explorer — contribute forewords; Stewart L. Udall, an epilogue. Published with cooperation of the World Wildlife Fund. A marvelous book, beautifully illustrated. Prince Philip writes with sensitivity. Fisher (unfortunately killed in an automobile accident) is forceful and down-to-earth: "Of all the animals man is the dirtiest. He is the most powerful pollutant, destroyer, eroder and exploiter that the biosphere has ever encountered." Included is a catalogue of "Extinct and Endangered Birds and Mammals of the World" as of December, 1969.

### FREDERICK J. CROSSON

*Creative Imagination in the Sufism of Ibn Arabi.* Henry Corbin. Bollingen. \$10.

If the subject seems esoteric the book is not, and the distinguished author brings both erudition and intelligent expression to this study of a great mystical theologian who, unlike most Western mystics, was a prolific writer. Of interest not only to the student of religion, the work is a valuable complement to the more familiar philosophical visage of Islamic thought known to the West through Averroes and Avicenna. *Spinoza's Metaphysics: An Essay in Interpretation.* E. M. Curley. Harvard. \$8.

A fresh look at the philosophy which stitched back together God and world, body and soul, after the surgery of Descartes. Beginning with a critique of Joachim's and Wolfson's interpretations, Curley argues a naturalistic reading which properly ignores the "God-intoxicated" thinker (as Novalis called him in the 19th century) and presents instead a patient metaphysician without religious or indeed primarily ethical concerns. While employing a contemporary style of philosophical analysis, the study reflects awareness of historical context and penetrates beyond the superficial linguistic paradoxes in Spinoza's text. Though requiring close attention, as any reader of the Ethics would expect, the essay is highly readable and the style never ponderous. Its main weakness is in accounting for the puzzling infinity of divine attributes.

*Jesus and the Revolutionaries.* Oscar Cullmann. Harper & Row. \$3.95.

This is a *mise-au-point* of a currently much discussed subject by the New Testament scholar. Insisting that questions about the revolutionary character of Christianity are first of all historical questions and admitting that a case either pro or con can be made by selection of texts, Cullmann argues that while Jesus was executed as a Zealot and had Zealots among his followers, his eschatological perspective prevented his giving any priority to social revolution.

*Proclus: A Commentary on the First Book of Euclid's Elements.* Translated by Glenn R. Murrow. Princeton. \$13.50.

A fifth century commentary, superbly translated with helpful notes by a great classicist.

The by no means diffuse text runs over 300 pages in translation and represents an invaluable testament by one still in touch with a living tradition of Greek geometry. Proclus' analyses of the definitions, postulates and axioms are marked by mathematical acumen and philosophical reflection.

*The Young Hegelians.* William J. Brazill. Yale. \$10.

Most treatments of the first generation of Hegel's disciples of the Left—Strauss, Feuerbach, Bauer, et al.—have tended to view them as stepping stones to Marx and Engels on the grounds that their criticism of Christianity was a mask for more radical social and political opinions. This workman-like study by a young historian insists that they should be taken on their own terms: their concern was not social criticism but the crucial issue of what significance remained to Christianity after its myths had been *aufgehoben* by philosophy. As the author remarks, the problem of the historical Jesus had not been so important an intellectual issue since the Council of Chalcedon in the 5th century.

*Language and Being: An Analytic Phenomenology.* Stephen A. Erickson. Yale. \$6.50. Attempts to relate, not to say mediate between, the analytic and phenomenological orientations in philosophy are becoming more common. This is one of the better examples largely because it does not simply aim at reformulating Heidegger in the language of Sellars, but rather at assessing the former's contribution to our common problems of language, meaning and experience.

#### ANDREAS M. KAZAMIAS

*The Timely and the Timeless: The Interrelationships of Science, Education, and Society.* H. Bentley Glass. Basic. \$4.95.

Three thoughtful essays by a distinguished biologist and spokesman of science on the challenge to education, society, and human values posed by the exponential increase in knowledge. The author draws attention to the inimical cultural and ecological consequences of unbridled technological developments, and to factors which impede further scientific advancement, e.g., the unmanageable volume of accumulated information, overspecialization, educational obsolescence, and triviality in curriculum content. To meet the challenge, he suggests innovations similar to the Biological Sciences Curriculum Study, regional education centers, and programs of continuing education. Above all, science must be studied as a social process and it must seek to join "the timely with the timeless, the socially relevant with the eternally true."

*American Boarding Schools: A Historical Study.* James McLachlan. Scribner's. \$10.

*A World of Our Own: Notes on Life and Learning in a Boy's Preparatory School.* Peter S. Prescott. Coward-McCann. \$7.95. Two different but complementary studies of the American prep schools for boys, those almost forgotten fashionable enclaves of privilege, prestige, snobbery, bourgeois culture, and Christian gentlemanly virtues. McLachlan examines the origins and growth of these schools in the nineteenth century, and pays particular attention to such early

establishments as Round Hill and the Flushing Institute, and to such later models as St. Paul's, Phillips Exeter, and Groton. His approach is a blend of biography, cultural history, institutional analysis, and comparative education. Thus we are presented with interesting sketches of the lives and motivations of founders and headmasters, with the culture of the schools and the society at large, with foreign influences, e.g., Fellenberg's Hofwyl, and with comparisons between American prep schools and their English counterparts, the so-called public schools. The author argues that the inspiration of the prep school came from "different and often conflicting motives and traditions" and the institutional models were Swiss, German, and American.

Prescott's *A World of Our Own* is a perceptive and readable inside view of life, politics, learning and rebellion in Choate, one of these elitist prep schools. To St. John, its headmaster, Choate "is the most sophisticated school in the world today because its boys are the most courteous and gentlemanly." To Prescott, a graduate of the school, Choate is a closed society, a small dictatorship ruled by a Victorian type of headmaster, a sort of educational anachronism, who, in the name of traditional "character building" values, stifles individuality among the students and innovation among the faculty.

*The Rise of the Public Schools: A Study of Boys' Public Boarding Schools in England and Wales from 1837 to the Present Day.* T. W. Bamford. Thomas Nelson (London). \$7.56.

*The Cloistered Elite: A Sociological Analysis of the English Public Boarding School.* John Wakeford. Macmillan. \$5.40.

It has been said jokingly that the English public school is public because it is private, it is English because it teaches Latin, and it is a school because it emphasizes cricket. This exclusive, snobbish, elitist, and typically English institution has long been the storm-center of political controversy and the subject of much serious scholarly study and discussion. Like McLachlan's *American Boarding Schools*, Bamford's study is a scholarly historical account of English public school education mainly during the Victorian period, with emphasis on the more famous boarding schools, e.g., Rugby, Eton, Harrow, and Winchester. Of especial value is Chapter 9 "Contributions of the Public Schools to the Victorian Era" where the author assesses the claims made regarding the role of the public schools in the formation of elites in government, the professions, and the Civil Service.

Wakeford's *The Cloistered Elite* parallels, in a sense, Prescott's *A World of Our Own*. It is a rather unique study of the socialization process or more euphemistically "character building" of the English public boarding school. Our knowledge of the inner workings of these "total institutions" is enriched through detailed accounts of the mechanisms of social control, the rituals, and the methods by which a boy adapts to the school.

#### ANDREW GYORGYI

*Czechoslovakia Since World War II.* Tad Szulc. Viking. \$14.

Szulc is the eminent *New York Times* reporter whose new book is a major scholarly contribution to the fields of Eastern European politics and Soviet foreign policy. Particularly significant is Chapter XVIII on "The Invasion," which was witnessed by the author. Superbly written and well-documented, the book is based on materials gathered in Czechoslovakia prior to Mr. Szulc's expulsion in December, 1968.

*Moscow and Jerusalem: Twenty Years of Relations Between Israel and the Soviet Union.* Avigdor Dagan. Abelard-Schuman. \$6.95.

A leading figure in the Israeli Foreign Service, Dr. Dagan has been Ambassador to Poland, Yugoslavia and Norway. Eastern Europe is obviously one of his major concerns. This is a comprehensive, interesting and exceptionally well-documented study of the role of Soviet-Israeli relations on the eve of the recurring Middle Eastern crises. Particularly impressive are the last 50 pages (Chapters XVIII through XXII) dealing with the major diplomatic developments surrounding the Six-Day War of June 1967. The only weakness is the author's overreliance on official documents and lack of depth in offering his own personal analysis of events.

*Struve: Liberal on the Left, 1870-1905.* Richard Pipes. Harvard. \$10.

This is the first part of a two-volume biography which focuses on Struve's life from 1870 to October 1905. In discussing this "Liberal on the Left," Pipes has devoted much attention to the initial phases of such crucial ideological movements as "populism," Marxism and liberalism, as seen and defined by the young Struve. The two most important contributions are Professor Pipes' inspired analysis of the intellectual background of the 1880's (Chapter II) and the fascinating discussion of Struve's encounter with Lenin (Chapter VI). Throughout, the author paints a broad-brush picture both of Russian radical politics at home and emigré politics abroad. Students of world Communism will look forward to the second volume covering Struve's life from 1905 to his death in 1944, to be subtitled "Liberal on the Right."

*Russia Observed.* Introductory Note: The first 77 volumes, or Series I, of *Russia Observed* has just been published by the Arno Press of New York and *The New York Times*. This is a major contribution to the field of Russian studies, not only in the United States but for Western Europe as well since so many of the authors selected were Frenchmen, Englishmen and Hungarians traveling through the Russian Empire of the Czars. The editors and publishers have done a monumental job in carefully selecting important travelogues, memoirs and diaries of historians, journalists and other travelers who have, many decades and even centuries ago, *visually* observed Russia in action. Many have been long out-of-print; they are now assembled as an attractive series bound in uniform hard-cover bindings, and reprinted for the contemporary reader. Series II will give a further "in depth" view of Russia, and eventually

(continued on back cover)



## VISITING SCHOLARS

(continued from page 4)

*Shakespeare to Existentialism; The Faith of a Heretic; Cain and Other Poems.* He has translated *Goethe's Faust*, *Twenty German Poets*, Buber's *I and Thou* and ten of Nietzsche's works. For the 1962 spring term at Princeton he was invited to be the Witherspoon Lecturer, the highest form of recognition undergraduates can bestow on faculty. Recipient of an international Leo Baeck Prize in 1961, Mr. Kaufmann was a Fulbright research professor at Heidelberg in 1955-56 and was awarded another Fulbright in 1962, this time to teach at The Hebrew University in Jerusalem.

### ROBERT NISBET

Mr. Nisbet began his teaching career at the University of California, Berkeley, and after fourteen years, 1939-53, moved to the newly opened Riverside campus, first as Dean of Letters and Science and later as Vice Chancellor. He resigned as an administrator in 1963 and has been professor of sociology ever since. Among his many honors is the Award of Merit from the Republic of Italy for contributions to higher education and scholarship there, and the Berkeley Citation, the highest award given by that campus. Presently Faculty Research Lecturer at Riverside, Professor Nisbet has written such works as *The Quest For Community; Social Change and History*; and *The Degradation of the Academic Dogma*.

### FROELICH RAINEY

Mr. Rainey has served as director of The University Museum and professor of anthropology at the University of Pennsylvania since 1947. Supervising archaeological research on University Museum expeditions throughout the world, he has done extensive work in Italy since 1961,

in the West Indies from 1933-35, at the American Museum of Natural History from 1934-42, and in Alaska while professor of anthropology at the university there from 1935-42. Past president of the American Association of Museums, Froelich Rainey has written on such subjects as the archaeology explosion, technological revolution and archaeology, and archaeological techniques and international cooperation.

### RICHARD M. SCAMMON

A former director of the Census Bureau and now director of the Elections Research Center, Mr. Scammon is a statistician, political scientist, and authority on American elections and voting patterns. In 1958 he was chairman of a U.S. delegation to observe elections in the USSR and in 1963 was chairman of the President's Commission on Registration and Voting Participation. He went to the Dominican Republic in 1966 as a U.S. member of the OAS Technical Electoral Mission; from 1969-70 he was president of the National Council on Public Polls, and is currently vice president of the American Immigration and Citizenship Conference. An elections consultant to NBC News and to *Newsweek*, Mr. Scammon is editor of *America at the Polls*, and co-author of *This U.S.A.* and most recently, *The Real Majority*.

### FREDERICK B. THOMPSON

Mr. Thompson has been professor of applied science and philosophy at the California Institute of Technology since 1956. In the '50's and early '60's he held positions as senior mathematician at the Rand Corporation, manager of operations analysis of the computer department at General Electric, and a member of the technical staff of TEMPO at General Electric. Frederick Thompson's special field of interest centers on investigating

the problems brought about by advances in the technologies of communications and information processing.

## THE NEW UNREASON

(continued from page 4)

This has little to do with grades, little to do with a brittle, dry or plodding intellect used effectively, perhaps, but tragically in the pursuit of "knowledge" or even "scholarship," much as I love both. It has much to do with the intellect in pursuit of wisdom — an intellect which works in harmony with passion like two-well-yoked horses reined in by the soul as charioteer. Still as members of Phi Beta Kappa we should do well to look after the horse called reason. The other one seems bloody well able to take care of himself.

## BOOK REVIEWS

(continued from page 7)

the publishers are planning an especially selected 59-volume series on Eastern Europe. Among the most colorful volumes in Series I, are the following: The two volumes by P. S. Pallas on *The Southern Provinces of the Russian Empire* offer a lively description of a unique trip through Southern Siberia, the Caucasus, and several other remote places. Robert Lyall's *Travels in Russia*, the Crimea, the Caucasus, and Georgia, presents two volumes in one, which were originally published in London in 1825. J. G. Kohl's *Russia*, which first appeared in London 1844, discusses the St. Petersburg, Moscow, Riga, Kharkov and Odessa of his time and contains interesting political and social observations. Friedrich Parrot's *Journey to Ararat*, originally published in New York in 1846, is a colorful trip description of Southern Russia and portions of what is now Asiatic Turkey. His observations on the Black Sea area and the remote provinces as they appeared 130 years ago are particularly useful.

## the **KEY** reporter

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