

# the **KEY** reporter

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## National Humanities Faculty Expands Programs

by Arleigh D. Richardson, III, Director

"Before visiting Baltimore I read a comment by another member of the NHF faculty who said that he had learned much more in his visit than he had been able to teach. That was certainly my experience." So writes John G. Cawelti, Professor of English and Humanities at the University of Chicago, at the conclusion to an eleven-page report of his work in the Baltimore public schools. His remarks are entirely typical of the enthusiasm expressed by a large percentage of the Faculty, some 130 in number, who in the past three years have worked in 32 school systems across the nation.

And the school people express the same enthusiasm. Moreover, studies now in progress by an evaluation team, show that students and even their parents are beginning to respond to the changes in school courses and programs brought about by the work of the NHF with their teachers.

Professor Cawelti's Baltimore visit is an example of what can be done in cooperation with an exceptionally able group of teachers to create meaningful humanities programs for inner city students. In the 11th grade class, entitled "Who Are We," students move from basic biographical evaluations of themselves, their back-

grounds and attitudes, to wider considerations of their neighbors, their community and their nation. Encouraged to do field work and rudimentary library research and to employ such tools as videotapes, drawings, scrapbooks and photographs to supplement written work, pupils are also frequently brought together in discussion groups. There they pool their findings in broad considerations of various life styles and cultural patterns, of how these have developed and how they interact. Twelfth-graders are encouraged to pursue year-long projects of wide ranging independent research with explicit attention to the processes of inference and reasoning.

During the coming year, NHF will be working at the following eleven schools and school systems: State Department of Education, Humanities Division, Albany, New York; Academy of the Sacred Heart, Bloomfield Hills, Michigan; Independent School District of Boise City, Boise, Idaho; Cummings Senior High School, Burlington, North Carolina; Ladywood—St. Agnes School, Indianapolis, Indiana; School District No. 117, Jacksonville, Illinois; Lawrence High School, Lawrence, Kansas; Mountain Lakes Public Schools, Mountain Lakes, New Jersey; School District of Philadel-

phia, Pennsylvania; Board of Education, Ridgefield, Connecticut; Vancouver Public Schools, Vancouver, Washington.

The local coordinators of these projects have already participated in an intensive conference with NHF staff at which both goals and organizational details have been clarified. Such conferences, as well as on-going evaluation studies and new program materials and techniques developed within the projects themselves improve the effectiveness of the program as it proceeds.

There have, of course, been problems. Not all Faculty, though selected with great care, have been suited to the work with school teachers, and not all the schools have really been committed to serious work with the Faculty. Nor has it been easy to convince many potential funders that work of this kind in the schools is worthy of their support. Most have traditionally concentrated their grants at the college level, or if at the school level, on those programs which address themselves very directly to social ills rather than to the spirit of man whose illness is their cause.

In view of these fiscal problems, it is heartening that the National Council on the Humanities and the National Endowment have offered the NHF the challenge of substantially increased funding — some on a gift and matching basis — to expand the program and spread the effects as widely as possible. It is now a goal of the NHF to have worked in each of the fifty states by the end of the 1973-74 school year.

(continued on back cover)

(Left) NHF faculty member William A. Banner, professor of philosophy at Howard University, discusses the place of philosophy in the humanities curriculum with teachers of the Concord (Mass.) Consortium.

(Right) Paul Macone, a member of a student team, video-tapes the activities of the NHF Concord Consortium project. The resulting film is now being used in the schools.



# THE INDEPENDENT SECTOR

by William C. Greenough

Tomorrows are cascading in upon us. There are times when the problems of today and the unsolved ones of yesterday overwhelm us enough, without our thinking of tomorrow's difficulties. But to some extent, we are always in tomorrow. Alvin Toffler's *Future Shock* warns of a society *spinning out of control*, a "change-dazed government," a geometric rate of change that overwhelms our social institutions and ourselves as individuals.

And yet, I think we shall make it to the twenty-first century and, just possibly, beyond. I am less alarmed and more hopeful about the next thirty years, even with our backlog and prologue of problems, than I was in August of 1945, facing the quarter century that would follow Hiroshima.

In 1945 we worried about whether *science* was spinning out of control. Robert Oppenheimer said, "The physicist has known sin," and we all knew what he meant. Now our concern is that our social instruments have "gone random," that we do not know how to cope with our most pressing human problems, that we are fast destroying our environment, that we are overpopulating our earth at a frightening pace.

The difficulty seems to be with our political and social institutions: a paralysis of effective action at all levels, an inability to mobilize our resources for the tasks at hand, a confusion as to who should and who can best accomplish the jobs ahead. How do we get things done in our society? How can and should we use the resources and reserves available to us in coping with tomorrow? To whom do we listen when trying to understand how our institutions work?

Most people divide our institutions into the usual two groups, private and public or governmental and nongovernmental. This classification misses a fundamental distinction. In terms of understanding how the work of *our* society is accomplished, a division into three sectors is far more significant: the *Government Sector* — the public sphere, the state; the *Private Sector* — capitalism, free enterprise, the business world; the *Independent Sector* — a third force, neither private profit-making nor public, largely nonprofit in organization, service, rather than product, oriented.

There is abundant writing, theorizing, lore, and practical information about the governmental and the private sectors. The "struggle" between public and private enterprise is frequently joined. Each time the government extends its activities into an area theretofore considered private, charges of socialism arise.

The interface between government and private enterprise is continually being reshaped and is by no means distinct, but it is generally understood. There are two other interfaces, however, much less clearly defined or understood. These are the dividing line between the profit-making and the Independent Sector, and the line between the Independent Sector and the government.

It is the third force, the Independent Sector, that deserves far more analysis than it has yet received. Perhaps we can

begin with a definition by description. Institutions in the Independent Sector are independent from the political process. They do not stand for election, nor are they controlled by the same constituency as the government. They are diverse and pluralistic. Such institutions are oriented to perform useful social functions, to cure the body or mind, to enlighten, to aid individuals in finding human dignity and a sense of meaning and fulfillment. Institutions in the Independent Sector do not have profits which they must strive to "maximize" in order to exist amicably with stockholders or to survive. Those that provide services usually must not charge full costs for them.

It would be possible, for example, to turn higher education into a profitable venture, but the resulting "market place rationing" would be wholly unacceptable in our society. Few universities, museums, symphony orchestras, or hospitals can exist without some kind of contribution or subsidy. The Independent Sector runs by an exacting set of economic rules, but not the ones that have to do with the final net profit figure that is necessary in most business and industrial situations.

The prices charged by business match up pretty well with the product sold or the service rendered. But this is not true either of government or the Independent Sector. The government obtains contributions in the form of compulsory fees, tolls and taxes levied upon individuals and profit-making corporations. The Independent Sector seeks contributions in the form of gifts, donations, tuitions, tithing, grants and fees for services. The fact that they both need money — lots of it — to do their jobs does not mean that the government and the Independent Sector are one and the same; indeed, it results in more differences than similarities.

Nor does the term "Independent" preclude interdependence. Each of the sectors is intertwined with the others. The third force depends to a large extent upon contributions and support, sometimes in expenditures of time, which come from the private profit-making sector. In turn, it provides reinforcements for the private sector and services to it. The tax-exempt status which the government grants to so many institutions in the Independent Sector is another example of interdependence, a governmental support designed to encourage the effectiveness of that sector; so also with subsidies, tariff barriers, and public services provided to the private profit-making sector by government. Consequently no precise delineation of the three sectors is possible. There is an amazing variety of organizational structures in each sector. They overlap, interact, and are interdependent in multifarious ways.

Much of society's work is accomplished in the Independent Sector in those areas that cannot be done by private enterprise in pursuit of "making money," or that can't, or shouldn't, be done by government — in the field of religion, for instance. There are also activities that can be accomplished by government but are better done in the Independent Sector. As examples — pure research; experimentation; work in controversial areas; pensions and benefit programs supplemental to the basic governmental "floor;" programs where only a minority has an interest; evaluation and development of standards for governmental and private institutions and programs. There is also opportunity for free-swinging and controversial social innovation, discovery and invention in the Independent Sector.

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An economist, Dr. Greenough has been chairman and chief executive officer of the Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association of America and the College Retirement Equities Fund since 1963. This paper is based on one of his lectures as a Phi Beta Kappa Visiting Scholar this past year.



Universities, foundations and research laboratories have been centers of such activity in the past. As society shifts its primary accent from physical growth to the solution of social and economic problems, these institutions should become even more lively sources of innovation. Business has been exceptionally inventive in the physical production of goods, but it tends to react rather than act in social fields such as housing, minority hiring, transportation, or ecology. Government, even though it seems to be leading, usually responds rather than leads, as in the civil rights field, or Social Security legislation or medical research. Some large segments of the Independent Sector also react rather than act, and are nearly impervious to change. But the sector is so diverse that it also reaches to the very frontiers of change as witness the scientific research that led to the discovery of insulin and the cure for yellow fever; the development of high-yield mutant rice and wheat and other grains leading to the green revolution; and in times of escalating social change to studies like Gunnar Myrdal's *The American Dilemma* and support for crucial civil rights activities: or to that most startling of all American experiments, the effort to provide public or private college education for more than half of the nation's young people.

The need for an Independent Sector will grow as we concentrate more on the quality of life instead of the quantity of goods, for this sector is concerned largely with services, research and ideas. Services may be education, social welfare, charity, ministering to the soul and doctoring the body, and wide availability of cultural and recreational activities.

I stress the service orientation of the Independent Sector because this field is a rapidly growing area of America's economic and social life. In 1900, about 37 per cent of the U.S. working force was engaged in agriculture, 49 per cent in industry, 13 per cent in services, and 1 per cent in government. By 1950, the proportions had changed to 13 per cent in agriculture, 62 per cent in industry, 15 per cent in services, and 10 per cent in government. In 1980, the probable estimates would be something like 3 per cent in agriculture, 59 per cent in industry, 21 per cent in service enterprises, and 17 per cent in government. These figures don't come with a separate classification for "Independent Sector," but the trend is clearly toward employment of national resources in those activities generally found in the Independent Sector.

The Independent Sector is composed of a vast array of organizations. There are the colleges and universities and their links, such as central college libraries, the Common Fund for Nonprofit Organizations, the Atlanta and the Claremont Colleges, TIAA-CREF (the nationwide pooling of nonprofit educational pension plans). There are university laboratories and free-standing nonprofit research organizations. And, of course, in addition there are thousands of voluntary groups of bewildering variety.

A separate category might be the grant-making foundations such as Rockefeller, Ford and Carnegie as well as the "operating foundations" such as the Russell Sage Foundation, the Social Science Research Council, the American Council of Learned Societies, the Twentieth Century Fund, and the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

While I have mentioned a few well-known organizations and institutions, this should not obscure the fact that much of the independence in this sector comes from the action of "a lot of little guys" in hundreds of thousands of small groups throughout the country where many people are involved on a local level. Certainly this possibility for personal and independent action is central to any consideration of the scope and significance of the third sector.

This individual initiative and concern also raises a further and equally important question. What makes a "nonprofiteer" tick? Why does anybody become a college president these days? A minister? A public servant? Even a faculty member? Why do many effective people choose to carry on their life work in occupations where they can never earn much money, or frequently spend large amounts of their time in nonpaid charitable work? Why not work where the big prizes are?

Men are not *solely* economic men. I think that young people understand this better than my generation does. The values that many of them seek can be realized in the Independent Sector in careers of public service in such fields as ecology and legal services for the poor.

As already noted, there is also a vast amount of nonpaid, voluntary effort undertaken by members of independent organizations which brings perhaps more personal satisfaction to individuals than their wage-earning jobs yield. There is a feeling of usefulness and self-realization that comes from such work that will become increasingly important as material needs are met in an affluent society. Moreover, since the Independent Sector is composed primarily of many small organizations, either free-standing or tied together through a loose national or regional confederation, it is more responsive to individual leadership and personal effort. This factor is becoming increasingly important in our complex, cybernetic, automated society of large units, and is attracting people who look for careers of service.

Substantial support for the Independent Sector comes from philanthropic giving which for the decade of the 1960s amounted to approximately \$125 billion. Of this sum, a little less than \$100 billion was given by living individuals, \$10.5 billion by individuals through their bequests, \$10.5 billion by private foundations, and \$7 billion by corporations. Government support also is of major importance. For example, the federal government has taken over financial support of much medical research through its National Institutes of Health and its National Institutes of Mental Health. For the last thirty years, it has supported the physical sciences, especially in the universities, but partly in free-standing research organizations as well. It has recently begun to provide funds to these institutions to finance some economic and social research.

Because of its very nature the Independent Sector is subject to much indifference and misunderstanding. Alan Pifer, President of the Carnegie Corporation of New York, was asked, at the time that hearings were being held on the 1969 Tax Reform Bill, "Have you seen signs that such other private tax-exempt institutions as private universities, other educational organizations, are seriously threatened?" His answer is applicable to most areas of the Independent Sector, "Yes. My feeling is that there is in Washington a kind of vast indifference toward the fate of the private non-profit sector generally and, more than that, a kind of hostility to the independence of the institutions which make up this sector . . . so that . . . if the private, nonprofit sector of our national life can't somehow re-establish itself, it's going to disappear, in my opinion. I think it is very much threatened, because . . . private institutions generally are in a very perilous condition financially."

We are continually reminded about the great difficulty of getting financial support for small private colleges, of achieving public support for local museums, the Community Chest, and the Red Cross, of meeting the enormous deficits of the large private universities. This indifference, perhaps it's a

## THE INDEPENDENT SECTOR

"let the government do it" attitude, has already caused some effective organizations to give up the struggle. The problem became acute last year when common stock prices and optimism plunged together.

Misunderstanding is as serious a problem as indifference. In 1969, a broad-scale attack was made on one part of the Independent Sector, the charitable foundations, and it gave every alert person serious concern. A few notorious abuses had grown up in part of the foundation world, and it was essential that they be eradicated. This was done, and it is good that it was done. But in the process, it was distressing to watch Congress, the press, and not a few citizens become preoccupied with "correcting abuses," "closing loopholes," and showing real antagonism toward philanthropy and efforts to solve social problems in the nongovernmental sector. The 4 per cent tax on foundation income, passed at that time, was variously described as a penalty on the foundations, a charge for the public services that they enjoy, their contribution to public activities, a fee for regulation. But when you get right down to it, who does the 4 per cent tax penalize? It doesn't penalize the donor. Nor does it "hurt" the foundation or its officers or trustees. It does, however, cut once again into the distressingly limited funds available for supporting the independent, non-profit sector.

Other misconceptions are also prevalent such as the widespread belief that foundations have a monolithic sameness; the widespread belief that foundations had come to control a disproportionately high percentage of both the nation's wealth and the nation's private giving; and the belief that they were guilty of widespread abuses of their financial privileges. Such misinformation and misconceptions hurt, and demonstrate that "doing good" is not wholly its own reward whether noticed or not.

The entire Independent Sector is far broader than its philanthropic part. And it is in the whole sector, not just the philanthropic part, that there is difficulty and danger. A clearer understanding is needed that there are three great sectors in American life, not just the "private" and "governmental," and that the interaction and mutual support of the three sectors is of great significance to our society.

As our emphasis in America turns more and more to quality of life, particularly in the fields of education, research, health care, science, welfare, conservation, and charity, the Independent Sector must be found ever more useful and increasing in importance.

## NEW SIBLEY FELLOW



**Tikva Simone Frymer**

The winner of the \$6,000 Mary Isabel Sibley Fellowship for 1971 is Tikva Simone Frymer, a Ph.D. candidate at Yale University. The Award was made this year in the field of Greek studies. Miss Frymer's research will be an interdisciplinary study of the effect of Mesopotamian civilization upon early Greek religious and legal concepts. She will spend her fellowship year in Rome working with both classicists and scholars of the ancient Middle East at the Pontifical Biblical Institute.

A native New Yorker, Miss Frymer received her B.A., Phi Beta Kappa, from the City College of New York and is also a graduate of the Seminary College of the Jewish Theological Seminary. She has taught History of Religion part-time at Mount Vernon College since 1969. Her work at Yale in the fields of Akkadian and Sumerian civilization had led to her interest in research that traces the points of contact, dependency and innovation between Hellenic civilization and the Babylonian world.

Next year the Fellowship will be offered for French studies. Candidates must be unmarried women between 25 and 35 years of age who hold the doctorate or who have fulfilled all the requirements for the doctorate except the dissertation. They must be planning to devote full-time work to research during the fellowship year, which begins September 1, 1972. Further information and application forms may be obtained by writing to the Mary Isabel Sibley Fellowship Committee, Phi Beta Kappa, 1811 Q Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20009.

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*natural sciences* J. T. BALDWIN, JR., KIRTLEY F. MATHER

## LAWRENCE H. CHAMBERLAIN

*American Journey: The Times of Robert Kennedy.* Interviews by Jean Stein. Edited by George Plimpton. Harcourt Brace Jovanovich. \$8.95.

Certainly one of the most unusual books of the year. The plan — each chapter begins with incidents on or concerning the funeral train of Robert Kennedy, followed by biographical vignettes — is patently a gimmick, yet it not only serves a useful purpose but conveys a mood that perhaps could not have been captured in any other way. The oral history technique permits a “multi-authored” text, variegated in perspective, style and density; the composite is far richer than could have been achieved by any other method. In effect, the book is a corpus of selected but undigested and unrefined raw material from which each reader, according to his own analytical capacity and critical faculties, will distill his own estimate of the Kennedy essence.

*The Real Majority.* Richard M. Scammon and Ben J. Wattenberg. Coward-McCann. \$7.95.

Messrs. Scammon and Wattenberg are not professional, at least not *academic*, political scientists. They have, however, impeccable credentials as psephologists (students of elections and voting behavior). Their book, distinguished by clear, understandable prose, equally understandable relevant statistics and a handful of valid, useful and occasionally inspired concepts, e.g., “quadcali,” “ripple, wave, tide analysis,” etc., will be carefully studied, although not necessarily praised by the academicians. From the general public it merits and will reward attention, whether or not they belong to the “real majority.”

*No Hail, No Farewell.* Louis Heren. Harper & Row. \$6.95.

This absorbing study of the Johnson presidency neglects no significant facet. It is another extraordinary specimen of political reporting by the author of *The New American Commonwealth*. Mr. Heren's strength is his capacity to combine compassion with a surgical technique that is sharp, clean, astringent. The years 1963-1968 — a period of upheaval and change never equalled in any other five-year span — will be studied for years to come. One can predict that Heren's analysis will become an indispensable reference.

*The New Left.* Edited by Priscilla Long. Porter Sargent. p. \$3.

*The Radical Left.* Edited by William P. Gerberding and Duane E. Smith. Houghton Mifflin. \$8.95.

The 1960s stand out as a period of unrest, intemperate language, violent behavior, in which the dominant voices and figures are youthful. Dissatisfaction with existing institutions and the non-youthful Establishment which directed them has been the keynote of the militants that call themselves the New Left or the Radical Left. *The New Left*, a collection of essays written mainly in the late 1960s, is in no sense complete or comprehensive, but it does, perhaps, provide a representative interpretation of the New Left point of view by some of its adherents. From a different perspective, at once more detached, hence more articulately analytical, the contributors to *The Radical Left* examine the same phenomenon. The tone is understandably less shrill, the writing more urbane. The two books complement each other usefully.

*The Politics of Unreason.* Seymour Martin Lipset and Earl Raab. Harper & Row. \$12.50.

The study of right-wing extremism in America in preparation for more than ten years, employs the tools of sociological analysis on such movements as the Anti-Masonic Party, the Know Nothings, the Ku Klux Klan, McCarthyism, the John Birch Society and the New Nativism of George Wallace to ascertain their causal factors, their relationships to the American cultural, social and political milieu, and their impact upon our democratic institutions. The book is heavy going with its semi-technical terminology and elaborate statistical data but repays careful study.

## LOUIS C. HUNTER

*Empire to Welfare State: English History, 1906-1967.* (The Short Oxford History of the Modern World). T. O. Lloyd. Oxford. \$10.

A very able overview, written with clarity and force; the chief emphasis is upon economic and social trends interwoven with party battles and the changing status of Britain in the world.

*The Vanishing Peasant: Innovation and Change in French Agriculture.* Henri Mendras. Translated by Jean Lerner. M.I.T. \$8.95.

How the French farmer with his centuries' deep heritage of traditions and values nourished by the soil has responded to the compulsions of modernization. We are all caught up in the same bind; it is refreshing and relieving to gain a measure of perspective through the experience and responses of a different 'calling' in a very different land.

*Cry From the Cotton: The Southern Tenant Farmers' Union and the New Deal.* Donald H. Grubbs. North Carolina. \$8.50.

A sympathetic and admirable account of one phase of a still unfinished struggle: the effort of the lowest order of farm workers to improve its condition in the face of the active opposition of the few and the indifference of the many.

*Model City. A Test of American Liberalism: One Town's Efforts to Rebuild Itself.* Fred Powlledge. Simon & Schuster. \$7.95.

The compelling and, as here related, distressing story of New Haven's controversial decade of civic rehabilitation; the struggle of contending urban interests and groupings to correct physical and social deterioration; a success story which, by this account, collapsed in the third act.

*Transportation and Town Planning.* Kurt Leibrand. Translated by Nigel Seymer. M.I.T. \$17.50.

Professor Leibrand sees the central problem of urban growth and planning as the movement of people, vehicles and goods, viewed in the engineering terms of traffic planning, guidance and control as a central feature of town planning. Replete with photographs, maps, and diagrams, taken from the experience and plans of many cities, chiefly European, but quite free from technical obscurities, this study should be of interest to many, especially the urban commuter, inescapably a student of such matters and rather an expert, too.

*The Chinese Economy Under Communism.* Nai-Ruenn and Walter Galenson. Aldine. \$7.95.

*The Mexican Economy: Twentieth Century Structure and Growth.* Clark W. Reynolds. Yale. \$13.50.

Each of these studies has its own special interest and illumination and its distinctive approach and method. The first is sponsored by a Social Science Research Council committee; the second by the Economic Growth Center of Yale University. Each is concerned with economic growth in the context of social revolution — upheavals which in their initial phases at least have been viewed with alarm and even fear in this country. Favored doubtless by longer and closer acquaintance, by direct travel access and by the greater abundance of source materials, the Mexican study is the far more comprehensive in scope and treatment. Economic growth is related at every point to the social and political situation and to the interplay of group and regional interests. The Chinese study rarely moves beyond the boundaries of the economy and statistically quantifiable data. The qualities of the revolutionary experience as they impinge on the economy, repeatedly referred to in the Reynolds study, are largely ignored. Social upheaval is on the other side of a conceptual wall, breeched only by such economic 'disasters' as the Great Leap Forward and the Cultural Revolution. With the meagre pre-1948 data as a baseline every sector is tabled and graphed. The emphasis overall is on the slow and uncertain character of growth; the authors conclude with the observation that China “is in a state of economic drift . . . with no apparent resolve to resume the drive for development.”

The comparisons drawn are chiefly with India and, with some exceptions, show India somewhat in the lead, in rather striking contrast with eyewitness accounts over a decade and more of a host of western world observers (the United States excluded in the case of China) whose impressions are obviously based on the qualities rather than the quantities of things.

#### FREDERICK B. ARTZ

*Louis XI of France.* Paul Murray Kendall. W. W. Norton. \$10.

A reestimate based partly on new documents.

*Henry VIII.* J. J. Scarisbrick. California. p. \$3.45.

A definitive biography.

*Charles X of France.* V. W. Beach. Pruett. Boulder, Colo. \$16.50.

The first scholarly life of the last of the direct line of Bourbons.

*The Cactus Throne.* Richard O' Connor. Putnam. \$7.95.

A tragic story of Maximilian and Carlotta well told.

*Louis XIV and the Craft of Kingship.* Edited by John C. Rule. Ohio State. \$12. The best treatment of Louis XIV in English.

*Fascism in Western Europe, 1900-1945.* H. Roderick Kedward. New York. \$6.95. The most illuminating study to date of Fascism.

*The Rebirth of Europe.* Walter Laquer. Holt, Rinehart & Winston. \$8.95.

An admirable history of Europe since 1945.

*History of the Italian People.* Guiliano Procacci. Harper & Row. \$10.

Most complete and up-to-date history of Italy available.

*A History of Brazil.* E. Bradford Burns. Columbia. \$11.95.

The best available history of Brazil in English.

#### GUY A. CARDWELL

*The Voyages of Giovanni da Verrazzano, 1524-1528.* Lawrence C. Wroth. Yale. \$25. Verrazzano was the first voyager to map a part of the coast of the American mainland. The late Professor Wroth assembled in a masterful way cartographic and written evidence to define the work and the importance of the explorer. Sumptuously produced.

*The Seeker and Other Poems.* Nelly Sachs. Translated by Ruth and Matthew Mead and Michael Hamburger. Farrar, Straus & Giroux. \$12.50.

*Selected Poems.* Anna Akhmatova. Translated with Introduction by Richard McKane. Oxford. \$3.75.

*Fever and Other New Poems.* Bella Akhmatulina. Translated by Geoffrey Dutton and Igor Mezhakoff-Koriakin. Morrow. \$5.50.

*Crow.* Ted Hughes. Harper & Row. \$5.95.

*Knots.* R. D. Laing. Pantheon. \$3.95.

*Collected Poems.* James Wright. Wesleyan. \$7.95.

The late Nelly Sachs was a co-winner of the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1966. This present volume contains approximately half of her poems. The other half of her quietly lofty, somewhat hermetic verse was published in English in 1967 under the title *O The Chimneys.* Akhmatova, who died in

1966, was one of the great poets of Russia's last generation, writing with controlled emotion in a traditional vocabulary on conventional themes. Akhmatulina belongs to a new age. She writes vivid confessional verse in a new idiom. Hughes, an English poet, has created a mythological cycle with a prodigious crew as his violent, comic, ruthless hero. It is difficult to classify the contents of the small book by Laing, an English star of the Freudian left. The pieces are somewhere between being poems and gnomic expositions of labyrinthine, deceiving, often self-deceiving human relationships. Fascinating, puzzle-like reading. Wright, a talented, developing poet, gathers most of his previously published verses and adds a number of new ones.

*Configurations.* Octavio Paz. Translated by G. Aroul, et al. New Directions. \$6.50; p. \$2.75.

*Claude Lévi-Strauss: An Introduction.* Octavio Paz. Translated by J. S. Bernstein and Maxine Bernstein. Cornell. \$6.95.

Paz has had a distinguished career in the foreign service of Mexico but is equally distinguished as poet, critic, and teacher. His verses are erudite and firmly textured. Although he is admittedly not an expert on anthropology, his summary interpretations of Lévi-Strauss open up the subject of structuralism for the reader interested in either anthropology or literature.

*A Dictionary of Slang and Unconventional English.* Eric Partridge. (seventh ed.). Macmillan. \$18.50.

*Articles on American Literature, 1950-1967.* Compiled by Lewis Leary, et al. Duke. \$20.

*A Dictionary of British Folk-Tales. Part B: Folk Legends.* Edited by Katharine R. Briggs. (2 vols.) Indiana. \$37.50.

*A Variorum Commentary on the Poems of John Milton. Vol. I: The Latin and Greek Poems.* Edited by Douglas Bush. *The Italian Poems.* Edited by J. E. Shaw and A. Bartlett Giamatti. Columbia. \$17.50.

*The Notebooks for The Brothers Karamazov.* Fyodor Dostoevsky. Edited and translated by Edward Wasiolek. Chicago. \$9.50.

Each of the above volumes is in its own way indispensable. The Partridge dictionary is the nearest thing there is to a comprehensive authority on its difficult subject. The Supplement alone runs to more than 550 pages. Leary's new list of articles on American literature supplements an earlier publication covering 1900-1950 and shows with what appalling rapidity scholarship is proliferating. Miss Briggs's volumes are a sequel to her two earlier volumes of folk narratives. The tales are fascinating to general readers as well as to students of folklore. The commentary on Milton is the first volume of a forthcoming series. (The last such variorum commentary appeared in 1801.) Wasiolek has now completed the editing (in five volumes) of Dostoevsky's notes for his greatest novels.

*Balzac to Beckett: Center and Circumference in French Fiction.* Leo Bersani. Oxford. \$8.50.

*The New Novel from Queneau to Pinget.* Vivian Mercier. Farrar, Straus & Giroux. \$10.

*Gertrude Stein in Pieces.* Richard Bridgman. Oxford. \$12.50.

*Mark Twain and John Bull: The British*

*Connection.* Howard G. Baetzhold. Indiana. \$15.

*The Novels of Harold Frederic.* Austin Briggs, Jr. Cornell. \$9.50.

Drawing upon the current questioning of a centuries-old assumption of referential realities lying behind experiential signs, Bersani examines the new role that this questioning gives to art and to the self in French fiction. M. Mercier's study is, for the American reader, a useful introduction to the fiction of Queneau, Sarraute, Robbe-Grillet, Butor, Simon, Mauriac, and Pinget. Patient scholarship is resolving many of the mysteries and ambiguities of Gertrude Stein's prose; Bridgman's study is the most substantial exegetical contribution to date. Baetzhold's is a careful review of the on-and-off love affair between Mark Twain and Britain, which ended, happily, in "the glow of mutual admiration." No satisfactory treatment of the novels of Harold Frederic existed before Briggs's, which is well-researched and adequately full.

#### EARL W. COUNT

*The Affecting Presence: An Essay in Humanistic Anthropology.* Robert Plant Armstrong. Illinois. \$6.95.

Beyond mere human behavior is the being human: qualities, values, meaning. An artwork intentionally embodies power to affect—it becomes an "affecting presence" in its own right; once it exists, it abides. The author explores this very seminal idea in the arts of Jogjakarta and of the Yoruba. There is little to forgive, much to ponder.

*Japanese Society.* Chie Nakane. California. \$5.

Contrary to current fashions of description, Japanese social structure does not dichotomize as "traditional" and "modernized." There continues ever a basic "social grammar": a vertical, not a horizontal axis: one ranks within his group—he does not place in caste or class. The Japanese pattern is unique; the author's hypothesis is original; she renders it intelligible with deft and simple strokes.

*Seven Books for an eight-inch shelf of Americana:*

*Parker on the Iroquois: Iroquois Uses of Maize and Other Food Plants; The Code of Handsome Lake, the Seneca Prophet; The Constitution of the Five Nations.* Edited by William N. Fenton. Syracuse. \$8.95.

Arthur Parker's three remarkable classics, long extinct even among the Used Books, have returned, well-conducted.

*The Iroquois Ceremonial of Midwinter.* Elizabeth Tooker. Syracuse. \$7.50.

No doubt this sequel to Parker/Fenton is unintentional. But apt. The Amazing Iroquois are today an unsurpassed Diaspora among Indians—Brooklyn to Oklahoma. Over two impoverished centuries, the Ceremonial has indeed changed; yet it perdures in its New York heartland. This is skillful history and faithful field-reporting; what, now, of the changing and abiding world-view of the Iroquois?

*The Modern Sioux: Social Systems and Reservation Culture.* Edited by Edith Nurge. Nebraska. \$12.50.

This is a "here-and-now" book by eleven field workers, done into a well-knit mono-

graph. The fractioned socioculture; the hybridizing; individuals caught between two worlds, one aggressing, the other indrawing; individuals in search of identity by retreating or by bending to the currents, as their antecedents constrain them.

*Navaho Material Culture.* Clyde Kluckhohn, W. W. Hill, Lucy Wales Kluckhohn. Harvard. \$25.

A full register of "traits," well illustrated, annotated, studied; a truly monumental opus of reference.

*The Search for an American Indian Identity: Modern Pan-Indian Movements.* Hazel W. Hertzberg. Syracuse. \$12.

A well-measured history of a two-century search for a thing that, as such, the Indians never have had. Against the untiring push of the whites, the first counter, e.g. the Iroquois, at long last the Sioux and their allies, was politico-military; invariably to their disaster. Occasionally there ensued notable prophetic and cultic movements; some persist. It is a pattern. The soberest, most substantial endeavors, in this century, are those toward some *modus vivendi* within the no-longer-disputed dominant white culture, in organizations modeled on those of whites, transcending tribalisms, negotiating with the Indian Bureau—yet the Indians are far from certain as to what Indianhood should mean in the future.

*The Magic World: American Indian Songs and Poems.* Selected, edited, introduced by William Brandon. \$6.

Perhaps even anthropologists do not realize how substantial is the remnant on record. And if no more than a murmur penetrates the baffles of Englished printing, the snatch yet hints of beauty.

*The Tall Candle: The Personal Chronicle of a Yaqui Indian.* Edited by Rosalio Moises. Jane H. Kelley and William C. Holden, editors. Nebraska. \$7.50.

He was a plain man, practically coeval with this century. He lived out the culture of poverty, through the social-political overturns in Mexico and Yaquiland. He pencilled his life, in a conscientious English, this side of the Border. He did not live to see his book.

*Alfred Kroeber: A Personal Configuration.* Theodora Kroeber. California. \$7.95.

"It is my hope that what I have written will give some pleasure to those who knew Kroeber well, explain some matters which they never understood, and that for those young anthropologists who never knew him, may suggest some flicker of what he was, of how he got that way, . . . to know he wished them so very, very well, that he would have so liked to know them and their work." (p. x) So, it is less than a biography, perhaps; yet it is such stuff as biographies are made on. And so much more than a biography: a nobly simple narrative, which no one else ever could have written.

*The Viking Achievement: A Survey of the Society and Culture of Early Mediaeval Scandinavia.* Peter G. Foote and David M. Wilson. Praeger. \$12.50.

"Norwegian pirates, buccaneering Danes" sometimes returned, to join the stay-at-homes. They also traded zestfully overland—across Russia even unto Byzantium, and made ingatherings all along the way. The

study covers, separatim and together, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Iceland, 800-1200 A.D.: social, political, judicial, technological institutions; warfare and domestic life; arts, literature, religious practice and belief—a nourishing account.

*The Ancient Near East: Supplementary Texts and Pictures Relating to the Old Testament.* Edited by James B. Pritchard. Princeton. \$15.

While it updates its predecessors—*The Ancient Near East in Pictures*, and *Ancient Near Eastern Texts*—by correction, addition, expanded coverage, it easily stands on its own. A broader assemblage from Mesopotamia, Hit, Canaan, South Arabia: legal, political, historical, religious, literary texts, with notes.

#### KIRTLEY F. MATHER

*The Scorpion and the Tarantula.* Joseph I. Lieberman. Houghton Mifflin. \$6.95.

Subtitled "The Struggle to Control Atomic Weapons, 1945-1949," this scholarly work is a fully detailed, thoroughly documented, wisely compassionate, but inevitably saddening account of the strenuous efforts made by nuclear scientists and their few political spokesmen to initiate international control of nuclear armaments during the brief time that the United States had a monopoly of the atomic bomb. Widely scattered information is brought together in a truly fascinating manner to produce a literally stunning effect.

*Alamogordo Plus Twenty-five Years.* Edited by Richard S. Lewis and Jane Wilson. Viking. \$6.95.

Sixteen papers originally written for the twenty-fifth anniversary issue of the *Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists* by world-renowned scientists and historians, with an introduction by Eugene Rabinowich, provide "an inside look at the impact of atomic energy on science, technology, and world politics." The composite picture is one of challenge, illumined by reasonable hope for the future despite the blunders and missed opportunities of the past.

*Soviet Rocketry: Past, Present and Future.* Michael Stoiko. Holt, Rinehart & Winston. \$7.95.

Recently available source material has made possible this comprehensive and authoritative survey of Soviet activity and accomplishments in space exploration. The author is an American rocket engineer involved in our Gemini project in the mid-1960's and a competent writer on space technology. Here he presents a detailed record of the Soviet earth satellites, space-probes and lunar and planetary missions from 1957 to 1969, as well as descriptions of rocket boosters and spacecraft and biographical sketches of scientists, engineers and "cosmonauts" participating in the extensive U.S.S.R. program.

*Space Frontier.* Wernher von Braun. Holt, Rinehart & Winston. \$6.95.

A revised edition, updated to April, 1970, of a book first published in 1967, in which the latest developments in space exploration are authoritatively reported and artfully described. The lucid explanations of space technology will be especially welcomed by anyone interested in the technical aspects of space "hardware" and its operation.

*Research for the World Food Crisis.* Edited by Daniel G. Aldrich, Jr. A.A.A.S. \$12.50. Fourteen papers by competent agronomists, agrobiologists, agricultural engineers, biochemists, and one nuclear physicist, who report the progress made in recent years in the campaign to rid the world of hunger. Together, they sound a note of cautious optimism regarding the race between food supplies and population growth.

*Innovations: Scientific, Technological and Social.* Dennis Gabor. Oxford. \$4.95.

A concise catalog of 137 "innovations," more or less likely to affect significantly the life-style of mankind in the next two or three decades; 73 are "hardware" inventions and innovations, ranging from new high-strength materials to inspection from satellites, 27 are biological innovations, from improved crops to creation of some sort of artificial life, and 37 are social innovations, from stopping population growth to the "moral equivalent of war." The comments—mostly value judgments—by the inventor of panoramic holography, who is now one of Britain's elder statesmen in the physical sciences, are superbly cogent and thought-provoking.

*Volcanoes.* Cliff Ollier. M.I.T. \$7.50.

Like other volumes in the series of "introductions to systematic geomorphology," this lucidly written and well-illustrated treatise will be of interest to anyone with only a little geologic training who wants to understand the natural scenery around him. It describes and explains the great variety of landforms associated with volcanic activity and gives an account of many ancient and modern eruptions; examples are cited from all over the world, although with emphasis on those in and near Australia, the homeland of the author.

*Arid Lands in Transition.* Edited by Harold E. Dregne. A.A.A.S. \$15.75.

Twenty-eight papers by a similar number of geographers, agronomists, engineers, and educators from various parts of the world who are seeking solutions to the technological, economic, and social problems involved in the wise use of arid and semiarid lands; competently authoritative and highly informative.

*Toward a History of Geology.* Edited by Cecil J. Schneer. M.I.T. \$22.50.

This collection of 25 papers, plus an introductory essay by the editor, based on an international "Inter-Disciplinary Conference on the History of Geology before Darwin," held in New Hampshire in September 1967, is a treasure house of information that is both interesting and significant for anyone concerned with the history of ideas; much new light is cast upon the origins and early development of geological science.

*Physics of the Earth.* T. F. Gaskell. Funk & Wagnalls. \$6.95.

A well-illustrated, popular but competent, account of what geophysicists and geologists have learned in recent years concerning the composition of the earth's interior and the forces originating therein that shape the configuration of its surface. Several of its color photographs were made by cameras in Apollo space-craft. Do not be misled by its title; it is much more geology than physics.



# NHF EXPANDS PROGRAM

(continued from page one)

One result of NHF school visits has been the discovery that the most successful work in the humanities at the school level has most often occurred in programs built around themes or questions of major and timeless importance. Young people, who so often seem completely closed to any study of the past, can be reengaged with a study of man's experience of all kinds and all periods if the program leads them from the present to the past by investigating an issue of current concern, and searching out the insights of many disciplines and many ages which lead to fuller understanding.

The value of this thematic approach, coupled with a concern felt by many people in our society at large, in the schools, and in the NHF for the changing patterns—some would say the dissolution—of authority in our times has led the NHF Board to undertake an expanded project over the next two to three years. Beginning in the summer of 1972 with a six-week institute on *The Question of Authority*, the project will involve Faculty members from a range of humanistic disciplines working with approximately one-hundred school teachers and administrators in an investigation of the concept of authority as manifested in many areas of human experience and historic periods. During the following school year, the Faculty will visit the schools to observe and work with teachers on the units, courses, or programs which grow out of the summer work. It should perhaps be emphasized that this work is not intended as a means to restore "law and order" in the narrow sense in which that phrase is sometimes currently used. It is rather an

attempt to help teachers build work around the concept of authority which is at the core of all civilized experience, and to bring youngsters to deeper understanding of the concept, of its importance to them, of its abuses, and of the consideration which vast numbers of philosophers, religious leaders, historians, artists, and many others have given this concept.

Other kinds of school projects will also be undertaken on an individual basis as in the past three years, partly in order to identify additional topics of more general concern around which to build work similar to that on *The Question of Authority* in the future.

At the close of the *Authority* project, the NHF hopes to have stimulated deep involvement of a group of its Faculty in a group of about twenty to twenty-five schools of widely varied kinds, i.e. public, private, church related, urban, suburban, rural, etc. From this involvement should come not only the development of units of work in these schools, but prototype course outlines, procedures for dealing with the topics, new ways of comprehending the needs of today's students, and of meeting them.

At a recent NHF Board meeting, it was stated that the NHF has "turned a corner." Indeed it has. After three years of hard work and modest growth, it now begins concentrated efforts devoted to topics of major importance. It will address itself to a far wider audience as a means to its fundamental goal of restoring the meaning and importance of the humanities in the work and lives of America's young people. To achieve these goals, the NHF has three very basic needs: 1) a substantial increase in proposals from the schools everywhere. No school should hesitate to get in touch with NHF directly at 91 Main

Street, Concord, Massachusetts 01742. The deadline for proposals for 1972-73 is November 1. 2) All possible help in acquiring the funds necessary to meet the matching grants of the National Endowment for the Humanities. 3) The continued interest and support of the members of Phi Beta Kappa who have helped substantially to make the NHF what it already is.

## BOOK REVIEWS

(continued from page seven)

*Behind Appearance.* C. H. Waddington. M.I.T. \$25.

An extraordinary book, sumptuous in format and illustrations (thereby justifying its price tag) and well-nigh unique in theme, in which the well-known geneticist of the University of Edinburgh presents a truly fascinating "study of the relations between painting and the natural sciences in this century" and argues "that our developing scientific understanding of the nature of our material surroundings has had important effects on the ways in which painters have worked."



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