



The Key Reporter

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ΦBK ALUMNI AT CCNY by Charles Winick

How does the post-college life of Phi Beta Kappa members differ from that of other college graduates? An opportunity to explore this question was provided by a study of the members of Phi Beta Kappa at City College of New York, conducted in connection with the centennial of Gamma chapter. We could compare the results of the survey of 1,269 chapter respondents to a mail questionnaire with the responses to a previous mail survey of 9,791 City College alumni on which many of the same questions were asked. The Gamma chapter members included persons graduating in the 1960's (25%), 1950's (17%), 1940's (20%), 1930's (22%), 1920's (9%), and earlier (4%). The great majority (85%) were males, reflecting the exclusion of females from the College of Liberal Arts and Science prior to 1952.

One significant difference between Gamma members and other graduates of the college is in where they now live. Members are more likely (37%) than other graduates (27%) to live outside the metropolitan New York area and less likely to live in the city or its suburbs (62% vs. 72%). Presumably, work situations and other opportunities outside the New York area were more available to members of Phi Beta Kappa. They were also more likely to be married (81%) than the other graduates (73%). Female Gamma members were more apt (80%) than males (65%) to marry college graduates.

One of the most substantial differences between the two groups was in attendance at graduate school. Almost nine-tenths (89%) of those elected to the Society went to graduate or professional school, compared with less than half (43%) of the other alumni. The fields which attracted more than one-tenth of those receiving advanced training were social science (21%),

(continued on back cover)

NEW EDITOR FOR AMERICAN SCHOLAR

Joseph Epstein, author, critic and visiting lecturer in the department of English at Northwestern University, has been appointed editor of *The American Scholar* it was announced by John Hope Franklin, President of the United Chapters. Mr. Epstein succeeds Hiram Haydn who was editor from 1944 until his death last December.

Mr. Epstein, 37, is a native of Chicago. He has been an associate editor of *The New Leader*, senior editor of *Encyclopaedia Britannica* and associate editor of Quadrangle Books before devoting his time exclusively to writing and teaching. His first book, *Divorced in America*, has been widely and favorably reviewed. He is currently at work on a second book, a study of success in American life.

Asked to describe his plans for *The Scholar* Mr. Epstein replied with the following statement:

"In his posthumously published volume of memoirs, *Words & Faces*, Hiram Haydn remarks that *The American Scholar* has always tried to fill the gap between the magazines of special interests and intellectual cliques, and those of middle brow, semi-mass-market circulation. Under Haydn's editorship, and with the aid of his various Editorial Boards, the magazine not only tried but almost always succeeded. His has been a remarkable record: his thirty years at the helm of *The American Scholar* is surely the most impressive one-man-stand in the history of American intellectual journalism.

"In the years ahead, *The American Scholar* will keep to the general course set by Hiram Haydn, though now its opportunities for distinction are perhaps even greater than ever before. They are greater, I think, because today so much of intellectual journal-



Joseph Epstein

ism, as of intellectual life generally, is divided among coteries. This can sometimes make life interesting, but it also tends to make most intellectual journals predictable, *The Scholar's* role, I believe, is to develop and maintain a voice of consistent clarity and disinterestedness, in the fine old-fashioned sense of that word. A magazine takes its character from the issues it confronts, from the personality of its editor (the amalgam of his strengths, weaknesses, and idiosyncrasies), and above all from the writers he is able to attract to its pages. My goal is to edit a magazine that will be critically judgmental, lively and unpredictable — and, in the process, will convey the intellectual excitement of being alive in our time."

The American Scholar, which Phi Beta Kappa has published since 1932, has the largest paid circulation of any general quarterly, reaching an audience of over 40,000. Through the years the list of contributors to *The Scholar* has read like a *Who's Who* in American thought and letters. Mr. Epstein will be the fourth editor of the magazine. William Allison Shimer, who was instrumental in founding the *Scholar*, was editor until 1943. He was succeeded by Marjorie Hope Nicolson, who served until Haydn's appointment.

PHI BETA KAPPA IN PEKING

During this initiation you have probably been thinking about what this goodly fellowship signifies in American society today. You are now a member of Phi Beta Kappa. What of it? The meaning of my cryptic title, *Phi Beta Kappa in Peking*, is that I propose to provide you with a basis of comparison. I am going to talk about your equivalents in a different culture, the "good students," the Phi Beta Kappas, of the Chinese tradition. On the whole, I shall not try to make explicit the differences and resemblances between Chinese students and American students. That task I shall leave to you.

Traditional Chinese civilization has been the most durable, the most extensive and the most populous of human societies. Two hundred years ago China had a population of more than 200,000,000 people living a reasonably good life. In fact, if you have a chance for reincarnation, I would advise you to give serious consideration to the possibility of rebirth as a mid-eighteenth century Chinese male of the scholar-gentry class. In the nineteenth century internal problems, such as the pressure of rapidly rising population on food supply, combined with changes in the nature of China's foreign relations to mark the beginning of the end and stir on the revolution which is in process today.

In the older Chinese culture, students and scholars — your equivalents — were the elite. (Anything I say about this elite excludes women, but then the same would be true of Western elites.) Any Westerner who regards himself as an educated person should turn bright green with envy on contemplation of the place of the literate in the China of the past. Never anywhere else has the bookish, formally educated person, the supremely successful examination-passer stood so high. In eighteenth century Europe, China was seen as a Utopia, where scholars and philosophers, not decadent hereditary aristocrats, ruled. This view, though a notable over-simplification, did recognize the identity of scholars and officials which was, in a way, the most important characteristic of old China. This scholar-official group made manifest in Chinese political, social, and economic life the Confucian ideology of the traditional Chinese state. To orthodox Confucians the good life here on earth was a realizable ideal;

Dr. Cameron, professor of history and academic dean emeritus at Mount Holyoke College, gave this talk at the Spring 1974 initiation of the Mount Holyoke Chapter.

by Meribeth E. Cameron

human nature was essentially good; education could make this goodness explicit and put it to work for human welfare. Those individuals who through proper education had developed their potentialities became "chun-tzu", superior men, on whom rested the obligation to serve others by governing them. There was only one career for the intelligent and able — the public service.

The ideal public servant was the liberally educated man, not only richly learned, but strong in character and principle. To staff the government the regime sought men who would practice the Confucian virtues of righteousness, benevolence, propriety and justice. How to identify them? By civil service examination based on the corpus of Confucian literature, a body of writings many of them dating from the first millennium B.C. and stressing history, literature, and ethics. The underlying assumption was noble, but perhaps naive, — that those who could write the best examination essays on Confucian literature would be the best practitioners of Confucian teaching. Chinese society, however, is not the only society which has had to hope that men will practice what they are taught and what they preach. Century after century the examination system extracted the best brains and the most ambitious spirits and made them into government officials. No one advised Chinese students to shun government office; no one talked about the alienation of the intellectuals from the Establishment. The intellectuals, as this system defined them, were the Establishment. Ambitious families pushed their sons toward the examination halls, to make them officials. The road was long and rough. Literacy was hard to achieve: the ideographic script and classical "wen li" style were major obstacles. Schooling, especially at the elementary level, was a private matter, with tutors, or endowed village schools. In the early stages students learned by rote under the tutelage of "failed scholars." Then came the arduous sequence of examinations, beginning at the local level, and coming to a climax with the triennial examinations at the capital. Many felt called but very few indeed were chosen. But oh, the rewards of success. Even the titles of the degrees were inspiring: the first, the equivalent of our B.A., was the degree of "flowering talent." And then there were the red paper strip on the door, the flag on the pole, the badge on the coat, the button on the cap and, if you were successful in Peking, your name in the Imperial Gazette and even on one of the marble

tablets in the courtyard of the Confucian temple in Peking. What is an American diploma or a Phi Beta Kappa key to compare with this? Your family and your village rose with you. It was as proud a thing, and in my judgment a much more admirable one, to be the home village of a holder of the highest degree as it is in the United States to be the home town of a National Football League star. It took a strong memory, a graceful style, and iron nerves and high courage to survive the examination grind. But even if you got only part way through you were a member of the "scholar-gentry," exempt from corporal punishment and certain taxes and with a voice in what constituted "public opinion" in traditional China. If you lasted the route you could start on a bureaucratic career which might culminate in your becoming a provincial viceroy or the president of a metropolitan board.

Many of the standard criticisms of any institutional testing program can be and have been levelled against this system. It gave no recognition to individuality or differences of opinion. Always there were some original intellects who could not, would not fit into the examination strait jacket, just as among us there may be original intellects who do not make Phi Beta Kappa. Here is Su Tung-p'o's (A.D. 1036-1101) poem on the birth of his son translated by Arthur Waley:

Families, when a child is born
Want it to be intelligent.
I, through intelligence,
Having wrecked my whole life,
Only hope the baby will prove
Ignorant and stupid.
Then he will crown a tranquil life
By becoming a Cabinet Minister.

In theory the examination system was a democratic device, but it is now fashionable to denounce it as an instrument of class domination, by which literate families could perpetuate themselves in the bureaucracy through the better education they could procure for their sons. At times the examinations were tainted with corruption, despite elaborate measures to preserve their integrity. But peasants' sons did become viceroys often enough to demonstrate that, at least in better periods, the ladder upward was intact. There was virtually no hereditary aristocracy outside of the imperial family, new families were constantly recruited into the elite, and the Chinese civil service examination system remains the greatest of all programs to achieve government by merit. The process produced bureaucrats almost to specification. They were steeped in Confucian learning, imbued

with the Confucian code of conduct, and convinced of the rightness of the Chinese world view. The Chinese mandarins (a Portuguese term, incidentally) were the quintessence of the traditional culture. They were not only officials but also humanists, connoisseurs and practitioners of the "scholar arts" of painting, poetry and calligraphy: their ideal was the smoothly-running, harmonious social order in which conflict was avoided by technique of compromise and adjustment and by adherence to "li" which can be translated as courtesy, decorum, preservation of face. The type showed notable weaknesses, however, as China's situation changed in the nineteenth century. The traditional view of China as "Chung Kuo," the Middle Kingdom, with all other states as "dutifully obedient vassals" accepting Chinese culture as the world civilization, fitted ill with the beliefs and behavior of the aggressive, nationalist, technologically and militarily stronger states which pressed in on China. Moreover, precisely because the intelligentsia were in political life their interest in political issues was slight. They were careerists intent on advancement in the system, not critics questioning it. They did not form political parties: instead they formed factions, rallying around influential individuals. Just as conformity in the examination was rewarded by degrees and by eligibility for office, so conformity with superiors was rewarded by promotion in the bureaucratic ranks. Thus Chinese bureaucrats faced the new world of the nineteenth century with little flexibility or imagination but with notably ineptitude and increasing dismay.

In 1800 China was still "Chung Kuo," in 1900 it was "The Sick Man of Asia." The old style intellectuals became an endangered species, whose environment had changed in ways most unfavorable to their survival. Even before the fall of the Manchu dynasty in 1912 the examination system was terminated. Students went abroad, and schools in the Western manner were set up in China. In 1912 a republic was inaugurated. Was there now a chance for a new sort of educated man in a new political order? No. The feeble republic was succeeded by rampant warlordism. No longer could one learn what was proper to be learned, pass examinations, and enter on an honorable career in a stable government. There was no orthodox doctrine to master, no systematic recruitment of the learned, no establishment to enter. But in the midst of this chaos, new universities sprang up with women as well as men as stu-

dents. The students of the 'teens and 'twenties found themselves in a veritable marketplace of ideas in which various heretofore heterodox Chinese theories and the whole spectrum of western thought from fundamentalism to Marxism were available to them. The heroes of the Chinese student group fifty-five years ago were John Dewey and Bertrand Russell! China had not been like this since the period of the Contending States and the Contending Doctrines in the first millennium B.C. With political careers closed to them students manifested a new sort of interest in politics. The student movement took the form of strikes and demonstrations on the occasion of crises in China's relations with the West in a style which would be quite comprehensible to American undergraduates of the late 1960's.

In the mid-1920's the Nationalist Government, which is now on Taiwan, began to emerge. It undertook to achieve for China a strong national state. For a time students thought that national salvation had come, but the disasters that came upon the Nanking government and its reactions to them brought disillusionment. First came the Manchurian crisis of 1931, then the full-scale Japanese invasion of 1937. Students thought the Nationalist Government insufficiently nationalistic; the government in turn tried to suppress student demonstrations. In the interior, where the universities took refuge from the Japanese, they were kept on short rations and subjected to clumsy and distasteful efforts at thought control. By the end of the war the Nationalists had lost the support of the university group. Students and professors alike, without necessarily becoming Communists, turned to the Communist party, which appeared to be willing to accept their cooperation in a united front to build a new Chinese government concerned with national strength and popular welfare.

The old Chinese imperial state, which endured for over 2,000 years, is now defunct. The new regime, in power only twenty-five years, is presumably only at the beginning of its history. It is difficult to characterize the traditional Chinese system in Western political terms, but it may be called, with great caution, a sort of totalitarianism with a single doctrine, Confucianism, and an elite, the Confucian scholar-gentry, who were the carriers of that doctrine and, under the Emperor, the controllers of the country. The new totalitarianism of the Chinese People's Republic provides a new orthodoxy, Marxism-Leninism in the version of Mao Tse-Tung. It is producing a new sort of student group imbued

with the new orthodoxy, and controls all aspects of life. The parallel is obvious; the differences are great. The old regime was humanistic, preservative, static; it put no premium on "progress", it was not trying to reach a Utopia, simply to maintain one already attained. It regulated Chinese life by ritual and decorum rather than by propaganda and terror. The new government is professedly revolutionary; it is dedicated to bringing forth a new China which will be scientific, technological and socialist-communist; it has achieved and maintains its control through skillful use of all the modern techniques of mass manipulation and indoctrination plus the threat or application of terror. The Communists inherited a corps of old-style intellectuals, most of them educated in the West or in Western-style institutions. Recurrently there have been spasms of "thought reform" in the universities, with eminent Chinese intellectuals making public confession of how, misled by Western bourgeois thought, they have erred and strayed but, transformed by understanding of Marxism-Leninism-Maoism, will henceforth lead sober, righteous and Maoist lives.

Now the government is raising up its own intellectuals, trained in science and technology and confirmed in ideological soundness by almost incessant indoctrination. Mao is suspicious of "elites." University students must have the "right" class background, they must be endorsed by the workers in their commune or factory, whose recommendation may well rate attitude over brain, and they must return periodically (and by some reports sometimes reluctantly) to work on the farm or in the factory so that they can renew their identification with and learn from "the people." Above all, they must not think of themselves, as did their analogues in the old days, as "superior" men or women.

But Chairman Mao is old and Chou En-lai is ill. A new phase of the revolution will shortly begin, in which students may be called on to play a different role. My prophet's license, if I ever had one, has lapsed. I can only hope that this brief and oversimplified survey of "Phi Beta Kappas" in another culture will have meaning for you as you consider your past and your future, but what meaning is for each of you to determine. I have simply followed the injunction not of Chairman Mao but of that at-the-moment discredited sage, Confucius, who once said that a teacher should turn up only one corner of a subject, leaving his students to turn up the other corners for themselves.

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*Chartered Associations are indicated by an asterisk

Phi Beta Kappa members who would like to participate in the activities of any of these groups may get in touch directly with the secretary listed below.

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Mind. An Essay on Human Feeling. Vol. II. Susanne K. Langer, Johns Hopkins. \$12.50.

An unusually ambitious and extremely interesting adventure in ideas. Both critical and creative, it constructs a theory of the "great shift" from animal behavior and instincts to the phenomena of mind, which rejects the easy anthropomorphism of much zoology and ethology and traces a subtler transition across the continuum of biological acts. Anyone interested in comparative psychology and the mind-body problem will find his conceptual categories challenged by the data and the inventive alternative views here elaborated. This is the second of several volumes composing the overall essay.

The Theology of Rā-mā-nuja: An Essay in Interreligious Understanding. John Braisted Carman. Yale. \$17.50.

Modern Trends in Hinduism. Philip H. Ashby. Columbia. \$8.

Most Westerners know Hinduism in its Advaita or non-dualist interpretation, in which the world is illusion and the soul is identical with Brahman. But the dualism of Rā-mā-nuja (fl. 1100 A.D.) which asserts the reality of world and individual soul not only marks a peak of Hindu theology, it is also the source of a very widespread form of popular Hinduism today. Carman's study focuses on the defining concepts of God, particularly supremacy and accessibility and while not for the casual reader, it repays attentive perusal. Ashby addresses a more general audience in an informed and expert survey of the heterogeneity in modern Hindu doctrine and cult, and its influence in society and politics. Contrary to some perceptions of it, he insists that contemporary Hinduism has not been rendered moribund or paralyzed by its encounter with the modern world.

The Liberal Theory of Justice: A Critical Examination of the principal doctrines in A Theory of Justice by John Rawls. Brian Barry. Oxford. \$3.25.

While affirming the enduring significance of Rawls' theory, Barry applies the scalpel to enough of its logical ligatures to leave it only a shadow of its former self. Basically, he argues that Rawls' two principles of justice do not follow logically from his original position, that they are inconsistent with each other, and that they cannot unequivocally bear the interpretation which Rawls assumes them to

have. The book shows signs of hasty production — numbers of misprints and misplaced lines as well as unclear arguments — but it clearly clinches enough objections to be important to study for anyone interested in Rawls.

Kant's Political Thought. Hans Saner. Chicago. \$12.75.

This prize-winning study takes as its theme the identification and clarification of those thought forms which, while finding their pre-eminent instantiation in his political writings, pervade the whole of Kant's philosophy. The primary and most encompassing of these is that of the relation of conflict to unity, and the longest section is in fact devoted to the polemics surrounding Kant's own writings, and their function (as he saw them) in advancing the peace of reason.

Passages About Earth. William Irvin Thompson. Harper & Row. \$6.95.

The writing is smooth, the thought intriguing without being burdened by scholarly baggage, the theme or vision is the presaging of the possibility of a quantum increment in the spiritual evolution of mankind. The author ranges from physics to tantric yoga without irresponsibility.

Platonic Studies. Gregory Vlastos. Princeton. \$20.

Seventeen fine essays on Platonic puzzles (two previously unpublished) by a foremost philosopher and classicist. First rate, not only in scholarship but in the working out of problems which are not only scholarly but are puzzlements.

Navaho Religion: A Study of Symbolism. Gladys Reichard. Princeton. \$16.95.

A one-volume edition of a classic encyclopedic interpretation of the structure of Navaho religion via the classifying and relating of its iconic, verbal and ritual symbolisms.

J. T. BALDWIN, JR.

Harvesting the Earth. Georg. Borgstrom. Abelard-Schuman. \$8.95.

The Nutrition Factor. Alan Berg. Brookings Institution. \$8.95.

A recent spate of books about global food resources gives the impression that the field has been so well-plowed, fallowed, and re-tilled that nothing new is to be harvested. Professor Borgstrom, however, marshals facts and arguments that are impressive but often unfamiliar. Alan Berg shocks with evidence linking malnutrition with mental retardation,

childhood death, bodily growth and physical performance below normal, the "sluggishness commonly observed among the extremely poor." *The quality of people* in the less-favored two-thirds of the world may be held in check by foods deficient in proteins, vitamins, and certain amino acids, but perverse, self-serving power of bureaucratic establishments frequently hinders the development, introduction, and utilization of new foods within the price ranges that needy people can afford.

Tiger Haven. Arjan Singh. Edited by John Moorehead. Harper & Row. \$8.95.

Still another account of man-handled earth. This one about Nepal and India in general. Inexorable increase of people; exploitation and senseless abuse of plants and animals. Unbelievable ambivalence of an estimated 550 million inhumane human beings: religious fanaticism for 300 million sacred cattle which supply neither milk nor meat nor leather; slaughter of the tiger — legendary for its grace and beauty, its ferocity and cunning — by maharajahs who under British rule might have stables of two hundred elephants chiefly for use in the privileged sport of tiger-hunting and who might boast of more than a thousand kills. Though now the tiger holds token protection from the government, this animal is being more rapidly killed off than ever. Other animals compete in this race toward extinction: the leopard and the lion and the rhinoceros, whose horn is prized in the over-populated East for its reputed potency as an aphrodisiac. Packs of barkless wild dogs and men ruthlessly hunt the antelope and deer of several kinds, including the black buck which is one of the fastest and the chital which is among the handsomest of deer. The author has set up in Nepal a sanctuary for animals and gets much satisfaction from observing them. But his efforts are frustrating because of mere gestures of governmental support and because of the intruders who poach. In addition, the individual can hardly afford the maintenance of natural areas of sufficient size requisite for many animals.

Humboldt and the Cosmos. Douglas Botting. Harper & Row. \$15.

Alexander von Humboldt (1769-1859) — scientist, explorer, the "last great universal man" — wrote voluminously with consummate dullness. But in a book of which about two-thirds is text and one third illustrations Douglas Botting has presented Humboldt as the significant and eccentric individual that he was, a genius who by systematic tabulation of botanical, meteorological, and geographical data established the bases of modern ecology, of physical geography and geophysics, and of economic geography, and who with the field assistance of Aime Bonpland and the taxonomic aid of Carl S. Kunth contributed in a major way to the taxonomy of the South American flora.

This is Professor Baldwin's last column, prepared before his sudden death, September 3, 1974.

The Inward Turn of Narrative. Erich Kahler. Translated by Richard and Clara Winston. Princeton. \$9.50.

Treating vast matter in brief space, Kahler traces, in fiction from ancient times to Richardson and Sterne, the move from dependence on external reality to an inner and symbolizing world. He describes fictional changes due to many social and intellectual influences.

Miss May Sinclair: A Biographical and Critical Introduction. Theophilus E. M. Boll. Fairleigh Dickinson. \$18.

This chronological compilation of personal and professional data is hardly a structured biography, but the account of the shy, unspectacular woman who wrote both fiction and philosophical works and knew many figures in both fields holds interest.

For Want of the Golden City. Sacheverell Sitwell. John Day. \$12.95.

A non-chronological autobiographic ramble, a sort of Elia-essay associative gossip about many times and places and persons, about artists and writers, flowers and trees, then and now, life and death. Encyclopedic, informal, charming after one learns the rhythm.

Anais Nin Reader. Edited by Philip K. Jason. Introduction by Anna Balakian. Swallow. \$8.95. p. \$3.95.

Mostly selections from the novels, this volume is a good introduction to the increasingly respected diarist and fictionist whose forte is the fresh, complex imaging and symbolizing of states of feeling and consciousness. Unhappily defective proof-reading.

Letters to Felice. Franz Kafka. Edited by Erich Heller and Jurgen Born. Translated by James Stern and Elizabeth Duckworth. Schocken. \$17.50.

A fascinating record of the years 1912 to 1917. Twice engaged to Felice Bauer, Kafka writes with great intensity of devotion, need, worry, questioning, remorse, self-analysis. The result is almost a novel about a troubled, difficult lover.

Jean Cocteau and André Gide: An Abrasive Friendship. Arthur King Peters. Rutgers. \$17.50.

An exhaustive but always readable account of a public 1919 quarrel that had repercussions through a long relationship. Peters reports on numerous personal, professional, literary, and historical sources and implications of a rivalry that could be harshly censorious or quite amiable. Excellent supporting material.

The Flight of Icarus. Raymond Queneau. Translated by Barbara Wright. New Directions. \$7.50.

A fanciful tale, told entirely in dramatic dialogue, of a hero's bodily escape from a novelist's work in progress. Under the *jeu d'esprit* and the jesting fantasy lurks the nice question of a character's independence from the author's formal intentions.

Faust as Musician: A Study of Thomas

Mann's Novel "Dr. Faustus." Patrick Carnegie. New Directions. \$9.25. An excellent account of Mann's greatest novel, centering on the musical metaphor (and its partial inadequacy) but dealing with all aspects of its art and thought, including Mann's application of the Faust myth to himself.

Animals with Human Faces: A Guide to Animal Symbolism. Beryl Rowland. Tennessee. \$10.75.

Illustrated essays on the symbolic values, ancient and modern, attached to some 55 animals from cat and dog to centaur and sphinx. Alphabetically arranged and encyclopedic, but entertaining.

Byron's Letters and Journals. Edited by Leslie A. Marchand. Vol. 1, 1798-1810. Vol. 2, 1810-1812. Harvard-Belknap. \$11.50 each.

A fine start on the fullest and most authentic edition of the letters (about 3000) by one of the great letter-writers. Byron is sharp, candid, ironic, spirited, witty. Notes full, unobtrusive.

A Season in Hell. The Illuminations.

Arthur Rimbaud. A new translation by Enid Rhodes Peschel. Oxford. \$8.95. A bilingual edition of these influential works, with a lively translation at times free, at times literal.

Oscar Wilde. Martin Fido. Viking. \$12.95.

A low-key re-telling of the spectacular life-story, centered on tragic hubris as the agent of destruction, and accompanied by a wealth of admirable illustrations.

Theodore Roethke's Dynamic Vision.

Richard Allen Blessing. Indiana. \$8.95. This excellent critique of the Roethke oeuvre is lively, exact, unpretentious in manner and vocabulary, technically expert, and relaxed in the application of its central principle.

Mary Shelley's "Frankenstein": Tracing the Myth. Christopher Small. Pittsburgh. \$9.95.

Small gives an often fascinating account of the novel as progeny of its times and of many sources, as Mary's interpretation of Shelley himself, as mirror of Shelleyan thought, as ancestor of science fiction, and as predictor of modern crises.

Pope Joan. Lawrence Durrell. Translated and adapted from the Greek of Emmanuel Royidis. Penguin. p. \$1.50.

A new edition of this version of a modern Greek classic, an urbane fiction reminiscent in some ways of Fielding and Sterne narrative and of Gibbon history.

ANDREW GYORGY

New Forces in World Politics. Seyom Brown. Brookings. \$2.95.

Seyom Brown, senior fellow in the Brookings Institution and Professor at the Johns Hopkins School of Advanced International Studies, has written a challenging and timely account of some of the major issues and forces in world politics. The author ranges across a wide spectrum of problem areas in a readable and lucid style. This reviewer was especially impressed by chapters on: "Cracks in the

Soviet Sphere," and "The Emerging System of Multiple Coalitions." The book presents various major challenges to the traditional nation-state system. Useful for both specialists and general readers.

The Soviet Impact on World Politics. Edited by Kurt L. London. Hawthorn. \$13.95.

A superb symposium covering all major aspects of contemporary Soviet diplomacy. Among the distinguished contributors are Leonard Schapiro, Adam B. Ulam, Hugh Seton-Watson, Charles B. Marshall and others. The subjects are both timely and comprehensive; the editing is skillful and buttressed by Professor London's own thoughtful Preface and fine statement on "Summary" and Conclusions."

KGB: The Secret Work of Soviet Secret Agents. John Barron. Reader's Digest Press. \$10.95.

Behind a somewhat over-sensationalized facade and lurid subtitles, John Barron, Senior Editor of the *Reader's Digest* Press, has nevertheless done a particularly fine job of assembling unique materials on the functions and performance of the Soviet Secret Police. The book is especially significant and original in presenting previously unpublished case studies of selective KGB operations throughout the world as well as a detailed listing of several hundred Soviet agents active in the United States.

Crime and Compromise. Janos Kadar and the Politics of Hungary Since Revolution. William Shawcross. Dutton. \$10.

Mr. Shawcross has produced a lively and interesting account of the 18 years of Janos Kadar's rule over Hungary. The book is much more than the usual biography of a Communist leader; it perceptively analyzes the ideological, political and economic evolution of this important East-Central European country since the climactic events of the Revolution of 1956.

Cold Winter, Cold War. Robert G. Kaiser. Stein & Day. \$8.95.

Currently the *Washington Post's* chief correspondent in Moscow, Robert G. Kaiser sheds new light on the origins of the Cold War. The book is well named. The complex events of the winter of 1946-47 are ably recreated and analyzed in this exceptionally well-written study.

Indonesian Communism Under Sukarno. Ideology and Politics, 1959-1965. Rex Mortimer. Cornell. \$15.

Rex Mortimer, Professor of Political Studies at the University of New Guinea, is truly an expert in this field. His book must be the most comprehensive review of the entire sweep of Indonesian Communism. The author's analyses of "Inter-Communist Relations" reflect fascinating details on the secret operations between the Indonesian Communist Party and the Mainland Chinese Communist movement. Chronologically organized, this volume presents a panoramic view of Indonesian politics, quite appropriately concluding on the note of: "The Final Year: Climax and Catastrophe." Written for the specialist.

Revolutionaries. E. J. Hobsbawn. Pantheon. \$7.95.
Essays by a leading University of London historian. The author's versatility is shown by the impressive variety of topics covered here, ranging from French Communism through Vietnam to "Cities and Insurrections."

Revolution Administered. Agrarianism and Communism in Bulgaria. Nissan Oren. Johns Hopkins. \$8.50.

A political scientist at Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Dr. Oren has followed up his earlier pioneering work on Bulgarian Communism with a second intensive study on agrarianism and Communism in the Balkans. The general title, **Revolution Administered**, is accurate since the author covers more than just Bulgarian events. He has a fine feel for the murky details of southern European politics and ideological in-fighting. Superbly documented.

Khrushchev Remembers The Last Testament. Edited by Strobe Talbott. Little, Brown. \$12.95.

In this second and concluding volume the late Communist leader covers the ten crucial years he spent at the very summit of Soviet power, namely, from 1954 to 1964. The translation is both accurate and colorful. The most important sections deal with the Sino-Soviet conflict, Khrushchev's relations with Eisenhower, his visit to the United States, and the ill-fated summit meeting in Paris, as well as the peculiar confrontation with President Kennedy in Vienna. While one can argue the total credibility and/or reliability of this book, it will obviously be a storehouse of information in the future.

ELLIOT ZUPNICK

Once again the Atlantic Community stands at the crossroads. In the economic sphere the basic question is whether it will continue the journey towards interdependence begun in the earliest days of the postwar period or disintegrate into competing and perhaps warring blocs. All the books under review are concerned in one way or another with this problem.

America and the World Political Economy. David P. Calleo and Benjamin M. Rowland. Indiana. \$12.50. p. \$2.95.
The "revisionist" thesis of this book is that the thrust towards interdependence which informed much of American post-war foreign economic policy was in reality an attempt by the United States to impose its hegemony over western Europe. To escape from America's imperialist stranglehold, Europe must retreat from the world interdependent economic system, favored by the United States, and re-establish its economic sovereignty. Always stimulating and sometimes brilliant, this book is seriously marred by the authors' tendency to ignore facts and developments that do not conform to their grand design.

Foreign Dollar Balances and the International Role of the Dollar. Raymond F. Mikesell and J. Herbert Furth. Columbia. \$7.50.

A scholarly study of some of the factors

responsible for the transformation of the Bretton Woods system into a dollar standard. This study is a good antidote to Calleo's and Rowland's analysis of the rise and fall of the dollar standard.

The European Community in Perspective. Gerhard Mally. Lexington. \$11.50.

The formation of the European Economic Community was one of the most dramatic victories for interdependence in the post-war period. Mally's book is a useful progress report on the development of the Community from its inception to the present time. Its chief defects are an absence of a meaningful analytical framework and the author's addiction to jargon. The historical and descriptive sections, however, are worthwhile.

The Economics of Common Currencies.

Edited by Harry G. Johnson and Alexander K. Swoboda. Harvard. \$11.

European Monetary Unification and Its Meaning to the United States. Edited by Lawrence B. Krause and Walter S. Salant. Brookings. \$8.95.

European Monetary Unification. Giovanni Magnifico. Halsted. \$14.95.

These three books deal in depth with an issue of central importance to Europe and the United States. The first two are compilations of papers delivered at international conferences. As is to be expected, the quality of the papers vary. Taken as a whole, however, the two books provide a superb guide to the present state of professional thinking on the complex question of monetary unification. Magnifico deals with the same problem largely from a European perspective. All three books are "must reading" for anyone interested in the future of the European Community or of the international monetary system.

The Great Wheel: The World Monetary System. Sidney E. Rolfe and James L. Burtle. Quadrangle. \$9.95.

A well written, technically sound book on the causes for the breakdown of the Bretton Woods system and the various options for restructuring the international monetary system. Recommended to the non-specialist who wishes to wade in the murky waters.

RICHARD BEALE DAVIS

Jefferson the President: Second Term 1805-1809. Dumas Malone. Little, Brown. \$14.50.

The Papers of Thomas Jefferson. Vol. 19. January 1781 to March 1791. Edited by Julian P. Boyd. Princeton. \$22.50.

Thomas Jefferson and Music. Helen Cripe. Virginia. \$7.50 p. \$3.75.

Thomas Jefferson: The Man. His World, His Influence. Edited by Lally Weymouth. Putnam. \$15.

Jeffersoniana to delight the general reader and the historian. Weymouth's collection of essays by distinguished specialists is a good introduction to the many-faceted genius. Cripe explores not quite thoroughly his relation to music, in a long-needed volume which does not answer all the questions. Malone does his usual masterly analysis, this time of the

darkest period politically of Jefferson's life. And Boyd's superb new volume enriches interpretation as well as documentation.

History of Mary Washington College 1908-1972. Edward Alvey, Jr. Virginia. \$10.

History of St. Olaf College 1874-1974.

Joseph M. Shaw. St. Olaf College.
Useful histories of two quite different sorts of American liberal arts colleges. St. Olaf's connection with church and Scandinavia make its story almost unique. Mary Washington's evolution from state normal to the principal state liberal arts college for women is told with perception, tolerance, and humor by an active participant in its growth.

The Papers of Benjamin Franklin Vols. 16, 17, 18, January 1, 1769 to December 31, 1771. Edited by William B. Willcox et al. Yale. \$17.50 per vol.

The Papers of James Madison. Vol. 8, 1784-1786. Edited by R. A. Rutland and William M. E. Rachal. Chicago \$20.

The Papers of Woodrow Wilson, Vol. 17, 1907-1908. Edited by Arthur S. Link. Princeton. \$22.50.

The Papers of John C. Calhoun. Vol. VII 1822-1823. Edited by Edwin Hemphill. South Carolina. \$25.

Hemphill edits a grim period in Calhoun's life with judicious selectivity. Link and his collaborators show Wilson growing in stature, a stubborn but brilliant and likeable figure. Madison's exchange with other founding fathers during two notable years in his preparation for administration are beautifully documented. And as usual, Franklin bubbles with joy and varied interests and shows more clearly his grasp of the situation in the immediate pre-Revolutionary world.

The Ordeal of Thomas Hutchinson.

Bernard Bailyn. Belknap-Harvard. \$12.50.

Fame and the Founding Fathers: Essays by Douglass Adair. Edited by Trevor Colbourn. Norton. \$14.95.

Two masterly works, the first concentrating on a Loyalist who was misunderstood and misunderstanding in a beautiful exposition of both situation and man. The second is a posthumous collection of the essays of an unusually perceptive mind which probed men and motive and background in searching for the truth about actions themselves.

The Booker T. Washington Papers, Vol. 3: 1889-95. Edited by Louis R. Harlan. Illinois. \$17.50.

The Papers of Joseph Henry Vol. 1, 1797-1832. Edited by Nathan Reingold. Smithsonian. \$15.

Washington's writing in these years shows his advancement and his struggles but still not too much of the man personally. In the new series on Henry, three sides, personal, scientific, and public of this remarkable pioneer emerge in these initial stages of his career.

Dr. John Mitchell, The Man Who Made the Map of North America. Edmund and Dorothy Berkeley. Chapel Hill. \$12.50.

Robert Dinwiddie, Servant of the Crown. John Richard Alden. Colonial Williams-

(Continued)



ALUMNI ASSOCIATIONS
(Continued from page four)

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BOOKS

(Continued)

burg. \$5.95.

The Berkeleys have with their usual meticulous scholarship have rendered another service to early scientific history by giving us the first full-length study of a man more versatile than their title may suggest. A master Revolutionary historian has produced an interesting appraisal at the semi-popular level of the colonial Governor of Virginia, Robert Dinwiddie, who may be said in one way to have created George Washington and in another to have saved the Northwest from the French.

Beyond the New Deal: Harry S. Truman and American Liberalism. Alonzo L. Hamby. Columbia. \$12.95.

A skillful presentation of men and events in the post F. D. R. years and the relation of Truman to liberal movements, including some necessary definitions of terms.

CCNY ALUMNI

(Continued from page one)

medicine (17%), physical science (14%), law (12%), humanities (11%). Not unexpectedly, Gamma members earned about three times as many doctorates (41%), as the other graduates (12%). Phi Beta Kappa members were undoubtedly well represented in the large numbers of City College alumni who have obtained doctorates over the years. Although the college ranks about 40th in total enrollment nationally, it was second only to the University of California at Berkeley in the number of undergraduates who earned doctorates from 1920 to 1970. The Society alumnus was about three times as likely (14% vs. 5%), as others to become a college teacher, more than twice as likely (13% vs. 6%) to be a physician or dentist, almost twice as likely (9% vs. 5%) to become a scientist, and almost three times more (8% vs. 3%) a business executive.

The Gamma members, probably reflecting their professional activities in civilian occupations, were much more likely than other college graduates (50% vs. 29%) to be commissioned officers in the armed services. They were less likely to be privates or seamen (10% vs. 21%) or non-commissioned officers (36% vs. 47%). Undoubtedly reflecting their scientific backgrounds, an astonishingly high 28% of the Phi Beta Kappas served in the Medical Corps. Also striking is the finding that while only one-tenth of the Phi Beta Kappa group was in combat, one-third of this combat contingent received the Purple Heart and one-fifth earned a combat decoration.

Although comparable data are not available for the college alumni, it is noteworthy that more than three-fifths of the Gamma members are listed in various directories of persons of eminence, including *American Men of*

Science (18%), regional *Who's Who* (17%), *Who's Who* (8%), and *Directory of American Scholars* (5%).

The role of City College in offering an avenue of upward mobility to its students, and especially the outstanding 10% or so who constitute the Phi Beta Kappa membership, can be seen in comparing the college attendance of the respondents' parents and children. Only 18% of their fathers and 11% of the Phi Beta Kappa membership mothers but fully 98% of their children attended college. Of those parents of members who attended college, a City University branch was the most popular choice. However, the children of Phi Beta Kappas chose City University least frequently (10%). Rather, they went to private, mostly Ivy League, colleges most often (49%), followed by public institutions outside of New York, mostly state universities (26%), and private New York colleges (15%). With the current interest in genetic factors in intelligence, it may be worth noting that only 2% of the members' fathers who had attended college and 3% of their mothers were also Phi Beta Kappa members.

Even when compared with other alumni of City College, themselves a highly accomplished group, Gamma chapter members have demonstrated an unusual record of achievement. Comparing their post-college activities with Phi Beta Kappa graduates of other colleges would be a constructive and interesting followup. As college access becomes more possible for more people, will Phi Beta Kappa become more of an elite group than in the past? What kinds of occupations are selected by Phi Beta Kappa members, as compared to non-members, at elite private colleges? How important to career choice is the availability of a graduate or professional school on campus? Questions like these can be answered by comparative studies.



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