

THE KEY REPORTER

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New Chapters Receive Charters

AT LAKE FOREST, Illinois, on February 9, Senator Laurence M. Gould, president of Carleton College, installed the Theta Chapter of Illinois at Lake Forest College. The charter was accepted by the chapter president, Harold R. Hutcheson, professor of English, in behalf of the fourteen charter members at a morning convocation in the First Presbyterian Church.

Adlai E. Stevenson, U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations, and Herbert L. Block, political cartoonist of the *Washington Post and Times-Herald*, were elected to honorary membership in the chapter. Both Ambassador Stevenson and Mr. Block hold honorary degrees from Lake Forest College. The initiation of new members, four senior students and four alumni members, took place later in the afternoon at the home of William Graham Cole, president of the college. A reception, to which Phi Beta Kappa members in the community were invited, was followed by a dinner in Hixon Hall on the campus to celebrate the installation of the chapter.

Lake Forest had its beginnings in the early 1850's in the inspiration of several pioneer citizens of Chicago. These leading members of the Second Presbyterian Church saw the need for an institution near Chicago in which young men might be trained for the ministry. In 1857, the legislature of the State of Illinois granted a charter to the trustees of Lind University, as the college was then called. In 1865, the name was changed to Lake Forest University, and it is under this charter that the institution continues its corporate existence.

In 1961, 864 men and women were enrolled in the college, and 141 students were awarded the B.A. degree, the only degree that the college confers. A new calendar plan, which went into effect last September, provides for three courses each term rather than the five formerly carried by every student. The two-semester system has been replaced by three terms each year so that a student now takes nine one-term courses in a college year instead of the previous ten.

The 166th chapter of Phi Beta Kappa—Iota of Virginia—was installed at Hollins College on February 20 by William C. DeVane, president of the United Chapters. John A. Logan, president of the college and of the chapter, accepted the charter for the fourteen founding members in formal evening ceremonies in the college Little Theater. The installation was followed by the initiation of eight alumnae members and four members in course.

Located five miles north of Roanoke, Virginia, Hollins is a liberal arts college for women. The origins of the college go back to the 1840's when there was a ferment of liberal reforms in the country's history. Among these was women's education and Roanoke Female Seminary, later Valley Union Seminary, was an educational endeavor set up in 1842 to meet this need.

Through the years the status of the institution was changed from private to public to private control, and the name from Valley Union Seminary to Hollins

Institute and finally in 1911 to Hollins College. The curriculum is drawn up with the idea that a common body of knowledge be held by all graduates, but with sufficient flexibility to allow the fullest development of the aptitudes and proficiencies of the student. In its concern for widening the horizons of the young woman of today, Hollins has developed a foreign study program—Hollins Abroad, Russian Area Study, and strong modern language offerings with emphasis on native-speaking faculty and modern language laboratory equipment.

The official installation ceremonies of the Fordham University chapter of Phi Beta Kappa, Tau of New York, were held on the evening of March 1, in the ballroom of the University's new Campus Center. Whitney J. Oates, professor of classics at Princeton University and vice president of the United Chapters, was the installing officer. He also delivered the principal address, entitled "Arete," the Greek word for excellence. Five honorary and six alumni members were admitted as foundation members.

More than two hundred guests attended the installation, including official
(Continued on page 4)



Officials shown before the installation ceremonies of New York's Tau Chapter at Fordham University. Left to right: Whitney J. Oates, vice president of the United Chapters; Richard D. Mallery, chairman, Middle Atlantic Region; Jean Misrahi, chapter president; Laurence J. McGinley, S. J., Fordham president; Anne Anastasi, chapter vice president; Edward A. Robinson, secretary-treasurer; and Edward L. Steiniger, chairman, Board of Lay Trustees.

Science and Government

Continuation of
arms race
can end only
in disaster

HARRISON BROWN

THE GROWTH of science and technology, like the growth of agriculture before them, has resulted in dramatic changes in ways of life and in rapid increases in human population. Today, we who live in highly developed technological societies have become enormously dependent upon the continued smooth functioning of science and technology for our survival, just as our ancestors became dependent upon the smooth functioning of agriculture.

As our industrial society becomes increasingly complex, as our supplies of high-grade reserves decrease, as our population grows, and as military technological developments accelerate, our dependence upon science and technology will continue to increase. More and more we will find scientific and technological considerations entering into government decision-making processes.

In view of this rapidly growing dependence, it is important that we ask ourselves a number of questions. Is there adequate recognition of this problem in the legislative and executive branches of government and in political circles generally? How can governmental problems involving science and technology be adequately handled within the framework of democratic processes? Is the scientific community at large prepared to accept the increasing governmental responsibilities that will probably be thrust upon it?

Before I attempt to explore possible answers to these questions, I would like to discuss some of the dangers and penalties we face if we fail adequately to inject scientific and technological considerations into governmental decisions.

The most immediate danger confronting mankind is that of all-out nuclear war. This danger results in large measure

from the tremendous mobilization of science and technology for military purposes that has taken place in both the Soviet Union and the United States since World War II. In little more than a decade and a half we have seen the development of atomic bombs, long-range jet bombers, thermonuclear bombs, intermediate range missiles, polaris submarines capable of carrying many megatons of explosives, and now intercontinental missiles capable of accurately delivering explosives in the megaton range half way around the world. The nature of the arms race, in which action breeds reaction, which in turn breeds new action, makes it appear inevitable that unless something new is introduced into the system, we rapidly will approach the time when both the Soviet Union and the United States will have invulnerable weapons systems capable of destroying each other as functioning nations.

I do not believe that under the circumstances either the Soviet Union or the United States would initiate a premeditated all-out nuclear attack designed to destroy the opponent. I think that the leaders of the two countries are guided more by common sense than by emotion, and would not knowingly take action that could lead only to the destruction of both nations. Nevertheless if developments continue in the future as they have during the last fifteen years, I believe that an all-out nuclear war involving the Soviet Union and the United States is, in the long run, inevitable. It will be a war which neither nation intends to precipitate. It cannot be stated just how it will come about or when it will come about, but we do know that the kind of situation toward which we are heading is basically unstable—that any major rocking of the boat, whether accidental, by the action of a third power, or by escalation, can trigger it. The most we can expect by continued vigorous participation in the arms race is a postponement of the fateful day.

Something new must be introduced into the system if we are to avoid destruction. In the fifteen years during which I have thought seriously about

these problems, I have been unable to conceive of any solution that makes sense from a long-range point of view other than what is now referred to by both Premier Khrushchev and President Kennedy as General and Complete Disarmament, within the framework of adequate inspections and controls. I have concluded that this is the goal toward which we must push rapidly and for which we must mobilize not only our political genius, but our scientific and technological genius as well.

We cannot achieve such a goal overnight. Many difficulties, both political and technical, lie in the path. Many problems must be solved. A series of stages must be devised, designed to stabilize the military situation as disarmament progresses and as inspections and controls are introduced into the system. But before disarmament can progress, there must be an agreement, and that agreement must be universal. Before there can be an agreement, there must be negotiation, and negotiation will take time. In the meantime, what do we do? I fear that we have no choice. We are trapped in the arms race, and until a reasonable agreement is reached aimed at ending it, we must pursue it—attempting to avoid rocking the boat unduly, and doing everything we can to introduce stabilizing elements into the system. In doing this, however, we must recognize that at best it is a stopgap measure—and a distasteful one at that. It is in this area that scientists can play an enormously important role. The task of maintaining military strength and at the same time restraining ourselves from provocative undertakings that might trigger military action is an extraordinarily difficult one. In my opinion the political, economic, and technical research and development effort to achieve a disarmed world should be as great as the effort now being directed toward the solution of problems of a purely military-technical nature. Our current efforts in this direction are woefully inadequate. Insofar as we can tell, the efforts of the Soviet Union are less even than ours.

Another potential region of disaster

Dr. Brown is professor of geochemistry at California Institute of Technology. He is the author of *The Challenge of Man's Future*. This article is a condensed version of his Phi Beta Kappa-Sigma Xi address at the December, 1961, meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

which involves science and technology is the economic development of the vast underdeveloped areas of Asia, Africa, and Latin America. The people of these areas have strong desires to improve their lot—to have enough to eat, to have adequate housing, clothing, and transportation, and at least some of the luxuries now possessed by people in the economically developed areas of the world. It is clear that if they are to attain this improvement, they must industrialize. Equally important, they must industrialize at a rate sufficiently rapid that marked economic improvement is apparent to the average individual during the course of his lifetime.

IF DEVELOPMENT does not proceed at a sufficiently rapid rate, there is bound to be discontent and upheaval and the pressures will become great to adopt the political techniques that have been used by nations with rapid rates of development—specifically those used by the Soviet Union and by the Peoples Republic of China. Most of these areas may well negotiate their development within the framework of strict totalitarian control and quite possibly within the framework of Marxist-Leninist philosophy. In the future, the free nations of the West may well find themselves an island surrounded by a vast sea of Communist totalitarianism.

There are numerous areas of research and development, directly related to the problems of the underdeveloped countries, in which scientists and engineers can collaborate usefully with other specialists such as economists and sociologists. Many problems must be solved that are peculiar to the individual areas—problems of surveying and evaluating mineral resources, food production, water, transportation, communication, education, urban growth, and population control.

On the domestic side, the upward spiral of science and technology will almost certainly give rise to a variety of problems of increasing severity. As a result of a multiplicity of technological advances, both our agricultural and industrial production per man hour of work have increased steadily during the past several decades. It would appear that productivity will continue to rise in the decades ahead and there is no obvious limit to the output per man hour which eventually can be achieved. Indeed, with proper application of technology, the time could well arrive when all of the essentials of life are produced by machines, with only a small component of human labor being involved.

As we come closer to such a time, many of the economic problems that already confront us will become greatly

accentuated. Will laborers work substantially fewer hours each day or will total production be greatly increased? If total production is greatly increased, will the surplus production be primarily for domestic consumption or for consumption abroad? To what extent will workers gravitate to the services?

Many other questions can be asked about the interrelationships between our expanding technology and our economy. How large will our population become? It is growing rapidly and our eastern seaboard already has reached a population density equivalent to that which exists in Western Europe today. If this trend were to continue so that the entire continental area of the United States reached such a level of population density, which is quite possible, the total population would approach one billion persons, most of whom would live in cities. Although I sincerely hope that our population does not actually reach this level, it is clear that we have only begun to be affected by the tremendous problems associated with the growth and decay of cities—problems of housing and transportation, schools, urban renewal, sanitation, atmospheric pollution, recreation, and water. There also are the political and social problems associated with high population densities in vast, rapidly changing urban complexes.

THUS FAR I have discussed problems which confront our government and which involve, in one way or another, matters of science and technology. In some of the examples that I have cited, science and technology can be used constructively to help us arrive at solutions. In other cases, they are themselves creating new problems. I believe that the examples illustrate an important point that has marked bearing upon the ways in which we might choose to handle questions of science and technology in relation to our government: these questions are inextricably interwoven with the military, political, economic, and social problems that confront us. We cannot divorce one from the other. Under the circumstances, how should scientific and technological forces best be channeled for the common good?

In my opinion we do not need, nor should we want, a monolithic structure of science within our government. In relation to the problems I have cited, science and technology are tools or means to help attain ends, and should be utilized in conjunction with other equally important tools—politics, economics, and other social sciences.

Most of us would agree that governmental agencies which have problems of a scientific and technological nature should carry out their own programs of research

and development. Much of this should be carried out in laboratories and institutions that are under the jurisdiction of the individual agencies; much should be farmed out to nongovernmental institutions by contract or grant. Some can be undertaken by other government agencies, better equipped to handle certain types of problems, on an inter-agency cooperative basis. The important point, however, is that individual agencies should bear the major responsibility for the solution of their own problems. I do not believe that this responsibility could be allocated effectively to any centralized scientific authority. This is, of course, much the way in which we have been operating. And most of us who are familiar with governmental scientific operations recognize that this diffuse approach is fraught with difficulty.

SOME of these difficulties are now being ameliorated by the appointment of qualified technical persons to newly created policy-making or important policy-advisory positions. The creation within the Department of Defense of the position of Director of Defense Research and Engineering has had a considerable effect in helping to integrate scientific and technological considerations into high-level military decisions. The appointment of a Science Adviser to the Secretary of State has served to emphasize scientific and technical matters in relation to foreign policy. Still more recently, the Secretary of the Interior has appointed a Science Adviser, a position which, one might hope, may soon be elevated to the level of Assistant Secretary. The Department of Commerce is anxious to establish the position of Assistant Secretary for Science and Technology—a position which I very much hope Congress will create during its current session. When we couple these considerations with the fact that the National Science Foundation has been headed for some time by a scientist with considerable government experience, that the Atomic Energy Commission is now headed by a Noble Laureate, and that scientists are now in positions of considerable responsibility in other agencies and departments as well, it becomes clear that considerable progress has been made during the fifteen years which have elapsed since the last war.

It almost goes without saying that one of the most important of recent developments has been the establishment of the President's Science Adviser and, associated with him, first, the President's Scientific Advisory Committee and, second, the Federal Council of Science and Technology. I consider the latter of particular importance, for, made up as it

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9. Art of Ruth Draper—"Three Women, etc."
10. Art of Ruth Draper (Vol V) "The Actress, etc."
11. Hamlet—Dublin Gate Theatre. MacLiammoir.
12. Macbeth—Dublin Gate Theatre. H. Edwards.
13. Caesar—Dublin Gate Theatre. MacLiammoir.
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17. The Zoo Story by Albee. Orig. Cast.
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19. Arthur Miller: Crucible, Death of Salesman.
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23. Treasury French Verse—Montaigne, etc. (Texts)
24. Tr. French Verse (II)—Voltaire, Balzac. (Texts)
25. Tr. French Verse (III)—Zola, Hugo, Sand. (Texts)
- 26-27. Lincoln's Speeches & Letters: Addresses
Before Congress—Carl Sandburg. Feb.
12, 1959.
28. S. J. Perelman—Humorous Classics.
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sweet" poems.
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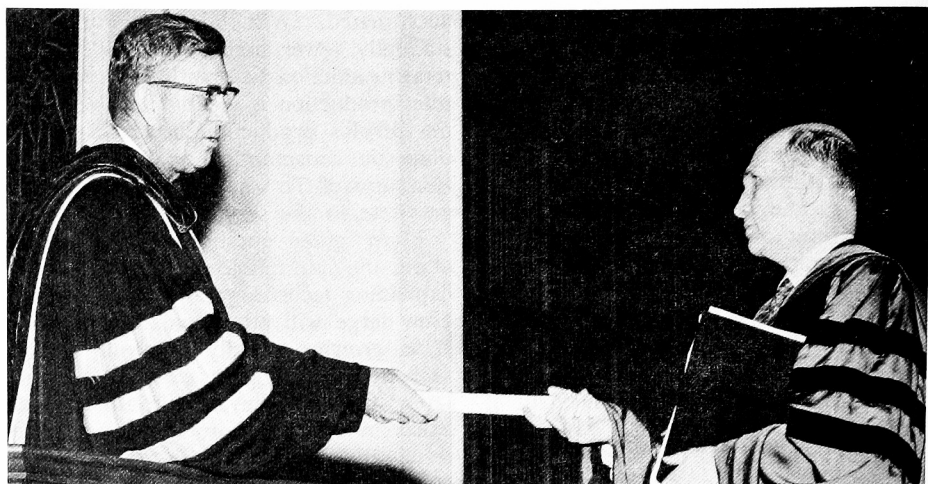
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Senator Laurence M. Gould, president of Carleton College, presents Lake Forest's charter
to the president of the new chapter, Harold R. Hutcheson, at a convocation on February 9.

Chapter Installations

(Continued from page 1)

representatives from the chapters at
Brooklyn College, Bucknell University,
College of the City of New York, Hunter
College, Lafayette College, Lehigh Uni-
versity, New York University, Queens
College, College of St. Catherine, and
St. Lawrence University. A reception
followed the installation.

Fordham University is a Roman
Catholic institution conducted by the
Jesuits. Founded in 1841, it is located
in New York City. Until 1905, the only
college division was the undergraduate
college of liberal arts for men. At pres-
ent, the University has four other under-
graduate and three graduate divisions,
all of them coeducational, as well as an
upper division College of Philosophy and
Letters for students preparing to enter
the Jesuit Order.

The University Library houses nearly
400,000 volumes. The main library
building at Rose Hill was built in 1926.
A new library building, which will have
a capacity of 225,000 volumes and will
serve all of the professional schools, is
under construction at the new Lincoln
Square campus in midtown Manhattan.

On March 1, a chapter of Phi Beta
Kappa was installed at Scripps College.
Senator Gould presented the charter
during a morning program in Balch
Auditorium. Three honorary members
were admitted to the chapter as founda-
tion members. The chapter also elected
one alumnae member.

A reception was held later in the day
at the home of Scripps President and
Mrs. Frederick Hard, followed by an
installation dinner in Wilbur Hall. Pro-
fessor Ruth Lamb, president of the
chapter, officiated at the dinner and
introduced the president of the Scripps
College Alumnae Association, delegates
from the area Phi Beta Kappa chapters
and associations, and student representa-

tives. Hallett D. Smith, chairman of the
Humanities Division at California Insti-
tute of Technology, delivered the Phi
Beta Kappa lecture after the dinner.

A privately endowed, liberal arts col-
lege for women, Scripps was founded in
1926. As the college stresses both the
value of the individual and the impor-
tance of community life, enrollment is
limited at present to 280 students. The
core of the curriculum is a sequence of
courses, known as the Humanities, a
program in which the college pioneered
and for which it has won wide recogni-
tion. The purpose of these courses is to
acquaint the student with the problems
and achievements of man in the past in
order that she may understand the pres-
ent and share in the continuing responsi-
bilities of the future.

The library is noteworthy for the
quality and range of its more than 60,000
volumes. Although it is primarily a
working library, with major emphasis
upon source material in the Humanities,
it contains eleven special collections of
books and manuscripts.

ANNOUNCING

the forthcoming publication of

Man Thinking

selected Phi Beta Kappa orations

to be published by

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See the July Key Reporter
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Recommended by the Book Committee

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(Philosophy, Literature, Fine Arts)

Guy A. Cardwell John Cournoos
Robert B. Heilman George N. Shuster

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Earl W. Count Lawrence A. Cremin
Louis C. Hunter Roy F. Nichols

NATURAL SCIENCES

Ralph W. Gerard Kirtley F. Mather

NORMAN J. PADELFORD

Africa—Angry Young Giant. By Smith Hempstone. Praeger. \$7.95.

Observations on life and political transition in the twenty-one-country area of mid-Africa lying south of the Sahara and north of the Congo. Perceptive reporting by a Washington *Evening Star* correspondent who has lived four years and covered 70,000 miles the hard way in the area. The author believes that many institutions inherited from the colonial powers are destined to be modified or replaced and that any form of political unity is at least a decade away.

The United States and the United Nations. Edited by Francis O. Wilcox and H. Field Haviland, Jr. Johns Hopkins. \$4.50.

Valuable contributions to thought on United States policy toward the United Nations in the 1960's; the fruit of a conference organized by Brookings, SAIS, and the State Department.

The Japanese People and Foreign Policy: A Study of Public Opinion in Post-Treaty Japan. By Douglas H. Mendel, Jr. California. \$6.50.

An appraisal of Japanese opinion polls and other samplings on vital questions of defense and foreign policy. Merits wide reading by all concerned with U. S.-Japanese relations.

Ten Years of Storm. By Chow Ching-wen. Holt, Rinehart and Winston. \$6.

Hurricane from China. By Denis Warner. Macmillan. \$3.95.

The scene and moods within Communist China vividly described. Dr. Chow, former president of Northeastern University in Manchuria, and a high official in Peking before his escape, believes widespread forces of counterrevolution are building in the rural regions where the exploitation and suffering have been greatest. Australian journalist Warner, listening to the party cadres and scanning their writings, warns that plans are afoot to conquer Asia and the world.

The Making of the Good Neighbor Policy. By Bryce Wood. Columbia. \$7.50.

Painstaking research into the background and formulation of the Rooseveltian policy provides valuable clues for understanding the roots of some of today's problems in inter-American relations.

The Voice of Latin America. By William Benton. Harper. \$3.95.

Constructive thoughts on what to do about Latin America. The United States is urged

to stress human values in its aid programs—building schools, strengthening universities, eradicating unnecessary disease, stimulating low cost housing, and helping rear new leadership.

Soviet Man and His World. By Klaus Mehnert. Praeger. \$6.75.

A West German image of the Soviet citizen, his experiences, beliefs, fears. The author senses a lessening of interest in Bolshevism and an increasing desire for personal security, an easier life, and freer thought by the average Russian, but no diminution of his support of state and government.

ROBERT C. ANGELL

The Death and Life of Great American Cities. By Jane Jacobs. Random House. \$5.95.

This iconoclastic foray against city planners will arouse heated discussion. Right or wrong, the author's thesis that "unslumming" an area is vastly preferable to clearance plus new housing projects deserves careful consideration.

The Cross of the Moment. By Bert Cochran. Macmillan. \$4.75.

A cogent, readable analysis of our national and international predicament, culminating in a call for strengthened planning to increase the rate of economic growth and improve our relations with underdeveloped countries.

Children of the Ashes: The Story of a Re-birth. By Robert Jungk. Harcourt, Brace & World. \$4.95.

The travail of Hiroshima seen through the eyes of its survivors. The saintliness of a few Americans has not overcome the poison of our official stance of guiltlessness.

THE REPORTER

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Protests of an Ex-Organization Man. By Kermit Eby. Beacon. \$3.50.

A stirring critique of our civilization by a professor who has been a labor leader and is a Brethren minister.

Black Like Me. By John Howard Griffin. Houghton Mifflin. \$3.50.

The author, a white journalist, really understands the lot of the Southern Negro, because with medical and cosmetological help, he temporarily became one.

Virginia's Massive Resistance. By Benjamin Muse. Indiana. \$3.95.

The Byrd machine went up the hill

To stem desegregation

The governor came down the hill,

Accepting integration.

The Image: Or What Happened to the American Dream. By Daniel J. Boorstin. Atheneum. \$5.

A warning that because of manipulated images of leaders, corporations, events, and achievements, we are dangerously losing touch with reality.

The Harvesters: The Story of the Migrant People. By Louisa R. Shotwell. Doubleday. \$3.95.

This persuasive blending of human interest vignettes and factual data about migrants shows how elusive the solution of this perennially agonizing problem is.

The Social Basis of American Communism. By Nathan Glazer. Harcourt, Brace & World. \$5.50.

This study demonstrates that previous ideological attachments and organizational access have been quite as important as misery in producing Communists.

LAWRENCE A. CREMIN

American Higher Education: A Documentary History. Edited by Richard Hofstadter and Wilson Smith. 2 vols. Chicago. \$15.

A splendid anthology of the literature of American colleges and universities covering the three centuries of their existence. Going far beyond the traditional emphasis on charters, statutes, and organizational paraphernalia, the authors stress such topics as curriculum reform, academic freedom, university politics, and the relation of higher education to national character. The resultant volumes sparkle with the wit and wisdom of Jefferson, Wayland, Gilman, Veblen, Flexner, and a host of other academic greats.

The American College: A Psychological and Social Interpretation of Higher Learning. Edited by Nevitt Sanford. Wiley. \$10.

A massive symposium in which thirty social scientists attempt to assess our knowledge of American higher education as a social system and to map a program of further research. The essays vary widely in scope and character, ranging from historical analyses of the changing role of the university to "ethnological" studies of individual colleges. Taken together, they make a persuasive case for the principal thesis of the volume: that higher education is a

legitimate field of systematic intellectual inquiry, demanding the best efforts of scholars and scientists.

Graduate Education: A Critique and a Program. By Oliver C. Carmichael. Harper. \$5.

A trenchant indictment of the graduate school as "the most inefficient and, in some ways, the most ineffective division of the university," along with proposals for thoroughgoing reform. The author disagrees sharply with Bernard Berelson's conclusion in *Graduate Education in the United States* (1960) that radical changes in present-day Ph.D. programs are neither feasible nor desirable.

Education and the Common Good: A Moral Philosophy of the Curriculum. By Philip H. Phenix. Harper. \$4.

A cogent analysis of the meaning of democracy for education based on the premise that there are objective standards of worth upon which universal agreement is in principle possible. Both explicitly and by implication, the work is severely critical of John Dewey's formulations in *Democracy and Education* (1916) and the influence of these formulations on American educational thought and practice.

Also Recommended:

The Medieval University. By Lowrie J. Daly. Sheed and Ward. \$5.

Freeing Intelligence Through Teaching. By Gardner Murphy. Harper. \$2.95.

Observations by Henri Peyre on Life, Literature and Learning in America. Southern Illinois. \$5.

ROBERT B. HEILMAN

Chinese Literature: A Historical Introduction. By Ch'en Shou-Yi. Ronald. \$8.75. Although it covers a three-millennium record that often involves cultural, political, and even philosophical history, this 650-page, ground-breaking work is both lively and scholarly, enthusiastic and critical. The author uses much summation and quotation to aid his explication and evaluation.

Essays and Introductions. By W. B. Yeats. Macmillan. \$6.50.

Platform and Pulpit. By Bernard Shaw. Edited by Dan H. Laurence. Hill and Wang. \$5.

Collections of prose pieces, on a wide range of subjects, by Irishmen of different temperaments—41 essays by the poet, 37 speeches by the dramatist.

The Intellectual Development of John Milton, Volume II. By Harris F. Fletcher. Illinois. \$10.

Though this encyclopedic collection of materials on university education in Milton's day is essentially a reference work, the writing is consistently fresh, lively, and readable.

The Late Lord Byron: Posthumous Dramas. By Doris Langley Moore. Lippincott. \$8.50.

Byron: A Critical Study. By Andrew Rutherford. Stanford. \$5.

The former is a long but fascinating story of what took place, after Byron's death, among relatives, friends, enemies, admirers, hangers-on, helpers and self-seekers. We see a wide range of human styles from the dependable and well-meaning to the tempestuous and the unscrupulous. Rutherford examines Byron's progress from sentimental and melodramatic work to the brilliant *Don Juan*, from Spenserian stanza and Popian couplet, basically unsuited to him, to ottava rima, perfectly adapted to his genius.

European Metaphysical Poetry. By Frank J. Warnke. Yale. \$6.

A valuable addition to studies in the Metaphysical tradition: selected poems by 33 continental poets of 5 countries, given in the original language and in verse translations.

The Story of a Novel: The Genesis of Doctor Faustus. By Thomas Mann. Translated by Richard and Clara Winston. Knopf. \$4.

An absorbing account of the origins and composition of Mann's greatest novel: autobiography and literary analysis are mingled with comments on contemporary history (1943-47), and with political, psychological, and philosophical observations.

The Heyday of Sir Walter Scott. By Donald Davie. Barnes & Noble. \$4.50.

Davie approaches Scott through his influence on Pushkin, Mickiewicz, and J. F. Cooper and values him more highly than has been customary since World War I.

An Experiment in Criticism. By C. S. Lewis. Cambridge. \$2.95.

A deflationary, commonsensical discussion of types of readers and reading, and of such terms as *myth*, *fantasy*, *tragedy*, and *realism*.

Also Recommended:

Lady Gregory: A Literary Portrait. By Elizabeth Coxhead. Harcourt, Brace & World. \$5.95.

The Darkening Glass: A Portrait of Ruskin's Genius. By John D. Rosenberg. Columbia. \$5.

The Ballad Revival: Studies in the Influence of Popular on Sophisticated Poetry. By Albert B. Friedman. Chicago. \$6.

Shakespeare the Dramatist. By Una Ellis-Fermor. Edited by Kenneth Muir. Barnes & Noble. \$5.

Gorky to Pasternak: Six Writers in Soviet Russia. By Helen Muchnic. Random House. \$7.50.

ROY F. NICHOLS

The Papers of Alexander Hamilton. Editor in Chief, Harold C. Syrett. 2 vols. Columbia. \$25.

These are the volumes inaugurating the published works of another statesman among the founders. They contain much that illustrates the thinking that brought on the Revolution and supply extensive material on the conduct of the war. There are also revelations of Hamilton's love life and his

addiction to verse. This collection will be an increasingly significant publication as Hamilton takes his place as one of the principal creators of the fiscal system of the new nation.

The South in the New Nation, 1789-1819. By Thomas B. Abernethy. Louisiana State. \$7.50.

This is the fourth volume of the very successful *History of the South*. It considers one of the least understood periods in the experience of the section. It makes so apparent how much of the South was frontier and how little homogeneity there was in the early experience of the region—several societies had to be welded before the South as commonly envisioned could emerge.

President James Buchanan. By Philip S. Klein. Pennsylvania State. \$7.50.

Stanton: The Life and Times of Lincoln's Secretary of War. By Benjamin P. Thomas and Harold M. Hyman. Knopf. \$8.50.

Two of the most discussed figures in the Civil War era are the President who unhappily saw its approach and the War Minister who carried so much of the burden of its conduct. Both men have been controversial figures, both have hitherto lacked real biographers. They are fortunate that two enlightened and honest attempts have been achieved. Not all controversy has been laid to rest by these studies, but we are about as near the truth probably as we shall ever get.

Anti-Slavery: The Crusade for Freedom in America. By Dwight Lowell Dumond. Michigan. \$20.

Dumond has devoted a well-spent life to the study of the cause of anti-slavery. Here are the results in a very pleasing example of book design made more intriguing by a wealth of illustration. Scholarship and popular interest have a new means of grasping the significance of this great enthusiasm for the purity of American morals and the perfection of American egalitarian ideals.

The Emerging South. By Thomas D. Clark. Oxford. \$6.

The twentieth century has not been too attractive a field for historians. It is a matter of great congratulation that so perceptive and so courageous a scholar has devoted his great talent to the analysis of so difficult and so "hot" a subject. This is a very successful attempt by one thoroughly

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familiar with the South to comprehend and explain the difficulties of its twentieth century experience.

Also Recommended:

Reconstruction After the Civil War. By John Hope Franklin. Chicago. \$5.
The Anti-Federalists: Critics of the Constitution, 1781-1788. By Jackson Turner. North Carolina. \$7.50.

GEORGE N. SHUSTER

Ancient Israel: Its Life and Institutions. By Roland de Vaux, O.P. Translated by John McHugh. McGraw-Hill. \$10.95.

This book is an excellent translation of the widely heralded two volumes of *Les Institutions de l'Ancien Testament* by the Director of the École Biblique. It is designed to give the general reader of the Bible the benefit of what is known about the sociology of ancient Israel. The topics dealt with range from the nomadic character of early Jewish life to the liturgical calendar and the feasts. Though primarily an expository work, it is also exegetical and critical in character. An admirable companion for relatively advanced collegiate courses in Scripture, it will assist students of the Old Testament better to understand the text.

Religion in the Soviet Union. By Walter Kolarz. St. Martin's. \$12.50.

Mr. Kolarz, veteran journalist and student of Russian affairs, has made a serious and highly commendable effort to assess the position of all religious groups in Russia today. He concludes that although the Communist party has not been able to convert people to atheism, it is much more likely that communism will be changed beyond recognition than that an effective religious movement can be established under its rule.

Early Christianity and Greek Paideia. By Werner Jaeger. Harvard. \$3.25.

Lectures here reprinted, with numerous and interesting footnotes, outline the manner in which the author conveyed of the continuity of the Greek educational tradition in the thought of the early Christian Church. Though this is only the torso of what would have been a distinguished work, it is nevertheless revealing and stimulating.

Japan's Religious Ferment. By Raymond Hammer. Oxford. \$2.95.

A simple, unassuming and therefore quite impressive survey of the religious situation in Japan, by a priest of the Church of England stationed in Tokyo.

Meditations on the Life of Christ. Translated and edited by Isa Ragusa and Rosalie B. Green. Princeton. \$15.

The 239 reproductions of illustrations contained in Ms. ITAL, 115, one of the treasures of the Bibliothèque Nationale, would by themselves constitute a good reason for greatly admiring this volume. They combine the charm of the fourteenth century with a captivating naïveté. But one may rejoice also in the text, which is competently and indeed beautifully rendered. This combines zeal with some flights of fancy to make reading it a treasurable experience.

SPRING, 1962

R. W. GERARD

Science in the Cause of Man. By Gerard Piel. Knopf. \$5.

Science and Sensibility. By James R. Newman. 2 vols. Simon and Schuster. \$10. Two volumes of essays on science by a science editor and a science writer. Piel is most concerned with the interaction of science and scientists with their wider social setting; Newman's volumes are rich with studies of great scientists and their work.

The Layman's Guide to Psychiatry. By James A. Brussel. Barnes & Noble. \$1.50.
Neo-Freudian Social Philosophy. By Martin Birnback. Stanford. \$6.50.

Mental Health in the United States: A Fifty-Year History. By Nina Ridenour. Harvard. \$3.50.

Another triad of volumes, concerned with psychiatry. Brussel's paperback is an elementary exposition of accepted views on mental illness and information on such matters as neuroses, psychoses, addiction, et cetera. Birnback carefully analyzes the writings of Horney, Sullivan, Fromm, and Kardiner, with the political scientist Lasswell thrown in, and integrates their neo-Freudian approach to social philosophy. Finally, Ridenour presents a sound and interesting story of a decisive half century of mental health in this country.

Science Awakening: Egyptian, Babylonian, and Greek Mathematics. By B. L. van der Waerden. Translated by Arnold Dresden. Oxford. \$7.50.

The Fabric of the Heavens. By Stephen Toulmin and June Goodfield. Harper. \$5.

Lavoisier—The Crucial Year. By Henry Guerlac. Cornell. \$4.50.

All these treat, with scholarship and liveliness, the history of scientific understanding. Van der Waerden's well-illustrated volume initiates the reader into Egyptian arithmetic, and its social uses, and traces the growth of mathematics in the ancient world. Toulmin and Goodfield similarly follow the development of astronomy, but continue with its history, emphasizing the changing conceptualization of the world. In contrast, Guerlac focuses his intensive research on the question, What led Lavoisier to his epochal study and interpretation of combustion?

The Boundaries of Science. By Magnus Pyke. Barnes & Noble. \$3.75.

Human Values and Science, Art and Mathematics. By Lillian R. Lieber. Norton. \$3.95.

Computers and Common Sense: The Myth of Thinking Machines. By Mortimer Taube. Columbia. \$3.75.

These volumes are more explicitly directed to the popularization of science, although Taube's violent debunking of computers requires some thought on the part of the reader. Lieber's Mr. Mits's style is slightly precious for this reviewer and Pyke erupts selected facts and undigested conclusions with little effort to lead the reader by his intelligence.

Adventures of the Mind. Edited by Richard Thruelsen and John Kohler. Knopf. \$6.50.

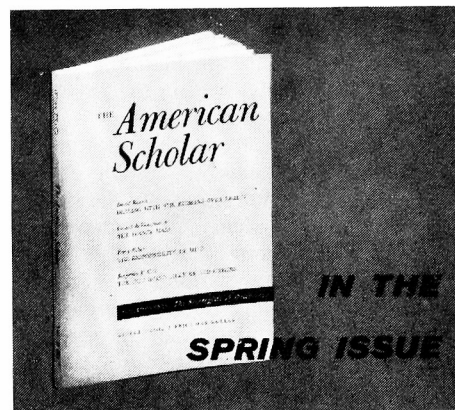
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SCIENCE AND GOVERNMENT

(Continued from page 3)

is of top-level administrators from all departments and agencies concerned with science, it gives us for the first time direct means for comparing and coordinating research and development endeavors on a government-wide basis. I believe that the Federal Council can assist in the creation of a more general awareness of some of the major problems which confront us, and in the establishment of coordinated inter-agency programs which, in turn, can help decrease the provincialism and narrowmindedness that still exist in some quarters.

Although a great deal remains to be done, the evidence indicates that this diffuse approach to the handling of science and technology within the executive branch of government can work.

We should not leave the question of science in the executive branch of our government without discussing the role of the National Academy of Sciences-National Research Council, which is a quasi-governmental organization. It has contributed substantially during the last few years to the formulation of government programs. I would hope that in the future the Academy-Research Council might become the major channel for extra-governmental advice to individual agencies about specific aspects of their technical

programs. I would hope, too, that the Academy-Research Council might become the major source of scientific-technical advice to Congress, which increasingly finds itself in need of counsel in scientific areas. In the past, Congressional committees have often obtained scientific advice in a rather haphazard way and the persons giving the advice have not always been as competent as one might wish. Congress is going to be concerned more and more during the years ahead with legislation involving scientific and technical matters. The establishment of a strong Academy-Congressional bond makes a great deal of sense, provided the Academy-Research Council strengthens itself so that it can handle the increased load in a systematic way.

IN THE area of foreign policy, scientists also are making useful contributions, both within the confines of government and without. A series of conferences between natural and political scientists of both East and West has been particularly useful. The conferences have been aimed at clarifying some of the major problems of international cooperation in science between the Communist and non-Com-

munist nations. Formerly known as the Pugwash Conferences and now known as the Conferences on Science and World Affairs, they have been informal and unofficial. The results of the deliberations have been transmitted to our governments with the hope that they might be useful in approaching the problems of negotiation in these areas. I believe that these discussions have already proved useful and I hope that there will be many more such gatherings.

I believe that most of us would agree that science and technology are creating enormous dangers for our nation and for all humanity. Most of us also would agree that they present us with wonderful opportunities. Science and technology properly used can help create a world liberated from the scourge of war—a world in which most people are free and in which privation is eliminated. Whether or not this will happen will depend in part upon the way we scientists behave. If we work diligently with our colleagues in the social sciences, if we recognize that the political process is a fact of life within a democracy, if we offer freely of our help, if we are willing, even, to take the initiative—then there is a fighting chance that the free and abundant world may come into existence.

New Chapters Receive Charters

By Harrison Brown

Science and Government

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