the KEY reporter

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THE NEED FOR LEGISLATION TO STRENGTHEN
THE ARTS AND HUMANITIES

Senator Claiborne Pell
(U. S. Senator, Democrat from Rhode Island)

For the first time in our history, legislation to benefit both the arts and the humanities by means of one independent national foundation is before the 89th Congress.

Not so long ago, as Chairman of the Senate Special Subcommittee on Arts and Humanities, I had the privilege of introducing in the Senate S. 1483, the proposals in bill form of President Johnson’s Administration in these cultural areas.

In his own statement the President said: “The Congress will consider many programs which will leave an enduring mark on American life. But it may well be that passage of this legislation, modest as it is, will help secure for this Congress a sure and honored place in the story of the advance of our civilization.”

There has been growing support for these legislative concepts since the beginning of this session of the Congress. Senator Ernest Gruening from Alaska and I each introduced bills philosophically akin to the Administration proposals. Representatives John Fogarty from my home State of Rhode Island and William Moorhead from Pennsylvania took initiative in the House of Representatives. Representative Frank Thompson, Jr., from New Jersey, Chairman of the House Special Subcommittee on Labor, introduced the Administration bill simultaneously with my introduction in the Senate.

Another Congressional precedent was set in respect to this legislation. Special joint hearings were held by both the Senate and House subcommittees. The Senate and House have met jointly, of course, many times before, but never to consider such comprehensive legislation to encourage the development of our nation’s cultural resources.

As defined the humanities would include the study of: “language, literature, history and philosophy; archeology; the history, criticism, and theory of the arts; the creative and the performing arts; and those aspects of the social sciences which have humanistic content and employ humanistic methods.”

The arts include “music (instrumental and vocal), dance, drama, folk art, creative writing, architecture and allied fields, painting, sculpture, photography, graphic and craft arts, industrial design, costume and fashion design, motion pictures, television, radio, tape and sound recording, and the arts related to the presentation, performance, execution and exhibition of such major art forms.” Thus the aesthetic as well as the more practical aspects of the arts are included.

The single independent foundation would consist of two virtually autonomous endowments. Each would receive equal Federal funding: a basic $5 million for the first fiscal year, plus an additional $5 million provided matching sums were received from private sources.

In this regard, a major purpose of the legislation would be to stimulate private funding for the two broad cultural areas involved. The principle can be described as “seed money” for the arts and humanities, with the important added ingredient of highest recognition by our government for their value to our society and to the goals we seek in the years ahead.
The legislation clearly states that support for the arts and humanities is "primarily a matter for private and local initiative." It also recognizes that our government has a responsibility in these areas, which I believe are fundamental to our national welfare.

Each endowment would be given guidance and advice by its own Council of 24 distinguished citizens chosen from private life; and there is appropriate provision for coordination between the two endowments and with existing governmental programs. There is also a specific disclaimer against Federal intervention in the areas the foundation would assist and support.

This section of the bill is worth quoting. It reads as follows: "In the Administration of this Act no department, agency, officer, or employee of the United States shall exercise any direction, supervision, or control over the policy determination, personnel, or curriculum, or the administration or operation of any school or other non-Federal agency, institution, organization or association."

In recent years, since the advent of Sputnik, we have placed needed emphasis on scientific advancement. We have accomplished immense achievements. We have taken photographs of the moon from close range. We have launched a team of astronauts in orbit around the earth. We must continue these efforts, but it seems to me that the time has come when we must also seek with energy and foresight to stimulate our cultural well-being—those areas of the mind and spirit which broaden our understandings; which help us to appreciate the past, to comprehend the present, to project forward soaring new thoughts, images, ideas and ideals.

The arts and humanities should be considered, I believe, as cooperating partners; and I was delighted to find that at our Congressional public hearings the many distinguished witnesses affirmed this concept so meaningfully.

Dr. Whitney J. Oates, President of the United Chapters of Phi Beta Kappa, described the humanities and arts as "deeply interinvolved" and spoke in favor of the single independent agency. Indeed, the humanities help us to understand the basic values in all forms of creative artistic expression; and in turn the arts translate into tangible form the abiding values of the human spirit. Neither are peripheral, as is sometimes alleged. Both, I am convinced, are central to the aim and purpose of life itself.

Legislation to nurture the cultural strength of the United States has never had an easy time. Related measures, less comprehensive in scope, have been before the Congress for some 88 years.

At the subcommittee hearings, Dr. Frederick Dorian, arts historian and professor of music at the Carnegie Institute of Technology, said that "the United States is the only large progressive nation in western civilization" which does not assist the arts alone in a manner similar to that contemplated by this legislation. Merely on a per capita basis, discounting the fact that our standard of living is higher, Canada, Great Britain, France, West Germany, Italy and Austria all support today cultural activities in excess of the $20 million this legislation could provide; and it is undeniable that throughout the Free World governmental support for cultural endeavors has been responsible for the advancement and the vitality of these endeavors. Looking back through history, past the time of the Renaissance, and to the Rome of Augustus, we find the name of Gaius Maecenas—in Dr. Dorian's phrase "the first minister of culture on record." Let us remember Maecenas and two of the poets to whom he gave assistance. They were Horace and Virgil.

We hear a great deal these days about a "cultural explosion" or a "cultural boom" in the United States; but the plain truth appears to be that the old traditional private sources of support and philanthropy for cultural undertakings—in all areas—are no longer adequate to meet burgeoning new demands. In his testimony before the subcommittees, Mr. Roger Stevens, the President's Special Assistant on the Arts, pointed out that less than 3 per cent of the private philanthropic dollar goes to cultural programs.

If we are to produce a "new Augustan age" in the words of Robert Frost, we must commit ourselves to this purpose. I submit that the proposed legislation is in accord with such a new commitment, and that the investment we make for the arts and humanities (modest indeed compared to the $353 million appropriated to the National Science Foundation in fiscal year 1964) will return itself many times over in terms of those qualities and attributes we need to improve and strengthen.

I would urge those interested in this legislation to speak out to their own Congressmen.

**Sibley Winner for 1965 Announced**

The winner of the $5000 Mary Isabel Sibley Fellowship for 1965 is Miss Nancy Dersofi. The award was offered this year for the study of Greek language, literature, history, or archaeology. Miss Dersofi's project is to complete a study of the relationships between the comedies of Aristophanes, Angelo Beolco, and three Cretan comedies (Katzurbos, Stahis and Fortunatos) which were written in the period between 1595 and 1666.

Miss Dersofi is a candidate for the Ph.D. in comparative literature and philology at Harvard University. She has been a teaching fellow at Harvard for the last four years.

The selection of Miss Dersofi as Sibley Fellow for 1965 was made by L. R. Lind, chairman of the department of classics at the University of Kansas, Helen P. Bailey, dean of studies at Barnard College, and John B. McDiarmid, professor of classics at the University of Washington.

Next year the award will be made for the study of French language or literature. For additional information on the award, please write to the Mary Isabel Sibley Fellowship Committee, The United Chapters of Phi Beta Kappa, 1811 Q Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. 20009.
Fellowship Announcements

—for women—The American Association of University Women offers forty-four fellowships (ranging from one award of $5000 to thirty awards of $3000 each) to American women who hold the doctorate or its equivalent in scholarly achievement or who have fulfilled all requirements for the doctorate except the dissertation by July preceding the fellowship year. There are no restrictions as to age, place of work, or field of work except that awards are not made in the creative or performing arts or for the taking of course work. Requests for application forms must indicate present academic status. Apply to the Fellowship Office, AAUW Educational Foundation, 2401 Virginia Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037. Application forms available, August 1, 1965. Deadline for filing, March 1, 1966.

—for men and women—The Smithsonian Institution is offering a number of research appointments in graduate and professional programs for the academic year 1965-66. APPROXIMATELY twenty appointments are available for graduate students who wish to complete research projects necessary for the award of the Ph.D. degree or its equivalent. Applicants must be candidates for the research degree at any institution approving their plans to complete a project at the Smithsonian. Appointments will be made at the rate of $96 to $116 per week, depending on experience and qualifications and for the period required for the research project. For additional information and applications, please write to the Director, Division of Education and Training, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C. 20560.

IN professional programs, twelve appointments will be made under a program for Resident Postdoctoral Research Associates conducted jointly with the National Academy of Sciences. Application should be made to the National Academy of Sciences, 2101 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20418. Stipends range from $10,000 to $12,000 for a one-year appointment, corresponding to the salary received by the associate from his own university, museum, or other institution.

SEVERAL appointments in ecology, for periods of several months’ duration, or other periods ranging from several weeks to one year, are available through the Office of the Assistant Director of Ecology, Museum of Natural History. The stipend is based on an annual salary of $16,460. Appointments may be made for studies in paleoecology and anthropology as well as in botany and zoology.

TEN appointments will be made for post-doctoral resident research associates to carry out research relating to natural conditions and wild populations of plants and animals of Latin America, at the Canal Zone Biological Area or similar field stations in the New World tropics or in the Museum of Natural History. Application is made through the Office of Scientific Affairs of the Organization of American States, Pan American Union, Washington, D. C. 20006. Stipends are expected to be around $10,000.

SEVERAL appointments for research in American military, civil, and cultural history and the history of science and technology, within the Museum of History and Technology will be made at stipends ranging from $10,000 to $16,640. Please write for applications to the Director, Division of Education and Training, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. 20560.

—The Vocational Rehabilitation Administration in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare is offering traineeships for graduate study leading to a master’s or doctor’s degree in vocational rehabilitation counseling. Stipends of $1800 and $3400 annually are awarded for living and other expenses. In addition, tuition is also paid by the Federal Government. Selection of trainees rests with almost 40 colleges and universities participating in the VRA counselor training program. The schools receive the training grants and make the actual awards to qualified students. At present the awards are limited to two years of study in any one specialized course. The names of institutions participating in the VRA counselor training program may be obtained from the Division of Training, Vocational Rehabilitation Administration, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D. C. 20201.

Fogle Reviews for TKR

A new contributor to the book review pages of The Key Reporter is Richard Harter Fogle, whose reviews of books in European literature appear on page five. Mr. Fogle is substituting for Robert Heilman, the regular reviewer, who is in Europe for this academic year. Mr. Fogle wrote reviews for the Autumn 1964 issue of The Key Reporter and he will complete his term when his reviews appear in the Autumn 1965 issue. Mr. Fogle is chairman of the Department of English at Tulane University. He is the author of a number of books, among them: The Imagery of Keats and Shelley, Hawthorne’s Fiction, Melville’s Shorter Tales, and The Idea of Coleridge’s Criticism.

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It's been written that "variety is the spice of life." But at many companies it's difficult to obtain a wide range of work experiences. A college graduate can join a company, get locked into one type of activity and stay there and stay there and stay there. That's not the way we do it at Ford Motor Company where our young men may work in several areas to develop their full capabilities. We believe that a thorough grounding in many phases of our business is one of the best ways to cultivate management talent. An example: Bob Anderson of our finance staff.

Since Bob came to us in July, 1963, he's been actively involved in five important areas of the Company. As a member of our finance staff, he has reviewed budget and cost programs of a division marketing cars, another manufacturing tractors and subsidiaries engaged in automobile financing and insurance. In addition, Bob was selected to assist in the 1964 national labor-management negotiations. His present assignment is as a staff budget analyst for product engineering and styling. Because of experiences like these, Bob will be able to channel his career toward the activity that interests him most.

As a large automobile concern, Ford Motor Company needs people who can handle a wide variety of assignments. Our college graduates come to us with all types of educational backgrounds. And many of them move into management positions unrelated to their degrees. If a fast-moving career appeals to you, see our representative when he visits your campus or write our College Recruiting Department. We may have the spice for your future.
An incisive commentary on the politics of American education, along with three far-reaching recommendations: (1) that the states drastically reorganize their departments of education, taking New York's Board of Regents as their model; (2) that the states work out "master plans" for the development of their colleges and universities, following the example of California in the 1950's; and (3) that at least fifteen to twenty of the more populous states enter into a compact for the creation of an "Interstate Commission for Planning a Nationwide Educational Policy."


A sharp criticism of the common assertion that educational and cultural activities contribute little or nothing to the conduct and success of American foreign policy. On the contrary, Mr. Coombs contends that they comprise "potent and timely measures—a fourth dimension of foreign policy—that can bolster the political, economic and military elements, grasp opportunities beyond their reach, and add much-needed flexibility, breadth, and depth." His recommendation is that this fourth dimension be given parity of importance with the other three.


A report on American history teaching in the Indiana high schools submitted by three history professors at Indiana University. The facts are depressing: by and large, teachers are ill prepared; teaching is dull and unimaginative; libraries are abominable; and students, not surprisingly, remain appallingly ignorant. The authors propose a number of remedies, the most important of which seems to be that teachers be required to master their material.


An engaging discussion of the development of basic politics for the new University of Essex, by the University's first Vice-Chancellor.

Academic Women
Jesse Bernard. Pennsylvania State. $6.50.

A sensitive sociological study of women scholars that combines hard statistical data with some fascinating life histories gleaned from biographies and interviews.


An affectionate account of the school that Fiorello LaGuardia once called "the most hopeful accomplishment" of his administration as Mayor of New York, by the man principally responsible for the school's success.


The work and influence of the great public schools as portrayed by British writers from Dickens to Orwell.


A scholarly reassessment of the work and influence of the celebrated "Committee of Ten" on secondary-school studies.

Also Recommended:


The Revolution in the Schools. Edited by Ronald Gross and Judith Murphy. Harcourt, Brace & World. $4.95, p. $2.95.

RICHARD HARTER FOGLE


Essays, including two by Mr. Lumiansky, supporting Malory's claims in the Morte to originality, unity, and artistic continuity of development.

Vive Moi.
Sean O'Faolain. Atlantic Monthly: Little, Brown. $6.75.

A rich sampling of representative modern experience in Ireland and America, set forth with acuteness, imagination, and humor.


Shakespeare in France, in English neo-classics and romantics, and in Germany. The essays are by Henri Peyre, Samuel Holt Monk, Earl R. Wasserman, and Herman J. Weigand.


The first full-scale biography of Brooke, handsomely produced by its publishers. Valuable, but as criticism excusably inconclusive.

Poor Bitos.
Jean Anouilh. Translated by Lucienne Hill. Coward-McCann. $1.95. Anouilh's play attacks modern political fanaticism. He succeeds remarkably in making "Poor Bitos," a contemporary Robespierre, humanly pathetic.

Previous Convictions.
Cyril Connolly. Harper & Row. $5.95. Touches upon a wide variety of topics from Alain-Fournier to Yeats, with such considerations as "Living with Lemurs" and "On Re-Reading Petronius" by the way. Mr. Connolly's gifts include the ability to parody James Bond, a difficult feat to manage.


Lucid and sensible explorations of that basic critical problem, the relation of art to life. Donne, Blake, Coleridge, Isaac Rosenberg, and mostcopiously T. S. Eliot provide the material.

A Little Learning.
Evelyn Waugh. Little, Brown. $5.50. The first volume of a three-volume autobiography. On the evidence of its beginning it will have a more comprehensive significance than Mr. Waugh's brilliant novels have tried to achieve.

NORMAN J. PADELFORD


An inventory of the forces seeking termination of the last dependent holdings. Mr. Wainhouse believes the Western countries have a valuable opportunity to shape nation-building that should not be missed.

The Great Debate: Theories of Nuclear Strategy. Raymond Aron. Doubleday. $4.95. Moving through the groundwork of European-American differences, the noted French political scientist-journalist focuses on the question of how to capitalize on the advantages of nuclear power without having to use it militarily. Mr. Aron believes the Soviet-American standoff is likely to continue. He asserts that efforts to achieve military independence are not a sufficiently worthy goal for the national ambitions of France today.

Political Parties and National Integration in Tropical Africa. Edited by James S. Coleman & Carl G. Roseberg, Jr. California. $10. A magnificently conceived survey of political activity and the dimensions of national
integration taking place in Black Africa. The patterns resulting from the studies of nineteen contributors are woven together in a Conclusion which underscores the dominant themes and problems. A monumental work of scholarship.


An interim exploration of Tunisia’s strategy for modernization. The author believes the wise and balanced experimentation applied in this country may yet provide leadership for the Maghreb as a whole.

Latin America: Myth and Reality. Peter Neheimki. Knopf. $5.95.


Two volumes that speak to the need for more attention to development in Latin America. Mr. Neheimki considers the challenge to America’s business leaders in the light of today’s conditions and the Alliance for Progress which he helped formulate. Professor Scott provides a mature analysis of what has happened in the past fifty years within Mexico and the distance this country still has to go in developing full participation in its political system.

Markings.

Dag Hammarskjöld. Knopf. $4.95.

Deeply insightful thoughts on the destiny of man and his relation to God. A companion for reflective thinking in quiet hours.


Trends in U.S. policy toward the United Nations including a first-hand report on the Geneva Conference on Trade and Development. Recent events bear out the author’s thesis that “We are not wholly satisfied with the U.N. as it now exists,” but beg the question to what extent the U.S. is prepared to support the institution with the “maximum effort” Mr. Gardner thinks should be placed behind it.

MARSTON BATES


An eminent geneticist looks at man, attempting to evaluate the ways in which heredity and environment interact to produce the individual variability we see about us. He explains the chemistry of heredity as we now know it, looks at radiation hazards, racial differences, eugenics, culture and racial selection, making a lucid contribution to our knowledge of the nature of man.


Robert A. Rutt aroused the public to the dangers of chemical pest control in her book, Silent Spring, published in 1962; but the points she made so persuasively have long been of concern to many biologists. Professor Rutt reports here on a survey of the situation which he began in 1958 under the auspices of the Conservation Foundation; he has produced a sober, well-written, and well-organized account of these problems, which deserve the attention of every thoughtful citizen.


A monumental attempt to give a brief account (with photographs) of every living mammal genus, and of some recently extinct. 1,044 genera are recognized. A valuable reference work for anyone wanting information about the world’s mammals.


Lady Huxley (wife of the famous biologist, Sir Julian) has succumbed to the family writing habit with this, her first book. It is an account of thirteen weeks inspecting the parks and game reserves of South, East, and Central Africa with her husband. Thanks to the cooperation of government agencies and private individuals, they were able to cover an immense territory and see all sorts of interesting things, and Lady Huxley has written a delightful and absorbing account of their experiences.


Teale has put together a beautiful account of Audubon and of the America that he explored, with a judicious selection of his paintings of birds and mammals and appropriate selections from his writings.


My colleague on the book committee has written a “pictorial geology for the layman.” A beautiful book and informative.


I built a small greenhouse last fall and, thinking it should have some animals that would not damage the plants, added lizards and tree frogs. Now I don’t understand why everyone doesn’t have lizards around the house—a terrarium can be as fascinating as an aquarium. Anyone interested should consult Vogel’s book—he tells about possible kinds and possible ways of keeping them.

The Pet’s Cookbook. Richard de Rochmont. Knopf. $4.95.

This is more than a cookbook; it is a sort of general guide to pet-keeping—dogs and horses as well as geckos, chameleons, frogs, ocellots, ants, and butterflies. There is a chapter on tropical fish. All of the advice sounds sensible to me.


Scientific discovery is not always easy or rapid. Graubard here illustrates the intricacy of the process in the case of one idea—blood circulation—by giving pertinent extracts from the writings of eighteen scientists, from Aristotle and Galen to Harvey and Boyle, with an explanatory and interpretative essay following each; he makes, thus, a thought-provoking contribution to the study of the history of ideas.

LEONARD W. DOOB


An historical, sociological analysis of Jamaica, and especially its leaders which suggests how different ethnic groups and even the government of that beautiful, awakened island have been moving toward the kind of country which, in the author’s opinion, conceivably could take the lead “among the new nations in seeking the welfare of humanity as a whole.” To read this calm treatise is to share the hope, if skeptically.


A factual, dogmatic historical account of two attempts to build communal communities composed of somewhat imperfect people and surrounded by a most imperfect world. The religious spirit pervading the extant “Briderhofs” of the Hutterites has enabled them to survive more than four centuries; the homespun radical materialism of the extinct Llano colony provided motivational sustenance for less than four decades. No theory of social science is described or tested, but such utopian gestures to control the way by which living and dying are tantalizing to observe.


A characteristically humane, stimulating, modest pontification concerning a trinity of “orientations” asserted to be the cause and consequence of evil: necrophilia, narcissism, and incestuous symbiosis. Contrary to the impression created by the terms just cited, the author generally eschews psychoanalytic jargon and dogmatism. Documentation for the religious spirit pervading the author’s premises he promises in a later volume.

The Wounded Land: Journey Through a Divided America. Hans Habe. Coward-McCann. $5.95.

A sensitive, melodramatic analysis of the aggressive atmosphere in American society which leads to vulgarity, injustice, and the assassination of a president. The author, possessing the artistry of a novelist who perceives the essential, the perspective of a foreigner who knows this country (in fact, he is a citizen living abroad), and the skill of a journalist who over simplifies for the sake of his ego and a grandstand appeal, emits unverifiable hypotheses that might possibly challenge and stimulate social scientists.

Streetcorner Research: An Experimental Approach to the Juvenile Delinquent. Ralph Schützgeb. Harvard. $3.95.

A brief, breathless, intriguing account of a somewhat scientific, exploratory effort to reduce a proclivity to commit crime by paying 30 delinquents to provide their own therapy: they recorded their lives and problems in front of a sympathetic listener who was a social worker, a student in education, a psychologist, or a Jesuit priest. The investigator, a bit justifiably and utterly shamelessly, praises the unorthodoxy of his colleagues and himself. 
Alienation: The Cultural Climate of Our Time.
Edited by Gerald Sykes. Braziller. $15.
A two-volume, 1,237-paged anthology containing views, feelings, mumbles, stumblings, fantasies, and insights of 96 poets, dramatists, philosophers, novelists, and critics ranging from Shakespeare to James Agee. The supposedly unifying theme, alienation, is so thoroughly illustrated by denotation that even those prejudiced against anthropologies can emerge with at least a meaningful if unspecified interest concerning its relation to some of the central problems of living with people and oneself.

In Solitary Witness: The Life and Death of Franz Jägerstätter.
Gordon C. Zahn. Holt, Rinehart and Win- ston. $5.95.
A scholarly but enthralling attempt to fathom the character of a devoutly religious, patriotic Austrian peasant who, alone in his village, refused to accept Anschluss in 1939 and military service in 1943, for which hecombatsentered Nazi authorities beheaded him. His "manifold" produced foreseeable and unforeseeable, forgivable and unforgivable reactions among his contemporaries then and now.

GEORGE N. SHUSTER
The Chair of Peter: A History of the Pa- pacy.
Here is a long series of sketches of the Popes, and of the state of the Church in their times. The scholarship is impressive, the writing crisp, and the attitude objective. But perhaps the most impressive quality of this book by a Protestant historian is its awareness of the values of monastic life and of theological inquiry. The illustrations are not conventional.

Protestant Concepts of Church and State.
Thomas G. Sanders. Holt, Rinehart and Win- ston. $7.50.
Professor Sanders' review of a complex problem, involving as it does careful consideration not only of positions taken in the past by a great variety of individuals and creeds, would be valuable merely as history. But it also looks into the future without making rash predictions or failing to allow for the fact that the changes we see in the making have not yet occurred.

Diary 1928-1957.
Julian Green. Harcourt, Brace & World. $6.95.
This is the latest volume in a series which began with the war years and which are unrivaled as reflections on the spiritual impor- tance of the times. As Green indicates, a novelist should perhaps be practicing his craft rather than annotating the life of the human spirit in his time. But the Diaries may outlast Green's fiction in terms of perti- nence and intrinsic value.

The First Six Hundred Years.
The first two parts of a projected five-vol- ume history of the Catholic Church reflect the advances made in historical scholarship during the past quarter-century. A reader is likely enough to find that wherever he applies the litmus test, the result is satisfying. But that this is a treatise of haute vulguration, as the introduction indicates, seems open to question. The writing is terse and unavoidably crammed with detail.

Verdict on Schweitzer.
Gerald McKnight. John Day. $4.95.
The great man of Lamberân has been a minister to the sick of Africa, a philo- sopho-theologian, and a musician. In each of these roles he has met with enthusiastic acclaim and, frequently enough, astringent criticism. Mr. McKnight, a British journal- ist, attempts in this book to weigh the evi- dence. His caution leads upon occasion to repetitive chiaroscuro, but the book is honest.

Martin Heidegger and the Pre-Socratics.
George Joseph Seidel, O.S.B. Nebraska. $5. This book is a surprise. Despite its brevity and somewhat limited scope, it is clearly one of the best introductions to Heidegger to have appeared in English.

Philosophy, Science, and Sense Perception.
Maurice Mendelbaum. Johns Hopkins. $6.95.
Historical and Critical Essays about philo- sophic and scientific accounts of sense per- ception by one of the most intelligent and well-informed of contemporary American philosophers.

The Conscience of India.
Creighton Lacy. Holt, Rinehart and Win- ston. $7.50.
A readable account of the relations between religion and society in India by a Duke Univer- sity scholar.

Philosophies of Art and Beauty.
Edited by Albert Hofstadter and Richard Kuhns. Modern Library. $3.95.
An impressive anthology, though the con- temporary scene is not included.

The Religious Experience.
Edited by George Brantl. Braziller. 2 Vols. $17.50.
A quite different anthology in terms of both meaning and form, its essential purpose is to gather from the writings of authors chiefly in the Western tradition expressions of conviction which include atheist, agnostic and theistic views. One may quarrel with the process of excerpting and of course also with the editor's choices. But it is a remark- ably rich and diverse collection.

LOUIS C. HUNTER
Man's Struggle for Shelter in an Urbanizing World.
In this massive and absorbing account of urban housing conditions around the world, Charles Abrams adds a new dimension to the literature of underdevelopment, hitherto so largely concerned with problems of indus- trialization, land reform and agricultural development, by focusing attention on the critical and worldwide problems of urban space and housing famine. The slight progres- s in alleviating conditions in the rural areas has resulted in a phenomenal and ap- palling drive to the cities in many of the backward countries, creating peripheral shambles by comparison with which ordi- nary slums blighting western cities appear as welcome havens. In this comprehensive, well written and well-illustrated work, one of the world's foremost authorities describes urban housing problems in global yet spe- cific terms, appraising needs, policies, and methods with the wisdom of long experience and with surprising detachment from ideo- logical considerations.

Federal Aid to Depressed Areas: An Evalu- ation of the Area Redevelopment Administration.
Sar A. Levitan. Johns Hopkins. $6.95.
This is an important and illuminating review of the first organized national effort to cope with the problems of poverty and unemployment at home: how planning, eco- nomic aid and technical assistance are being applied at the community level in the depressed areas; the philosophy, the politics, and the practice of "redevelopment".

J. C. R. Dow. Cambridge. The National Institute of Economic and Social Research. $11.50.
If, as seems probable, the United States continues its course toward some form of a planned and managed economy, British experience, here described and analyzed with meticulous care, should prove of great interest. Growth, stability, balance of pay- ments, the role of fiscal and monetary—all these and more are considered for the cru- cial postwar decades.

James Willard Hurst. Harvard. $17.50.
Law and Economic Growth has a signifi- cance that extends well beyond the scope suggested by the sub-title. It is an impressive work of legal scholarship and a major contribution to American economic and institu- tional history. Recommended especially for those interested in relationships between government and the economy; or, therapeutically, for those inclined to seek refuge in the presumed simplicities of Victorian America.

The Free Enterprisers: Kennedy, Johnson, and The Business Establishment.
Hobart Rowen. Putnam. $5.95.
Economics of the Kennedy Years: And A Look Ahead.
Seymour E. Harris. Harper & Row. $5.95.
A leading economist and presidential ad- visor and a competent reporter of economic affairs present different but in important respects complementary views of Administra- tion economic thinking and policies during the past four years.

Also Recommended:
Economic Development.
John Kenneth Galbraith. Harvard. $2.95.
Technology and Social Change.
Edited by Eli Ginzb erg. Columbia. $4.50.
Walter Rundell, Jr. Louisiana State. $4.
A Vanished World.
Anne G. Sneller. Syracuse. 56.
The second part of the Age of Revolution was dominated by the European wars and the rise of the French Empire. At the end of this period the result was mixed. In America there was Jefferson and in Europe Napoleon. Despite the defeat of such a large proportion of the revolutions, their ideas had spread widely and the example of a struggle for freedom was indelible. This comprehensive comparative history provides a new model for significant useful historiography.

The Adams Papers: Diary of Charles Francis Adams, 1820-1829. 2 volumes. Edited by Aida DiPace Donald and David Donald. Belknap Press of Harvard. $20. Here is the documentary evidence of the process of the emergence of the third generation of the Adams family. It must be read to be believed and then some power of second sight summoned to enable the reader to understand how an individual can reveal so much by telling so little. The volumes are beautifully edited.

The Awakening of American Nationalism, 1815-1828. George Dangerfield. Harper & Row. $6. This is a study of a little worked period for the New American Nation Series by an Anglo-American scholar. It is a skillful analytical joining of American situations and European influences which gives an excellent view of the realities behind accumulated historical folklore.

Slavery and Jeffersonian Virginia. Robert McClosky. Illinois. $5. This is another chapter in the story of the American racial dilemma. It was most troublesome in Virginia where the author of the great dogma that all men are created equal had to live with slavery and community-wide denial of his great precept. The book is a frank and perceptive analysis of this paradox.

George Washington: The Virginia Period, 1732-1775. Bernhard Knollenberg. Duke. $4.50. Not another Washington after Douglas Freeman?—but here it is. Washington did tell lies. John Adams was the victim of impaired memory. We now know better who knew him well and acquired his western lands. Also his letter to Sally Fairfax has been discovered and is all too true. Careful reworking does produce new knowledge.

Also Recommended:


KIRTL EyE MATHER

Discovery: The Autobiography of Vilhjalmur Stefansson. McGraw-Hill. $6.50. Completed just before his death in 1962, this is so characteristic of "Stef" that those who knew him will regret that he never had that privilege will discover what sort of man he was; and the postscript by his widow puts the crowning touch upon the record of his remarkable life.

When the Earth Trembles. Haroun Tazieff. Translated from the French by Patrick O'Brien. Harcourt, Brace & World. $4.95. Beginning with a fact-crammed account of his observations in Chile immediately after the devastating earthquakes in May 1960, the author introduces the lay reader to the modern science of seismology, with emphasis upon his own specialty: the relation between earthquakes and volcanic eruptions.

This View of Life. George Gaylord Simpson. Harcourt, Brace & World. $5.95. Drawing heavily upon several of his previously published lectures and essays, the well-known author presents here a coherent view of "the world of an evolutionist" in the framework of a well-ordered philosophy of life, worthy of his long career as a competent researcher and cogent thinker.


The Flying Trapeze: Three Crises for Physicists. J. Robert Oppenheimer. Oxford. $2.75. An ably edited version of the three Whidden lectures delivered at McMaster University in 1962, in which the author spoke frankly, clearly, and somewhat colloquially about relativity and quantum theory, causality and determinism, and changes in the human situation brought about by developments in science and technology.

Creation Still Goes On. F. Boscheke, translated from the German by L. Parks. McGraw-Hill. $7.95. Set in the symbolic framework of the first few verses of Genesis, this is a comprehensive survey of the present state of scientific knowledge concerning the creative processes operating in the universe, especially those responsible for the earth and its inhabitants, including man.

Ethics and Science. Henry Margenau. Van Nostrand. $6.50. Brings to the working methodology of ethics the same sort of positive analysis customarily given to science and confines upon moral philosophy a considerable amount of universal authority.

Challenge to the Poles. John Grierson. Archon. $15. A thrilling, detailed, all-inclusive chronicle of aviation in Arctic and Antarctic regions, with its many failures, near-tragedies, and successes, from the ill-fated flight of Andrei's balloon in 1897 to the routine flights of jet-propelled planes in recent years.