

# the **KEY** reporter

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## NEW PROGRAMS FOR THE HUMANITIES

The National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities celebrates its first birthday next month. One of the youngest federal agencies, the Foundation was established last year by the 89th Congress on September 16. Although legislation in support of cultural undertakings, particularly the arts, had been before Congress for some 88 years, last year was the first time that legislation had been introduced to benefit both the humanities and the arts by means of one independent national foundation. That Congress voted to enact this legislative program the first time it was introduced can be attributed to strong Administration backing of the proposed Foundation, bipartisan support and sponsorship of the legislation in Congress, and general public recognition and agreement that the national government should support and encourage the humanities and the arts.

Impetus for the enactment of legislation to benefit the humanities was also prompted by the work of the Commission on the Humanities, which was created in 1963 under the sponsorship of The American Council of Learned Societies, the Council of Graduate Schools in the United States and the United Chapters of Phi Beta Kappa. After a year-long study the Commission completed its report and released copies to top members of the federal executive, members of Congress, governors, presidents of colleges and universities, individuals, groups, and societies. The main feature of the report was the Commission's recommendation that Congress establish a National Foundation for the Humanities and appropriate funds for its operation. A number of suggestions in the report were later incorporated into the legislation.

### The Two Endowments

The National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities is the umbrella for two Endowments: The National Endowment for the Humanities and the National Endowment for the Arts. Each Endowment is guided by its own 26-member Council, which is composed of private citizens appointed by the President. Each Council is headed by a chairman who serves as the chief executive officer of the Endowment. The chairman of the Humanities Council is Barnaby C. Keeney, former president of Brown University, who assumed the post on July 1. His predecessor was Henry Allen Moe, who continues to serve on the Council. Chairman for the Arts Council is Roger Stevens.

The functions of the Councils are to advise the chairmen with respect to policy, programs, and procedures and to make recommendations on all applications. When the Councils are not in session, the work is carried out by the chairmen and their staffs and by committees of the Councils composed of Council members and outside experts, who plan and counsel on various

aspects of the program. Panels for review of proposals are also set up in selected fields. The Councils are obliged to make annual reports to the President for transmittal to Congress.

### Federal Council on the Arts and the Humanities

In order to avoid duplication of programs and with an eye to assuring maximum opportunity for cooperative activities among federal government agencies, a Federal Council on the Arts and the Humanities was also established by Congress. There are nine members on the Federal Council, including the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, who serves as chairman. The Federal Council is authorized to assist in coordinating programs between the two Endowments and with related Federal bureaus and agencies; to plan and coordinate participation in major and historic national events; and to apportion gifts that are made directly to the Foundation, rather than to one of the two Endowments.

### Congressional Guidelines

As defined in the Act establishing the Humanities Endowment, the term "humanities" includes the study of "language, both modern and classic; linguistics, literature; history; jurisprudence; philosophy; archaeology; the history, criticism, theory, and practice of the arts; and those aspects of the social sciences which have humanistic content and employ humanistic methods."

Congress also set up guidelines for activities to be supported by the National Endowment for the Humanities. Under the law the Humanities Endowment is authorized to:

- "(1) develop and encourage the pursuit of a national policy for the promotion of progress and scholarship in the humanities;
- (2) initiate and support research and programs to strengthen the research potential of the United States in the humanities by making arrangements (including grants, loans, and other forms of assistance) with individuals or groups to support such activities;
- (3) award fellowships and grants to institutions or individuals for training and workshops in the humanities. Fellowships awarded to individuals under this authority may be for the purpose of study or research at appropriate nonprofit institutions selected by the recipient of such aid, for stated periods of time;
- (4) foster the interchange of information in the humanities;
- (5) foster, through grants or other arrangements with groups, public understanding and appreciation of the humanities; and
- (6) support the publication of scholarly works in the humanities."

Under these legislative guides and with the prospect that the Endowment's request for \$5 million dollars for the fiscal year 1967 would be granted, the Council met in March and again in May to approve broad guidelines of action and to recom-

mend specific programs for the chairman to carry out. Some of these recommended programs were eliminated — at least for the present — when Congress reduced the Endowment's appropriation to \$2 million dollars for the fiscal year 1967, although the Endowment was permitted to carry over \$2.5 million dollars that had been left from last year's appropriation, providing a total of \$4.5 million available for use in fiscal 1967.

### Initial Programs for the Humanities

Last month, at the conclusion of its third meeting, the Council announced the initial programs that it will underwrite for the coming year. The Council decided to allocate almost half of its \$4.5 million dollars to fellowships for scholars. The remaining money has been set aside for a wide variety of humanistic programs. The programs are described briefly, as follows:

#### INDIVIDUAL FELLOWSHIPS — \$2 million dollars

- Summer Fellowships: 200 summer fellowships (for summer 1967) will be made available to young post-doctoral (within five years after completion of the Ph. D.) scholar-teachers. The purpose of these fellowships is to free the young scholar from teaching during the summer months so that he can have time to study, do research, and to write.
- Fellowships for Younger Scholar-Teachers: 100 fellowships of six to eight months duration will also be available to young postdoctoral (within five years after completion of the Ph.D.) scholar-teachers who need a longer period of time for sustained study, reflection, research, travel, or writing.
- Senior Fellowships: 50 senior fellowships of up to a year's duration will be offered to mature, humanistic scholars, teachers, and writers. The senior fellowships are by individual application and the deadline for filing application is October 17. The names of the senior fellows will be announced on February 1, 1967. Applications for the summer and for the younger scholar-teacher fellowships will be accepted only from institutions, not from individuals. Special application forms have been sent to more than 3,000 institutions in the United States. The Council has ruled that with respect to the summer fellowships and the fellowships for younger scholar-teachers, no more than one fellowship in each category may be awarded to an institution. The deadline for filing applications is October 10 and the names of the summer and younger scholar-teacher fellows will be announced on March 1, 1967.

#### HUMANISTIC PROGRAMS — \$2.5 million dollars

- \$300,000 for the development of the educational functions of humanistic museums and historical societies. Assistants will take several forms:
  - staff members from smaller museums and historical societies will receive a year's training at the great centers of knowledge under the supervision of leaders in the field.
  - fellowships will be available for museum and historical society personnel to take courses at a university while also carrying on their studies at a museum.
  - seminars and short-term institutes for museum personnel are tentatively planned, as well as grants to top-level museum and historical society curators to enable them to complete important works of scholarship and popularization.
- A long-term program to make available to the public accurate and well-edited texts of the classics of American literature. The books will be sold at moderate prices. As a first step

in this program, the Council plans to offer grants, up to \$300,000, to assist scholars who are preparing definitive editions of the works of great American authors. The Council also plans to spend another \$50,000 in organizing and setting up the Constellation Library imprint. The imprint will be used on books as a guarantee of textual quality and beauty of publication — in effect, the Constellation Library's seal of approval.

- Grants for the inter-disciplinary training of critics of the arts. Tentative plans call for trainees to study at a college or university and later to serve as interns on newspapers and other publications. Inquiries should be addressed to the Office of Grants, National Endowment for the Humanities, 1800 G Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20506.
- \$200,000 for American historical studies. Several grants have already been approved for studies and publications on the impact of English parliamentary concepts upon our heritage of freedom, on the records of our colonial courts, and on the early history of the Supreme Court.
- \$500,000 for studies on the contribution to the American cultural heritage of the many national and racial strains in our population. The Council has already approved several proposals: one for a study on the linguistic variants of popular American speech and another for a study on the African contributions to our national heritage.
- A \$25,000 grant has been approved to enable approximately 36 American humanistic scholars to attend international scholarly conferences abroad. The Council is making arrangements with a scholarly society to handle the administrative aspects of the grant, including the selection of the grantees.
- Funds have been set aside for a study on the ways Latin can be taught more effectively and its importance more fully appreciated. The Council has indicated that it will be "receptive to other proposals of a similar kind and of similar relative importance to any aspect of our lives."
- A grant has been made to enable expert papyrologists to study Egyptian papyri this summer. From this study, the papyrologists hope to learn more about the business practices, government procedures, and literary concepts of ancient Egypt. The papyrologists will also train students in the field.
- A grant of \$300,000 to major associations of historical scholars to devise plans for effective bibliographical services in all fields of history, some using modern electronic methods.
- A pilot study on the need and feasibility of making "talking books" available to other than blind persons has been approved. Present legislation restricts the provisions for "talking books" to blind residents of the United States. The Council feels that many people, including wounded veterans, quadriplegics, and some mentally ill people, could benefit from "talking books."
- Another pilot study has been approved on the possible role of the Humanities Endowment in improving educational radio and television. The Senate Appropriations Committee set aside \$100,000 for this study in addition to the \$100,000 earmarked for the pilot study on "talking books."
- \$600,000 for research projects in all fields of the humanities as defined in the Act. The Council anticipates that 50 to 75 projects will be selected. Inquiries and requests for applications should be addressed to the Office of Grants, National Endowment for the Humanities, 1800 G Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20506. The names of those who are awarded grants will be announced on February 1, 1967.

## Philosophy of the Council

These initial programs reflect the Council's basic philosophy that it must not only encourage and support the men and women working in the humanities, but must also underwrite and promote projects that will have a visible impact upon the lives of all citizens. This was the theme sounded by President Johnson earlier in the year when he addressed the Council members at the White House where they had assembled for the formal swearing-in ceremonies. On that occasion he said:

Science can give us goods — and goods we need. But the humanities — art and literature, poetry and history, law and philosophy — must give us our goals. I believe that the National Council on the Humanities has a crucial role to play — not only in enriching scholarship, but in enriching life for all men. We believe in America that men of thought and men of action must not be isolated but closely bound together. Congress was acting on that belief when it established this council. We have the material power to conquer economic want. Now we need the will to attack the poverty of man's spirit — and you must lead the attack.

In the light of that directive, the Council has declared that it will "not limit itself to the upper reaches of scholarship, but will attempt to bring the Humanities to all citizens." In offering fellowships, research grants, travel grants, and indirectly through its support of projects undertaken by historical associations and societies, the Council seeks to discover talented men and women wherever they may be, and to support, assist, educate and encourage them so that later their thoughts and ideas may be of use to others in our society. Similarly, the Council intends to cultivate a hitherto neglected field — that of improving the background and knowledge of the personnel of museums and historical societies so that upon completion of study and training, they may return home equipped to do a better job in their own communities. The Council's interest in bringing the Humanities to everyone is reflected in its plan to make the classics available in accurate and well-edited form at moderate prices and in its proposal to find out what it can do to improve educational radio and television. Thus the Council sees its role in the nation's cultural life as "not only in enriching scholarship, but in enriching life for all men."

## NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES

### Federal Council on the Arts and the Humanities

*Chairman:* Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution — S. Dillon Ripley

#### *Members:*

Chairman of the Humanities Endowment — Barnaby C. Keeney  
Chairman of the Arts Endowment — Roger L. Stevens  
U. S. Commissioner of Education — Harold Howe, II  
Director of the National Science Foundation —  
Leland J. Haworth

Librarian of Congress — L. Quincy Mumford  
Director of the National Gallery of Art — John Walker  
Chairman of the Commission of Fine Arts — William Walton  
A Member Designated by the Secretary of State — Charles Frankel,  
Assistant Secretary for Educational and Cultural Affairs

### National Endowment for the Humanities National Council on the Humanities

*Chairman:* Barnaby C. Keeney

#### *Council Members:*

Gustave O. Arlt, president, Council of  
Graduate Schools in the United States  
Edmund F. Ball, chairman, Ball Brothers  
Co., Inc.  
Robert T. Bower, director, Bureau of  
Social Science Research  
Germaine Bree, professor, Institute for  
Research in the Humanities,  
University of Wisconsin  
Kenneth B. Clark, professor of psychology,  
City College of the City University of  
New York  
John Marsden Ehle, Jr., writer  
Gerald F. Else, professor of classical studies,  
University of Michigan  
Emily Genauer, art critic, *New York  
Herald Tribune*  
Robert Goheen, president, Princeton Uni-  
versity  
Emil W. Haury, professor of anthropology,  
University of Arizona  
Adelaide Cromwell Hill, research associate,  
Africa Studies Program; assistant profes-  
sor of sociology, Boston University  
Paul Horgan, director, Center for Advanced  
Studies, Wesleyan University  
John W. Letson, superintendent of public  
schools, Atlanta  
Albert William Levi, professor of philosophy,  
Washington University  
Robert M. Lumiansky, professor of English,  
University of Pennsylvania

David R. Mason, Dixon professor of law,  
University of Montana  
Soia Mentschikoff, professor of law,  
University of Chicago  
G. William Miller, president, Textron, Inc.  
Henry Allen Moe, former president, Gug-  
genheim Foundation  
John Courtney Murray, S. J., professor of  
domestic and sacred theology, Woodstock  
College  
James Cuff O'Brien, director, committee of  
older and retired workers, United Steel-  
workers of America  
Charles E. Odegaard, president, University  
of Washington  
Ieoh Ming Pei, architect  
Emmette S. Redford, professor of govern-  
ment, University of Texas  
Robert W. Spike, professor, Divinity School,  
University of Chicago  
Meredith Willson, music director, conductor,  
and composer

### National Endowment for the Arts National Council for the Arts

*Chairman:* Roger L. Stevens

#### *Council Members:*

Elizabeth Ashley, actress  
Leonard Bernstein, conductor, composer,  
pianist  
Anthony A. Bliss, president, Metropolitan  
Opera Association, lawyer  
Albert Bush-Brown, president, Rhode Island  
School of Design  
Agnes de Mille, choreographer, author,  
lecturer

Rene d'Harnoncourt, director, the Museum  
of Modern Art  
Richard C. Diebenkorn, Jr., painter  
Ralph Ellison, author, lecturer, teacher  
Paul Engle, poet, writer, teacher, director,  
program in creative writing, University of  
Iowa  
Philip Hanes, Jr., president, Arts Councils  
of America  
Rev. Gilbert Hartke, O.P., director, speech  
and drama department, Catholic Univer-  
sity  
Herman David Kenin, international presi-  
dent, American Federation of Musicians  
Eleanor Lambert, fashion authority, hono-  
rary member and director of public rela-  
tions, Council of Fashion Designers of  
America  
Warner Lawson, musician, educator, dean,  
College of Fine Arts, Howard University  
Harper Lee, author  
Gregory Peck, motion picture actor-producer  
William L. Pereira, architect  
Richard Rodgers, composer, lyricist, producer  
Oliver Smith, theatrical producer-designer,  
painter  
John Steinbeck, author  
Isaac Stern, concert violinist  
George Stevens, Sr., film director-producer  
James Johnson Sweeney, author, director,  
the Museum of Fine Arts, Houston  
Otto Wittmann, director, the Toledo Museum  
of Art  
Minoru Yamasaki, architect  
Stanley Young, author, publisher, executive  
director, the American National Theatre  
and Academy

# What Phi Beta Kappa Stands For

Howard O. Brogan

The opportunity to serve as a charter member of a new Phi Beta Kappa Chapter and to be its first president is one of the relatively few academic honors which have been genuinely pleasing to me. However I must confess that I did not always have so high an opinion of Phi Beta Kappa as I now have. I learned slowly how important an organization it is.

I graduated from Grinnell College in 1936, during the depths of the depression. As were many students of my generation, I was much exercised by the terrible economic and social problems of the day and was deeply concerned with the already visibly approaching clouds of World War II. I was impatient with organizations which made no attempt to grapple concretely with the problems of the time.

Soon after I received my M.A. and took up a teaching position, the small college I was serving was investigated by Phi Beta Kappa for possible decline of academic standards. The local banker who was treasurer of the college had secretly put up most of the endowment bonds of the college as collateral for loans to save his sinking bank. The college was consequently in a perilous financial condition.

The effect of this intervention upon the college was electric. The most strenuous attempts were made to remedy weaknesses exposed by the very thorough investigation. Unfortunately one of these was discovered to be a low ratio of Ph.D.'s on the staff. This cost me my job as I did not yet have the Ph.D. I was replaced with three Ph.D.'s, showing what a remarkable service I was able to give to a college even at that tender age. Yet I carried away with me a rather agreeable impression of the value of Phi Beta Kappa from this experience.

As I served in several other institutions with and without chapters after I had received my Ph.D., I had this favorable impression confirmed time and again. Those institutions which had chapters considered their possession an honor which they took with the utmost seriousness. Phi Beta Kappa seemed to be the sole organization on campus devoted primarily to scholarship in the liberal arts. Most of those institutions which did not have chapters were desperately struggling to raise standards sufficiently to deserve this honor. Clearly Phi Beta Kappa exerts an influence upon American higher education which goes far beyond the relatively small number of its chapters. This influence seems to me to be almost wholly a good one.

Gradually I have come to see that an organization can serve a very useful purpose just by standing for something worthwhile and without doing much to meet the ever-pressing but ever-changing crises of particular times and places. Phi Beta Kappa is a striking example of such an organization. It stands for scholarship and character in its members and for liberal studies in the curriculum. These are the best things in American academic life.

It may seem absurd that academic life should need a special organization to stand for what is after all most central to its proper being. Why doesn't the academy itself stand for scholarship and character and for the pre-eminence of the liberal studies? Of course the academy really does stand for these

things much of the time, but—under contemporary conditions at least—the land of academe has to stand for many things to many persons. The ivied halls are not now, and perhaps never really were, ivory towers remote from the tumults and confusions of the world outside. Especially today are they far removed from such a state of affairs.

The song of the mocking bird has been replaced by the sound of the bulldozer, the jackhammer, and the riveter on our rapidly growing state university campuses. A good many of our professors are working on national defense or other federal projects, a substantial part of our revenue coming to us from such sources. The long foretold but never adequately prepared for "tidal wave" of undergraduate students threatens to submerge us from below even as a torrent of graduate and professional students descends upon us from above. The public calls upon us for assistance, not only to educate students, but to supply an ever-increasing number of services: to public education, to business, to the professions, to government.

With so many pressures from so many quarters we are in constant danger of riding off in all directions at once and losing that centrality of purpose which honest learning, and honest learning alone, can give to institutions of higher education.

Therefore, we need Phi Beta Kappa; no doubt we need it far more than our founding fathers did when it was founded before our national struggle for independence, far more than our less remote progenitors did in the terrible ordeal of the Civil War, far more than more recent generations did in the great trials of the two world wars and the severe economic depression between them. We need Phi Beta Kappa to help us keep our purpose clearly in mind. We especially need it in our sort of institution, on which the strains and stresses of the age are exerted with almost overwhelming force.

For this reason we are particularly pleased to achieve our chapter at this particular time. We intend to put it to good and to long-continued use, but to the kind of use that Phi Beta Kappa has provided throughout most of its distinguished history. This use is not to try to solve the pressing social and international problems of the age, though I presume that Phi Beta Kappa will continue to put in a timely word of caution or encouragement on occasion. Rather its use will be to stand for what is central to higher education: for scholarship and character as these are nourished by the liberal, by the liberating arts and sciences. This is the nature of the pledge we have taken on this day, the 30th of March, 1965, in Amherst, Massachusetts. We who are here assembled now are witnesses to this pledge. Let us hope that many generations of our spiritual descendants will be able continually to renew that pledge, to live up to it, and to pass it on, not only renewed but ever re-invigorated. Then this moment in our local history will be well worth the bearing in mind.

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*Howard O. Brogan is head of the department of English at the University of Massachusetts. His remarks were made on the occasion of the formal installation of a Phi Beta Kappa charter at the University of Massachusetts, March 30, 1965.*

# reading

recommended by the book committee

humanities

social sciences

natural sciences

GUY A. CARDWELL, JOHN COUNOS,  
ROBERT B. HEILMAN, GEORGE N. SHUSTER  
LEONARD W. DOOB, FREDERICK B. ARTZ,  
LAWRENCE H. CHAMBERLAIN, NORMAN J. PADEFORD,  
EARL W. COUNT, LAWRENCE A. CREMIN,  
LOUIS C. HUNTER, ROY F. NICHOLS  
MARSTON BATES, KIRTLEY F. MATHER

## GUY A. CARDWELL

### *The Old Glory.*

Robert Lowell. Farrar, Straus and Giroux. \$4.95.

Three plays making up a trilogy in strong, flexible verse. The parts—based on two stories by Hawthorne, one by Melville—express the poet's concern over crises that are, by extension, significant for the American ethos.

### *Questions of Travel*

Elizabeth Bishop. Farrar, Straus and Giroux. \$3.95.

These nineteen poems and one story, Miss Bishop's first collection since 1955, seem rigorously simple, but they hold the intense perceptions of a very talented poet.

*West of Childhood: Poems 1950-1965.* Isabella Gardner. Houghton Mifflin. \$4.

Distinctive concentrations of experience and emotion, mainly about love and death.

*Anger and Beyond: The Negro Writer in the United States.*

Edited by Herbert Hill. Harper & Row. \$5.95.

A dozen articles by as many hands go beyond the promise of the subtitle to illuminate the situation of the Negro in America, past and present.

*Against Interpretation and Other Essays.* Susan Sontag. Farrar, Straus and Giroux. \$4.95.

*You Don't Say: Studies of Modern American Inhibitions.*

Benjamin DeMott. Harcourt, Brace & World. \$4.50.

*Trails of the Word: Essays in American Literature and the Humanistic Tradition.*

R. W. B. Lewis. \$6.50.

*Refractions: Essays in Comparative Literature.* Harry Levin. Oxford. \$7.50.

Current essayists are ambitious and wide ranging. Miss Sontag and Professor DeMott, who may perhaps be called culture critics, are on top of nearly everything. Miss Sontag writes knowingly and provocatively of "happenings," "camp," religion, psychoanalysis, the theater, the films, and, of course, literature, both European and American. Professor DeMott, though more conservative in tastes and opinions, publishes in semi-hipster prose explications of the sex magazines, the new greeting cards, the idealization of wordlessness, civil rights, politics, anti-Americanism, and culture as displayed in alumni magazines. By comparison Professors Levin and Lewis are conventionally academic and modest: the first sticks pretty closely to literature (mainly

American, English, and French) in his eighteen essays; and the second limits himself to American literature, except for interesting pieces on Conrad and Malraux.

*Myth and Literature: Contemporary Theory and Practice.*

Edited by John B. Vickery. Nebraska. \$7.95. A thoroughly mixed set of thirty-four essays, but the collection is a useful introduction to a difficult word and an important mode of criticism.

*The Imagination of Loving.*

Naomi Lebowitz. Wayne State. \$7.95. This study focuses on the importance of "relationship" in James's work and helps define his contribution to the novel by informed references to writers he considered critically and to such later figures as Lawrence, Bellow, and Mailer.

### Also Recommended:

*Laban's Will.*

Albert Lebowitz. Random House. \$4.95.

*A Season of Dreams: The Fiction of Eudora Welty.*

Alfred Appel, Jr. Louisiana. \$7.50.

*The Ballad of Carson McCullers: A Biography.*

Oliver Evans. Coward-McCann. \$5.

*The Poetic Themes of Robert Lowell.*

Jerome Mazzaro. Michigan. \$4.50.

## KIRTLEY F. MATHER

*Experience and Conceptual Activity.*

Johannes M. Burgers. M.I.T. \$7.50. This "Philosophical Essay Based Upon the Writings of A. N. Whitehead" should not be overlooked by anyone concerned with the integration of human activity and aspirations with the findings of scientific investigations. It considers "expectations and valuations not as accidental byproducts of physical states of matter, but as essential aspects of functioning."

*In the Field with Teilhard de Chardin.*

George B. Barbour. Herder and Herder. \$3.95.

A frankly personal and therefore truly enthralling account of the intimate friendship and fruitful collaboration between the widely known American geologist and the French priest who achieved the "linking of science and religion across the bridge of evolution," to quote from Julian Huxley's foreword; uniquely informative and rich in insight concerning Teilhard's thought processes and the milieu in which he worked.

*The Phenomenon of Life.*

Hans Jonas. Harper & Row. \$6.

To be read thoughtfully, or not at all! With profound insight the author develops a philosophy of being that involves not only critical analysis and phenomenological description but also metaphysical speculation about matters that stretch from physics and biology to theology and ethics.

*The Origin and Evolution of the Universe.*

Evry Schatzman. Translated from the French by Bernard and Annabel Paget. Basic. \$8.50.

Written primarily for cosmologists well grounded in physics and/or astronomy, the general reader will find here an impressive and interesting fund of information concerning the universe around us and the problems encountered in the attempt to decipher its history.

*Depths of the Earth.*

William R. Halliday. Harper & Row. \$7.50. A thoroughly researched and well-written account of the discovery and exploration of the large caverns beneath the surface of the United States; an excellent guide for spelunkers and a storehouse of information for speleologists, but not a treatise on speleology.

*World Without Sun.*

Jacques-Yves Cousteau. Edited by James Dugan. Harper & Row. \$10.

The magnificently illustrated story of man's first under-sea "colony," Continental Shelf Station No. 2, at the edge of the Roman Reef in the Red Sea, where Captain Cousteau's men lived on the sea floor throughout a month in 1963.

*The Origins of Cultivated Plants.*

Franz Schwanitz. Translated by Gerd von Wahlert. Harvard. \$4.75.

Written especially for the layman and first published in Berlin in 1957; covers the entire subject in an unusually interesting manner, from the "gathered plants" that were the first to be cultivated, through the origin and age of the most important plants now under cultivation, and onward to the aims of modern plant breeding.

*Thirty Years That Shook Physics.*

George Gamow. Doubleday. \$5.95. Subtitled "The Story of Quantum Theory," this is a truly fascinating account of developments in theoretical physics during the early decades of this century, illumined by the author's warm recollections of the men responsible for the new ideas; Gamow's inimitable prose, poetry, and pictures clarify even the most abstruse of concepts. Includes an English translation of the script of a "dramatic masterpiece" parodying Faust, produced by several of Bohr's students in 1932.

*Ivan Pavloff.*

Hilaire Cuny. Translated by Patrick Evans. Eriksson. \$5.

*Albert Einstein.*

Hilaire Cuny. Translated by Mervyn Savill. Eriksson. \$5.

*Homage to Galileo.*

Edited by Morton F. Kaplon. M.I.T. \$6. Two fine biographical sketches and a symposium proceedings, in each of which the man's theories and their ramifying impact

on human affairs are given more consideration than the historical data pertaining to his life.

*Island Life: A Natural History of the Islands of the World.*

Sherwin Carlquist. Natural History Press-Doubleday. \$9.95.

Written with the lay reader in mind and beautifully illustrated, this study of insular animals and plants deals admirably with the scientific problems arising from their peculiar characteristics, distribution, and ancestry.

*History of the Sierra Nevada.*

Francis P. Farquhar. California. \$10.

The human history of the Sierras, recounted by a man who has walked most of the mountain trails and spent many years in gathering the information engagingly presented; stresses the role of the mountain barrier in shaping the history of California and the significance of personal motivations and individual experiences in the development of the West.

*The Role of Mathematics in the Rise of Science.*

Salomon Bochner. Princeton. \$9.

"About the growing efficacy of mathematics, its widening importance, and its continuing spread"; technical and esoteric in places, but elsewhere quite readable, and everywhere of real significance to anyone striving to understand the strategy and tactics of science.

*Death of the Sweet Waters.*

Donald E. Carr. Norton. \$5.95.

An impassioned plea that something be done about water pollution and an account of some of the ways and means whereby the menace challenging America today may be overcome.

## LOUIS C. HUNTER

*Technology and the American Economy.*

Report of the National Commission on Technology, Automation and Economic Progress. Government Printing Office. 75¢. This is an extraordinary, indeed a revolutionary document. Issued within less than a decade of *The Affluent Society* (1958), it meets squarely the contradictions underscored and the challenges raised by Galbraith's classic tract. It proposes in general but concrete terms ways and means by which to attain the (largely unmet) *Goals for Americans* set forth two years later by a Presidential commission initiated under a quite different philosophy and supported with wholly private funds. Although the present 129 page statement is a report only, it is in substance a wide-ranging sequel to the Employment Act of 1946. Appointed under Congressional mandate to study the consequences of technological change for production and unemployment in relation to unmet community and human needs, the Commission with its staff within a twelve-month span has come up with recommendations respecting such key issues as management of total demand, public service employment, income maintenance and related public policies. It is difficult to imagine a public body even only a decade ago conceiving, let alone recommending, some of the policies here proposed. With a membership distributed

fairly evenly among corporation heads, labor leaders and academicians, the Commission has used technological unemployment as a point from which to review the larger problems of poverty, insecurity, discrimination, and social well-being. The far-reaching recommendations comprise in effect a program for giving new meaning, coherence and strength to the conglomerate miscellany of weapons by which the "war against poverty" is currently being waged.

*The Pluralistic Economy.*

Eli Ginzberg, Dale L. Hiestand, and Beatrice G. Reubens. McGraw-Hill. \$6.95, p. \$1.95.

*Modern Capitalism: The Changing Balance of Public and Private Power.*

Andrew Shonfield. Oxford. \$10.50.

One of the most intriguing economic issues of our ideologically embattled generation concerns the changing character of the private enterprise system. In calling attention a generation ago to certain basic institutional changes in this system, Berle and Means opened a Pandora's box of inquiry and speculation. While the system has been turning out life's goodies in ever mounting abundance, in important ways it has departed increasingly from the classical model, now surviving in unalloyed form chiefly as the business man's creed. For some time the "mixed economy" did more or less neutral duty as a label for the new model private enterprise and more recently the faithful have obtained some reassurance from such coinage as "people's capitalism" and "consumer's capitalism." The contribution of Ginzberg et al. is to describe and plot dimensionally an economy in which the dominant profit-motivated private sector is interwoven with widening sectors of non-profit and (with government) not-for-profit economic activities. The rapidly mushrooming health and education 'industries' are simply the more visible among a rapidly proliferating class of non-profit institutions and activities. The cold war sustained defense industries comprise another neither-fish-nor-fowl component which does violence to the traditional economic conceptions.

*Modern Capitalism* is a complementary study by the Director of Studies of the Royal Institution of International Affairs which analyzes and appraises certain trends in the capitalist system within the 'free' segment of the western world. Its chief emphasis is upon the changing relations of government and the economy with particular reference to economic planning as variously practiced in the nations of western Europe and to developments in the "market ideologies" prevailing in Germany and the United States.

*England's Apprenticeship, 1603-1763.*

Charles Wilson. St. Martin's. \$7. (Vol. 3 in Social and Economic History of England, edited by Asa Briggs.)

*The Genesis of Modern Management: A Study of the Industrial Revolution in Great Britain.*

Sidney Pollard. Harvard. \$7.95.

That so small an island should have so inexhaustible a history and occupy so many, so industrious and so literate a body of historians is a matter for continuing wonder and admiration. *England's Apprenticeship*

falls within the best tradition of historiography: substantial but concise, penetrating, well written but free from a preoccupation with style, and illuminating the times and the lives of the people with which it is concerned. Pollard reviews the familiar terrain of the Industrial Revolution from the viewpoint of management practices and procedures, bringing together for the first time a wealth of material bearing upon such matters as the origins, training and status of the managerial class, the recruitment and disciplining of the labor force, the evolution of accountancy and the course of structural change in industry bearing on all of these.

*The City is the Frontier.*

Charles Abrams. Harper & Row. \$6.50.

The familiar ingredients of the modern condition: poverty, race, private enterprise, housing and government as they interact in the baffling confusion of urban America are interpreted by an old and expert hand in urban affairs and housing.

*The Squatting Age in Australia, 1835-1847.*

Stephen H. Roberts. Cambridge. \$9.50.

A reissue of what has become a classic account of a turbulent and dynamic period in Australia's early development. It presents an absorbing tale of how the forces standing for order, moderation, property and the proprieties in the controlled development of a new land were put to rout by those undisciplined elements that would tolerate no restraints on the exploitation of the distinctive resources of an untamed continent.

## FREDERICK B. ARTZ

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Hugh Trevor-Roper. Harcourt, Brace & World. \$5.50.

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Herman Ausubel. Wiley. \$5.95.

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*The Proud Tower, A Portrait of the World Before the War: 1890-1914.*

Barbara W. Tuchman. Macmillan. \$7.95.  
A marvelous evocation of an age; a really magnificent achievement.

*The Germans and Their Modern History.*

Fritz Ernst. Columbia. \$4.50.  
An interesting interpretation of modern German history by a distinguished Heidelberg professor.

*The Fall of Paris.*

Alistair Horne. St. Martin's. \$6.95.  
A stirring account of the events of 1870-1871.

## JOHN COURNOS

*The Mystic In the Theatre: Eleonora Duse.*  
Eva Le Gallienne. Farrar, Straus and Giroux. \$4.50.

A charming tribute to the great Italian actress, deemed by many to have been the superior of her contemporary, Sarah Bernhardt.

*A Certain Art.*

Nicolai Malko. Morrow. \$5.  
Celebrated Russian conductor's chronicle of famous Slavic composers, more particularly of Shostakovitch, of whose life and development since boyhood he gives fascinating glimpses.

*The Art of Margot Fonteyn.*

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Mr. Money's earlier *Art of the Royal Ballet* is here reinforced by the no less impressive study of the famous ballerina here caught in attitudes with a truly remarkable spontaneity. A real treasure for the ballet lover.

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Intelligent appraisals by the leading contemporary critic, among these an essay on poetry which may be described as superb.

*The Philosophy of Surrealism.*

Ferdinand Alquié. Michigan. \$5.95.  
Though there are significant revelations here, glimpses of meaning, much still remains opaque in the normal mind.

*The Horizon Book of Ancient Greece.*

William Harlan Hale. American Heritage, Harper. 18.95.  
An immense work containing all aspects of Hellenic art, with magnificent photographs, especially designed for the large public.

*Winslow Homer at Prout's Neck.*

Philip C. Beam. Little, Brown. \$7.50.  
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Wilson P. Dizzard. Syracuse. \$7.95.  
A well-documented study with stress on the importance of television in international intercommunication.

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John Rothenstein. Holt, Rinehart and Winston. \$6.

The first volume by the former head of London's Tate Gallery, who was instrumental in adding Americans to its famous collections. The book teems with portraits of art and literary celebrities the author has known.

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Donald Hall. Harper & Row. \$7.50.  
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*The Scientific Estate.*

Don K. Price. Belknap-Harvard. \$5.95.  
Mr. Price has long been peering into the high-potency area of science in government. His *Government and Science* defined a new field of study; the present volume updates some of the emerging problems. This is a reassuring book—an effective antidote to those who fear that the scientific establishment is taking over.

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*The Men of the Old Stone Age.*

Henri Breuil and Raymond Lantier. Translated from the French by B. B. Rafter. St. Martin's. \$6.

A tightly-written, ample survey; well-known in its French original.

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M. J. Meggitt. Chicago. \$7.50.

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Manning Nash. Wiley. \$6.95.

*Life in a Leyte Village.*

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*Cultural Frontiers of the Peace Corps.*

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*Honour and Shame: The Values of Mediterranean Society.*

Edited by J. G. Peristiany. Chicago. \$5. Six scholars of six nationalities expound the codes—as practice accommodates to ideal and vice versa.

**Also Recommended:**

*In the Beginning: Some Greek Views on the Origins of Life and the Early State of Man.* W. K. C. Guthrie. Cornell reissue, p. \$1.45.

**the KEY reporter**

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