NATIONAL HUMANITIES FACULTY
DIRECTOR AND CHAIRMAN APPOINTED

Phi Beta Kappa's newly established program for a National Humanities Faculty has been funded by the National Endowment for the Humanities and is now underway. The plan will bring university scholars to secondary schools for visits which will focus attention on contemporary scholarship in the humanities. Dr. H. Bentley Glass, President of the Society, has announced the choice of Dorothy Bethurum Loomis as Board Chairman for 1968 and the appointment of Arleigh D. Richardson as Director of the program.

Dr. Loomis is professor emeritus and former Chairman of the Department of English at Connecticut College. As Chairman of the National Humanities Faculty, Dr. Loomis has been in cooperation with representatives of the learned societies, and with scholars and educators on both the university and secondary school levels. They have been invited to suggest nominations for the twelve members of the Board who will be elected by the Phi Beta Kappa Senate. In addition, each of the three sponsoring organizations, Phi Beta Kappa, the American Council of Learned Societies and the American Council on Education, will appoint a representative to the fifteen-member Board which will determine the policies of the program. Following the organization of the Board, Dr. Loomis will proceed with arrangements for selecting the panels in various disciplines that will nominate members of the Faculty.

Dr. Arleigh D. Richardson, who will be administrator of the new program, brings to this post richly varied experience as university teacher and administrator, secondary school principal, and director of an innovative educational program. A native of Columbus, Ohio, Dr. Richardson was graduated from Yale University and served for three years in the United States Navy during World War II. He returned to Yale in 1946 and completed studies for his M.A. and Ph.D. in the field of literature of the Elizabethan period. Dr. Richardson was instructor of English at Yale and later Assistant Dean of Freshmen. He edited The Merchant of Venice for the Yale Shakespeare series. A summer devoted to study in the British Museum brought Dr. Richardson the added windfall of an attractive English wife. The Richardsons now have two daughters and a son.

From 1957 to 1965 Dr. Richardson was Headmaster of the Columbus School for Girls in Columbus, Ohio. In 1965 he returned to New England to become executive officer of the Social Studies Curriculum Program of Educational Services Incorporated in Cambridge, Massachusetts. Under his direction new approaches in the teaching of social studies were developed. These have stressed the heuristic method by which the student learns from his own investigation of primary sources and the use of different media as educational tools.

Dr. Richardson feels that the National Humanities Faculty program is an essential step in reasserting the importance of humane values in the American educational system. The quality of the teaching of mathematics, science and to some extent social studies, has greatly improved. Nothing on a comparable scale has been done to advance teaching of the humanities. On the secondary school level, Dr. Richardson has found that the greatest improvements in curriculum occur when teachers have direct two-way contact with those who present them with a fresh and critical point of view in the manner envisioned by the Phi Beta Kappa program. The strong response of school systems to the initial announcement of the establishment of the National Humanities Faculty is indicative of the deeply felt need to revitalize and reemphasize humanistic studies.

Criteria for selection of the five school systems which will participate in the first-year pilot program are now being developed by Dr. Richardson. It is hoped to schedule the first visits of scholars late in the fall. Inquiries about the program should be addressed to Dr. Richardson at his office. 49 Main Street, Concord, Massachusetts 01742.
Nine distinguished scholars will take part in the Phi Beta Kappa Visiting Scholar Program for 1968-69. For the thirteenth year, participants will criss-cross the country to meet students and faculty at institutions whose chapters sponsor these visits. At each campus the Scholar will spend two days in a varied series of activities. These may include meeting informally with students and faculty, leading classroom and seminar discussions and delivering the major address at a convocation or some other public occasion. Chapter officers who are in charge of arrangements have consistently succeeded in making these visits a focus of special intellectual activity.

In setting up schedules an effort is made to arrange visits at schools distant from the resources of metropolitan centers. During the past year a Visiting Scholar ventured beyond the confines of continental United States for a first visit to the University of Hawaii. Despite complicated travel patterns and tiring schedules, Scholars find the "chemistry" of a successful visit, to use Daniel Bell's term, most stimulating and rewarding.

The program's importance is demonstrated by the willingness of Scholars to accept these assignments despite the pressure of their teaching, research and administrative responsibilities. Their fields of specialization cover the whole range of humanistic studies from medieval poetry, to genetics, to the effect of psychedelics on the religious life. Their varied experiences include exploring distant islands and fighting as Free French partisans during World War II.

The effect of these visits is illustrated by a letter recently addressed to a Scholar shortly after his visit. "We are two students who are interested in archaeology. We found your Phi Beta Kappa lecture here on your work in the Yucatan extremely stimulating. During the month of January students are allowed to pursue a course of independent study. We would very much like to do some archaeological field work at an excavation site in the Yucatan in January, 1968, and would appreciate any help you would be willing to give us in setting up a course of study there."

Seventy-five visits are planned for the coming year. The nine Scholars who have accepted appointment are:

Marston Bates

Mr. Bates has been professor of zoology at the University of Michigan since 1952. From 1937 to 1952 he was a staff member of the Rockefeller Foundation working in Albania, Egypt and Columbia, and earlier he served as an entomologist with the United Fruit Company in the Caribbean. In 1967 he was awarded the Daly Medal of the American Geographical Society.

Mr. Bates has served in an advisory capacity to the Guggenheim and National Science Foundations and is a former member of the editorial board of The American Scholar. Among his published works are: Man in Nature, Animal Worlds and The Forest and the Sea, winner of the 1960 Phi Beta Kappa Prize in Science. His most recent book, Gluttons and Libertines: Human Problems of Being Natural, is a frequently ironic study of the varying cultural patterns with which humans treat food and sex.

Germaine Brée

Miss Brée, who began her teaching career in Algeria, is now a member of the Institute for Research in the Humanities at the University of Wisconsin. She was formerly a member of the faculty at Bryn Mawr College and was head of the department of Romance Languages at New York University. A Chevalier of the Légion of Honor, she was awarded
the Bronze Star and Citation à l'Ordre de la Division for her services with the French army during World War II.

Miss Brrée’s particular interests are contemporary French literature and theater, and she is the author of An Age of Fiction (with M. Guion) and books on Gide, Camus and Proust.

Adrienne Koch
Now professor of history at the University of Maryland, Miss Koch is a former professor of history and chairman of American Studies at the University of California at Berkeley. She has held Guggenheim and Rockefeller grants and now holds a senior fellowship from the National Endowment for the Humanities for a study of the Grimké Family of South Carolina who were the leading Abolitionists of the South.

Miss Koch’s special interests are American intellectual history, moral and political thought of the Enlightenment and the great reform movements of the nineteenth century. She is the author of books on Jefferson, Adams and Madison.

Otto Luening
Composer, conductor and flutist, Mr. Luening is co-director of the Columbia-Princeton Electronic Music Center. He was formerly chairman of the music department at Barnard College, was professor on the Joline Foundation there, and is now professor on the faculty of philosophy at Columbia University. He has also acted as guest conductor and advisor to numerous orchestras.

Mr. Luening served as president of the American Composers Alliance from 1945 to 1951 and was a founder of the American Music Center. His compositions in various musical forms have been played by many American and foreign symphony orchestras. Among his compositions are the opera “Evangeline,” two symphonic fantasies, string quartets, and pioneer electronic compositions such as “Day in the Country” for violin and tape recorder and a ballet for Humphrey-Limon, “Theatre Piece No. II” for voice, instruments and electronic sound.

Jean Mayer
Professor of nutrition and lecturer on the history of public health at Harvard University, Dr. Mayer is also a member of the joint expert committee on nutrition of the Food and Agriculture Organization and the World Health Organization and has served on FAO-WHO advisory missions to Ghana, the Ivory Coast and West Africa.

Dr. Mayer is nutrition editor of Postgraduate Medicine and a member of the Committee on Revision of the United States Pharmacopeia. He has served as chairman of symposia at international congresses of physiology, endocrinology and nutrition on various continents. A Knight of the Legion of Honor, he holds fourteen decorations, including the Croix de Guerre with gold and bronze stars, for his services with the French army and the Free French Forces during World War II.

Otis Pease
Mr. Pease, who is professor of history and chairman of the department at the University of Washington, has also taught at the University of Texas and Stanford University. He is the author of Parkman's History: The Historian as Literary Artist, Responsibilities of American Advertising, 1920-40, and editor of The Progressive Years. His special interests are American political and social history of the past century and the growth of the modern state.

Tracy M. Sonneborn
Distinguished Service Professor at Indiana University, where he has taught zoology since 1939, Mr. Sonneborn is a former president of the American Society of Naturalists, the American Society of Zoologists, the Genetics Society of America and the American Institute of Biological Sciences. Mr. Sonneborn has served on the editorial boards of the Journal of Physiological Zoology, the Journal of Experimental Zoology, Genetics and the Journal of Morphology. He was awarded the Cleveland-Newcomb Research prize by the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1946, the Kimber Genetics medal and prize by the National Academy of Sciences in 1959 and the Mendel medal of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences in 1965.

Willard L. Thorp
Professor of economics emeritus at Amherst College and former director of the Merrill Center for Economics, Mr. Thorp has just returned from Paris where from 1963 through 1967 he was chairman of the Development Assistance Committee of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

Mr. Thorp served from 1935 to 1945 as director of economic research for Dun and Bradstreet. He was Assistant Secretary of State for economic affairs from 1946 to 1952 and has been U.S. representative to the Economic and Social Council of the U.N., G.A.T.T. and the U.N. General Assembly. His special interests are international economic policy and relations, economic development, business organization and anti-trust legislation.

Paul Weiss
A fellow of Ezra Stiles College and Sterling Professor of Philosophy at Yale University, Mr. Weiss is a former chairman of the philosophy department at Bryn Mawr College. He has been president of the American Philosophical Association, the Philosophical Education Society and the Metaphysical Society of America.

Mr. Weiss is the author of numerous philosophical works including The Nature of Systems, Man's Freedom and Our Public Life. His most recent book, Right and Wrong, takes the form of an unusual dialogue with his son, Jonathan Weiss, and deals with questions of individual ethics and social responsibility. He is a member of the editorial board of Judaism and founder and former editor of the Review of Metaphysics.
SIBLEY FELLOW CHOSEN

Cathleen McCollom, a graduate student and a teaching fellow at Columbia University, has been awarded the 1968 Mary Isabel Sibley Fellowship in French. Miss McCollom's field of interest is the literature of the late Renaissance in France. She will use the $5000 fellowship to complete her doctoral dissertation, a study of Montaigne's roles in the Essais. Through analysis of Montaigne's thought and style, Miss McCollom hopes to develop a new understanding of the interrelationships between Montaigne's roles as self-portraitist and as moralist. She will also deal with the philosophical and esthetic problems raised in this work.

The new Sibley Fellow's home is in Shaker Heights, Ohio. She received her B.A. from Radcliffe College in 1964 and her M.A. from Columbia University in 1965. She has also studied in France and at the University of Siena. Miss McCollom plans to spend part of her fellowship year in Paris and Bordeaux. After completing her doctoral work, she expects to return to college teaching.

Miss McCollom is the twentieth woman to receive the Mary Isabel Sibley Fellowship. It was established with funds bequeathed to Phi Beta Kappa in the will of Miss Isabelle Stone and is named in honor of her mother. The terms of the bequest state that the fellowship is to be awarded in alternate years in two fields: Greek language, literature, history and archaeology and French language and literature. Through skillful management of the principal, the size of the annual stipend has risen from $1500 to $5000.

Next year the award will be offered for Greek studies. According to the stipulations of the will, candidates must be unmarried women between 25 and 35 years of age who hold the doctorate or who have fulfilled all the requirements for the doctorate except the dissertation. They must be planning to devote full-time work to research during the fellowship year which begins September 1, 1969. Further information and application forms may be obtained by writing to the Mary Isabel Sibley Fellowship Committee, Phi Beta Kappa, 1811 Q Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20009.

Serving on the 1968 Award Committee were Dean Georges May of Yale University as chairman, Lloyd W. Daly, professor of Greek at the University of Pennsylvania and Miss Germaine Brée of the Institute for Research in the Humanities at the University of Wisconsin. The 1969 Award Committee will include Professor Daly as chairman, Miss Brée and Professor Brooks Otis of the department of Classics at Stanford University.

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MARSTON BATES


This could be called a mind-stretching book, piecing together bits of information from molecular biology, biochemistry, astronomy, geology. Bernal, more than anyone, can do this, sketching our knowledge, our ignorance, our hopes. “The study of the origin of life is sure to prove a greater solvent of old ideas and attitudes than any branch of science has been in the past, for it tends to complete the picture of man in relation to the Universe, a picture no longer limited to this Earth or this historic time, but reaching out to the bounds of the Universe and to the origin and fate of stellar systems.”


We have all become aware of the damage we are causing to our environment — though not sufficiently aware to do much about it. George Stewart (best remembered for such books as Storm and Fire) has dramatized and documented the damage in a way that, hopefully, will step up awareness. A fascinating, if horrifying, book full of neat in-sights, aptly illustrated with drawings by Robert Osborn. It might have been subtitled “the effluents of affluence.”

Great Waters. Sir Alister Hardy. Harper & Row. $10.95.

Sir Alister Hardy is “the grand old man” of marine biology. Here he publishes his journal for the period from 1925 to 1927 when he was chief zoologist of the Royal Research Ship Discovery. The journal (with bracketed inserts summarizing present knowledge) provides a narrative thread holding together all sorts of information about the sea and its inhabitants, about Antarctic islands and the whaling industry which then flourished there. The sketches, watercolors and photographs by the author add greatly to the charm and value of the book.


The resources of the sea are often considered to be the answer to the problem of supporting man’s madly increasing numbers. Bardach’s detached survey is only mildly optimistic. The book is full of fascinating bits of information — history of diving and fishing, possibilities of “mariculture,” how the Japanese cultivate pearls and shrimp, possible floating cities and underwater stations, and the like. Extensively and appropriately illustrated.


Subtitled “A Historic View of the Esthetics of Nature,” this book is a considerable contribution to that difficult field, the history of ideas. It is a review of the various factors that have contributed to the development of Western man’s changing attitudes toward nature, the background from which has arisen our present destruction and indifference. The book ends with a sketch of the history of our national park system and a look at the dilemmas involved in its management.


The Rockefeller Foundation made a considerable contribution to the world’s population explosion with its international health programs. But since 1943 the Foundation has attempted to balance the consequences of its work with intensive programs in agricultural research. In Mexico, production of basic foods has increased 300 per cent since the program began, while the population has increased 70 per cent. The authors do not speculate on how long such a lead can be maintained, but they do provide an excellent review of the methods and problems of agricultural research today — a subject that has not received the popular attention given to medical programs.

The Empty Ark. Philip Kingsland Crowe. Scribners. $7.50.

This is an account of travels around the world to check on the status of endangered forms of wildlife. Mr. Crowe is an ex-ambassador with many important friends who were able to arrange for visits to otherwise inaccessible regions, and I found his impressions of the terrain and peoples of such places as the Falkland Islands, Yemen and Mongolia even more interesting than his observations of rare animals. The book provides a narrative assessment of the present state of conservation measures in non-Western countries — for the most part not very encouraging for the naturalist, but with shining exceptions.


The Milnes have somehow managed a fine job of surveying and illustrating the diversity of the seed plants in this beautiful book. I doubt whether many people will want to read it through, but each time I have checked something in it, I have been rewarded with interesting facts and anecdotes.


Another book in “The World Naturalist Series,” maintaining the accuracy, clear writing and broad coverage of topic that has characterized its predecessors. The emphasis is on bird behavior: a fascinating subject since the bird brain is built differently from that of mammals so that birds, to us, sometimes appear extremely stupid, sometimes very bright. But they are always interesting.


A beautiful collection of drawings and photographs illustrating what careful detective work can show about animal activity from the tracks that are left behind.

LAWRENCE A. CREMIN


A perceptive treatment of Wilson in the variety of academic roles he assumed preceding his election to the New Jersey governorship — as student, as professor, as college president. Basis his analysis on a vast number of hitherto unused materials, Mr. Bragdon illuminates the complex process whereby Wilson modified his political ideas as he approached the arena of government.

Memories, 1898-1939, C. M. Bowra. Harvard. $7.95.

An urbane and good-humored record of the memorable experiences and personalities in the first four decades of the distinguished scholar’s life. Especially vivid is his portrait of Oxford during the 1920’s and 1930’s, and of the men who contributed to its greatness.


A careful study assessing the intellectual and religious values of students in Catholic and non-Catholic colleges across the country. Concluding that the Catholic students studied were “relatively uncommitted intellectually” and “more docile, close-minded, and unimaginative” than non-Catholic college students, Mr. Trent nevertheless points to signs of a growing intellectualism within the church and its educational institutions.


A discerning review of the research on reading, which concludes that the “code-emphasis method” is the one that will produce the best results. Produces better results, at least up to the point where sufficient evidence seems to be available, the end of the third grade.”

The Teacher. Edited by Morris Ernst. Prentice-Hall. $4.95.

Following the model of Houston Peterson’s Great Teachers (1946), Mr. Ernst brings together a delightful collection of personal reminiscences of educators by their former students. The mentors who are affectionately portrayed range from a first-grade teacher known as Doodie to Harvard’s renowned Charles Townsend Copeland; among those
paying tribute to their unfor gettable in struc tors are Thomas Merton, E. B. White, Aaron Copeland, and Cornelia Otis Skinner.


An inquiry into the quality of American elementary-school life, pointing particularly to the "hidden curriculum" that each student must master if he is to adapt successfully to the demands of classroom society.

Romantics at School. Morris Marples. Barnes & Noble. $5.50.

The volume recounts, in a series of discrete vignettes, the school lives of Wordsworth, Coleridge, Southey, Byron, Shelley, and Keats. Mr. Marples, who is himself a teacher, describes the poets' experiences sensitively and sympathetically; the essays offer a lively account of English education and educators during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries.


A careful analysis of the organization and administration of the agencies that constitute the Communist Party's political instruction program, or "political enlightenment system." Enrolling as many as 36,000,000 people, this system is one of the most powerful factors in the Soviet network of political communications. Mrs. Mickiewicz's study assesses the strengths and weaknesses of the program, and offers valuable insight into the phenomenon of political socialization in the Soviet Union.

ROBERT B. HEILMAN


In discussing Courtly Love as a "coherent ethical system" and the lyric as a "coherent aesthetic structure," Goldin writes with an admirable consciousness of the general reader as well as the scholar and thus takes the subject out of a private preserve.


An intimate, step-by-step portrayal of Dickens' personality to the age of 33. Drawing a great deal on physical scenes, on the lives and habits of other people, and on parts of the novels that closely reflect Dickens' earlier years, Hibbert gives the subject an almost fictional aliveness.

Flaubert: Benjamin F. Bort. Syracuse. $16.

A massive work that makes extensive use of vast new primary materials, Flaubert offers a comprehensive account of the life and works of the individual and his times of inner pressures and experiences in the world. Bart writes with imagination as well as scholarship, and his pictorial and analytic range contribute to the liveliness of the book.


This large volume, the first of three, takes the critic and translator only to age 28. But even these early years reveal his troubled spirit in its wrestlings with physical, psychological, and sexual difficulties, and with historical, aesthetic, and philosophic problems. The tone is nearly always intense and personal.


A compact biographical account that traces all Joyce's moves and notes many relationships between his experiences and his works. The 142 illustrations are attractive extensions of the text.


The more than fifty playwrights surveyed include both old and famous names but also many unknowns that keep the day-by-day theater going. The traditional comprehensive history is applied to a subject often treated only selectively.


A minor encyclopedia of modern world fiction, with critical comments on several hundred of the roughly thirteen hundred novels listed with dates. The wonder is not that a brilliant novelist occasionally nods as critic, but that he is so consistently perceptive, independent, and brisk.


Woolf's fourth volume says a good deal about Virginia's writing (her pamphlets and profits), the Hogarth Press (from editing to accounts), Leonard's political activities, and many eminent figures. Candor, objectivity, and shrewd obiter dicta abound.


Deriving an aesthetic from theology, Sapos argues that the Incarnation fuses time and the timeless, the document and the essence of the naturalistic method and the "angelic" imagination. Eliot and Fry lend the ten dramatists discussed. An apologist for the theory, Sapos is a detached critic of the works that apply to it.

Also Recommended:


The Notebooks of Dylan Thomas. Edited by Ralph Maud. New Directions. $8.50.


RICHARD BEALE DAVIS


A new illustrated edition of a book now rare, and an American classic, this volume is illuminated by the perceptive and pointed introduction written by Irving Howe. Here as in his novels, Henry James is at the same time artist, American patriot, and semi-detached evaluator of a changed industrial nation he did not admire but continued to love.


After defining Liberalism and Conservatism as hearethies and their heirs, Gutmann turns his attention to proving that America's tradition is largely Liberal, Conservatism has persisted as an essentially literary phenomenon. The author's primary purpose is to trace the decline of this Conservatism, and the path taken by certain recent writers to revive it. But in his hard, sensible examinations he shows that these very writers were rarely as Conservative as they have been made out to be. A host of figures and movements are considered, and a lesson may be learned, from this brilliant study. For down the long road from Burke to James Gould Cozzens, our Traditionalism has in many ways had a salutary effect upon our Liberalism.


Though "Emerson's 'Brave Saint'" has received inadequate treatment from Burtlett and others, the author here, employing some new sources of information, proceeds on the assumption that Very needs and deserves an analysis concentrated on the eight years of his life which mark his action and his creativity. Though at times tedious, this study will help to revive the one-tenth of an American poet who could not be lifted in the mind of the New England mind in the age of Thoreau and Hawthorne.


Complete with 197 plates, a bibliography, and an outline chronology, the first volume is primarily a long analysis of the style and its derivations of one of our first and foremost genre painters. Eleven chapters, in biographical order, demonstrate the growth of this major figure in American painting. It will interest the general reader and cultural and art historian. The second volume, divided into listings — descriptions of paintings, drawings, and prints — will be of great use to the art specialist. Comprehensive in coverage and handsome in format, these books are basic Americanas.


As the authors insist, this is primarily a reference book on Trumbull's work rather than the combination of bio-critical analysis and bibliography we have in Bloch's George Caleb Bingham. Many new things have come to light, including a miniature of Tom Paine, since the first edition of 1950. This new edition presents all phases of the painter — portraits, landscapes, historical and literary subjects, among others — in a series of plates and descriptions. The checklist of authentic items has been brought up-to-date.


Men and events of a generation ago, and the significance of a great political struggle, are brought vividly before us in this historico-socio-political study. They in turn

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help us to understand the domestic civil rights and other liberal legislation of the Kennedy and Johnson administrations. Unorthodox in organization, swinging back and forth in time and full of curious asides, this book sees FDR as winning the fight without being able to enjoy the victory.


A careful survey of statistics and events which demonstrates that compensation was crucial to the gradual abolition in New Jersey and New York. The conclusions reached by the author are sometimes shaky or dubious, but the reader will find here many suggestions as to why the South could not follow the same road. In other words, this fairly brief study offers several keys to the motives leading to the Civil War.


As in other American Heritage publications, the illustrations are amusing, curious, and representative. Of the 255, ninety-five are in color — maps, woodcuts, portraits, landscapes, etc. Dr. Wright's selections of literary excerpts from the Norse voyagers to mid-eighteenth century poets and planters and persons are excellent, many of them rarely found even in textbook anthologies. A real treasury of early Americans between the handsome covers.


A detailed story of the Scopes trial of 1925 told with humor, sympathy for the men and institutions on both sides, and a clear understanding of the issues. Like the new Tennessee law of 1967, it closes a curious era, and it recites the tale of the great event of that era in such factual fullness that it is difficult to see why it will ever need to be told again. As the author is aware, the great trial literally and figuratively stands for the dichotomy of contradictions within the American mind, its shades and degrees of conservatism and liberalism.


Three groups of essays by distinguished historians concerning Dr. Pomfret, recent interpretations of American History, and approaches to Early American history. Varying in interest and significance, they are important to the historian if not to the general reader.

GEORGE N. SHUSTER


The "death of God" Theology, which in essence is based on the assumption that what used to be called "Christendom" has ceased to have meaning or validity, of course has a past and a present. This book attempts to outline both with reasonable objectivity. Professor Altizer's introduction is judicious and illuminating. The anthology itself, ranging from William Blake to Maynard Kaufman, points to impressive areas of thought. Perhaps one may be permitted to commend in particular William Hamilton's essay on "The New Essence of Christianity:"


This pictorial history of Protestantism is a revealing if, from the aesthetic point of view, somewhat dour book. Many contemporaries of Protestants will find it hard to believe that their precursors seemed so often to express the direct anticipations of Judgment Day. Mr. Havelstick offers a worthy companion volume to the Catholic picture books which have appeared during recent years. The text is competently written.


This is a handsomely printed, carefully prepared edition of a treatise by an English Benedictine monk who, during the fourteenth century, concerned himself with Ovid's Metamorphoses. It can be recommended to those who read mediaeval Latin as quite beguiling.


This biography offers what Perry's distinguished study of James could not, namely insights gained from a nearly complete complement of diaries and letters. Accordingly, it is also a very valuable addition to the literature about the great period of New England culture. Written in a rather subdued and sometimes even prosaic mode, it nevertheless sparkles by reason of a prodigious wealth of quotations. Of special significance is the light thrown on James's relationships with Continental Europe and Great Britain.

An Existentialist Ethics. Hazel E. Barnes. Knopf. $7.95.

This is a quite unusually well-written and stimulating discussion of ethics as a contemporary citizen is presumed to have to deal with them. The starting-point in Sartre's idea that man is constituted by his "freedom" and that therefore he must conduct himself responsibly — that is, not in "bad faith." The author does not, however, swallow the whole of Sartre's doctrine. Of interest are her critiques of such phenomena as "the apolitical left" and student radicalism.


The author says that he has "tracked the history of the English Churches through thirty momentous years." One could hardly have believed that anybody could make them so interesting. Here are the causes and conflicts, persons of great or little renown, devout belief and infidelity, all chronicled perceptively and tolerantly in excellent prose. This book amply deserves its place in Oxford's Ecclesiastical History of England.


Contending that the love of God and the love of Nature or of persons supplement rather than exclude each other, the author offers well-written and perceptive discussions of the Song of Songs, the Spiritual Canticle and other books.


This long-awaited edition reproduces the separate tables of contents but provides a complete and useful index to the work as a whole. Tillich's status among modern theological writers is secure. The volume will help to make his major treatise more accessible, being well bound and offered at a reasonable price.


Essays, competently-translated and edited, by a philosopher who writes: "The Christian Gentleman is a contradiction in terms because a gentleman is a man of the world while a Christian is a follower of Christ."

Ethos and Education in Greek Music. Warren D. Anderson. Harvard. $5.50.

A well-thought-out contribution to the marginal literature about classical Greek philosophy.


A new edition of an exceptionally well-informed and original study of what was in all truth an age of confusion.


This collection of essays is probably the most literate and sophisticated brief discussion of Sartre to have appeared in English.

Dr. Robert Y. Gromet, of 76 South Central Avenue, Valley Stream, New York (11580), is preparing a study of the late John Cowan, a member of The Key Reporter Book Committee for many years. Dr. Gromet would be grateful to readers who would call his attention to letters, remembrances, and other information about Dr. Cowan.

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NEW PRINTING OF HASTINGS' WORK ON INSIGNIA

A second printing of The Insignia of Phi Beta Kappa by William T. Hastings, Historian of the United Chapters, has recently been issued. First published in 1964, this attractive booklet traces the evolution of the Phi Beta Kappa key from the silver medal designed by the Alpha at William and Mary in 1776 to the standard key adopted by the United Chapters in 1910.

The material collected by Dr. Hastings is noteworthy on several counts. It reveals much about the early history of the Society and its evolving, loosely federated structure. Of interest in this connection is the varying number of stars on the nineteenth century keys and the different reasons given for the number used.

Something of collegiate attitudes is also seen in the choice of key designs. Despite the early charter injunction to provide each member "with a medal of the same form and kind with that herewith transmitted to you, without any alteration whatever," chapter practices were far from uniform. While some preferred their keys unchanged, others evidently enjoyed introducing as much novelty as possible. "Defiant individuality" characterized the unusual local variations introduced by the chapter at Brown. Nor was humor lacking. An 1853 Brown key depicts a tiny, but triumphant, initiate in a tall hat sitting astride the prolonged crosspiece of an elaborate A.

The keys also form a valuable index for the student of American material culture. Trends in design, taste and technical facility become apparent. The fine craftsmanship of hitherto unrecognized American jewelers is also revealed.

Because of the scarcity of early chapter records, much of Professor Hastings' data was culled from the response of individual members to a request for information which he published in The Key Reporter in 1962. Another result of his query has been the United Chapters' growing collection of early keys. They have been presented to the Society by members or their relatives. Those assembled are now being readied for exhibit in the Conference Room at 1811 Q Street. Additions to the collection are welcomed.

EXAMPLES OF EARLY KEYS

These are examples of some of the unusual keys discussed in Dr. Hastings' booklet. The laurel-draped 1790 medal of E. D. Griffin of Yale University is at the upper left. Below it is one of several designs by Roehm and Son of Detroit. At the right are two examples of keys executed for the chapter at Brown University.

THE KEY REPORTER

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