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WHOSE WORLD?

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This paper was delivered by Miss Park as the Convocation speaker at the Fiftieth Anniversary Founders Day of Douglass College, the Women's College of Rutgers, the State University of New Jersey, on April 24, 1968.

On this anniversary occasion I have chosen to speak to a question which was entirely understandable at the time this college was founded, *Whose World?* We had just completed the first World War under the slogan of making the world safe for democracy. The United States had emerged as a world power and had participated actively in determining policy on a continent other than its own. We were beginning to understand that America was not the world, but that this country was a part, whether we liked it or not, of a larger unit we called the world, though of course we meant by that in 1918 only Western Europe. Whose world it actually was did not seem a very relevant question to most people — particularly as it became clear that making the world safe for democracy was to be interpreted by Americans as a slogan rather than as policy.

If pressed, I suppose we would have said in 1918 that this is man's world. He can do what he wishes with it. To be sure, he needs time, knowledge and determination. These factors, however, he controls; and, given an educated electorate, democracy will prove that human problems can be solved in decency and freedom. Let us therefore proceed with the task. In other words, there was confidence that progress would result from the efforts of men of goodwill who were thought to be found everywhere, and that education was the tool which would not only create and maintain this demo-

cratic society but would at the same time eliminate such pockets of ignorance and prejudice as still existed. It was man's world and he could advance as fast, as far as he wished. In those days, there was even a kind of exhilaration abroad, a sense that we had turned a corner from an old world into a new era, and that life would be fuller and freer now that old tyrannies had been vanquished and the people could speak.

What the people said when they spoke in the succeeding half-century was not what we expected in 1918. For in these fifty years have arisen a series of conflicting ideologies, all of which have laid claim to the whole world, not in the name of man but in the name of a particular group, whether proletarian, fascist or falangist. World revolutions, 1000 year empire, ultimate destruction and total alienation were their slogans, not the progress of man. As these absolute demands faded into history, we realized that even our own concept of man was conditioned by geography, economics and politics rather than being metaphysically justified and acceded to by all human beings.

Instead of a world open to progress, it turned out that the world was merely the place where drastic ideologies fought out their claims — sometimes with physical violence, sometimes with idealistic assumptions, sometimes more subtly with intellectual weapons, which sought to prevent the process of

thought by appeals to primitive tribal emotion or by corrupting proof through false evidence. However these appeals were made, they awakened the allegiance of millions, who, when disillusionment ensued, awoke to find the world in bitter confusion and desperation. Survival, physically and emotionally, meant circumscribing one's activities. Any thought of conquering the world, or enforcing conformity was gone.

But, strangely enough, the style of these ideologies persisted: quietly at first, but now with increasing frequency, the absolute statement, the broad claim, the implication of the opponent's deceit and dishonesty and the neglect of evidence, all have begun to characterize public discussion again. We hear regularly that the world belongs to those under 30, or to the blacks or to the Chinese and that the middle class is morally delinquent, only interested in exploitation and the decimation of the underprivileged wherever they may be.

In a climate characterized again by unqualified claims to absolutism, we meet to celebrate the anniversary of an institution for higher learning whose life span coincides with the years I have described. It is therefore fair to ask what has happened to and within the University in this half-century — how does today's University compare with that of fifty years ago? No one questioned then that the University was the conservator of the cultural tradition, the educator of the young. By education was meant, however, not leading out the innate capacities of the new generation but rather bringing the young up according to an accepted norm. By the time I got to college, six years after 1918, a burning issue was whether one complied with a college regulation and wore a hat in Harvard Square. Sociology had not yet been admitted to the curriculum and we made do with something known as social ethics, which was generally despised by serious students as lacking in content. We felt vast respect for the president of the institution, who, to be sure, only occasionally materialized in our midst.

As far as we knew, we could discuss anything we liked on the campus. The University was a free market place of ideas, but there were no very profound ones about. Young instructors told us they had been reprimanded for referring in class to a Viennese psychiatrist, Sigmund Freud, and in our history classes or in art and literature, modern as an historical

term stopped at 1850. The "Liberal Club" was thought of as radical, and it probably was in comparative terms. America was said to have extraordinary scenery but that was about all. For everything else one went to Europe, and so we did. Like our society, we, as young people, assumed that progress was possible and that the University was important, though not essential in this process. It was rightly removed from the vulgarities and disputes of the outer world, and its task was to develop the standards by which we came to understand and to evaluate what was beyond — it was a good and quiet university.

Today that university, this college or the institution I now represent, is no longer quiet and removed. The concept of the free market place of ideas is still maintained, but this market place is no orderly exchange. Rather, the University has become a vast whirlpool of immense activity. Whether this motion proceeds from vitality or represents merely a neurotic symptom of frustration and bafflement, it is not yet possible to say. As in the rest of the world today, the large and absolute statements are not absent from the University. Students are urged to trust no one over 30. Black students are organized to reject the total curriculum as irrelevant and to demand a black curriculum. The research activities of the University, swollen beyond any conceivable resemblance to the creative efforts of a few professors fifty years ago, are denounced as immoral and corrupting.

At the same time and on the other hand, it becomes clearer that the university is not merely a pleasant organization with no opposition to progress, but rather a central and active structure in the political and economic life of the nation. Knowledge, from being a gratifying personal possession, emerges now as a public necessity. It is required not just in order to produce an educated electorate, which democracy has always required, but the University is clearly the essential support for the socio-technical structure within which we live and move. During the past fifty years the development of this structure has made the osmosis between the University and the society almost complete. What prevents the destruction of the University's entity is only its traditional posture as the free market place of ideas, together with its claim to be able to judge with greater detachment by refusing to become the organ for expression of any topical point of view.

Despite this claim, or because of it, the University is the scene today of as much tension as the Church, which always had an orthodoxy and never has declared for the free exchange of ideas. Within the University today, there are those who say smugly, "These are times of transition and change; calmness must prevail. The University need only stand firm to be justified." For others, however, it is not so clear that the new involvement of the University in society may not have undermined its posture of neutrality. Perhaps its value-free investigations are merely a sham and the University is indeed the undercover agent of the establishment.

To examine these extreme positions and, if possible, to assert a new community of interest within the University, is the immediate and essential task, therefore, of all colleges and universities. My institution, like others, has been seeking to re-examine its structure and to find a way of making visible the parameters of the University. Proposals to develop novel forms for this purpose meet objections from both students and faculty. The nature of the objections is revealing. Most student opposition to cooperative examination and development of University policy arises from a rejection of the idea of representation. Some students go so far as to maintain that no one can adequately represent anyone but himself, and therefore only total participation of all concerned, even though this *all* comprise 29,000, can overcome the frustration of a student body managed by IBM cards and taught by TV, a characteristic overstatement.

The professors, on the other hand, fear that discussion with students about instructional problems will lead to undermining the academic standards of instruction in the area of personnel and curriculum. Both students and faculty seem to be saying, there is no way of communicating today about our special interests. Words have been contaminated by the false rhetoric of our time and only the quasi-private language of small groups can guarantee honest discussion. Blacks can talk to blacks — those under 30 can talk to those under 30 — faculty members can talk to colleagues in the same field. But communication across any of these boundaries about important matters is rapidly becoming impossible in the University.

Students have been known to laugh derisively at the suggestion of dialogue

between administration and themselves, and both students and instructors suspect that the administration's interest in seeking to develop a community of interest as the heart of the University is merely a ploy for coping, a trap for the unwary and gullible.

If we were talking about the University of fifty years ago, perhaps this scepticism could be allowed to run its course. I do not think we have this option today. Distinguished analysts of our society like J. K. Galbraith and Daniel Bell have both recently reminded us of the centrality of the University's role today, not merely, Bell says, as "the source of major innovations in society," but also because the universities are burdened with "the opportunity, indeed the great task, of imprinting their own value on society." Is it possible, then, that we are being asked if we dare to assume this task, to respond to the question *Whose World*, by asserting that it is the University's world? Such assertion could only become fact, however, if the strange distrust at the heart of the University itself is resolved. As I have tried to suggest, the inner tension of the University grows out of a rejection of reason, a lack of belief in the possibility of rational discourse. You will remember that in the Old Testament it took Jehovah to say, "Come, let us reason together." Today, some similar urgency needs to bring the University to its senses, to examine its capacity to think reasonably about its own role and indeed its survival.

At the moment the indecisiveness at the heart of the University prevents it from responding to the innuendos from without, and blocks any assumption of that greater task, the animation of a system of values for a post-industrial society. The assignment for the next several years — if perchance we have so much time — is to reestablish within the University the possibility of discourse in spite of private languages and in spite of doubts about the power of reasonable presentations to convince.

A first step, it seems to me, is the creation of a visible form for the common concern of the University. This concern I take to be the rational examination of the University in all its aspects. The procedures to establish mutual interest on the part of faculty, students and administration, require a language which is susceptible of clear definition and which can be communicated widely. I do not despair of

verbal forms, though some might feel only mathematics can give the requisite security, but I do know that many, many hours will be required to work through the maze of inadequacies and inaccuracies in our communication with each other.

In the course of designing a structure which could symbolize our common concern — I shall call it a University Policies Commission — we could discover how complicated the problems surrounding us are. We would need to learn to suppress the urge to over-simplify for the sake of effect, as we would need to eliminate the drastic phrase and, to repeat, we would need time. Of this, there is not much, I fear, but it may be enough to demonstrate that reasoned discourse about our most pressing and our more remote problems is still possible within the University in spite of charges of irrelevance and vacillation.

The demand that the University be relevant needs to be heard, but the form of that relevance is to be determined by analysis and reason, not by force and intimidation. The dilemmas of the society are great. In despair, one social segment after another appeals to the University for knowledge on how to resolve the confusions and rancor of the moment. To most of the appeals, which are often supported by groups inside the University, there is no answer filed away in a cabinet, waiting to be applied. We do not know how to solve these problems, but we believe that there are tools now in the University's possession which can open the pathways to solution.

This is a difficult response to have to make to a society which is, in many areas, today truly desperate. But to surrender the integrity of University procedures and to undermine its reliance on the processes of reason represent a greater loss. No other institution is as central to the society as ours. Of no other institution is so much expected today — no other institution has greater responsibility or greater capacity for constructive involvement. I do not believe, however, this college or any university can meet these very moving expectations until it has made clear to itself that it relies on reason in the new ordering of its own affairs.

As we proceed then to form a structure to exemplify the common devotion of the University to clear thinking, accurate expression and compassionate and rea-

soned activity in the community, we would discover, I believe, that our exchanges will penetrate to those many students who have kept silent during the campus turmoil — but who were none the less troubled. My hope is that they may be able to convince their colleagues that representation is a sound doctrine, if we know what our representative really means when he speaks or writes. A custom of reasoned discourse on University problems can revive the useful concept of representation. The romantic proposal for total participation may then be seen for what it is, the fear of isolation, the dread of being manipulated without consent. In short the idea is, I think, not advanced as a practical proposition but rather as a kind of ineffectual protest against the terrors of an impersonal society. These terrors are real and the first task of our policies commission should be to study how to give to every student that sense of importance which he believes he has lost in a mass society.

If one were to propose a motto then for the next fifty years for Douglass or for any college and university, I can think of none better than the phrase I quoted from Isaiah — "Come let us reason together" — the last word is controlling, and it is not perhaps irrelevant to recall that the scripture promises that even those who have great sins and failures can be restored.

Fifty years hence some of you will be here to celebrate an even more important anniversary. It will be difficult to envisage a more exciting and confusing half century than the last, and we may therefore be permitted to hope that the turmoil of these fifty years will have strengthened the University's own convictions and will have begun to lay the foundations for that active and reasoned participation which society expects, and which the University wishes to achieve. In that future the answer to my question, *Whose World*, may be found. As a rational institution, the University will not wish to stake a grandiose and exclusive claim to the world like that of the ideologies in the first half of the century. If our hopes are realized, the University might nevertheless become the agent by which the world becomes increasingly humane and rational. *Whose World* may still be a question in fifty years, but there will be many who will see it and believe it to be the University's World.

NATIONAL HUMANITIES FACULTY BOARD MEETS; SCHOOLS CHOSEN

The fifteen members of the policy-making Board of the National Humanities Faculty have been announced. The group met for the first time on June 20, under the chairmanship of Dr. Dorothy Bethurum Loomis, Emeritus Professor of English at Connecticut College.

In addition to Dr. Loomis, who represents Phi Beta Kappa, the representatives of the two other sponsoring organizations have also been appointed. Walter J. Ong, S.J., Professor of English at St. Louis University will represent the American Council of Learned Societies; and Louis B. Wright, recently retired Director of the Folger Shakespeare Library, was chosen by the American Council on Education.

The other twelve members making up the Board were elected by the Senate of Phi Beta Kappa. They are:

Henry W. Bragdon
Retired teacher of History
Phillips Exeter Academy

J. Carter Brown
Assistant Director
National Gallery of Art

William A. Clebsch
Executive Head
Graduate Program in Humanities
Stanford University

John B. Davis, Jr.
Superintendent of Schools
Minneapolis, Minnesota

Donald M. Frame
Professor of French
Columbia University

Paul L. MacKendrick
Professor of Classics
University of Wisconsin

Benjamin E. Mays
President Emeritus
Morehouse College

Franklin K. Patterson
President
Hampshire College

Norman P. Ross
Former Editor of Time-Life Books
Time Inc.

John R. Silber
Dean, College of Arts and Sciences
University of Texas

Daniel J. Whitaker
Chairman, Department of Social
Sciences and English
Lebanon High School, New Hampshire

Henry I. Willett
Superintendent of Schools
Richmond, Virginia

Procedures for selecting the members of the National Humanities Faculty have been set up. The appointments will be announced shortly.

The Board also studied a wide range of proposals submitted by over thirty school systems. Five have been chosen to participate in the first-year pilot program. These are:

Utica, New York Area—A consortium of inner-city, suburban and rural school systems will work together with the visiting scholars to overcome social diversity and improve cultural understanding.

Minneapolis, Minnesota—The visiting faculty will deal with the theme, "How can the humanities speak to youth in revolt?"

Grosse Pointe, Michigan—The plan is to relate the content of the humanities courses to "contemporary urban man—his potential and problems."

Gainesville, Georgia—A small Georgia school system approaching complete integration plans a humanities program to help its children more fully to understand humane values and attitudes.

San Francisco, California—This large urban system with a very diverse student body will emphasize the role of the humanities in the individual's search for identity and meaning. The plan will also involve both parents and citizens in confrontation with the scholars.

Dr. Arleigh Richardson, director of the program, in commenting on the school systems selected, noted that they included a diversity of geographic locations, school size and types of humanities studies. He indicated that the Board is already interested in receiving innovative proposals from school systems for the 1969-1970 school year. Inquiries and plans should be addressed directly to Dr. Richardson at his office, 49 Main Street, Concord, Massachusetts 01742.

How the Book Awards Work

or

Behind the Scenes at
Brentano's Branch, ΦBK

Summer is traditionally the quiet time for busy people. But the corner of 1811 Q Street assigned to the Phi Beta Kappa Book Awards hums with activity during the month of June.

Every afternoon the mail clerks stagger up with heavy loaded bags containing seven copies of each work submitted. The post office delivers them from one day to two months after they were shipped. Shelves over-flow and neat arrangements melt as the stacks snake half-way to the ceiling. Book jackets scream for attention. This year the favorite colors are black and red.

Meanwhile the somewhat harried assistants copes with correspondence:

Dear Major Publisher:

I am sorry that I must inform you that your recent edition of a translation of *Unimportant Tidbits from the Journal of a Noted Minor Bureaucrat* is not eligible since it does not seem to fall within the Emerson Award's central purview of "overarching studies that make for a deeper understanding of man." Please note conditions 2, 4, 5 and 6 of the rules of eligibility stated in the leaflet we sent you . . .

Dear Professor A:

Your book, *Psychoanalysis and Mythology: The Basis of Poetry*, is not eligible for the Science Award. Perhaps your publisher would like to submit it for the Christian Gauss Award for literary scholarship . . .

Dear Prestigious University Press:

You wrote recently to say you were submitting twelve books for the Ralph Waldo Emerson Award. Yesterday seven copies of seven books arrived and one examination copy of each of five books came. I regret that I must tell you that all seven of those for which you sent seven copies are not eligible and are being returned express collect while all five of those for which we have the examination copy are eligible and six additional copies may be sent . . .

The judges, of course, have diligently begun their reading. That is, most of the judges. Some seem to have disappeared leaving no trace of their whereabouts. One was last reported seen entering the Sorbonne. The American Consulate and the C.I.A. have been asked to investigate this rumor. Others are so devoted to reading their students' creative efforts that no other literature tempts them.

Yet each morning brings its collection of glowing reports:

. . . This slim effort is a minor by-product of the larger production lines in the author's publication plant . . .

(Continued on page 8)

humanities

GUY A. CARDWELL, ROBERT B. HEILMAN,
GEORGE N. SHUSTER

social sciences

LEONARD W. DOOB, FREDERICK B. ARTZ,
LAWRENCE H. CHAMBERLAIN, NORMAN J. PADEFORD,
EARL W. COUNT, LAWRENCE A. CREMIN,
LOUIS C. HUNTER, RICHARD BEALE DAVIS

natural sciences

MARSTON BATES, KIRTLEY F. MATHER

LOUIS C. HUNTER

Campaigns Against Hunger. E. C. Stakman, Richard Bradfield and Paul C. Mangelsdorf. Harvard-Belknap. \$7.50.

No Easy Harvest: The Dilemma of Agriculture in Underdeveloped Countries. Max F. Millikan and David Hapgood. Little, Brown. \$5.75.

Asian Drama: An Inquiry into the Poverty of Nations. Gunnar Myrdal. Three vols. Pantheon. p. \$8.95.

In ascending order of complexity and scale these several works are linked by a common focus of concern: poverty, hunger and the means for their elimination. *Campaigns* is an American success story in which science and technology via selective plant breeding and adaptation to regional conditions have wrought wonders. *No Easy Harvest* broadens the horizons and deepens the analysis, bringing the approaches, insights and methods of many disciplines to bear on the same basic problem seen within the context of the traditional, "underdeveloped" regions. In *Asian Drama* Gunnar Myrdal and his Scandinavian, British and American assistants present the results of a massive regional study embracing a dozen countries ranging from Ceylon and Pakistan to the Philippines but centering in India. Here is by far the most comprehensive and penetrating attempt to determine the root causes of the difficulties which have slowed dangerously the course of India's modernization program. It presents a sombre picture of the efforts within the framework of parliamentary institutions and liberal ideals to make the changeover from a traditional society to the modern economy which seems the only alternative to chaos, the point of no return, as Myrdal reminds us, having been passed. Methodologically explicit and with the controlling values ever kept in view, this truly *magnum opus* has far more than academic interest for Americans, affording, mainly by indirection, much insight into our own quite different, yet similar, problems.

Planning for Diversity and Choice: Possible Futures and Their Relations to the Man-Controlled Environment. Edited by Stanford Anderson. M.I.T. \$12.50.

Symposia are typically a mixed bag. This one is very mixed and very good. The contributors range from philosophers to civil servants and include planners, historians, psychiatrists, economists and social psychologists. Jarvie, Duhl, Ozbekhan, Cazes, Barnett, Mazlish and others explore in different and usually illuminating ways how men, no longer content with guidance from unseen hands or direction by the compul-

sions of technology, seek in some measure to anticipate and even in some degree determine the future, which though in many respects already here doesn't quite seem to work.

The Traditional Crafts of Persia: Their Development, Technology, and Influence on Eastern and Western Civilizations. Hans E. Wulff. M.I.T. \$25.

The Tinsmiths of Connecticut. Shirley S. DeVoe. Wesleyan. \$12.50.

The Way Things Work: An Illustrated Encyclopaedia of Technology. Simon & Schuster. \$8.95.

With the corrosive influence of industrialization spreading inexorably through the underdeveloped regions of the world, the years of the traditional arts and crafts are numbered. Ethnographers and historians alike seek to record and to preserve what are swiftly becoming the fragments of a vanishing past. With over 400 photos and drawings accompanied by careful and concise descriptions of well over a hundred widely ranging crafts as practiced in Iran in our own day, the late Professor Wulff has given us a masterwork of cultural salvage. (The emphasis is almost wholly on the middle term of the sub-title.) The English and anonymous edition of *Wie funktioniert das?* admirably illustrates and explains several hundred of the devices, processes and machines indispensable to the Western way of life, from ball points and dry ice to nuclear reactors, photoelectric cells and automatic transmissions. Where the traditional technologies are made reasonably clear with photographs and simple drawings, it is often necessary with *Things* to employ intricate (and beautifully executed) schematic drawings. An indispensable and fascinating reference work for the technically minded. DeVoe's *Tinsmiths* portrays with fidelity and skill an early American craft industry, a kind of way station on the road which joins the other two works.

The Economic Transformation of Cuba: A First Hand Account. Edward Boorstein. Monthly Review. \$7.95.

The greater part of this volume is an account of the early years of the Cuban Revolution in its economic aspects. The core of the work is accurately described on the cover jacket as "a direct and dramatic story of the takeover and operation of (a socialist) economy told by an economist who was in the midst of it all." Covering the years 1960-1963, it is strangely reminiscent on a different level of complexity, sophistication and motivation of United States experience in mobilizing the economy during World War II.

Also Recommended:

The Cambridge Economic History of Europe. Vol. IV: The Economy of Expanding Europe in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries. Edited by E. E. Rich and C. H. Wilson. Cambridge. \$14.50.

Industrialization in Two Systems: Essays in Honor of Alexander Gerschenkron. Edited by Henry Rosovsky. Wiley. \$6.95.

Labor in the South. F. Ray Marshall. Harvard. \$8.

GUY A. CARDWELL

Collected Shorter Poems, 1927-1957. W. H. Auden. Random House. \$7.50.

The Complete Poems of Marianne Moore. Macmillan-Viking. \$8.50.

Major collections by two distinguished poets. Auden presents some three hundred poems, for the most part chronologically arranged so that readers may examine them "from an historical perspective." He omits a few poems that he judges "dishonest, or bad-mannered, or boring." Miss Moore, now nearly eighty-one, prints all of her poems that she "is willing to preserve," plus selections from her translation of La Fontaine. In her most recent verses she continues to display wit, a diversity of interests, splendid particularity, and a talent for analogizing.

Forms of Discovery: Critical & Historical Essays on the Forms of the Short Poem in English. Yvor Winters. Swallow. \$8.95.

These essays supplementing Winters' earlier volumes of prose were brought together shortly before his death. Teacher, poet, and critic, he was one of the more influential, controversial, and versatile writers of his generation. His criticism has been much studied and justly praised, though often with heated reservations because of his frequently idiosyncratic judgments, both favorable and unfavorable.

Eminent Domain: Yeats among Wilde, Joyce, Pound, Eliot, and Auden. Richard Ellmann. Oxford. \$4.95.

A happy combination of the biographical and the critical. Ellmann writes on a special theme—that, for lack of a better phrase, of literary acquisitiveness. His mastery of the period and his skill in presentation enable him to teach us much about Yeats and five writers who were associated with Yeats in friendship and hostility, admiration and tension. This small, modest, elegant study might easily have been made twice as long and half as good.

In the Heart of the Heart of the Country. William H. Gass. Harper & Row. \$4.95. Five stories ranging up to novella length by a writer whose novel, *Omensetter's Luck*, received enthusiastic praise. These stories have power, subtlety, and stylistic distinction.

The Emergence of the New South, 1913-1945. George Brown Tindall. Louisiana; Littlefield Fund. \$12.50.

Chronologically the tenth and last—actually the ninth published—volume in the excellent series on Southern history jointly sponsored by Louisiana State University and the Trustees of the Littlefield Fund for Southern History at the University

of Texas. This massive, carefully researched, detailed study includes two long chapters sketching the literature of the period covered, literature which moved the South to the front on the national scene.

William Morris: His Life, Work, and Friends. Philip Henderson. Foreword by Allan Temko. McGraw-Hill. \$9.95.

Not on account of his verse but because he was a leader in his concern for preserving or improving man's environment (politics, city planning, architecture, arts and crafts) Morris has become for the present age one of the most sympathetic of Victorians. The affinity is clarified by this substantial, authoritative, handsomely printed and illustrated study.

Babel to Byzantium: Poets & Poetry Now. James Dickey. Farrar, Straus & Giroux. \$5.95.

Too many deservedly ephemeral pieces are preserved here, which may explain the author's intention to write little more criticism unless moved to it by works that allow him no choice. There are many good touches, however, and this is an easy place to look for a thimbleful of characterizing opinion on nearly seventy recent poets. A few short analyses and several essays on Dickey's own impressive, readable verse are thrown in for good measure.

The Confessions of Nat Turner. William Styron. Random House. \$6.95.

Several different kinds of faking go on in this best-selling, Pulitzer Prize-winning, Hollywood-bound, propagandistic novel; but not to read it would be a little like not reading *Uncle Tom's Cabin* back in 1852.

Also Recommended:

The Letters of Thomas Wolfe to His Mother. Edited by C. Hugh Holman and Sue Fields Ross. North Carolina. \$8.50.
The Rediscovery of American Literature: Premises of Critical Taste, 1900-1940. Richard Ruland. Harvard. \$6.95.

Guide to Kulcher. Ezra Pound. New Directions. p. \$2.95.

Literary Essays of Ezra Pound. Edited with an Introduction by T. S. Eliot. New Directions. p. \$3.25.

Everything in the Garden. Edward Albee. From the play by Giles Cooper. Atheneum. \$5.95.

KIRTLEY F. MATHER

Science Is Not Enough. Vannevar Bush. Morrow. \$4.50.

Ten essays, most of them recently written, by one of the most respected elder statesmen in science and engineering. With utmost clarity and great charm, Dr. Bush reflects on a variety of subjects, ranging from the physical principles involved in baseball to the philosophical principles that undergird an affirmation of purpose in life other than its materialistic goals.

Man and the Cosmos: The Nature of Science Today. Ritchie Calder. Praeger. \$5.50.

One of the "Perspectives" prepared to commemorate the 200th anniversary of *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, this lucid report on "the nature of science today" gives ready insight concerning "the ever-lasting interrogation of Nature by Man" and the re-

markable advances in knowledge and understanding now taking place in each of the scientific disciplines.

The Changeless Order: The Physics of Space, Time and Motion. Edited by Arnold Kossow. Braziller. \$7.50.

Thanks to the perceptive "introductions" by its editor, this is more than a rich anthology of selections from the writings of great physicists from antiquity to the present; it is in fact a smoothly flowing presentation of the changing ideas concerning space, time, motion, conservation, and causality that have characterized the development of physical theory from Plato and Aristotle to Einstein and Wigner.

The Cosmos of Arthur Holly Compton. Arthur Holly Compton. Edited by Marjorie Johnston. Knopf. \$10.

A skillfully annotated collection of forty-five "Compton Papers," many of them previously unpublished, which cover the author's wide range of interest from nuclear physics and the philosophical background of science to specific social and political issues in which science plays a role. Will be treasured by those who knew Arthur Compton before his death in 1962 and will be for many others an introduction to the spirit of a great scientist whose nobility of character illumined all his undertakings.

The Weather Changers. D. S. Halacy, Jr. Harper & Row. \$6.95.

A thoroughly competent and pleasingly readable account of the efforts men have made and are now making to do something about the weather. Appropriate attention is paid to the inadvertent effects upon weather and climate resulting from human activities as populations expand, as well as to the legal aspects of this extremely complex problem and the dangers involved in tampering with the balance of nature.

This Changing Earth: An Introduction to Geology. John A. Shimer. Harper & Row. \$5.95.

Intended for the general reader, this clear and interesting "introduction to geology" takes full account of recent advances in knowledge about the earth and its history made possible by the application of new tools, techniques, and concepts of physics and chemistry in the research of earth scientists.

The Earth in Space. Edited by Hugh Odishaw. Basic. \$6.95.

Thirty well-integrated essays presenting current views and insights concerning the nature of the earth, of the solar system, and of the galaxies, written by some of the most competent astronomers, astrophysicists, geologists, geophysicists, biologists, and chemists in the U. S. A.; noteworthy for its success in bringing highly technical concepts within the ken of the general reader.

To the Moon! Edited by Hamilton and Helen Wright and Samuel Rapport. Meredith. \$6.95.

An interesting anthology of writings inspired by, or about the Moon, ranging widely from ancient legends, "the Moon of the Poets," and superstitions to science fiction, scientific observations, and the achievements of the last half-dozen years.

Rockets, Missiles, and Men in Space. Willy Ley. Viking. \$10.95.

The latest in a series of books that the author has been writing and revising since 1944, this expanded edition, with a new title, retains the historical material of the 1961 edition and brings up-to-date the story of the manned space programs; thus nearly half of its contents is new and it continues to be an authoritative, all inclusive record of one of man's greatest technological achievements.

The Rockies. David Lavender. Harper & Row. \$8.95.

A fascinating history of the "patterns of living" that developed during the last three hundred years in the mountainous sections of Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, central Utah, and northern New Mexico. I include it among my recommendations because the prime determinant of Rocky Mountain history has been the geology of that region, with its ore bodies containing gold, silver, copper, lead, and other metals.

Science and Civilization in Islam. Seyyed Hossein Nasr. Harvard. \$8.95.

Dealing with all branches of Islamic science, not from the viewpoint of its effects on the West but as it has been understood by the Muslims themselves, this thoughtful book will convey to Western readers the content and spirit of a kind of scientific enterprise with which few of them have had any prior acquaintance.

LAWRENCE H. CHAMBERLAIN

The Espionage Establishment. David Wise and Thomas B. Ross. Random House. \$5.95. For readers of spy fiction and also for those who worry about modern *realpolitik* this fascinating book is recommended. No mere pot boiler hastily dished up for devotees of escapist literature, this carefully researched treatment of espionage as currently practised in four major countries, including our own, is frequently stranger than fiction.

The Active Society: A Theory of Societal and Political Processes. Amitai Etzioni. Free Press. \$11.95.

An active society, as used here, is one that can control its destiny by utilizing the power and knowledge made available by modern technology. The author is no starry-eyed idealist; yet he is optimistic in his estimate of the human situation. His book, the third he has written in this general area, is an impressive piece of scholarship, combining exhaustive research, hard-headed analysis and cogent argument.

The American Party Systems: Stages of Political Development. Edited by William Nisbet Chambers and Walter Dean Burnham. Oxford. \$6.75.

A number of recent studies have increased our understanding of the unique character of the political parties that have developed in this country. This one, a collaboration of historians and political scientists, is a notable addition. Without taking anything away from the other contributors, each of whom has important things to say, the chapters by Sorauf and Lowi merit special mention.

The New American Commonwealth. Louis Heren. Harper & Row. \$7.95.

There have been other instances where foreign observers of our government and politics have helped Americans to understand more clearly some of the operating realities of our complex system. None of these—Tocqueville, Bryce, Laski, Brogan—is more revealing than Heren.

The Farther Shores of Politics. George Thayer. Simon & Schuster. \$7.95.

Periodically some writer undertakes the task of inventorying the lunatic fringe currently extant on the American political scene. The latest specimen of this genre has the distinction of being both comprehensive and carefully researched. Few eligible organizations have escaped the author's attention. His footnotes and bibliography along with his text are certain to become the authoritative reference on this dreary but important subject for some time to come.

The Limits of Power. Eugene J. McCarthy. Holt, Rinehart & Winston, \$5.95.

In this book, published before his declaration of candidacy, Senator McCarthy sets forth his views on American foreign policy. The moderate tone, the absence of florid rhetoric, the attempt to separate fact from fancy set this essay apart from much of the current discussion of American foreign relations.

On Law and Justice. Paul A. Freund. Harvard-Belknap. \$4.95.

Although these essays are aimed primarily at lawyers, they will appeal to anyone interested in the public and its problems. Professor Freund ranges over a wide area; in his comments he frequently quotes or refers to such articulate legal philosophers as Holmes, Brandeis and Cardozo. In penetration of thought and felicity of phrase he is a worthy peer of that distinguished trio.

Sketches in the Sand. James Reston. Knopf. \$7.95.

For those who missed these commentaries when they first appeared (in the *New York Times* and elsewhere) and for those who read them in haste with insufficient opportunity for reflection, this collection is full of riches. A retrospective consideration of Reston's initial response to vital problems, issues and personalities deepens one's confidence in his insight and judgment.

FREDERICK B. ARTZ

The Practice of History. G. R. Elton. Crowell. \$3.50.

A leading British historian discusses his craft, and shows how history is related to the natural and social sciences.

Saint Patrick: His Origins and Career. R.P.C. Hanson. Oxford. \$5.75.

The first scholarly biography of St. Patrick to be published in years.

Marco Polo: Venetian Adventurer. Henry H. Hart. Oklahoma. \$5.95.

An authoritative account that embodies new research.

The Bourgeois: Catholicism vs. Capitalism in Eighteenth-Century France. Bernard

Groethuysen. Holt, Rinehart & Winston. \$5.95.

A classic work of great penetration.

The Age of Courts and Kings: Manners and Morals, 1558-1715. Philippe Erlanger. Harper & Row. \$9.95.

A fascinating social history from the accession of Elizabeth I to the death of Louis XIV.

The Great Duchess: The Life of Sarah Churchill. Iris Butler. Funk & Wagnalls. \$7.95.

A scholarly and well-written life of one of the strongest women characters in English history.

Modern England: From the Eighteenth Century to the Present. R. K. Webb. Dodd, Mead. \$5.95.

An important and highly useful synthesis of modern British history.

Distaff Diplomacy: The Empress Eugénie and the Foreign Policy of the Second Empire. Nancy Nichols Barker. Texas. \$6.50.

The first careful study of the influence of the Empress Eugénie on diplomacy.

The Nuremberg Party Rallies: 1923-39. Hamilton T. Burden. Praeger. \$5.95.

A terrifying picture of the effects of propaganda.

The World Since 1939: A History. Carroll Quigley. Crowell, Collier, Macmillan. p. \$3.95.

A useful general account of recent history.

EARL W. COUNT

Main Currents in Sociological Thought, Vol. II: Durkheim—Pareto—Weber. Raymond Aron. Translated from the French by Richard Howard and Helen Weaver. Basic. \$6.50.

Three giants, contemporaries, yet living so far apart, in one Europe as it rolled through a mighty century and onward to a mighty shattering—they might together have dialogued with history. Here a very fine mind seeks to take up the dialogue for them; and there is indeed a gain from its taking place well-nigh a half-century after their last survivor.

The Spirit of Chinese Politics: A Psycho-cultural Study of the Authority Crisis in Political Development. Lucian W. Pye. M.I.T. \$8.95.

A steady-eyed "China-watcher," China-born, does a clean-cut and remarkably efficient analysis and appraisal of a "dancing elephant." The advances under Communism, spectacular but disjunct and limited, are being achieved by expending the slender principal of "social capital," instead of investing it.

The Curse of Souw: Principles of Daribi Clan Definition and Alliance in New Guinea. Roy Wagner. Chicago. \$11.50.

This is the world of the Daribi; their own symbolic idiom, wherewith one human image relates by act to another; it is epitomized in the myth of Souw's curse. And a skillful ethnologist recasts it interpretively in a model-idiom of anthropologic theory.

(Continued on page 8)

THE AMERICAN SCHOLAR

Summer 1968

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Book Reviews

(Continued from page 7)

Strangers to the City: Urban Man in Jos, Nigeria. Leonard Plotnicov. Pittsburgh. \$6.95, p. \$2.95.

The urban man starts as a tribesman—and there are many tribes. In Jos, perforce he “regroups” himself, yet sustaining himself partly by the half-wishful illusion that some day he will go back. He balances his several worlds—and remains. Beneath a surficial illogic lies a sensible realism. Hence, despite the apparent confusion, Jos remains an on-going concern. A competent account of a miniature and incipient metropolis plus some case-studies of individuals—all male—which are making it.

Burmese Supernaturalism: A Study in the Explanation and Reduction of Suffering. Melford E. Spiro. Prentice-Hall. \$7.95, p. \$3.95.

This is a distinguished work. It is good ethnography; it probes a cultural matter competently, with a psychologic armamentarium; there issue disclosures which transcend the substance it treats. It is quite feasible for the Burmese, individually and aggregatively, to hold to animistic “nat” cultus along side of a genuinely powerful Buddhism, without conjoining them.

The View from the Barrio. Lisa Redfield Peattie. Michigan. \$6.95.

“La Laja” defines a ward of Ciudad Guayana—a Venezuelan “planned city,” a-building upon oil, minerals, hydro-electricity. Its humanity carries the ingredients of a conglomerate “culture of poverty”—presumably, however, not headed for permanence; yet real enough to involve an anthropologist, who came to live and observe, in unforeseen participation.

Also Recommended:

Eskimos of the Nushagak River: An Ethnographic History. James W. VanStone. Washington. \$6.95.

PROGRAM OF NEW ASSOCIATION

A recently formed association, Men and Women in Phi Beta Kappa in Irvington (New York), has combined its support of academic excellence in the local secondary school with its interest in the Society's annual Book Awards. This past May, the Association dedicated a Phi Beta Kappa Prize Books Shelf for the Irvington High School library. Present at the ceremonies was Dr. Haig P. Papazian, author of *Modern Genetics* which won the 1967 Phi Beta Kappa Science Award. The dedication took place during a special assembly at which Dr. Carol Hawkes, president of Phi Beta Kappa Alumnae in New York, was the principal speaker. Each year a set of the prize-winning books will be added to the shelf. The association has also begun awarding the books to newly elected members of Phi Beta Kappa who are alumni of the high school.

A plaque listing graduates who have attained membership in the Society will hang above the new book shelf. The organizer and president of the association is Nathan L. Samuelson.



Among the guests at the dedication of the Phi Beta Kappa Prize Books Shelf at Irvington (New York) High School were (left to right) Dr. Carol Hawkes, Dr. Haig P. Papazian, Dr. Johannis Severiens who made the presentation and Mr. Nathan L. Samuelson.

Behind the Scenes . . .

(Continued from page 4)

. . . This writer feels that somehow it must be possible to make a new interpretation, and he is determined to find it . . .

. . . “Very few literary works deserve republication” writes our author; the same, alas, applies even more to his own old articles and book reviews . . .

But hidden among such a batch are scattered reports with words that leap from the page:

. . . Sustained, substantial, well constructed

. . . catches the excitement of scientific discovery . . .

. . . I would not have thought this subject could be treated so well . . .

. . . This one looks like a winner!

Luckily, several months remain to sort things out, to read, to make decisions. In December, at the annual Senate meeting, smiling committee chairmen will present \$1000 checks to the three award-winning authors.

the KEY reporter

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