FOURTEEN TO PARTICIPATE IN 1975-76 VISITING SCHOLAR PROGRAM by Kathy Navascues

Each year outstanding men and women journey to colleges and universities which shelter Phi Beta Kappa chapters for two-day visits during which they take full part in the academic life of the institution. The Visiting Scholar Program, begun in 1956 to enable undergraduates to meet and talk with established scholars in diverse disciplines, has seen a total of 1410 visits made by 139 Scholars during its eighteen years of operation. In an effort to put the Scholar in touch with as many undergraduates as possible, the local chapter in cooperation with interested departments works out an hour by hour schedule consisting of a variety of formal and informal encounters which usually include classroom discussions, seminars, individual student conferences, and a public lecture open to the entire community. The Scholars willingly take on these busy and oftentimes rigorous schedules, giving generously of their time, energy, and expertise. Most reports received from the host institutions after the visits attest to the important stimulation the program provides to the intellectual life of the academic community. The words of one correspondent reveal the opinion of many: “The visit gave the kind of image for Phi Beta Kappa that some of us have been seeking to develop, and it supported the contention that the life of the mind is an exciting one.”

Approximately 100 visits have been planned for 1975-76. The Visiting Scholars taking part in the program this coming academic year represent the fields of political science, physics, English, economics, philosophy, classics, art, psychology, history, anthropology, law, and chemistry. As a preliminary to the bicentennial anniversary, the size of this year’s panel has been increased to fourteen. Some of the funding for the program is provided by the Phi Beta Kappa Associates. The fourteen panel members are:

WAYNE ANDREWS, Archives of American Art Professor at Wayne State University, has a special interest in American history and architecture. His publications include *Architecture, Ambition, and Americans and Germaine: A Portrait of Madame de Staël*.

HOUSTON A. BAKER, JR., is director of Afro-American Studies and professor of English at the University of Pennsylvania. He has written *Singers of Daybreak: Studies in Black American Literature* and *A Many-Colored Coat of Dreams: The Poetry of Countee Cullen*.

L. H. BUTTERFIELD has been editor-in-chief of *The Adams Papers*. He was an associate editor of *The Papers of Thomas Jefferson*, and he has directed the Institute of Early American History and Culture at Williamsburg.

MARSHALL COHEN, professor of philosophy at Richmond College and The Graduate School of the City University of New York, has been editor of *Philosophy and Public Affairs* since 1971. He was a senior fellow in law at Yale Law School.

JAMES S. COLEMAN was director of the African Studies Center at U.C.L.A. during 1960-65, and is now representative of the Rockefeller Foundation’s Education for Development Program in the Republic of Zaire.

FREEMAN J. DYSON has done work on elementary particles, quantum field theory, ferromagnetism, nuclear reactors, spaceships, and astronomical telescopes. He is professor of physics at the Institute for Advanced Study, and during 1974-75 is visiting professor at the Max-Planck-Institute.

JOHN FISCHER is associate editor of *Harper’s Magazine* and a visiting fellow in the Institute for Social and Policy Studies at Yale University. His most recent book is *Vital Signs*, U.S.A.

DAVID A. HAMBURG, an authority in the study of hormonal responses to psychological stress and founder of the Laboratory of Stress and Conflict, is Reed-Hodgson Professor of Human Biology at Stanford University.

JUANITA M. KREPS, author of *Lifetime Allocation of Work and Income* and *Sex in the Marketplace: American" (continued on back cover)
I knew of . . . things which would derive me ill to speak of; therefore I will not speak what I know.

PAROLLES. SHAKESPEARE. RICHARD II.

 Thou hast done much harm upon me . . . God forgive thee for it! now am I . . . little better than one of the wicked.

FASTAFF. SHAKESPEARE. 1 HENRY IV.

"Leave him to history" were the words of Richard Nixon's second-grade teacher echoed by William Safire in the conclusion of his book. ¹ But then what? Can we anticipate history's verdict? Will Nixon's offense, in the phrase of David Eisenhower, "look pretty small" fifteen or fifty years from now? Or will he be evaluated by another generation, in the words of historian Arthur Schlesinger, as "the greatest threat to representative government in our history"? Or will Watergate be described by the statement of former Senator Sam Ervin as "the greatest tragedy this country has ever suffered"?

Within the definition fixed by the legal philosopher, Stephen Schafer, the former President falls in the category of a pseudopolitical criminal— he is not the heroic political criminal who challenges the conventional values of the state and unselfishly acts to enhance the welfare of society. ² Nor is he the classical tragic hero, as Safire would have us believe. For Aristotle's tragic hero is a person of "great repute and prosperity," a worthwhile and noble person who, not because of "real badness or wickedness but because of some mistake," brings about his own ruin. Nixon is not an Aristotelian hero who has committed crime without full knowledge of his act: unlike Oedipus, Nixon did not commit crime innocently. ³

Historical interpretations of Nixon and Watergate in the future will clearly not be monolithic: they will depend upon the society, the social and political conditions and perceptions of new generations. Yet the consensus that finds its way into high school texts is traditionally drawn from one of the contemporary judgments made during a chief executive's life or soon after his death. The judgment about Nixon then may have been already written. What it will depend upon the refining and correcting of materials, the reading of all of the evidence including the Nixon Presidential papers whose ownership is still at issue, the civil and criminal cases, listening to the tapes.

What legacy then are contemporary writers bequeathing to future writers? Who knows how many tons of newspaper, or news magazines or special articles there are. Such magazines as Atlantic, Harpers, the Washington Monthly, Commentary, and the British Economist and such writers as Elizabeth Drew in the New Yorker and I. F. Stone in the New York Review of Books presented numerous articles which offered explanations of the unfolding scene. Aside from the full coverage in law reviews — a preliminary count of law review articles after June 1972 comes to just under ninety — professional publications gave sparse recognition to the subject. ⁴ Even the professional journals of the social sciences contain no papers, with the possible exception of one article in the midwest political science journal. ⁵

The books and documents by this review encompass not merely the break-ins at the Democratic National Committee and the coverup but the political and legal system. The Problem of Morality and Crime, Free Press, 1974, pp. 119-159. In employing the word "crime" here, it must be recognized that Nixon's resignation precluded impeachment and conviction, and Ford's pardon abated further judicial action.

³ For Aristotle's definition of the tragic hero, see Poetics translated by Gerald Elise, Univ. of Michigan Press, 1967, p. 31. Schafer's definition is that of a political crime as a comic character, one who is "inferior" but who does not go the full way to "villainy" yet imitates the ugly. But pettiness and ignobility of man are portrayed in satire. The ideal tragic hero, Oedipus, tries to undo the coverup — the antithesis of the present situation. The virtue that destroys Oedipus is his interest in knowledge, a mistake which does not ruin others; it destroys him.

⁴ About 41 percent of the law review articles pertain to impondment, 14 to executive privilege, 11 to separation of powers, 10 to electronic surveillance and eavesdropping, 6 percent to the subject of the special prosecutor, 5 percent each of news magazines or special articles there are. Such magazines as Atlantic, Harpers, the Washington Monthly, Commentary, and the British Economist and such writers as Elizabeth Drew in the New Yorker and I. F. Stone in the New York Review of Books presented numerous articles which offered explanations of the unfolding scene. Aside from the full coverage in law reviews — a preliminary count of law review articles after June 1972 comes to just under ninety — professional publications gave sparse recognition to the subject. Even the professional journals of the social sciences contain no papers, with the possible exception of one article in the midwest political science journal. The books and documents by this review encompass not merely the break-ins at the Democratic National Committee and the coverup but the political and legal system. The Problem of Morality and Crime, Free Press, 1974, pp. 119-159. In employing the word "crime" here, it must be recognized that Nixon's resignation precluded impeachment and conviction, and Ford's pardon abated further judicial action.

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⁴ About 41 percent of the law review articles pertain to impondment, 14 to executive privilege, 11 to separation of powers, 10 to electronic surveillance and eavesdropping, 6 percent to the subject of the special prosecutor, 5 percent each
None of the books can convey the reaction one has from listening to just a portion of the tapes. Nor do these books convey the emotions of the spectators in Washington waiting to witness some of the action on the Hill or in the courts in 1973 and 1974. They cannot measure the effect during the first summer of the near paralysis of government as federal workers sat glued to television sets which carried the Senate hearings, or the impact of a similar hiatus the next summer as event after event from the release of the "transcripts" to the Judiciary Committee's debate took place. Missing too are the melancholy, anguish, and shock of Americans as they found headlines in the morning paper or sat transfixed listening to Cox and Richardson's press conferences or tried to comprehend the repeated lies of the President and his diversionary tactics.

What the books and documents do reveal is a wide spectrum of insight ranging from the nature of the American society to a conventional and psychological evaluation of the former President. These things we know: We are a society and generation with a belief in the rule of law — to act above the law is inexcusable, but there is no guarantee of "equal justice under the law."

The power of the court system to intervene in decisionmaking institutions probably exceeds that of any other country in the world; without the courts, Watergate could not have been resolved. Executive privilege recognized by the Supreme Court as having a constitutional basis cannot be asserted when information about possible crime is needed.

Congress is capable of reasserting its constitutional authority and bringing balance to the separation of powers. The investigatory function of Congressional committees is essential to the maintenance of executive accountability. This function established the basis for a resolution of Watergate.

The House Judiciary Committee's definition of impeachment rejects the narrow view that Presidents can be impeached only for major federal crimes.

The federal bureaucracy's conscientious members helped prevent violations of the law as perpetrated by the Chief Executive.

Watergate demonstrated the fallacy of accumulating administrative functions in the White House.

The results of Watergate, however moral relativism or amoralism in the White House justified wrongdoing, reinforced the absolute moral imperatives of the Judeo-Christian ethic.

A free press proved as essential to the maintenance of democratic government as the Founding Fathers contended. Campaign reforms cannot be avoided. Indeed they were not — though the effectiveness of new legislation has not been tested.

There is no substitute for a strong party system.

The electorate must bear responsibility for accepting packaged candidates.

The existence of Watergate corruption and conviction of some of the guilty have reinforced the belief of the radical Left that Watergate was inevitable and that civil rights are only for the benefit of the "ruling class."

Richard Nixon has been perceived by his contemporaries as the most corrupt President in our history.

The systems worked — the Congress, the Courts, the bureaucracy, and the press.

These conclusions may be drawn from Watergate. Yet how chancy was the discovery — but for band-aids on the doors, but for police arriving in plain clothes, but for a couple of police reporters, but for ... the outcome would have been different. Whether constitutional or statutory changes should be pursued to ensure against future Watergates is another question.

This is Part I of a two-part article. Part II, the list of books and the review of documents and books, will appear in the next issue of The Key Reporter.

CONGRESSIONAL, JUSTICE, GENERAL SERVICE ADMINISTRATION AND PRESIDENTIAL DOCUMENTS

U.S. Congress

Senate, Select Committee on Presidential Campaign Activities


Senate, Committee on the Judiciary.


Richard G. Kleindienst — Resumed, Hearings, 2 Pts. 92nd Cong., 2nd sess. GPO, 1972. 2 v. $7.00.


Louis Patrick Gray III, Nomination, Director, FBI, Hearings, 93rd Cong., 1st sess. GPO, 1973. $3.00.


Senate, Committee on Armed Services.


Possible departures from terms of National Security Act of 1947 with respect to Watergate affair, Ellsberg, etc., Heard Richard Helms, May 17, 1973 (Executive Session), 93rd Cong., 1st sess. Not printed.

Senate, Committee on Foreign Relations.


Executive Sessions, not printed: Richard Helms on CIA relation to police departments in the U. S. and the agency's activities with multi national corporations, Feb. 7, and March 6, 1973; availability of FBI report on wiretaps with Elliott Richardson and William D. Ruckelshaus and meeting on subject September 10, 1973; meeting on electronic surveillance, Sept. 11, 1973; organization meeting on subcommittee on surveillance, October 18, 1973 and April 2, 1974.


Senate, Committee on Rules and Administration.

Impeachment: Miscellaneous Documents,

House, Committee on the Judiciary.
H. Res. 803, Feb. 6, 1974.


Statement of Information: Background Memorandum, Hearings, Comm. Print, 93rd Cong., 2nd sess. GPO, 1974. 65. [Also available in paper edition, same title but without appendices, Public Affairs Press, 1974. $1.00]


Statement of Information Submitted on Behalf of President Nixon, Hearings, 93rd Cong., 2nd sess. GPO, 1974. 4 v. $9.85.

Statement of Witnesses, Hearings, 93rd Cong., 2nd sess. GPO, 1974. 3 v. $9.90.


Comparison of White House and Judiciary Committee Transcripts of Eight Recorded Presidential Conversations, Hearings, 93rd Cong., 2nd sess. GPO, 1974. $1.10.


Debate on Articles of Impeachment, Hearings, July 24-30, 1974, 93rd Cong., 2nd sess. GPO, 1974. $4.70.


House, Committee on the Judiciary, Subcommittee on Criminal Justice.


House, Armed Services Committee.


House, Committee on Government Operations.


Joint Committee on Congressional Operations.


Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation.


Examination of President Nixon's Tax Returns for 1969 through 1972, Staff Report 93-768, 93rd Cong., 2nd sess. GPO, 1974. $8.50.


White House Documents


Brief filed in the Supreme Court July 1, 1974. Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents. v. 10. 27 (July 8, 1974) pp. 772-787. $5.00.


Watergate Special Prosecution Force, U. S. Dept. of Justice


Final Report [to be published when Office of Special Prosecutor is closed]. Appendices may contain briefs filed by the Special Prosecution Force.

Watergate Related Cases. Papers filed in the cases including indictment, motions, any other pleadings, documentary exhibits, available for reference in U. S. [n.p. — not priced (continued on back cover]

THE KEY REPORTER


This inaugural volume of the Marshall papers is primarily a gathering of public and professional documents dates 1775-1788. The account books is especially significant in indicating the development of Marshall's career. These two years of the Laurens papers show him as curtailing his role as merchant and becoming more of a planter. There are letters on the importation of blacks and on the slave trade of more than economic interest.


A significant subject well presented in a fine series. If the going is a trifle slow, it seems the fault of the subdivisional topic grouping rather than the writing.


Klein's beautiful group of essays, the work of a master New York historian, reassesses the colony's nature and situation on the threshold of the Revolution. An examination of family, gubernatorial, and legal history is the basis for the demonstration of the situation. Norton, a former student of Klein's, does his mentor credit in his study of a significant element in colonial economics. That the Dutch traders strengthened rather than weakened the English frontier relationship or position with the French-Indian coalition is apparently a new contention.


A most important updating as well as partial organizational revision, with useful instructions on formats in writing, book reviewing, indexing, as well as impressive assemblage of imaginatively grouped bibliographies. Though a real attempt is made to bring everything up to date, this reader was disappointed in the omission of the latest or most important biography of a number of important figures, from Anne Bradstreet to Commissary James Blair, and some confusions, as that regarding the two Virginia John Claytons and their work. About one third of its entries are new, however, and that alone would be enough to make this a necessary tool for the hands of every American historian.

Barefoot in Arcadia: Memories of a More Innocent Era. Louis B. Wright, South Carolina. $5.95.

A humane, modest, anecdotal, hard common-sense account of a great scholar-librarian's youth in the early twentieth-century South. A wise, tolerant book by one of the great Americans and major intellectual historians of our time.


A gathering of first-rate critical essays by major scholars working today in the area suggested by the title. In three groupings this book presents revaluations of four major figures, something on approaches-genres-themes, and a group of three pieces on "continuities." The editor's introduction is an additional essay of value.

FREDERICK J. CROSSON

Diderot: The Virtue of a Philosopher. Carol Blum. Viking. $8.95.

Hero of that successful counter-culture which was the Enlightenment, Diderot had an acute, lifelong need to appear, to be and especially to feel virtuous. Blum traces the expression and self-examination of that need through his works and letters, with sensitivity and insight. Fascinating reading about a strangely contemporary psyche.

Luther: Richard Marius. Lippincott. $8.95.

A very well-written, religiously cynical, critical biography. The emphasis is on Luther's writings and debates, and the theological issues are concisely dissected and laid out, nominalism being identified as a central component of both spirituality and doctrine. The reformer's vindictiveness, anti-Semitism and arrogance are unsparringly delineated but not dwelt on. A good work for the general reader, provided one keeps in mind its particular perspective.


Composed of the last three chapters of his work on Nietzsche plus a separate essay, this dense treatise deals with the coming-to-an-end of metaphysical thinking. It is a highly condensed and difficult original attempt to think what Whitehead called the "form of the forms of thought" about being, from Plato to Nietzsche. Not an introduction to Heidegger, it requires some knowledge of the thinkers with whom it deals.

First Century Judaism in Crisis. Jacob Neusner. Abingdon. $4.50.

This is a revision for the non-specialist of a prize-winning biography of the Pharisee Rabbi Yohanan ben Zakkai, who died about 80 A.D. The author is a leading scholar of the intertestamental period who has pioneered in applying form-critical and other methodological hermeneutics to early rabbinic texts. An illuminating study of an axial age for Western civilization.


Menen's book, profusely illustrated and handsomely printed, deals exclusively with the Indian tradition, from the Upanishads to contemporary. It is urbane, ironic and delightful reading. Most of the swamis and gurus he thinks are charlatans, but the core of the ancient teaching, still faithfully taught by some today, has a message worth hearing for those few who can understand and follow it. Scharfstein is a philosopher, detachedly but seriously inquiring into the meaning and validity of the whole mystical tradition, East and West. His lucid and intelligent discussion concludes agonistically, with skepticism about the doctrines but respect for the experiences underlying them.


Collections of previously printed studies are not often as cohesive as these, unified by their concentration on the logical modalities in Aristotle and their consequences for his ideas on time, determinism and infinity. The author, himself a competent and sensible logician, is the more convincing because he does not try to understand Aristotle better than he understood himself.


Prodigious in conception and achievement, this thousand-page panorama maintains an openness and balance in narration and judgment which will remove it from evanescence for many years. It provides a salient warrant for Justice Douglas' dictum that "we are a religious people."


A posthumous collection of unusual interest because the essays develop the theory that the syntax and semantics of natural languages — specifically of English — are part of mathematics, and hence can be formalized. The treatment is technical and rigorous, but the implications would affect linguistics more than logic.

www.pbk.org
The Priest of Love: A Life of D. H. Lawrence. Harry T. Moore. Revised ed. Farrar, Straus, Giroux. $15. This greatly expanded edition of the 1954 study is vastly informative, especially with reference to the impact of Lawrence's life on his works.

A Poet's Journal: Days of 1945-1951. George Seferis. Trans. by Athan Anagnostopoulos. Harvard-Belknap. $7.95. Revealing notations on many moods and feelings, on many objects (artifacts, ocean, sky, writings), and on other poets (especially Eliot, Cavafy). These are most continuous and moving when Seferis travels from Ankara, his diplomatic post, through native scenes in western Turkey.


V. Sackville-West: A Critical Biography. Michael Stevens. Scribners. $7.95. A detached, compact, straightforward story of a writer's life viewed primarily through her works. We see an unusual personality in an unusually happy marriage. Good illustrations.

H. G. Wells and Rebecca West. Gordon N. Ray. Yale. $7.95. Wells' letters and Dame Rebecca's recollections are the sources of an almost novelistic account of a ten-year liaison that was very happy for a time but was broken up by the difference in ages (26 years), aims, and temperaments. We see most of Wells, alternating between the gay lover and the self-centered mastermind.


ANDREW GYORGY

The Politics of Modernization in Eastern Europe. Testing the Soviet Model. Charles Gati. Praeger. $22.50. This pioneering volume is the first systematic treatment of the phenomenon of modernization as applied to Eastern Europe and deserves maximum attention not only from specialists but also the general public. The book is based on papers presented at a Columbia University Conference in 1973 dealing with aspects of Eastern European political development. Brilliantly edited, this study has contributions by such leading scholars as Aspatarian, Black and Sharlet.

From Enlightenment to Revolution. Eric Voegelin. Ed. John H. Hallowell. Duke. $12.75. This thoughtfully edited work is based on a careful sequence of selections from Voegelin's writings of the past 30 years. Hallowell's preface puts the classical writings of Eric Voegelin into their proper perspective. The selections range from Voltaire to Karl Marx. To this reviewer, the chapters on "Bakunin: The Anarchist" and "Marx" were the most valuable. A must for students interested in the history of great political ideas.

Crisis 1918. Joseph Gies. Norton. $7.95. This interesting and challenging study focuses on the climactic turning point of World War I — the pre- and associated events of 1918. Gies ably reconstructs the events surrounding the decision of the German high command which spurned Allied offers of peace, and opted instead for total victory. The book is more than an account of battlefield developments. It gives a uniquely absorbing insight into the Allies' counter-reaction leading to the "great defensive" victory along the Marne River on July 15-17, 1918 and the final battles which were won by Allied tanks and American infantry.

Bukharin and the Bolshevik Revolution: A Political Biography, 1880-1938. Stephen F. Cohen. Harper & Row. $15. Professor Cohen of Princeton has contributed to the current recreation of one of the exciting chapters of the Bolshevik victory of 1917. Parallelling his colleague, Robert Tucker's, first volume of Joseph Stalin's biography is equally path-breaking. Cohen's painstaking analysis of the rise and fall of N. I. Bukharin deals with a most difficult and murky aspect of pre-Soviet and Soviet politics. To this reviewer, the two most dramatic chapters were "The Fall of Bukharin" and "The Last Bolsheviks." These revisions add well-documented, typical Stalinist-vintage horror story.

War and Politics in Cambodia: A Communication Analysis. Sheldon W. Simon. Duke. $7.50. Author of an earlier major contribution to the field of Southeast Asian politics, The Broken Triangle: Peking, Djakarta and the PKI, Professor Simon has produced another significant study of the current scene in that tortured part of our political world. The subtitle is more indicative of the general thrust of this book. In view of the dreadful, protracted death struggle of the state of Cambodia, this study, also reflecting North Korean and North Vietnamese military and political events, should be read by anyone interested in the politics of Southeast Asia.

Protest and the Urban Guerrilla. Richard Clutterbuck. Abelard-Schuman. $10. An absorbing comparative study of outbreaks and terrorist activities in Ireland, Great Britain, the United States and selected Third World countries. The last, and in many ways most valuable part of the book, deals both with professional terrorists in the Communist world, revolutionary students everywhere, and with future expectations on various possible patterns of "Revolution and Backlash." Rich in detail and sound in comparison, this book is a significant contribution to the politics of violence.
A far from objective history of joy to small-group sessions in which the participants follow an unobtrusive schedule, hopefully enabling them to be "creative" concerning their own problems or those of their organization or community. Here is a way, if one is so inclined—yes, if—to become acquainted with the current sensitivity fade out of which positive contributions are emerging. The authors are experienced professionals who provide concrete data in the form of schedules, photographs, diagrams, and testimonials. They thus convey reasonably well the experience of participating in a workshop which, however, is never really adequately described in straightforward words.

A sober, factual, convincing account of how the heterogeneous forces of the United Nations have sought to prevent human beings from murdering one another, particularly in the Middle East, the Congo, and Cyprus. The three authors, all retired officers, write with authority because they themselves have been engaged in these tactful and sometimes futile battles against evil. They indicate specifically and forcefully the kinds of problems that must be at least partially solved if such missions are to be successful. They are now associated with the International Peace Academy which maintains and tries to implement the view that it is more challenging to cultivate a peacekeeping profession than it is to train and reinforce military and naval establishments.

A useful, convenient collection of long-haired, critical, previously published appreciations of Freud's stimulating contributions not only to psychoanalysis but also to anthropology, biography, history, propaganda-analysis, psychology, and sociology. Almost all the authors, though displaying modestly their own modest wisdom, unreluctantly also praise the Master's wisdom by admitting that they themselves have been inspired by him. Truly modest and most stimulating is David Riesman's essay relating Freudianism to the conventions of Freud's middle-class society in Vienna.
VISITING SCHOLARS FOR 1975-76 (Continued)

Women at Work, is vice-president and James B. Duke Professor of Economics at Duke University.

HOWARD NEMEROV's book of verse, The Blue Swallows, brought him the first Theodore Roethke Memorial Award in 1968, Professor of English at Washington University, he is recipient of the Frank O'Hara Memorial Prize for Poetry.

HELEN NORTH received the American Philological Association's Charles J. Goodwin Award of Merit in 1969 for her book, Sophrosyne: Self-Knowledge and Self-Restraint. She is William R. Kenan Professor of Classics at Swarthmore College.

FRANCIS T. P. PLIMPTON, lawyer and diplomat, was ambassador and deputy U.S. representative to the United Nations 1961-65, and is presently a member of the U.N. Administrative Tribunal.

CYRIL PONNAMPERUMA was a member of the staff at NASA from 1962-71 and since then has been professor of chemistry and director of the Laboratory of Chemical Evolution at the University of Maryland.

WILLIAM B. WILLCOX is professor of history and editor of The Papers of Benjamin Franklin at Yale University. He has been a Fulbright lecturer, and was a recipient of Columbia University's Bancroft Prize.

(continued from page four)

District Court for the District of Columbia and Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia. Such papers may be purchased from the Office of the Clerk of Court of the District Court. 25¢ a page (Legislation pending to increase cost to 50¢). Transcripts of proceedings are available from the Court Reporter (Supervisor of Court Reporters, U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia, 50¢ a page when transcripts exist; $1.25 when transcripts have to be prepared). Sealed transcripts, not available until ordered unsealed by the U.S. District or Appeals Court. Requests should furnish Criminal or Civil Docket numbers or caption of the suit and specific documents being requested.

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