



PICK OF THE PAPERBACKS

Just in time to rally voters for the upcoming clash at the polls is New York Senator Jacob K. Javits's *Order of Battle* (Pocket Books, 75¢), a resonant call to arms to the Republican Party. First published in 1964 on the eve of the GOP's defeat, this updated paperback edition reappraises party action during the past two years. Senator Javits, an outspoken liberal, ticked off some comments for SR, in his Washington office: "One big plus has been that during 1966 moderates and progressives in the party have displayed a unity of goals as never before," he said. "Governors Rockefeller and Scranton have publicly taken themselves out of consideration for the 1968 Presidential nomination to make way for a moderate-progressive move to consolidate support behind one standard bearer and to support him at the convention." On the subject of the Radical Right, the Senator, never one to shilly-shally about his own stand, handed out no bouquets: "The action of the California State GOP Convention in failing to vote on a proposal to condemn the John Birch Society by name, and the defeat of Idaho Governor Robert Smylie in the Republican primary, indicate very plainly that the forces that led to the party's disastrous defeat in 1964 continue to be very actively at work." . . .

One of the best political reporters around is Theodore H. White. *The Making of the President 1964* (Signet, 95¢) reproduces the sights and sounds of the infighting during the Johnson-Goldwater campaign. Pendleton Herring's *The Politics of Democracy* (Norton, \$2.25) gets down to the basics of the party system and makes some astute observations on modern political morality.

Brash, blonde Virginia Graham, the exuberant mistress of ceremonies on TV's lively *Girl Talk* show, has an opinion about everything, paperbacks included, now that she's written *There Goes What's Her Name* (Avon, 75¢), an account of her tragedies and triumphs. "Paperbacks are like cake mixes," she said in her luxurious Manhattan apartment, where the blazing floral décor was outshone only by her own leopard hostess gown and a quarry of diamond bracelets. "They're easy to manage, available, and educating." Her book, a paean to fortitude over cancer, mental illness, and bankruptcy, is crammed with phrases like "zest for life," "joy in sharing," "belief in people," usually classified under C for Corn. "I believe it, all of it," she said. "Clichés? Sure, I live by them. Why do you think they became clichés? Because they are the truths that people have learned through experience." Bromidic, of course, but women love her. "I'm a Pied Piper to women. They follow me, clutch at my arm, interrupt my dinner at restaurants to tell me they adore me. But I don't resent it; that's the responsibility of being a success. As a girl I thought I was homely. I wanted to be loved. Most of all, I wanted to please my mother. I guess I'm still waiting for applause from Mama."

Once in a while a writer gets a second chance. William Saroyan, who has rewritten his wartime success *The Human Comedy* (Dell, 60¢) for its first paperback edition, says: "I didn't decide to revise the story after twenty-five years; I was compelled to do so. It still has flaws. It is still the story it always was, the work of a running young writer at a time of terrible crime, chaos, hysteria, and falsity in the world; but at last I am happy to stand by the book, flaws and all. I shall not revise it again in twenty-five years." . . . New American Library, publisher for the compleat man, has two new series: Signet Classic Poetry, and books for car bugs, a whole shelfful of hot-rod hints. . . . Wesleyan's already distinguished poetry series has just added Harvey Shapiro's lyrical and always contemporary *Battle Report* (\$1.85). . . . A publishing experiment is Bantam's attempt to sell Theodore C. Sorensen's *Kennedy* (\$1.65) as a gift package. Though more than 300 million paperbacks are sold each year, only a fraction are given as presents. For this edition Bantam has prepared a special clear-view packaging, which encourages looking without browsing.

—ROLLENE W. SAAL.

Fiction

What's just as good as a new book in paperback? A difficult-to-come-by old one. A case in point is *The Unpossessed* (Avon, 95¢), Tess Slesinger's only novel. Written more than three decades ago, the book was a great success because of its realistic portrayal of the disenchanted intellectuals of the Thirties. In his appreciative afterword, Lionel Trilling, who knew Miss Slesinger, writes, "From that radicalism came the moral urgency, the sense of crisis, and the concern with personal salvation that mark the existence of American intellectuals." Another novel long unavailable is Hermann Hesse's *Demian* (Bantam, 95¢), an enigmatic tale of an alien hero who shuns the world for a spiritual quest. Published after the First World War, it became a literary influence in its time. Malcolm Lowry's *Under the Volcano* (Signet, 95¢), written in 1947, ten years before the author's death, remains his most powerfully reflective work. Granville Hicks called it "one of the major novels of our time." Set in Mexico, it tells of a single tormented day, the last one in the life of a world-weary British consul.

Also noted: *Roar Lion Roar* (Avon, 60¢), a collection of funny, touching stories by Irvin Faust, a young writer of uncommon talent; Günter Grass's *Dog Years* (Crest, 95¢), in which the madness and mayhem of Hitler's Germany are underscored with bitterly ironic prose; *The Best of Damon Runyon* (Hart, 75¢), the best of the guys and dolls who strolled the avenue called Broadway in the twilight years of the Twenties; Mary Stewart's *Airs Above the Ground* (Crest, 75¢), romantic suspense, with Vienna as the Technicolor backdrop.

USA

Paul G. Kauper's *Civil Liberties and the Constitution* (Ann Arbor, \$1.95) blows a cool breath of reason on a hotly emotional subject. In a level-headed study of major Supreme Court decisions,

the author explores the conflict between church and state, obscenity and censorship, and other critical factors affecting individual freedom. An interesting complement is Samuel A. Stouffer's *Communism, Conformity, and Civil Liberties* (Science Editions/Wiley, \$1.65), which analyzes a nation-wide survey taken of more than 6,000 Americans to determine how people react when their rights or those of others are threatened. The findings ranged from the obvious to the surprising, among them that women are less willing to tolerate nonconformity than are men, that the older generation and less educated people tend to be "rigid categorizers." It may not add up to anything conclusive, but the book offers an interesting sidelight on how Americans of different backgrounds and locales respond.

The Adjusted American (Harper Colophon, \$1.45), by Snell Putney and Gail J. Putney, indicates that many citizens are ambivalent about conformity, wanting it, yet feeling guilty about seeking it. Subtitled *Normal Neuroses in the Individual and Society*, the study deals with common attitudes and goals in American culture. Bernard Asbell's *The New Improved American* (Delta, \$1.95) holds that automation is to be welcomed, not feared. "If we are to maintain a national attitude of dreading new machines because they threaten obsolete jobs, we will be much more sensible to go out and campaign against the insidious threat of efficiency," writes Asbell in a book that touches upon racism, poverty, and unemployment.

Biography

Some of the worst autobiographies come from the pen, ghostly or otherwise, of theatrical personalities, people who thrive on fame yet when putting their life on record become astonishingly discreet. Luckily that's not the case with *Yes I Can* (Pocket Books, 95¢), Sammy Davis, Jr.'s history of a lifetime of low blows, written with Jane and Burt Boyar's able assistance. No less flashy a character is Mickey Rooney, who during his years as a star collected and spent some \$12 million. His own story of how it happened, *I.E.: An Autobiography* (Bantam, 75¢), is crammed with musing self-analysis; and yet, through the smoggy reflections ("You're never really big in Hollywood. You're only as big as your last picture."), glimmers a real human being coming to terms with himself in a hokey world.

Surely one of the oddest true stories is *A Mother in History*, by Jean Stafford, (Bantam, 75¢), an artful reconstruction of the author's weird conversations with Marguerite Oswald, mother of the alleged slayer of John F. Kennedy. The woman revealed is as possessed as any

fictional female who has graced Miss Stafford's pages.

Allen Churchill's *The Roosevelts* (Perennial Library/Harper & Row, 95¢) chronicles a famous American family from the arrival of the first van Rise Roosevelt from Holland in the seventeenth century through the boisterous exploits of TR to the years under FDR, when the Roosevelt charisma reached its apex.

Among the most cosmopolitan of Soviet writers is Ilya Ehrenburg. His *Memoirs: 1921-1941* (Universal/Grosset, \$2.95) is largely a literary reminiscence recalling the people he met and the ideas they shared during his travels throughout Europe, representing, as he often did, the new Russia.

International Scene

The United States has spent some \$100 billion on foreign aid in the past twenty years. Four new paperbacks examine this controversial subject from varying points of view. In *Foreign Aid and Foreign Policy* (Delta, \$1.95) Herbert Feis, a Pulitzer Prize historian, discusses the shift in attitudes toward overseas largess. Americans formerly thought that foreign expenditures could change the world and anchor allies to us; but now prevailing opinion rejects such optimism. David A. Baldwin's *Foreign Aid and American Foreign Policy* (Praeger, \$2.25) documents recent events that forged the links between dollars and diplomacy. *The Free World*

Colossus, by David Horowitz (Hill & Wang, \$2.45), a provocative reassessment of U.S. actions during the Cold War, finds our policies to have been almost totally negative. Instead of merely reacting to a Communist threat, we should, he asserts, take a positive stride toward peaceful coexistence. George F. Kennan's *Realities of American Foreign Policy* (Norton, \$1.25), comprising lectures delivered at Princeton University in 1954, remains timely in its insistence upon a fluid diplomacy "to find means to permit change to proceed without repeatedly shaking the peace of the world."

Like most modern events, the war in Vietnam is not without historical precedents, as Ellen J. Hammer reminds us in *The Struggle for Indo-China 1940-1955* (Stanford, \$2.95), an account of the French tussle to maintain a power base in Southeast Asia. In *France 1940-1955* (Beacon, \$4.95) Alexander Werth illuminates de Gaulle's present activities by recreating those same crucial years—from Vichy through Western postwar alliances to the Fifties when France again fought.

The Many Faces of Communism, edited by Harry Schwartz (Berkley, 50¢), reprints a variety of articles on contemporary life and thought in the USSR. *The Future of Russia*, by Harry Braverman (Universal/Grosset, \$1.95), takes a forward look at events in the Soviet Union and speculates on what will happen socially and politically if its economy continues to thrive.



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THROUGH HISTORY WITH J. WESLEY SMITH

"Not here at Alexandria! If you got them at our Babylon branch, return them to our Babylon branch!"

Science in the Saddle

The Limits of American Capitalism, by Robert L. Heilbroner (Harper & Row. 150 pp. \$4.95), predicts that scientists will be our next governing élite, replacing capitalists. Spencer D. Pollard is a professor of economics at the University of Southern California, an arbitrator of labor-management disputes, and the author of the recently published "How Capitalism Can Succeed."

By SPENCER D. POLLARD

H. G. WELLS and Thorstein Veblen would have loved this book. They wanted scientists to come and rule over us, and Robert L. Heilbroner says that this will happen. By the time of our children's children, he says, a scientific élite will control "the numbers and location of the population, its genetic quality, the manner of social domestication

of children, the choice of life-work—even the very duration of life itself." Those who do not voluntarily obey the scientists will be forced to. "Some authority other than the market must be entrusted with the allocation of men to the essential posts of society, should they lack for applicants." Thus another year, perhaps 2024, succeeds 1984 as the year to look forward to, or to dread, depending upon whether you can learn to love Big Scientist as your dictator.

Capitalism will inevitably be succeeded by scientism, Dr. Heilbroner says, because capitalism is too limited to carry out the possibilities of science. He describes capitalism as a system of citadels of privilege, built-in protections of entrenched wealth, limited social imagination, and narrow market psychology. None of this, he says, will satisfy the zealous desires of new generations of leaders for a crusade to achieve social control to replace the social drift that capitalism allows.

The trouble with Dr. Heilbroner's scientism as a system of political economy is the trouble mankind has always had with ruling élites. How many times has man shouted, "All power to ——" and filled in the blank with kings, generals, priests, churchmen, landowners, upstarts, soviets, proletariats? And has any ruling élite ever fulfilled the hopes of shouting man? The answer is no.

In a sense, therefore, Dr. Heilbroner's advocacy of the dictatorship of scientists is regressive. It does not take account of the new idea of countervailing power which advocates abandonment of the search for a competent ruling class. This theory recommends instead a system of "shared control" in which organized scientists would, like all other groups, have their persuasive voice, but in which no group would dictate. The description of such an economy has been developed by John K. Galbraith in his *American Capitalism* and *The Affluent Society*, and by John R. Commons in *The Economics of Collective Action* as well as in his autobiography, *Myself*.

THE political economy of a system of countervailing power calls for organizations of all groups—capitalists, workers, scientists, educators, students, consumers, the aged, the unemployed, the poor—who are expected to get along together in what Commons calls "an organized equilibrium of equality" in which bargaining, conflict, conference, conciliation, and consensus are the procedures for avoiding the necessity for any governing élite.

The conferences of such organized groups and their political affiliations make it possible for capitalism of the countervailing-power type to build plans to move the economy in desirable directions and thus avoid social drift. In most of the democratic countries of the West capitalism has, by this method, already undertaken programs in such areas as social security, the reduction of poverty, and the restriction of wars. Such projects are not always successful, but it is no longer true that capitalism is incapable of planning to remove defects in its operation when they become visible to the organized groups which share control of the economy.

It will be interesting to see what capitalists and scientists will have to say about the transfer of power predicted by Dr. Heilbroner. We might suspect that most capitalists feel that they are no longer the governing élite in American capitalism. It may very well be, also, that most American scientists will prefer to stay at work in their laboratories, where they command so much respect, rather than risk the uncertainties involved in their becoming the new lords of creation.

Your Literary I. Q.

Conducted by John T. Winterich and David M. Glixon

QUAESTIONES LITTERARIAE

You probably know more Latin and Greek than you realized. Claude Williamson writes from London to suggest that you translate each of these words or phrases back into the original Greek or Latin title of a work by the author listed alongside. The bibliography is on page 48.

1. *No Place* by Thomas More: _____
2. *The Tailor Retailored* by Thomas Carlyle: _____
3. *For Girls and Boys* by R. L. Stevenson: _____
4. *Of the Council of Mars' Hill* by John Milton: _____
5. *The Way of the Cross* by F. Marion Crawford: _____
6. *Nuptial Song* by Edmund Spenser: _____
7. *A New Method* by Francis Bacon: _____
8. *A Literary Biography* by S. T. Coleridge: _____
9. *Out of the Depths* by Oscar Wilde: _____
10. *A Defense of His Life* by John Henry Newman: _____
11. *A Physician's Religion* by Thomas Browne: _____
12. *The Love of Books* by Richard de Bury: _____
13. *Whither Goest Thou?* by Henryk Sienkiewicz: _____
14. *I Am Not Such as I Was Under the Reign of Good Cynara* by Ernest Dowson: _____