

Humanities in Review



# **HUMANITIES IN REVIEW**

### VOLUME 1

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The New York Institute for the Humanities

Cambridge University Press
CAMBRIDGE

LONDON NEW YORK NEW ROCHELLE
MELBOURNE SYDNEY



# CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS Cambridge, New York, Melbourne, Madrid, Cape Town, Singapore, São Paulo, Delhi

Cambridge University Press
The Edinburgh Building, Cambridge CB2 8RU, UK

Published in the United States of America by Cambridge University Press, New York

www.cambridge.org
Information on this title: www.cambridge.org/9780521271059

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First published 1982
Re-issued in this digitally printed version 2009

A catalogue record for this publication is available from the British Library

Library of Congress Cataloguing in Publication data

Main entry under title:

Humanities in review.

1. Rieff, David (David Sontag)

AC5.H82 1982 081 82-4589

ISBN 978-0-521-24971-3 hardback ISBN 978-0-521-27105-9 paperback

This publication was prepared with support (partial support) from the National Endowment for the Humanities.



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## Contributors

Harold Bloom is Professor of Humanities at Yale University. His books include Poetry and Repression, Figures of Capable Imagination, and The Flight to Lucifer: A Gnostic Fantasy.

Natalie Zemon Davis is Henry Charles Lea Professor of History at Princeton. Her published works include "Poor Relief, Humanism and Heresy" in Studies in Medieval & Renaissance History and "The Reasons of Misrule: Youth Groups and Charivaris in 16th Century France" in Past and Present.

Michel Foucault is Professor (Chair of the history of systems of thought) at the Collège de France. Recent books in translation include The Archaeology of Knowledge; Discipline and Punish: The Birth of the Prison; and The History of Sexuality: Volume 1.

Richard Gilman is an author and critic, and is currently President of the American PEN Center. His most recent books include Common and Uncommon Masks, The Making of Modern Drama, and Decadence: The Strange History of an Epithet.

Richard Sennett is Director of the New York Institute for the Humanities and University Professor of the Humanities at New York University. His most recent books include *The Frog Who Dared to Croak, Authority,* and *The Fall of Public Man*.

Stephen Spender is a poet and critic. His most recent books include Love-Hate Relations: A Study of Anglo-American Sensibilities, T. S. Eliot, and The Thirties and After, Poetry, Politics, People.

Jean Starobinski is Professor of Literature at the University of Geneva. His books include Les Mots sous les mots, Les Emblèmes de la raison, and Les Trois fureurs.

Virgil Thomson is a composer and author. His compositions include Four



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Saints in Three Acts and the opera Lord Byron. His books include Music Reviewed 1940-1954, and American Music since 1910.

Alan Touraine is Director of Studies at the Ecole des Hautes Etudes. His books include The Voice and the Eye, La Prophétie anti-nucléaire, and L'Aprèssocialisme.

Victor Turner is William R. Kenan Professor of Anthropology at the University of Virginia, Charlottesville. His books include Dramas, Fields and Metaphors; Revelation and Divination in Ndembu Ritual; and Image and Pilgrimage in Christian Culture.

Dame Frances Yates is an Honorary Fellow at the Warburg Institute in London. Her books include Astraea: The Imperial Theme in the Sixteenth Century, Elizabethan Neoplatonism Reconsidered: Spenser and Francesco Giorgi, and The Occult Philosophy in the Elizabethan Age.



## Foreword

This book represents work commissioned from 1978 to 1980 by the New York Institute for the Humanities, founded in 1976 as a college without students. New York and its environs contain many universities; the city is a thriving literary and artistic center. But these two worlds within the city, rather surprisingly, seldom meet. The Institute was to be a place, therefore, where academics and nonacademics could have a chance to talk with each other. In its first years the Institute's activities were, for the most part, informal seminar groups, meeting once or twice a month, each seminar organized by a Fellow of the Institute. One seminar, for example, explored the place of metaphorical thought in science and in the arts; the seminar consisted of a mathematician, a physicist, a poet, a painter, an art historian, and an anthropologist. Another seminar on the culture of New York City mixed historians of the city with critics, artists, and administrators of the city's cultural institutions.

When the Institute began, it had no program. It consisted of several rooms in a basement on Washington Square, donated by New York University – a place where people could hold meetings or simply gather for lunch or drinks. The staff consisted of one harassed secretary. The occasions the Institute created proved attractive enough that it began to expand as an organization. As it expanded, some semblance of a program became necessary. My colleagues Arych Neier and Thomas Bender and I (all three of us have served as the Institute's director at one time or another) decided the Institute should focus on three immediate problems and one long-term issue in the humanities.

The first of the immediate problems had to do with the state of American culture in the wake of the Vietnam War. The disaster of the war had turned American culture isolationist; the internationalism of the Kennedy era had gone sour or seemed politically suspect. Given the



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hand-to-mouth finances of our Institute, there was obviously nothing we could do about this in any major way. But New York City is an international city, both because of its long history of foreign immigration and its present status as an international diplomatic and economic center. We thought, therefore, that we might create an audience in New York for the writing of distinguished foreign scholars and artists, an audience composed not of specialists but of a more general mix of academics and nonacademics, in the way the Institute's seminars had been mixed. With the help of John Sawhill, then president of New York University, we founded the James lectures, a series of five to seven lectures each year that bring writers from abroad to New York to talk about their work. We also decided to invite foreign writers – such as Alberto Moravia, Nadine Gordimer, Vladimir Voinovich, and Leszak Kolakowski – to come talk to smaller groups on more specialized topics.

The second immediate problem we decided to address was what has been called "the new diaspora," the exiling of writers and intellectuals from Eastern Europe and Latin America in the last decade by repressive political regimes. The Institute is not a political organization. But it did seem to us that we could at least provide a home for distinguished exiled writers in New York City and (not incidentally) enrich the culture of the city by their presence. The Russian poet Joseph Brodsky, the Cuban poet Herberto Padilla, and the Argentinian novelist Luisa Valenzuela are now Fellows of the Institute as part of this effort. The Institute has also sponsored an international conference on writing and censorship to explore, with a group of writers from around the world, the consequences of repression on the act of writing, and we shall continue such efforts in the future.

The third practical matter the Institute seeks to address unfortunately knows no national boundaries. It is the perennial lack of money for artists and intellectuals who do not have teaching jobs. The problem is always bad, but in the last decade it has become worse, as universities, after a period of expansion, are now cutting back. In these retrenchments the first to be fired are often "marginal people" – that is, writers or researchers doing exploratory work that does not fit neatly into academic categories and departments. Thanks to grants from the National Endowment for the Humanities and the Exxon Education Foundation, we have supported some of these "marginal" intellectuals.

The reader of this volume will find, however, that it is not a kind of sample case of the activities I have described. We have chosen to focus



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this volume on the larger and less practical question that hangs over many of the particular discussions in our seminars and conferences: What constitutes "humanistic understanding" of a subject? This volume is about the role history and historical thinking plays in answering that question.

Richard Sennett