

ADDITIONS, INTEGRATIONS, CORRECTIONS AND SUPPLEMENTS
TO THE BIBLIOGRAPHY OF ARNOLD JOSEPH TOYNBEE*

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Addition to Part I, Works by Arnold J. Toynbee

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309) George Buckley, Roy Hemming, *Theme Is Unification of World*, in «The Stanford Daily», Monday, October 23, p. 4, column 6.

NOTE

Report of and excerpts from Toynbee's address to the round-table *The Unification of the World by the West as the Key to Modern History*, held at the 11th Conference of the Institute of American History, Stanford, on Saturday afternoon, 21 October 1950. Participation was reserved to history teachers of the West Coast (about 200) on invitation.

Published together with no. 307 (q.v.) under the general heading *Toynbee Ends Stanford Visit; Talks On Future*, ivi, columns 3-7, with photograph.

* *A Bibliography of Arnold J. Toynbee*, compiled by S. Fiona Morton, with a Foreword by Veronica M. Toynbee, Oxford, Oxford University Press, 1980.

THE UNIFICATION OF THE WORLD BY THE WEST AS THE KEY TO MODERN HISTORY

Professor Arnold Toynbee concluded his busy three-day visit to Stanford by leading a round-table discussion at the 11th Conference of the Institute of American History in Cubberley Auditorium on Saturday afternoon.

The Pacific Coast historians and Dr. Toynbee used as their theme the unification of the world by the West as the key to modern history. Professor David Harris moderated the discussion, with Professor Edgar E. Robinson presiding as chairman.

Dr. Toynbee presented his thesis that Westerners do not look at the local history of the Western community from the point of view of mankind as a whole, but by looking inward and studying the non-West only in its relations with the West.

If we would choose the first approach, he argued, we would recognize that our civilization will be remembered in history for the effect we have had in unifying the world through our technical achievements – a unity that will last as the only alternative to man's self-destruction.

But technology, said Dr. Toynbee, is only the husk of our civilization, and cannot fill the spiritual vacuum. It provides the material framework for unifying the world, but cannot contribute any positive spiritual ideal.

Professor Merrill Spaulding of the Hoover Institute challenged Dr. Toynbee's thesis on the grounds that the movement for human emancipation also was a great contribution of the West. Spaulding said that faith in man's progress as exemplified by the West was a positive force in the world and would be significant as such in our history.

Listing the outstanding landmarks in modern Western history. Dr. Toynbee cited the invention of ocean-going ships, the adoption of military discipline, the change to religious

toleration, the rise of nationalism as a new religion, the acceleration of technical progress, and most recently the rise of Communism as a Western heresy.

He emphasized that the great figures of our Western history will be those who have taken part in the unification process – not Louis XIV or William III, but Peter the Great, Gandhi, Kemal, Lenin, and Plutarco Calles.

Professor Carl Brand, however, defended the right of contemporary historians to study and teach parochial cultures within the West itself.

Professor Robinson, in concluding the meeting, suggested that the divergences of opinion reflected in the round-table were centered in the relationship between the traditional religion of Christian civilization and the technological progress of Western civilization.