



# The Key Reporter

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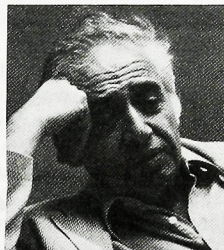
WINTER 1989-90

## Harold Bloom, David Park, and Peter Brown Capture 1989 Phi Beta Kappa Book Prizes

The three Phi Beta Kappa awards to authors for outstanding contributions to humanistic learning in 1989 were presented at the annual Senate banquet at the Embassy Row Hotel in Washington, D.C., on December 8, 1989. Each award is for \$2,500.

Harold Bloom won the Christian Gauss Award for *Ruin the Sacred Truths: Poetry and Belief from the Bible to the Present*, published by Harvard University Press. David Park won the Science Award for *The How and the Why: An Essay on the Origins and Development of Physical Theory*, published by Princeton University Press. Peter Brown won the Ralph Waldo Emerson Award for *The Body and Society: Men, Women, and Sexual Renunciation in Early Christianity*, published by Columbia University Press.

Gauss committee chairman James Tuttleton said that Bloom's book offers "incisive critical analysis—touching on questions of inspiration and belief—starting with the Hebrew Bible and proceeding from Homer to Dante, and from there to Shakespeare, Milton, the writers of the Enlightenment and Romanticism, and then to Freud and beyond." Bloom, who is Sterling Professor of the Humanities at Yale University and holds the Albert A. Berg Chair in English at New York University, was unable to attend the ceremony but sent the following statement:



Harold Bloom

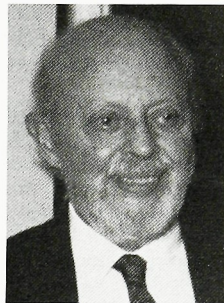
photo by Mary Price

*Ruin the Sacred Truths* is an expanded version of the Charles Eliot Norton lectures that I gave at Harvard during 1987-88. Though my concerns included the perpetually vexed matter of poetry and belief, I suspect my principal purpose in the book was to make a rejoinder to our many current modes of literary dehumanization. I do not think that the Yahwist, Virgil, Dante, Shakespeare, Milton, and the other great voices of the Western Sublime merely represent historical contingencies, or that their works conceal ideologies that enhance racial, gender, and class differences. Nor do I believe that the Western canon, from Homer to Beckett, reflects anything but an aesthetic supremacy. If the study of literature is to make a contribution to social change, then it must be

by encouraging the imaginative powers of the individual reader.

*Ruin the Sacred Truths* attempts to remind us that the greatest authors cannot be subsumed by our politics, or by the critical fashions of any particular moment.

In presenting the Science Award, committee chairwoman Ellen Weaver noted that Park, professor of physics at Williams College, "makes a habit of writing marvelously on complex and so sophisticated topics." She praised *The How and the Why* as presenting "a coherent picture of the development of understanding about the physical universe, from elementary particles to galaxies." Park is one of only two authors ever to win the science book prize twice, his first prize-winner being *Image of Eternity: Roots of Time in the Physical World*, which won the award in 1980.



David Park

Emerson committee chairman Robert C. Solomon described Peter Brown's *Body and Society* as "one of those rare books that succeeds in delving deeply into the details of history and putting together a portrait of an ancient age at once rich in learning and scholarship." He also called the book "thought-provoking, . . . shocking and fascinating in its depiction of extremes of life that most of us dare not even imagine." Because Brown, Rollins Professor of History at Princeton University, is doing research in Turkey, John D. Moore, president of Columbia University Press, attended the banquet in Brown's behalf and expressed appreciation for the award from the publisher's perspective.

Brown's book, *The Body and Society*, was recommended in *The Key Reporter's* Spring 1989 issue; Park's book, *The How and the Why*, was recommended in the Winter 1988-89 issue.

The 1990 ΦBK book awards are open to qualified books published between May 1, 1989, and April 30, 1990. Entries must be submitted, preferably by the publishers,

## New ΦBK History Is on Oxford's Spring List

This spring, Oxford University Press will publish Richard N. Current's history of Phi Beta Kappa, *Phi Beta Kappa in American Life*, a project underwritten in part by a grant from the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation. Current, a noted American historian and ΦBK member, has told the story of the Society's first 200 years (1776-1976). Past president John Hope Franklin has brought the story up to the present with an afterword. The book also contains a preface by the current Society president, Otis A. Singletary.

On May 11, Current will address a joint meeting of the Phi Beta Kappa Executive Committee and the Alpha Chapter at the College of William and Mary in Williamsburg, Virginia.

This issue of *The Key Reporter* features a few excerpts from the new book, beginning on page 2. Copies of the history will be available from the publisher at a pre-publication discount price of \$25, which includes postage and handling. (List price is \$29.95). An order form appears on page 7.

## Philosopher Joel Feinberg to Give Romanell Lectures in April

The holder of the 1989-90 Romanell-Phi Beta Kappa Professorship in Philosophy, Joel Feinberg, will present a series of lectures at the University of Arizona on April 18, 20, and 23. The tentative title for the series is "The Ghostly Realm of Moral Rights."

The 1990-91 professorship has been awarded to Alexander Nehamas, professor of philosophy at the University of Pennsylvania. He is the eighth recipient of the award, which carries a stipend of \$6,000.

Nominations for the professorship are made by Phi Beta Kappa chapters. Chapters are reminded that the deadline for nominations for the 1991-92 professorship is February 19, 1990.

by April 30, 1990. Inquiries and entries should be addressed to the appropriate award committee at 1811 Q St., N.W., Washington, DC 20009.



## Phi Beta Kappa in American Life

By Richard N. Current

### From Chapter I

**J**OHAN HEATH [a student at the College of William and Mary in 1776] thought there ought to be yet another student society, one that would also be secret and select but would be much more serious-minded. The son of a prominent Virginia gentleman who had served in the House of Burgesses, Heath was only fifteen years old (as were most entering students in those days) when he got the idea. But he was excellently tutored in Greek as well as Latin, took pride in his reputation as a Hellenist, and possessed precocious qualities of leadership. He soon found four fellow students willing to join him in the project. The five met, as one of them recorded a few weeks later, on "Thursday the 5th of December in the year of our Lord God one thousand seven hundred and seventy-six, and the first of the Commonwealth, a happy spirit and resolution of attaining the important ends of Society, entering the minds of John Heath, Thomas Smith, Richard Booker, Armist[ea]d Smith, and John Jones."

At that first meeting the youths agreed on a name, a motto, and a medal. The name, in Latin, was to be *Societas Philosophiae*, which could be translated as "Philosophical Society" or perhaps better as "Society of Lovers of Learning." The motto, in Greek, was to be φιλοσοφία βίου κυβερνήτης, meaning "Love of wisdom the guide of life." The medal was to be a silver square engraved on one side with the initials S.P. and on the other with the initials ΦBK set in the "philosophical design" of an "index" pointing at three stars. These stars would stand for Friendship, Morality, and Literature (literature in the antique sense of scholarship or "book learning" rather than the present-day sense of belles-lettres) . . .

In the society's meetings the students enjoyed a freedom of speech that, under the "scholastic Laws," they did not enjoy in the college classes. This—and not merely a taste for the mysterious—accounted for the emphasis on secrecy. As the president said in welcoming each initiate: "Now then you may for a while disengage yourself from the scholastic Laws and communicate without reserve whatever reflections you have made upon various objects; remembering that everything transacted within this room is transacted *Sub rosa*, and detested is he that discloses it." Under the protection of confidentiality, members felt free to take up any subject that interested them, no matter how controversial it might be. They were willing to look at both sides of

the question, and they were able to maintain a spirit of rationality and detachment in the midst of bitterly troubled times.

In their set programs they did not take up current events, but they did discuss some issues of immediate concern to Americans in general and Virginians in particular. For example, while Jefferson as governor was advocating religious freedom and the separation of church and state, they devoted one of their sessions to "the Advantages of an established Church," another to "Whether Religion is necessary in Government," and still another to "Whether a General Assessment for the Support of Religious Establishments is or is not repugnant to the principles of republican Government." . . .

On May 8, 1779, the ΦBK brothers made the epochal decision to branch out. Their clerk recorded:

It being Suggested that it might tend to promote the designs of this Institution, and redound to the honor and advantage thereof at the same time that others more remote or distant will be attached thereto, Resolved that leave be given to prepare the form or Ordinance of a Charter Party to be entrusted with . . . brothers of the ΦBK . . . with delegated powers . . . to constitute, establish and initiate a Fraternity correspondent to this. . . .

The term "Charter Party" (from the French *chartre partie* or "divided charter") referred to an agreement to be written in duplicate on a single sheet, which would then be torn or cut in two. One part would be kept by the William and Mary society, and the other would be given to the new branch. The chairman of the committee to draft the agreement, William Short, Jr., was the last of the society's presidents during its early existence at William and Mary. He was also a Mason, having joined the Williamsburg lodge the previous November. . . .

Expansion beyond the Virginia borders would be feasible because the society, having ceased to limit its membership to William and Mary collegians, had admitted an alumnus of both Harvard and Yale. This was Elisha Parmele, a Connecticut native who had studied at Yale until its closing on account of the war and then had graduated from Harvard. At twenty-four, while hoping for a career in the ministry, Parmele went south to regain his health (he was to die an early death from tuberculosis). He found employment as a tutor in the family of a friend of [William] Short, [president of Phi Beta Kappa,] who introduced him to the ΦBK.

Short . . . saw in Parmele an agent for carrying the society to Massachusetts and Connecticut. On December 4, 1779 (at the third anniversary gathering), Parmele petitioned for a Massachusetts charter, and the brothers granted him one to "establish a Fraternity of the ΦBK at the "University of Cambridge." . . .

Four days later, "desireous that the ΦBK should be extended to each of the United States," the brothers granted a second charter to Parmele "for establishing a Meeting of the same in the College of New Haven in Connecticut, to have the same Rank, to have the same Power, and to enjoy the same Privileges with that which he is empower'd to fix in the University of Cambridge." . . .

Equipped with his two charters, Parmele went back north to inaugurate Phi Beta Kappa at both Harvard and Yale. . . .

### From Chapter II

Politics threatened to wreck both Dartmouth College and the New Hampshire Alpha [of Phi Beta Kappa] when, in 1816, the Republicans got control of the state government and tried, in effect, to convert the private college into a state university. For a time the "university" authorities contested with the college authorities for the custody of the campus and the loyalty of the students. Undergraduates in the ΦBK society continued to meet, but on May 1, 1817, the date for choosing candidates from the junior class, the minutes said "the peculiar state of the College rendered it impossible to elect at once."

Some of the men on each of the rival boards of trustees and all members of the two contending faculties were ΦBK brothers. When the case of *Dartmouth College v. Woodward* went to the United States Supreme Court, the chief attorney for the college was Brother Daniel Webster, and the defendant personifying the "university" was Brother William H. Woodward, recently president of the New Hampshire Alpha. Three brothers—Joseph Story in addition to Bushrod Washington and John Marshall—were among the judges who finally decided in favor of the college.

After the Supreme Court's decision, the Dartmouth Phi Beta Kappas on the winning side celebrated at an anniversary dinner, where Webster himself deigned to appear and to speak as the orator of the evening. "A large number of our most distinguished brothers met each other with mutual congratulations for the deliverance of our present institution from the arbitrary interposition of legislative power," the minutes read; "and while the numbers present seemed to give strength and respectability to the Society, a luster was thrown around it by the presence of him, who had so dexterously and successfully wielded the Aegis

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of the Law.” The ΦBK members on the losing side took no part in these festivities. . . .

### From Chapter X

Perhaps the United Chapters ought to have the power of disciplining chapters and revoking as well as granting charters. This proposition gained support as the society confronted threats to academic and intellectual freedom—threats that conceivably could eventuate in an institution’s loss of scholarly character.

A serious threat, as most members saw it, came from the proposal and the passage of state laws against the teaching of evolution. Oklahoma and Florida in 1923 and Tennessee in 1925 adopted such laws, while several other states seemed on the verge of doing so. According to the Tennessee legislation, which applied to all state-supported schools, it would be “unlawful for any teacher to teach any theory that denies the Story of Divine Creation of man as taught in the Bible.” . . .

State colleges and universities—and private ones with fundamentalist denominational ties—appeared to be in danger of repression like the public schools. This heightened the apprehensions of delegates to the 1925 Council. They adopted a resolution denouncing “the present tendency to suppress freedom of thought and speech in our colleges” and declaring it to be “the sense of this convention that no college that gives evidence of denying this freedom will be considered worthy of a chapter in Phi Beta Kappa.”

This resolution did not please every member of the society. “It places the society in definite opposition to all colleges maintained by Christian churches,” one member complained in a letter to the *New York Times*. He argued that Phi Beta Kappa was violating civil liberty rather than upholding it. “One of the essential elements in civil liberty is the right of voluntary association,” he wrote, “—the right of persons who have come to have any view on any subject whatever to associate themselves for the propagation of their view and to educate their children accordingly.” But another correspondent replied that Phi Beta Kappa ought to be entitled to the same right that the critic asserted for groups in general. “Surely he ought not to grant the ‘right’ to be intolerant to every organization except the Phi Beta Kappa.” . . .

### From Chapter XII

If ΦBK students had been mostly bookworms and drudges, they presumably would have had a rather poor chance of succeeding in later life. Actually, members of the society achieved success at a greater rate than nonmembers during the early twentieth century. So, at least, its defenders maintained, but critics disagreed. One’s view depended largely on

## Greene Feted at Senate Banquet in December

Kenneth M. Greene, who retired as secretary of the Phi Beta Kappa Society in October 1989, was presented with a Cape Cod watercolor scene at the Senate banquet on December 8, 1989. President Otis A. Singletary, who made the presentation, also read a resolution of thanks to Greene by the Senate:

WHEREAS Kenneth Greene has served with the greatest distinction as secretary of Phi Beta Kappa for fifteen years; and

WHEREAS during those years he has educated successive generations of officers and senators in the arcane intricacies of the Society; and

WHEREAS at the same time he has presided over the affairs of the Society with unmatched skill and intelligence and almost superhuman imperturbability; and

WHEREAS he has now retired, leaving as his legacy an organization immeasurably stronger than the one whose direction he assumed in 1975, a staff of the highest quality, and innumerable friends both within and outside the Society; therefore

BE IT RESOLVED that the officers and Senate of Phi Beta Kappa express their high esteem, deep gratitude, and warmest good wishes to Ken Greene, our secretary *non pareil*.

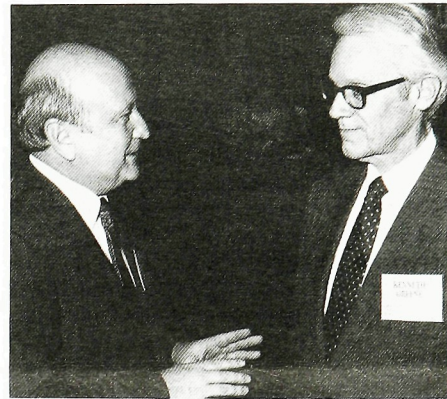
one’s definition of success.

The most convincing evidence of high achievement came from the pages of *Who’s Who in America*, the first edition of which appeared in 1900, the same year that the first general catalog of Phi Beta Kappa members appeared. Soon educators here and there got the idea of comparing the listings in the two books. A University of Illinois professor looked into *Who’s Who* for graduates of institutions that had had a chapter for at least twenty years. There he found, as he reported in *Popular Science Monthly* for March 1903, fully 5.9 percent of the ΦBK graduates but only 2.1 percent of all the graduates, high, medium, and low. “Our conclusion must be that the Phi Beta Kappa man’s chances of success are nearly three times those of his classmates as a whole.”

A Wesleyan University professor later discovered a somewhat greater statistical disparity between members and nonmembers among Wesleyan alumni in *Who’s Who*. As William T. Foster summarized the findings in his book *Should Students Study?* (1917), the Wesleyan professor “concludes that of the highest-honor graduates (the two or three leading scholars of each class) one out of two will become distinguished; of Phi Beta Kappa men, one out of three; of the rest, one out of ten.” Foster also cited similar studies that led to similar results at other colleges.

Each new edition of *Who’s Who* seemed to reconfirm the point. One investigator discovered that, of the 26,915 persons included in the 1927 edition, nearly 6,000 were members of Phi Beta Kappa. In the *North American Review* he gave national

Catherine S. Sims, currently a ΦBK senator and a president of the Society for three years during Greene’s tenure as secretary, also recounted Greene’s contributions to Phi Beta Kappa and paid a warm tribute to him for his devoted service, to which Greene responded with appreciation.



Douglas Foard (left), new ΦBK secretary, chats with his predecessor, Kenneth Greene, before the Senate banquet.

publicity to his conclusion: “. . . the total membership of Phi Beta Kappa is but one in three thousand of our population—that is, three one-hundredths of one percent—but that numerically insignificant minority has furnished many times, probably one hundred times, its quota of our men of fame, of our truly successful men, our leaders of the State, of the bench and the bar, of art and letters, of scientific achievement, of civic affairs in general.”

Not all commentators were equally impressed. “Although students of scholarly attainment are likely to become professors and professors have more than an ordinary chance of being entered in ‘Who’s Who,’” the *New York Times* observed in 1926, “these records are taken to show that there is a connection between scholarship and later distinction.” No doubt the volumes did give disproportionately large space to educators, clergymen, social workers, and the like—and disproportionately little to businessmen or to celebrities in sports, entertainment, or the arts. . . .

There were other ways of estimating achievement. One way was to get the opinions of classmates or other contemporaries. Researching in 1908 and 1909 for a series of articles to appear in *The Independent*, a journalist undertook to compare the careers of “society men”—those belonging to the “senior societies” known as Wolf’s Head, Scroll and Keys, and Skull and Bones, none of which based its selections on scholarship—with the careers of Phi Beta Kappa men at Yale. “I asked seven Yale graduates in classes from 1872 to 1896 to mark in the directory of graduates the names of their classmates who

(continued on page 4)

## ΦBK in American Life

(continued from page 3)

had in some way distinguished themselves since graduation," he reported. His conclusions: "the senior societies and the Phi Beta Kappa, though their standards of judgment are different, are equally successful in picking out the men of superior ability," and "a student belonging to either of these groups has twice the chance of future prominence as one belonging to neither." . . .

Whether or not the Phi Beta Kappa people were of unusual value to society, they appeared to be of less than average value in the marketplace. Such, at least, was the conclusion that a psychology instructor at the University of Michigan reached after collecting information on the earnings of the Michigan class of 1912 during the decade following graduation. "College 'Mixers' Earn Most Afterward," the *New York Times* headlined in 1923; "Phi Beta Kappa Men Prosper Least Pecuniarily." The psychologist's figures indicated that those most prominent socially as students and most active in student affairs were averaging more than \$10,000 a year; the "M" athletes, \$6,400; the ordinary students, \$5,800; and the Phi Beta Kappa members, only \$3,000! "The statistics do not prove that the men of the high grades are incapable of earning big money," the psychologist explained. "They merely show that they do not prefer those lines of work which are most lucrative." . . .

In reality the earning capacity of the scholarly types was not so bad, according to Walter S. Gifford, president of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company. Writing in the May 1928 issue of *Harper's Magazine*, Gifford referred approvingly to the frequent appearance of Phi Beta Kappa members in *Who's Who*. "This does not necessarily bear directly upon the relationship between scholarship and business," he pointed out, "because *Who's Who* is not intended as a guide to business distinction." He thought he could show the relationship between scholarship and business, however, by analyzing the salaries of AT&T employees who had been out of college for five years or more. He divided the employees into thirds according to their college grades. "In general," he summarized, "men in the first third of their college classes are most likely to be found in the highest third in their group in salary and those in the lowest third in scholarship to be in the lowest third of salary." . . .

### From Chapter XIV

From Phi Beta Kappa members and others, [AMERICAN SCHOLAR editor Hiram] Haydn kept getting letters demanding [Paul] Robeson's removal [from the Editorial Board of THE AMERICAN

SCHOLAR]. [One writer] protested against "adding communist collectivist inclined frontiers to the editorial staff" and said he could not understand "why the Board came to elect leftwingers such as Paul Robeson and Max Lerner." . . .

Haydn replied that Robeson and Lerner had been appointed, like other board members, because of their distinguished achievements, their special knowledge, and their editorial ability. "Left wing, right wing, all around the block—it is utterly immaterial to me for the purposes of THE AMERICAN SCHOLAR so long as they have the above qualifications and do not try to intrude doctrinaire political views upon the magazine." Lerner had been very helpful, Haydn said; Robeson, so far, had been preoccupied with other interests. . . .

There was a preponderance of "Pinks" on the board, [the objector] reiterated, and the magazine was "considered quite Pink in spots." The man wondered why "so many literati have so little of what Solomon called 'wisdom' or 'understanding.'" Apparently, "in practical matters about seventy-five per cent of our Ph.D.'s are also d. ph.'s"—that is, "damn phules." To this Haydn responded:

Speaking for myself, I can add that the "big red scare" leaves me somewhat less than terrified. I am not a Communist; I am not a fellow-traveler; I am simply a quite ordinary American citizen who dislikes to be pushed around by people who decide that association with this or that other individual is dangerous. . . . Whether or not THE AMERICAN SCHOLAR is considered "quite pink in spots" seems to me really unimportant. It has demonstrably no political message or line of any sort.

Haydn's right-wing correspondent insisted on the last word. He retorted: "I would say that this airy view of the red-pink menace to American institutions is a made-in-Moscow cliché for the cloistered—yes, the American scholar!"

Despite the continuing complaints of right-wingers and anti-intellectuals, Haydn and the majority of his editorial board pressed ahead in their insistence on freedom of expression. They published articles critical of repression during the 1950s when Joe McCarthy was alleging Communist infiltration in the federal government, schools and libraries were censoring books, and state legislatures were requiring public universities to impose loyalty oaths on their faculties.

Excerpted from "Afterword"  
by John Hope Franklin

How is it that an organization, with relatively obscure and inauspicious beginnings and with nothing much in the way of a power base, is able to enjoy considerable respect and a reasonable amount of influence? Surely, one reason is that for more than two centuries Phi Beta Kappa

has stood for the highest academic and intellectual standards. In a country that historically has placed such great stock in material and practical things, its people have always been able to muster some respect, however grudging at times, for things that exalt the mind and spirit. The very age of Phi Beta Kappa invites veneration, to be sure, and in a nation given to symbols, nothing epitomizes excellence more than an honors society born just five months after Thomas Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence.

Another possible explanation for the respect and influence enjoyed by Phi Beta Kappa is that it is regarded by many not merely as a symbol of excellence, but the very ideal of excellence to which so many aspire. Whether in the classroom or in the workplace, Americans have the highest regard for excellence, however much they might express public disdain for the outward manifestations of intellectual elitism. Any toleration of mediocrity is more a confused gesture of lip service to the leveling process than any serious adherence to low standards. . . .

Finally, the weight of the sheer size of the membership of Phi Beta Kappa has doubtless something to do with its standing. No other group whose primary interest is in the promotion and celebration of the constructive use of one's mental capacities can claim a membership of 425,000. There is a pervasiveness of the membership, moreover, that is a direct consequence of its size. While there are many colleges and universities that do not yet have chapters of Phi Beta Kappa, which most of them would be pleased to have, very few of them have a faculty with no members of the organization. When the numbers are few in a given community—collegiate or otherwise—their visibility seems all the greater. . . .

### Book Committee Loses Heilman, Gains Sudrann, McNaugher

With this issue, Robert B. Heilman retires as the *Key Reporter's* reviewer of books in English and comparative literature, in order to turn his attention to other writing. During his three decades of service on the Book Committee, he reviewed well over 600 books. In 1979, he won the Christian Gauss book prize for *The Ways of the World: Comedy and Society*. He also served 18 years as a ΦBK senator.

Two new reviewers have been named to the Book Committee: Jean Sudrann, Mary Emma Woolley Professor Emeritus of English at Mount Holyoke College, and Thomas McNaugher, senior fellow at the Brookings Institution. McNaugher's latest book is titled *New Weapons, Old Politics: America's Military Procurement Muddle*, published by Brookings in mid-1989.

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# Recommended Reading

**Book Committee:** *Humanities* Frederick J. Crosson, Robert B. Heilman, Robert P. Sonkowsky, Lawrence Willson *Social sciences* Earl W. Count, Richard N. Current, Leonard W. Doob, Madeline R. Robinton, Victoria Schuck, Anna J. Schwartz *Natural sciences* Ronald Geballe, Russell B. Stevens

## Robert B. Heilman

**Chekhov: A Spirit Set Free.** V. S. Pritchett. Random House, 1988. \$17.95.

Pritchett, now twice the age at which Chekhov died, gives an admirable account of Chekhov's life and works, with primary emphasis on the fiction. Writing with a lucidity, grace, and unpretentious authority rare in academic criticism, Pritchett skillfully portrays the man and his work.

**Ben Jonson: A Life.** David Riggs. Harvard, 1989. \$35.

Using both the "outlook of a social historian" and a "psychological" point of view (a rather relaxed Freudianism), Riggs creates, in a public style, an excellent portrait of a gifted, troubled, and quarrelsome artisan and writer in a complex world of theater, law, politics, and religion.

**Palm-of-the-Hand Stories.** Yasunari Kawabata. Tr. by Lane Dunlop and J. Martin Holman. North Point Press, 1988. \$19.95.

These 70 "short short" stories (mostly one to three pages in length) introduce a specialty of the Nobel laureate Kawabata. They are compact, suggestive, often symbolic, and occasionally puzzling in their combination of apparently disparate elements.

**The Canonization of Daniel Defoe.** O. N. Furbank and W. R. Owens. Yale, 1988. \$25.

A lucid and gentle history of the "rage for ascription" that bloated the Defoe "canon" from 81 titles in 1790 to "some 570" in 1960. The authors discuss principles of ascription, propose methods for a new Defoe bibliography, and estimate that it would include 150 works by Defoe and some 50 as "probably by Defoe."

**Mary Shelley and Frankenstein: The Fate of Androgyny.** William Veeder. Univ. of Chicago, 1989. \$14.95.

This author interprets *Frankenstein* as Mary Shelley's indictment of Shelley for his "Prometheanism," i.e., the dominance of "Eros" over "Agape" (the masculine-macho over the feminine-social), the two constituents of the well-balanced "androgynous" personality. Mary also achieves some self-criticism.

**From Copyright to Copperfield: The Identity of Dickens.** Alexander Welsh. Harvard, 1987. \$25.

With liveliness and ingenuity, Welsh covers many issues: Dickens's American trip as a psychological source for *Chuzzlewit*, *Dombey*, and *Copperfield*; these years as a special period in Dickens's life; the influence on Dickens's work of *Paradise Lost*, *King Lear*, and *Tartuffe*; the applicability of Freudian and Eriksonian psychology; *Great Expectations* as a rewrite of *Copperfield*.

**Divertimento 1889.** Guido Morselli. Tr. by Hugh Shankland. Dutton, 1987. \$15.95.

A comic tale, perceptive yet often farcical, of an Italian king incognito in Switzerland, playing hooky from his throne. *Divertimento* is one of a body of works, all published post-

humously, that are conferring belated fame upon Morselli, born in 1912 and a suicide in 1973.

**Marcel Proust: Selected Letters 1880–1903.** Ed. by Philip Kolb. Tr. by Ralph Manheim. Univ. of Chicago, 1988. \$16.95.

Some 250 letters by Proust, and a dozen to him, reveal his development from a precocious teenager to a conscious, and quite self-conscious, writer. His correspondents include writers, artists, members of the upper crust, figures in public life, family members, and school friends. He ranges from hyperbolic flattery to perceptive judgments of the world and acute insights. Some 30 illustrations. Good notes.

**Bernard Shaw, Vol. 1, 1856–1898: The Search for Love.** Michael Holroyd. Random House, 1988. \$24.95.

In a flexible public prose Holroyd tells a lively story, neither adulatory nor debunking, of the four decades before Shaw turned successful playwright—his early poverty, failure as a novelist, conversion to Fabian (and anti-Marxist) socialism, success as a political orator and as a journalistic critic of books and of the arts, and addiction to three-cornered relations with married couples.

**The Sisters' Arts: The Writing and Painting of Virginia Woolf and Vanessa Bell.** Diane Filby Gillespie. Syracuse Univ., 1988. \$32.50.

A detailed record, somewhat dissertational in inclusiveness, of the sisters' reactions to each other as artists, and of each one's responding (with skepticism, criticism, or even felt influence) to the art practiced by the other.

## Ronald Geballe

**Archimedes' Revenge: The Joys and Perils of Mathematics.** Paul Hoffman. W. W. Norton, 1988. \$17.95.

**The Mathematical Tourist: Snapshots of Modern Mathematics.** Ivars Peterson. W. H. Freeman, 1988. \$10.95.

A devilish numerical problem, attributed to Archimedes, about cows and bulls remained unsolved until 1880. Such is the theme of the first collection of intriguing mathematical vignettes spanning numbers, shapes, machines, to the apportioning of representatives. The second book is a tour through territories named by its author as Compumania, Analytica, Topologia, the Fractal Mountains, and Statland. Both books are intended for the general reader.

**No Way: The Nature of the Impossible.** Ed. by Philip J. Davis and David Park. W. H. Freeman, 1987. \$10.95.

"To live at the boundary between the possible and the impossible, and to be aware of it, is to be truly alive. What is really new in the world emerges at this boundary." Here is a collection of 18 essays testing the boundaries of the sciences, mathematics, mountaineering,

medicine, government, education, poetry, music, parenthood, and philosophy.

**The Ring of Truth.** Philip and Phyllis Morrison. Random House, 1987. \$24.95.

Subtitled "An inquiry into how we know what we know" and published in connection with a successful television series, this volume gives readers as close an opportunity as a book can offer to participate in experiences and arguments that underlie fundamental, long-standing scientific results. The Morrisons' intent is to allow readers to decide just how far they are willing to go toward personal acceptance of some of the bases of physical science. Contains a multitude of illustrations borrowed from the television series.

**From Cardinals to Chaos: Reflections on the Life and Legacy of Stanislaw Ulam.** Ed. by Necia Grant Cooper. Cambridge Univ., 1989. \$75; paper, \$24.95.

Coming from the famous pre-World War II Polish school of mathematics, Ulam, in 1939, made the United States his home. For 40 years he displayed enormous creativity in mathematics and physics, spawning a diversity of ideas that have found practical application in models of the behavior of complex systems. The various authors sketch his life, his relations with leading mathematicians and scientists, his humor, his seminal role throughout his years at Los Alamos, and the ongoing research he inspired.

**Goethe Contra Newton: Polemics and the Project for a New Science of Color.** Dennis L. Sepper. Cambridge Univ., 1988. \$39.50.

Johann Wolfgang von Goethe published a virulent attack on Newton's proposal that white light is a mixture of elementary colors and that the function of a prism is merely to separate them. Goethe held, to the contrary, that the prism actually manufactures the colors from a pure white source. His notions were based in part on direct observation, reproducible for anyone who looks at a strip of white material through a prism, and in part on his holistic view of nature. His views have long been discredited by scientists because succeeding centuries gave ample experimental and theoretical corroboration of Newton's hypotheses. Sepper, while accepting Newton's preeminence in the physics of light, argues that Goethe was more attune to what nowadays we term the psychophysics of color and had "a firmer grasp on the epistemological and philosophical issues involved."

**Kepler's Geometrical Cosmology.** J. V. Field. Univ. of Chicago, 1988. \$37.50.

Kepler's astronomy, embodied in his three laws, has stood the test of time although his cosmology, from which they emerged, has not. Yet his cosmological works, embracing music, theology, and astrology as well as hard analysis, tell us much about the mathematical command and the attitude toward the study of nature of this fascinating man. They also yielded his pioneering explanation of the dimensions of the planetary orbits. Out of his work came the first demonstration that the sun commands indeed a physical system.

**Constructing Quarks: A Sociological History of Particle Physics.** Andrew Pickering. Univ. of Chicago, 1986. \$37.50; paper, \$19.95.

**How Experiments End.** Peter Galison. Univ. of Chicago, 1987. \$39.95; paper, \$15.95.

From the same press have come two quite different treatments of the interplay between

(continued on page 6)

## Recommended Reading

(continued from page 5)

experiment and theory in physics. Pickering takes the view that “scientific communities tend to reject data that conflict with group commitments and, obversely, to adjust their experimental techniques and methods to ‘tune in’ on phenomena consistent with these commitments.” Galison holds that physicists use all means available to assemble a conclusion to experiment that eventually grows acceptable to a widespread, complex community of collaborators and competitors. Pickering confines himself to unraveling the history of the quark hypothesis, while Galison follows three stumbling episodes: atomic magnetism, the penetrating component found in cosmic radiation, and neutral currents in high-energy physics. Both authors treat their subjects in great detail. The argument is not new, and it is not over.

Leonard W. Doob

**The Experience of Nature: A Psychological Perspective.** Ruth Kaplan and Stephen Kaplan. Cambridge Univ., 1989. \$39.50; paper, \$13.95.

A lucid summary of empirical research concerning the responses of individuals (perforce, unfortunately for generalizability, largely North Americans) to “nature” defined broadly to include “parks and open spaces, meadows and abandoned fields, street trees and backyard gardens” as well as “plants and various forms of vegetation,” “settings or landscapes or places with plants,” and waters. The primary data come from subjects’ preferences concerning a “sampling” of photographs and slides reproduced in this volume; from before- and-after interviews of young persons who have been more or less isolated in wilderness areas; and from urban and rural Americans who cultivate gardens. The secondary sources emphasize the physical and spiritual “restorative” results of such contacts, with “stress management” being a beneficial consequence. In these days of pollution and environmental destruction it is not surprising that nature is praised and that a warning is repeated concerning the appalling effects of human intrusions.

**Mindfulness.** Ellen J. Langer. Addison-Wesley, 1989. \$16.95.

A sprightly, somewhat glib updating of advice concerning how to win creativity, ingenuity, and physical and mental health and to influence people. The information comes not only from the author’s own personal and academic experience but also from well-planned experiments by herself and relevantly cited studies by others, which, commendably, are informally reported without the use of jargon and the usual imperative if boring details. The tone is not self-effacing and the concept of mindfulness (in contrast with mindlessness) almost emerges as a neologism, so skillfully is it stretched to embrace behavior that is both praiseworthy and productive—at least in American society.

**Thunder Gods: The Kamikaze Pilots Tell Their Story.** Hatsubo Naito. Kodansha International, 1989. \$21.95.

An impressive, if jerky, history, not by an American but by a competent Japanese writer, of the Japanese efforts toward the close of World War II to cripple the American advance in the Pacific by having small piloted planes

crash into enemy ships and explode. Despite problems in designing and servicing the planes, bureaucratic tangles, bad weather, and faulty communications, more than 3,000 pilots deliberately perished according to plan. It is possible to extract from this book a glimmer of insight into these young men who “voluntarily” sacrificed themselves for the sake of their emperor, their country, their families, and their own self-esteem. During the training period they were honored and entertained. “I’m afraid it will hurt when I crash,” one of them said; and then he was comforted by his officer, “No, you won’t feel anything. You’ll be scattered into a million pieces before you feel any pain.” Part of the death statement of a “Reserve Sub-Lieutenant 1st Class,” a university graduate, was, “My body will collapse like a falling cherry blossom, but my soul will live and protect this land forever.”

**Getting Disputes Resolved: Designing Systems to Cut the Costs of Conflict.** William L. Ury, Jeanne M. Brett, and Stephen B. Goldberg. Jossey-Bass, 1988. \$21.95.

A didactic, cocksure, facetiously written review of the authors’ procedures that have been and can be employed to reduce and even to resolve conflicts between labor and management in large-scale industries. Advocated generally is not arbitration but a form of mediation in which the two parties interact—in descending order of significance—in order to reconcile their interests, to determine which side is right, and to gauge the distribution of power in the disputed situation. Although most of the exposition is phrased in general, almost universal terms, the country of reference is almost exclusively the United States, and primarily the coal-mining industry. Almost half of the book is devoted to a case history of one company’s disputes in which the authors (whose primary disciplines are anthropology, psychology, and law) participated strenuously and apparently fruitfully and from which most of their procedures and generalizations are evolved.

Richard N. Current

**The American Backwoods Frontier: An Ethnic and Ecological Interpretation.** Terry G. Jordan and Matti Kaups. Johns Hopkins, 1989. \$36.

**Americans and Their Forests: A Historical Geography.** Michael Williams. Cambridge Univ., 1989. \$49.50.

Our concerns of the present naturally raise questions about the past, and so we now find a new emphasis on environmental or ecological history. The Johns Hopkins University Press is sponsoring a “Creating the North American Landscape” series, one volume of which is *The American Backwoods Frontier*. Cambridge University Press is publishing “Studies in Environment and History,” one of which is *Americans and Their Forests*.

Harold R. Shurtleff partially anticipated Jordan and Kaups when he demonstrated in *The Log-Cabin Myth* (1939) that the log cabin came by way of New Sweden rather than New England. Carrying the thesis much further, Jordan and Kaups argue that the early Finnish settlers of the Delaware Valley set the pattern not only for the characteristic log structures but also for other distinctive culture traits of the “Midland frontier”—the “individualism, institutional weakness, disrespect for authority, irreligiosity, mobility, boister-

ousness,” and “farming and herding methods.” The authors make a strong case, though partisans of the Scotch-Irish will no doubt disagree with much of it.

“Other than the creation of cities,” Williams states, “possibly the greatest single factor in the evolution of the American landscape has been the clearing of the forests that covered nearly half of the country.” While devoting only a few pages to frontier housing, he gives a comprehensive and surprisingly readable account of trees in relation to Indians, pioneer life, lumbering, other industries, agriculture, conservation, and reforestation.

**Fighting for the Confederacy: The Personal Recollections of General Edward Porter Alexander.** Ed. by Gary W. Gallagher. Univ. of North Carolina, 1989. \$34.95.

Alexander’s *Military Memoirs* (1907) is a Civil War classic but tells little about the author’s own experiences. Now his *Personal Recollections* are available in book form after having lain for many years in scrambled and improperly identified bunches of manuscript. One of the most candid and revealing of all such accounts, this one provides vivid battle scenes as well as frank characterizations of generals on both sides, including Robert E. Lee. Not that Alexander was a debunker; he remained a sentimental devotee of the Lost Cause. Especially touching are his reminiscences of Union officers he knew and liked at West Point and in the prewar army.

**Henry Adams.** Ernest Samuels. Belknap/Harvard, 1989. \$25.

*The Education of Henry Adams*, published posthumously in 1918, has long been considered a classic of American autobiography. As a factual record of the man’s life, however, it had serious limitations, which Samuels made clear in his three-volume biography (1948–64). The author’s one-volume condensation retains the power and beauty of the original. Here, fully realized, is Adams the historian, novelist, philosopher, and, after his wife’s suicide, widower with a passionate though platonic attachment to another man’s wife. Not all Adams’s theories have held up, but he foresaw today’s predicament accurately enough when he wrote to his brother Charles in 1862: “Some day science may have the existence of mankind in its power, and the human race commit suicide, by blowing up the world.”

**Creating America: George Horace Lorimer and the Saturday Evening Post.** Jan Cohn. Univ. of Pittsburgh, 1989. \$24.95.

“It is the thesis of this book that George Horace Lorimer set out to create America in and through the pages of the *Saturday Evening Post*.” Lorimer edited the magazine from 1899 until his death in 1936. Readers old enough may remember it as a weekly trove of short stories and installment fiction by some of the best writers of the time. But, as Cohn discloses, the editorials, articles, and even stories were often slanted rather far to the right. In those pretelevision days the *Post* exerted a tremendous influence on the making of the self-image of America, and this was an image patterned on the ideals of the businessman.

**Land of Hope: Chicago, Black Southerners, and the Great Migration.** James R. Grossman. Univ. of Chicago, 1989. \$29.95.

When World War I stopped immigration from Europe, hundreds of thousands of blacks left southern farms for jobs in the war-stimulated industries of the North. Grossman tells

the story of those who looked to Chicago as the promised land. He uses letters, newspapers, and government documents to show not only the movement and the adaptation to the new life but also the feelings of those who took part in the process. The migrants were hoping to share the American dream in the fullest sense. "What most would eventually recognize, however, was that there still remained a journey longer than the Great Migration and strewn with greater obstacles."

**Victoria Schuck**

**The Documentary History of the Ratification of the Constitution.** 20 vols. in three series, Univ. of Wisconsin, 1976-88. Vol. I. **Constitutional Documents and Records 1776-1787.** 1976. \$20. Vol. II. **Ratification of the Constitution . . . Pennsylvania.** 1976. \$32.50. Vol. III . . . **Del., N.J., Ga., Conn.** \$25. Vol. VIII, pt. I, **Virginia.** 1988. Vols. XIII-XV. **Commentaries on the Constitution: Public and Private.** 1981-86. \$40 each. Vol. XVI is a five-volume series of Commentaries, with Vol. 4 covering February-March 1788.

**The Documentary History of the First Federal Elections, 1788-1790.** 4 vols. Univ. of Wisconsin, 1976-86. \$50 each.

**The Documentary History of the First Federal Congress, 1789-1791.** 20+ vols. Johns Hopkins, 1972-. Vol. 9. **The Diary of William Maclay and Other Notes on Senate Debates.** Ed. by Kenneth Bowling and Helen Veit. 1988.

**Letters of Delegates to Congress, 1774-1789.** Ed. by Paul H. Smith. Library of Congress. Vol. 16, 1989. \$27. Part of a multivol. series. Vols. 1-15, 1976-88.

**The Records of the Federal Convention of 1787.** Ed. by Max Farrand. Yale, 1911. Rev. ed. 1986. 4 vols. \$45 each; paper, \$14.95 each.

**Supplement to Max Farrand's The Records of the Federal Convention of 1787.** Ed. by James H. Hutson. Yale, 1987. \$45; paper, \$14.95.

**The Founders' Constitution.** Ed. by Philip B. Kurland and Ralph Lerner. 5 vols. Univ. of Chicago, 1987. \$300.

**Encyclopedia of the American Constitution.** Ed. by Leonard W. Levy, Kenneth L. Karst, and Dennis J. Mahoney. 4 vols. Macmillan, 1986. \$320.

When completed, these documentary collections—the products of meticulous research—will constitute one of the valuable legacies of the bicentennial celebration of the U.S. Constitution. These are reviewed here for two

important reasons: First, because they often afford more drama than historians or political analysts convey, they may be of considerable interest to general readers. Second, the new publications fill long-standing gaps in knowledge. Established as documentary projects in the late 1960s, they were originally conceived in the sesquicentennial of the Constitution in 1937. The collections follow in sequence from Max Farrand's four-volume edition of the records of the 1787 convention, reissued during this bicentennial with a supplementary volume of letters and other materials edited by James Hutson of the Library of Congress.

The documentary history of the ratification of the Constitution is planned for 20 volumes in three series. The first of these, which includes mainly the publication of official state records in the order of the states' approval of the Constitution, is an invaluable record. The second series, titled *Commentaries on the Constitution*, adds a vast quantity of material about public opinion. The third series will contain records of the Bill of Rights. For the past 130 years, scholars have had to rely on the incomplete records of Jonathan Elliot's work (published from the 1830s to 1860s).

When completed, the history of the first federal elections (four volumes) will include some of the debates of the Confederation Congress.

Documentaries of the first federal Congress (1789-91) (20+ volumes) will contain journals and legislative histories of all bills, petitions, and letters received. These should contribute greatly to our understanding of the whos and whys of Congress's implementation of the Constitution.

One of the gems coming out of the research on Congress is the new edition of the diary of feisty Sen. William Maclay, whose revelations profile the upper body in machinations as fresh as those in late-20th-century Senates. The volume also contains all known reports of events in the Senate, which convened secretly during the first Congress.

When all the volumes of letters of the 343 members of the Continental and Confederation Congress are published, they will exceed 600 per volume. The concluding volume (no. 16) covers the period September 1, 1780, to February 28, 1781.

Another documentary of note is the Kurland and Lerner five-volume history with new

materials from the 17th, 18th, and early 19th centuries focusing on English and colonial origins and hard-to-come-by letters and Court decisions relative to the Constitution. These volumes carry the documents through 1835.

The Levy, Karst, and Mahoney four-volume encyclopedia on the Constitution contains 2,000 alphabetically arranged articles by 230 lawyers, political scientists, and historians. It does not add much to knowledge, but should be useful to students.

**Documentary History of the Supreme Court of the United States, 1789-1800.** Ed. by Maeva Marcus and James R. Perry. Columbia Univ., Vol. 1, 1985, \$95; Vol. 2, 1988, \$60.

**Guide to the Records of the United States House of Representatives at the National Archives, 1789-1989.** Charles E. Schamel et al. U.S. House of Representatives, 1989. Free upon request to the Historian of the House.

**Guide to the Records of the United States Senate at the National Archives, 1789-1989.** Robert W. Coren et al. U.S. Senate, 1989. Free upon request to the Senate Historian.

Because the bicentennial of the Supreme Court coincides with the bicentennial of the Constitution, it has catalyzed a new and, for the first time, an accurate and complete history of the Court, projected as a seven-volume series. The first volume covers the beginning decade of appointments of justices and clerks and activities. The massive research for this period is derived from more than 18,000 documents.

The mammoth guides to the records of the House and Senate promise to facilitate research far beyond the bicentennial years.

**The Papers of George Washington.** Ed. by W. W. Abbot. Univ. of Virginia. 6 vols., 1983-88. \$35 each.

This new edition of the first president's papers results from a worldwide search of documents—100,000 items. Chronologically arranged, the volumes include colonial, Revolutionary, and presidential writings, letters to Washington, military records, and presidential journals. This project was underwritten by the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association, the University of Virginia, and the National Endowment for the Humanities.

**Robert P. Sonkowsky**

(continued on back cover)

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**the American Scholar**

**Featured Articles for Spring . . .**

The *American Scholar* has scheduled a fine selection of feature articles to appear in the Spring 1990 issue. Among them are the following: **Victorian Philanthropy: The Case of Toynbee Hall**, by Gertrude Himmelfarb (Distinguished Professor of History, Graduate School, City University of New York); **The Ph.D. Squid**, by Theodore Ziolkowski (Dean, Graduate School, Princeton University); **Robert Maynard Hutchins**, by Edward Shils (Professor of Sociology and Social Thought, University of Chicago).

Also scheduled to appear are reappraisals of Montaigne and Malthus; a biographic feature on Edmund Wilson at Princeton; an article on research in the Soviet Union under *glasnost*; and a selection of poems and book reviews. To begin a year's subscription, just complete and return the coupon below. The Spring 1990 issue will be mailed in early March.

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## Recommended Reading

(continued from page 7)

**Essays Ancient and Modern.** Bernard Knox. Johns Hopkins, 1989. \$32.50.

This collection of essays and reviews represents the best in the tradition of Classical "popularization," in the very best sense. All of them were written originally for magazines such as the *New York Review of Books* and *New Republic*, so they are intelligible to non-specialists. They are also brilliant, witty, and deeply, richly erudite and exciting. Best of all, Bernard Knox introduces them with a brief autobiography, which itself shows the interconnections of Classical learning and life.

**Oral Tradition and Written Record in Classical Athens.** Cambridge Studies in Oral and Literate Culture. Rosalind Thomas. Cambridge Univ., 1989. \$42.50.

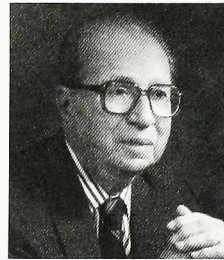
A careful account of the complex development of the uses of alphabetic literacy in Classical Athens. The author emphasizes the relationship between written and oral, both previous and contemporaneous, communication. She demonstrates the fallacy of simplistic views of "oral" versus "literate" cultures. An overriding concern of hers is with historiography and oral tradition, but the book should be of wider interest to readers with anthropological and sociological interests as well.

**The Unity of the Odyssey.** George E. Dimock. Univ. of Massachusetts, 1989. \$30.

Students of Homer will receive much pleasure, enrichment, and enlightenment from this book. It is free of jargon, translates all Greek, yet explicates the acoustic patterns of the language so that even the Greekless will understand, and has a most humane style. Di-

## Adler Wins Associates Award, Couper Elected President

Mortimer J. Adler, philosopher, author, and teacher, received the second annual Phi Beta Kappa Associates Award at the group's annual dinner meeting at the John F. Kennedy Library in Boston on October 7, 1989. Adler is director of the Institute for Philosophical Research in Chicago and serves as chairman of the Board of Editors of the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*. Writer Eudora Welty was the first recipient of the award, which recognizes excellence, creativity, and outstanding intellectual achievement.



Mortimer J. Adler

Also at the meeting, Richard W. Couper was elected the new president of the Associates. Currently president of the Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation, a position from which he will retire in June, Couper has been a director of the Associates for 10 years.

Evelyn Handler, president of Brandeis University, delivered the address at the dinner; her topic was "A National Education Plan for the 1990s." More than 100 members of the Associates and their guests attended the annual meeting.



Richard W. Couper

mock reveals the unity of the poem and the intensely ordered world of the poet, as well as the artistic principles by which he presents that unity and order.

**Odysseus Polutropos: Intertextual Readings in the Odyssey and the Iliad.** Cornell Studies in Classical Philology, vol. XLVI. Pietro Pucci. Cornell, 1987. \$24.95.

The book is as crafty and resourceful as its topic, and very challenging to the reader. It transcends the question of "oral" versus "written" composition through careful application of modern literary theory, and offers new interpretations by showing how the *Odyssey* and the *Iliad* allude to one another (if they are contemporaneous) or, at least, have profoundly revealing interrelationships and differences. Difficult reading, but much excitement.

**Dionysos at Large.** Marcel Detienne. Tr. by Arthur Goldhammer. Harvard, 1989. \$16.95.

This is a 64-page essay, well translated from the 1986 French edition, on the manifestations and the very essence of the god. Dionysus epitomizes in these pages through the analysis of his images and semantic homologies as the spurting, leaping, dancing force in wine, blood, and sex. The essay is itself vigorous and will appeal to a general audience.

**Orpheus: The Myth of the Poet.** Charles Segal. Johns Hopkins, 1989. \$27.50.

One of our most productive Classical scholars here describes the long life of the myth of the archetypal poet Orpheus. Reprinting some previously published articles, revising others, and adding new material, Segal first focuses on Virgil's and Ovid's treatment of the myth, then Seneca's, then Rilke's. He concludes with a survey of various writers from antiquity to today. All non-English quotations are translated. Segal's language is clear and attractive.

**Fathers and Sons in Virgil's Aeneid: Tum Genitor Natum.** M. Owen Lee. State Univ. of New York, 1979. \$54.50; paper, \$17.95.

The first half of this book recounts and interprets the story of the *Aeneid*, ancient Rome's greatest gift to humanity. It also introduces the thesis that relationships between fathers and sons, human and divine, are central to the poem. The second half applies Jungian analysis to these relationships, and to the male-female principles in the psychic development of individuals, especially Aeneas, with illuminating comparisons to the works of Homer and later authors and with insightful parallels between Virgil and the archetypal Orpheus. Clearly written. Inspiring to read.

## The Key Reporter

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