NOTRE DAME FRENCH PROFESSOR WINS 1984 SIBLEY FELLOWSHIP TO STUDY GNOSTICISM

Maura Aiken Daly, assistant professor of French at the University of Notre Dame, has been awarded the 1984 Sibley Fellowship for studies in French language and literature. She plans to study the effects of Gnosticism in the published and unpublished works of the 20th-century French philosopher and mystic, Simone Weil, and the role of Gnosticism in modern French literature.

A Phi Beta Kappa graduate of Mount Holyoke College, the new Sibley Fellow received her M.A. degree from Middlebury College and her Ph.D. from Johns Hopkins University. She is the 36th winner of the award, which was established with funds bequeathed to Phi Beta Kappa in the will of Isabelle Stone.

In 1985, the Sibley Fellowship, which carries a $7,000 stipend, will be offered for studies in Greek language, literature, history, or archeology. Candidates must be unmarried women between 25 and 35 years of age who hold the doctorate or who have fulfilled all the requirements for the doctorate except the dissertation. They must be planning to devote full-time work to research during the fellowship year that begins September 1, 1985.

Further information and application forms may be obtained by writing to the Sibley Fellowship Committee, Phi Beta Kappa, 1811 Q Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20009.

8 MEN, 5 WOMEN TO PARTICIPATE IN 1984–85 VISITING SCHOLAR PROGRAM

Phi Beta Kappa’s Visiting Scholar Program, now in its 28th year, will send 13 Scholars to some 100 college and university campuses across the country during 1984–85. Each Scholar accepts invitations from about 8 to 10 local Phi Beta Kappa chapters to spend two days on campus, meeting students and faculty members informally, taking part in classroom discussions, and giving a lecture open to the entire academic community. Visiting Scholars this year are as follows:

Peter Arnott, professor of drama, Tufts University, and founder of the Marionette Theatre of Peter Arnott, which produces Greek and Roman tragedies and other classics. Arnott, who gives some 40 to 50 one-man performances annually, has written numerous theater-related books.

David P. Billington, professor of civil engineering, Princeton University. His interests include the design and analysis of thin-shell concrete structures, the building of teaching and research ties between engineers and humanists, and research in the history and aesthetics of large-scale public works. His book on Robert Maillart’s bridges won the Dexter Prize of the Society for the History of Technology.

Wanda M. Corn, associate professor of art history, Stanford University. Her most recent exhibition is “Grant Wood: The Regionalist Vision.” She has written about the art of Andrew Wyeth and American folk art and is currently researching the image of women in 19th-century American painting.

David W. Daube, professor of law, emeritus, University of California, Berkeley. Former Regius Professor of Civil Law at Oxford University, Daube is the author of numerous books on various aspects of Hebraic and Roman law and ethics.

David Brion Davis, Sterling Professor of History, Yale University. He has won the Pulitzer Prize, National Book Award, Beveridge Award, and Bancroft Prize for his writings on slavery and U.S. intellectual history.

Nina V. Federoff, staff scientist, Department of Embryology, Carnegie Institution of Washington, and associate professor of biology at Johns Hopkins University. A molecular biologist who uses recombinant DNA techniques in her research on maize, Federoff is an editor of Gene.

Wallace Fowlie, James B. Duke Professor Emeritus of Romance Languages, Duke University. He is the author of critical works on Proust, Gide, Cocteau, Stendhal, and Baudelaire, and has published books of poetry, a novel, and numerous translations.

Michael Holquist, professor of Slavic languages and literatures, Indiana University. He is codirector of the Institute of Modern Russian Culture, with particular interest in the everyday life in the Soviet Union and in 19th-century Russian literature, especially the novel.

Robert W. Kates, professor of geography and research professor, Center for Technology, Environment, and Development, Clark University. An environmentalist and winner of a MacArthur fellowship, Kates specializes in risk assessment, weather modification, and management of hazards.

Nelson W. Polsby, professor of political science, University of California, Berkeley. A specialist in British and American government and politics, Polsby has written many books, including The Consequences of Party Reform and Political Innovation in America.


PHI BETA KAPPA TAPS 83-YEAR-OLD AT LEHMAN

Joseph Lipner, 83, was inducted into Phi Beta Kappa in June at Herbert H. Lehman College of the City University of New York. Lipner, who majored in Judaic studies, graduated magna cum laude.
From Panels to Picnics

PHI BETA KAPPA ASSOCIATIONS

Alumni members of Phi Beta Kappa have formed groups in communities throughout the United States and from time to time in foreign countries. The first such association was formed by Elihu Root and others in New York City in 1877. Phi Beta Kappa associations have also existed in such locales as Hawaii (from 1925 to 1962), the Philippines, East China, North China, England, Iran, Italy, Japan, and Lebanon.

Names and addresses for the secretaries of existing associations are printed below. If there is no association near you and you are interested in organizing members in your area, write for information to the United Chapters of Phi Beta Kappa, 1811 Q St. N.W., Washington, DC 20009.

ALABAMA
Northeast Alabama—Dr. George E. Whitesel, 907 2nd St., Jacksonville, AL 36265.
Southeast Alabama—Prof. Curtis Porter, Dept. of History & Social Science, Troy, AL 36082.

ARIZONA
Phoenix Area—Mr. Joseph Stocker, 1609 W. Keim Dr., Phoenix, AZ 85015.

CALIFORNIA
Northern California—Dr. A. Van Seventer, 2335 Waverley St., Palo Alto, CA 94301.
Southern California—Mr. Howard C. Lockwood, Lockheed Corp., P.O. Box 551, Burbank, CA 91520.
San Diego—Mrs. Joan Callahan Bigge, 1224 Catalina Blvd., San Diego, CA 92107.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
Washington, D.C.—Mr. Harold E. Jaeger, 8516 Glebehouse St., New Carrollton, MD 20784.

FLORIDA
Sarasota-Manatee—Mrs. Lynne M. Todd, 1209 Estremadura Dr., Bradenton, FL 33529.
South Florida—Mrs. Agnetta C. Heldt, 3024 Kirk St., Miami, FL 33135.

GEORGIA-CAROLINA
Coastal Georgia-Carolina—Mrs. Pamela S. McCaslin, 503 E. President St., Savannah, GA 31401.

ILLINOIS
Chicago—Mr. Thomas L. Reid, 175 W. Jackson, #1321, Chicago, IL 60604.
Southern Illinois—Prof. Ronald Mason, Dept. of Political Science, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, IL 62901.

INDIANA
Indianapolis—Mrs. Fimie Richie, 5657 Lieder Rd., Indianapolis, IN 46208.

Wabash Valley—Dr. Robert H. Puckett, Dept. of Political Science, Indiana State University, Terre Haute, IN 47809.

IOWA
Sioux City—Mrs. Marjorie Meyer, 2412 Allan St., Sioux City, IA 51103.

KANSAS-MISSOURI

LOUISIANA
Southeastern Louisiana—Mr. R.G. Neiheisel, USL Box 41932, University of Southwestern Louisiana, Lafayette, LA 70504.

MARYLAND
Frederick County—Dr. Phyllida M. Willis, 805 Wilson Pl., Frederick, MD 21701.

MASSACHUSETTS
Newton—Dr. James T. Barrs, 166 Chestnut St., West Newton, MA 02165.

MICHIGAN
Detroit—Dr. Jane D. Eberwein, 379 W. Frank, Birmingham, MI 48009.

Southwestern Michigan—Ms. Sharon Williams, 247 Braemar Lane, Kalamazoo, MI 49007.

MISSISSIPPI
Northeast Mississippi—Mrs. J.C. Perkins, 1427 Mohawk Rd., Columbus, MS 39701.

NEBRASKA
Omaha—Mrs. Dean Vogel, 667 N. 66th St., Omaha, NE 68132.

NEW JERSEY
Northern New Jersey—Prof. Katherine Malanga, Upsala College, 345 Prospect St., East Orange, NJ 07019.

NEW MEXICO
Los Alamos—Mrs. Judith Machen, 1110 First St., Los Alamos, NM 87544.

NEW YORK
Long Island—Miss Marie Mulgannon, 180 Hilton Ave., #D-4, Hempstead, NY 11550.
New York—Dr. Arline L. Bronzait, 505 E. 79th St., New York, NY 10021.
Oneonta—Mrs. Harriett H. Johnson, 2 Walling Blvd., Oneonta, NY 13820.
Scarsdale—Mrs. Rhoda D. Leopold, 225 Rogers Dr., Scarsdale, NY 10583.
Upper Hudson—Mr. Charles H. Foster, 395 Wellington Rd., Delmar, NY 12054.

NORTH CAROLINA
Pitt County—Dr. Caroline Ayers, Dept. of Chemistry, East Carolina University, Greenville, NC 27834.
Wake County—Mrs. Joan Battle, 2416 E. Lake Dr., Raleigh, NC 27609.

NORTH DAKOTA
Fargo—Dr. Frank H. Rathmann, Dept. of Chemistry, Ladd Hall, North Dakota State University, Fargo, ND 58105.

OHIO
Cleveland—Ms. Carolyn Miller, 3128 Keswick Rd., Shaker Heights, OH 44120.
Toledo Area—Mrs. Beneth B. Morrow, 576 E. Front St., Perrysburg, OH 43551.

THE KEY REPORTER

Award Programs

Each year the Chicago Association presents a distinguished service award. The 1983 award went to Curtis D. MacDougall, author of 20 books and professor emeritus of journalism at Northwestern University, who gave a lecture ("Journalism: Yesterday, Today, Tomorrow") last November. The 1984 award will go to Pulitzer Prize-winner Seymour M. Hersh.

Oklahoma City honors a member who "best exemplifies the ideals of scholarship and service to his fellow man associated with Phi Beta Kappa," and Wake County (North Carolina) recognizes outstanding intellectual achievement by an area resident. The Northern California Association presents a cash award to a member of Phi Beta Kappa who has demonstrated excellence in college teaching. Coastal Georgia—Carolina contributed to Georgia Southern College in memory of one of the association's founding members.

The many associations awarding scholarships to high school and college students include Arizona, Southern California, Houston, Greater Kansas City, Greater Milwaukee, New York, Oklahoma City, Puget Sound, and Toledo. Other scholastic prizes are given by Southeast Alabama, Southwestern Louisiana, and Newton (Massachusetts). The

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North Texas Association contributed directly to the Young People's University.

Cash prizes or awards for undergraduate essay contests are sponsored by the Chicago, Southern Illinois, and Wake County associations. The essay topic chosen by the Chicago Association this year is "George Orwell's 1984 and the Year 1984."

Associations that award certificates recognizing outstanding scholarship by high school or college students include Baton Rouge (Louisiana), Charleston (West Virginia), Cleveland, Detroit, Frederick County (Maryland), Greater Kansas City, Indiana, Indianapolis, Long Island, Los Alamos, Northern New Jersey, Oklahoma City, Piedmont (South Carolina), Pitt County (North Carolina), Sarasota-Manatee, South Florida, and Wake County. The Chattanooga Association has recently voted to raise its dues in order to honor top seniors of the University of Tennessee beginning next year.

Book awards are popular. Philadelphia, Puget Sound, Roanoke, Scarsdale, Southern Illinois, and Washington, D.C., present books to students. Other associations present books to local libraries. For example, the Coastal Georgia-Carolina Association donates the annual Phi Beta Kappa book award selections to four college libraries; the Sioux City Association donates books to the public library; and the New York Association made a large cash contribution to the Bronx Public Library last year.

Lecture Programs and Panel Discussions

The Chicago Association continues its prestigious Open Forum series. In May, for example, four distinguished educators discussed "What Can Be Done to Improve Our Schools?" Panel members were Sol Brandzel, president of the Chicago Board of Education; William G. Cable, a former president of both Kenyon College and the Chicago Board of Education; and Bernard Kogan, professor of English, and R. Bruce McPherson, professor of education, both of the University of Illinois at Chicago.


Other Activities

Although it is a brand new group, the Arizona Association organized a variety of activities for its members. Its political study group held a luncheon meeting to discuss "Democracy: Can It Survive?" At other meetings, association members heard lectures by the Honorable Carl Muecke, Chief U.S. District Judge for the District of Arizona ("The Changing State of the Judiciary"), and by Jana Bommersbach, associate editor of New Times.

The Northern California Association now has nine programs each year: three lectures, three cultural events, and three trips (they recently visited a railroad museum, a vineyard, and Angel Island). Association members and guests attended Honegger's Jeanne d'Arc du Buercher, which included a special lecture preceding the performance. Almost 200 attended a private showing of prize-winning entries to the San Francisco International Film Festival.

Several associations are turning their attention to younger Phi Beta Kappa members and are sponsoring activities that are inexpensive and may be open to the entire family, such as picnics.

OKLAHOMA

Oklahoma City—Mrs. Nadine N. Holloway, 4920 N.W. 31st St., Oklahoma City, OK 73118.

Pennsylvania

Delaware Valley—Mr. Robert F. Maxwell, 12 Barley Cone Lane, Rosemont, PA 19010.

(This new association was formed recently by the merger of the Gamma of Pennsylvania Association and the Philadelphia Association.)

South Carolina

Piedmont Area—Prof. Kent M. Brudney, Dept. of Politics, Converse College, Spartanburg, SC 29307.

Tennessee

Chattanooga—Dr. John Tinkler, 1012 Hanover St., Chattanooga, TN 37405.

Texas

Greater Houston—Mrs. Eleanor Dong, 14627 River Forest, Houston, TX 77079.

North Texas—Mrs. Pat Rosenthal, 4338 Woodfin Dr., Dallas, TX 75220.

San Antonio—Dr. Donald E. Redmond, 607 E. Mandalay, San Antonio, TX 78212.

Virginia

Richmond—Mr. G. Edmond Massie III, Rt. 1, Box 155, Hanover, VA 23069.

Roanoke Area—Miss Diane Kelly, Rt. 1, Box 103, Fincastle, VA 24090.

Shenandoah—Ms. Lynn Harper, Library, James Madison University, Harrisonburg, VA 22807.

Washington

Inland Empire—Prof. James Vaché, Gonzaga University School of Law, P.O. Box 3528, Spokane, WA 99220.

Puget Sound—Mrs. Winifred Elwin, 15530 Bothell Way N.E., #110, Seattle, WA 98155.

West Virginia

Charleston—Mrs. Elizabeth G. Harris, 1515 Bedford Rd., Charleston, WV 25314.

Wisconsin

Greater Milwaukee—Mrs. Jane A. Jones, 5427 N. Bay Ridge Ave., Whitefish Bay, WI 53217.

Summers 1984

PHILOSOPHER LECTURES ON 'HUMAN NATURE, HUMAN ORDEALS'

The Romanell-Phi Beta Kappa Professorship in Philosophy was inaugurated on May 10 in Santa Barbara, California, with the first of a series of three lectures by Romanell Professor Herbert Fingarette. Under the general heading "Human Nature, Human Ordeals," the inaugural lecture, titled "Taking On, Letting Go," reflected Fingarette's deep concern to understand the personal transformations involved in the growth to responsibility and integrity, the relationships between these transformations, and the ways they can fail or become corrupted.

Fingarette's book on self-deception has been called a modern classic. In addition, his studies of alcoholism and addiction have brought him international recognition, and his book on criminal insanity has been characterized as one of the two or three major resources in the voluminous literature on that topic. Appropriately, the second lecture in the Romanell series, delivered on May 17, was titled "Getting Stuck—Alcoholism," and the third, on May 24, "Losing Touch—Criminal Insanity."

Patrick and Edna Romanell, who endowed the professorship in philosophy, were among the distinguished guests at the opening lecture and were later honored along with Herbert Fingarette, at a celebratory banquet. The Romanell-Phi Beta Kappa Professorship is the most recently established of the several Phi Beta Kappa programs designed to recognize and encourage scholarly achievement.

New York Association Supports Research Project By 2 of Its Members

Since 1979 the New York Association has supported research on its members by Arline L. Bronzaft and Roslyn F. Hayes, both of whom are members of the association. Bronzaft and Hayes have published their findings in two articles: "Birth Order and Related Variables in an Academically Elite Sample" (1979) and "Family Characteristics and Life Satisfaction of High Academic Achievers" (1980). The authors describe their research as "ground-breaking" because their subjects "were selected not on the basis of I.Q. but on high academic achievement in college."

Their findings—"most of the respondents in the 1983 study reported considerable life satisfaction"—have encouraged the investigators to plan a more extensive study with an emphasis on the older population of Phi Beta Kappa members.

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WAS SOCRATES THE FOUNDER OF PHI BETA KAPPA?

by William D. Geoghegan

This article is taken from a Phi Beta Kappa initiation speech delivered in May at Bowdoin College, where the author is professor of religion.

Phi...Beta...Kappa...The first letters of three Greek words, Philosofia/Biou/Kubernetes, literally, philosophy, of life the steersman, helmsman, or navigator, usually translated as philosophy, the guide of life.

What is philosophy? Philosophy, of course, is the love of wisdom. And what is love? In this context philia means essentially friendship between or among equals. And wisdom, sophia, is one of the four cardinal virtues, or moral excellences. Wisdom, justice, temperance or prudence, and courage—these are the four pivots upon which the destiny of individuals and societies turns.

Many people believe that Western philosophy really originated with Socrates and that his spirit is an abiding presence wherever the open pursuit of truth is practiced. Socrates' greatest student, Plato, exalted his teacher as one who, of all men he knew, was "the best and wisest and most righteous." Some other contemporary teacher evaluations were less positive. Xenophon portrayed Socrates as a shrew-ridden, middle-class bore. Aristophanes caricatured Socrates in "The Clouds" as a kind of mad scientist.

For Socrates nothing was exempt from questioning.... But especially to be looked into were the basic assumptions, fundamental beliefs, and fixed ideas, religious or otherwise, upon which the state—society itself—rested.

Practicing mystic. He was radically critical about all claims to knowledge. He was especially critical of the socially prominent Sophists from whom Plato was at pains to differentiate him. The Sophists traveled from city to city and for a price prepared young men for successful careers in the public life of the state. They were, in short, ancient equivalents of a not-unfamiliar contemporary educational phenomenon, careerists, catering to the consumer appetites of credential-seeking aspiring careerists. Socrates was an amateur teacher, and for him education, the essence of which was philosophy, had nothing to do with consumer appetites or career credentials—it was a calling, a way of life.

'The unexamined life,' said Socrates, 'is not worth living.'

This is one side of what apparently inspired Plato—intellectually uninhibited questioning, even self-questioning, most of all, perhaps, self-questioning. The unexamined life," said Socrates, "is not worth living." For him nothing was exempt from questioning, even the claims of successful teachers of international celebrity. But especially to be looked into were the basic assumptions, fundamental beliefs, and fixed ideas, religious or otherwise, upon which the state—society itself—rested. For Socrates, the only thing possibly exempt from questioning was his own moral integrity, which, however, for all we know, may have been achieved through the most strenuous process of self-questioning.

But despite all this questioning Socrates never seemed to doubt who he was. He once said that he had an inner voice — a daemonon—which always told him what not to do but never what he should do. He was, therefore, in the positive sense morally on his own. Solid moral convictions lived side-by-side with radical critical intelligence.

What were these convictions? There seem to be three, paralleling the basic ideas of a philosopher who, in the modern world, was possibly closest to the spirit of Socrates—Immanuel Kant. Kant claimed that critical analysis of human experience demonstrated the necessity of three postulates without confidence in which a human being would be unable to live a life of integrity and meaning. These were ideas of God, freedom, and immortality, which Kant distinguished and separated from similar ideas in historical and institutional religion in the sense that they are to be personally arrived at and yet are not merely subjective.

Briefly, here are the principles in which Socrates, too, making allowances for the necessary historical changes, seemed to have complete confidence:

1. Socrates examined, attacked, and rejected the polytheistic gods of the Homeric pantheon and of the Athenian people because of the gods' immoral and irrational behavior. At the same time Socrates apparently never doubted that the will of his personal God, if you please, was being providentially executed in his life and that he was obeying and fulfilling that will.

2. Socrates also seemed to have complete certitude about his own immortality and indeed the immortality of all souls, or psyches. Deathlessness was an axiomatic, a priori truth, which is perhaps why, despite the fact that many people today find his several philosophical arguments for immortality unconvincing, he submitted with complete serenity, against the vehement protests of his friends, to the death sentence of the Athenian court when he might have prolonged his biological life by choosing exile.

3. Socrates inspired Plato with his freedom, both radical intellectual freedom, as we have seen, and freedom of self-responsibility. In the context of his personal belief in God and immortality, Socrates took complete moral responsibility for himself. He did not fob it off on anybody else.

To the statement that the unexamined life is not worth living we may add another which Plato attributes to his teacher in summarizing his thought: arete episteme, literally, "virtue is knowledge," that is, true excellence is knowledge, rational knowledge, ethical knowledge, personal knowledge, in a sense, absolute knowledge.

THE KEY REPORTER
The Tiger and the Shark. Empirical Roots of Wave-Particle Dualism. Bruce R. Whea-

$19.95.

From around 1895, for a period of, say, 20 years, physics was facing its most baffling set of observations for centuries—the atomic scale of dimension, properties of individual particles, and puzzling new radiations. Looking backward, we lose perspective on the struggle to get straight the relationships among electrons, nuclei, spectra, photons, radioactivity, isotopes, orbits, and valency. Maxwell’s tri-
umphant electromagnetic theory of light waves carried by an ether, seemed to turn sour when the Michelson-Morley experiment failed to demonstrate motion through a medium, and it could not explain the photoelectric effect. X rays and gamma rays, neutral and lightlike as to electric charge, produced effects that could be understood only if their energy were delivered raylike to matter instantaneously at a few tiny widely separated points on a wave surface. Biot and the rest of the world thought the ether was simply past, but Einstein’s photon hypothesis was largely ig-
ored and the realization that all these puzzles were related came slowly. The pieces finally began to come together in Louis de Broglie’s 1924 thesis that synthesized waves and par-
ticles, Bohr’s atom, and Special Relativity. Here are two complementary, well-written volumes bringing alive the ferment of this period, the prelude to the quantum physics of today.


Just a few years ago, no prominent physici-
st was willing to push back beyond three seconds after the creation of the universe, at least not for publication. Today we can imagine, using data from laboratory and observa-
tory together with informed speculation, a plausible pathway backward from the present to a misty, almost incredible, 10^-9 of a second after the beginning. In the course of the back-
ward tracking we find continual unification of phenomena and laws until only one kind of basic particle and one kind of force exist, the unified simplicity that we all hoped for in the future of it all remains far more ambiguous for Trefil, relying more on analogies than on mathematics, gives a readable account.


Yet another concept enabling the psycho-
ologists to summarize and try to syn-
hesize a gargantuan collection of largely American empirical and experimental data, as well as theories concerning a human tendency to jus-
tify past, present, and future behavior. The authors move perhaps more than a trifle be-
eyond common sense. Their theme is simple: a person who apparently is responsible for a negative action subsequently seeks to trans-
form that responsibility by supplying positive information to himself and others. The pen-
chant to do just that may be both “beneficial and harmful.” Uncovering excuses, we are told, aids psychotherapy and an understand-
ing of personal insidious and catastrophic excuses, current excuses and reproduces a num-
ber of somewhat amusing cartoons.

RONALD GEBALLE

$32.95.

A convenient collection of essays analyzing the salient factors within the country itself which have led to, and tragically perpetuated, the “Troubles” in “the least prosperous region of the United Kingdom.” Significant research is reported and research opportunities are sug-
gested. The editor and the nine other contribu-
tors come from a variety of disciplines, chiefly in the social sciences; all have had extensive first-hand experience in Ulster; most were born there. Not unexpectedly, they offer no simple explanation of and, alas, no simple solution for this “high violence society,” but the insights of volume 1 are indeed relevant if and when there are ever to be creative and lasting changes that will satisfy both Cath-
olics and Protestants as well as the British and the Irish across the border.


A self-canonization of the senior author whose stimulating, productive investigations (assisted by colleagues and many others) during the past two decades or so have American-
ized, extended, and quantified the original insights of Jean Piaget concerning the develop-
ment primarily of values and reasoning among children and, in passing, the function-
ing of moral standards among adults. The monograph is both a useful updating and a minor rebuttal of Kohlberg’s thinking, as well as a jargonistic attempt to relate himself to various philosophical streams. More than a third of the slim volume is devoted to sum-
marizing and quoting—often nitpicking, but always generously—his most important oppo-
nents. Whether his replies and the issues he names require that those critics in turn reply is, as he says, “open to debate” and of course dependent on future research.


An exceedingly stimulating, sagacious dis-
section of a wide range of the ethical and scientific problems confronting us before we can decide whether animals have “rights.” To arrive at a decision we are first called on to face intriguing, hypothetical challenges: for example, should one miner be sacrificed when he is helplessly trapped on the one path that must be blasted if 50 of his colleagues are to be brought out of the mine alive? The usual semi-

profound bickering among philosophers is lu-

dicrously portrayed but always as a prelude to “penetrating” this—perhaps should guide our evalua-
tion of human beings as well as human fur-
etuses, the hopelessly ill, and therefore also animals.

ECONOMIST JOINS
BOOK COMMITTEE

Anna J. Schwartz, of the National Bureau of Economic Research, New York, has recently been appointed to the Book Committee and will recommend books in economics. She is best known for her collaboration with Milton Friedman on a series of studies including A Monetary History of the United States, 1867–1970; Monetary Statistics of the United States; and Monetary Trends in the United States and the United Kingdom: Their Relation to Income, Prices, and Interest Rates, 1867–1975. She has also published many articles independent ly.

She is coeditor with Dr. Michael D. Bordo of A Retrospective on the Classical Gold Stan-

daard, 1821–1931 (forthcoming, University of Chicago Press). She has served on the board of editors of the American Economic Review and currently is a member of the board of the Journal of Monetary Economics and the Journal of Money, Credit, and Banking. In 1981–82, she was staff director of the U.S. Gold Commission.

LEONARD W. DOOB

Justice Without Law? Resolving Disputes Without Lawyers. Jerold S. Auerbach, Ox-

ford, 1983. $16.95.

A rather depressing, largely historical, somewhat sociological and anthropological de-
scription, from colonial times to the present, of efforts by Americans to avoid courts and litiga-
tion by devising alternative ways to settle disputes through negotiations, arbitration, medi-
ation, and simple discussion. Many of these so-called experiments by ethnic groups, churches, utopians, businesses, unions, and ordinary citizens have been “daring and innova-
tive. A society in which “Sue Thy Neighbor” is becoming an increasingly popular proce-
dure drifts aimlessly into legal and extralegal trials that produce too many errors of justice.


A serious, opinionated, spirited account of how the mass media and other leveling in-
fluences have been disparaged beginning with the sneer of Juvenal concerning panem et cir-
censes and ending with the disdain expressed by the self-appointed elite concerning Ameri-
can television. This eclectivistic view of “neg-
ative classicism” includes the likes of the-
ologians, seemingly profound philosophers, Marx, T.S. Eliot, and McLuhan (remember him?). The theoretical challenge is to unravel the cause-and-effect sequence of the kitsch and the pressures that engulf us. We, the newest barbarians, the writer says, “must learn to preserve what we are ravaging” and, maybe, reluctantly concludes, almost with optimism, those media can help us.

SUGGESTED READING
A Calculating People: The Spread of Numeracy in Early America.
Patricia Clines Cohen.
Univ. Chicago, 1983. $22.50.

Prior to the 17th century, numeracy was arcane and seldom useful in everyday life. Then the growth of a mercantile class and its appetite for quantitative information began to influence educational practice. The American colonies were a business venture, and their management required accounting of life and death as well as of finances. Eventually, the new nation had to look to its status: its Constitution, with the census requirement, implied a need for widespread numerical capability, and from the beginning the country had a commercial bent. Interesting questions come to mind: Over the three centuries, how did people learn reckoning? How many could reckon, and how well? How did numeracy affect the way in which people thought? Here are episodes that illustrate one of the great transformations of society.

Cecilia Payne-Gaposchkin: An Autobiography and Other Recollections.
Ed. by Katherine Haramundanis. Cambridge, 1984. $34.50.

Astronomy has been for women the most accessible of the physical sciences, although not always for the most benign motives. This book is about the life of a woman who loved astronomy, left her home and traditions to come to America where opportunity was greater, and through her achievements earned the first Ph.D. in astronomy awarded by Harvard, later becoming the first woman professor and department chairman there. Her devotion to science, her determination to break out of the patterns decreed for women in English society, her accomplishments, and her life reflect the difficulties and traits of a woman scientist make an uncommonly interesting and moving account. This reviewer recalls seeing a research proposal she submitted long after retirement, when, in the face of failing eyesight, she needed a small amount of money to pay someone to examine photographic plates for a study she had in mind.

Volcanoes.
Robert Decker and Barbara Decker.
W. H. Freeman, 1981. $17.95.

For nonspecialists, this is a clearly written and well-illustrated explanation of the major types of volcanoes and the ways they relate to contemporary understanding of the structure and dynamism of the earth. Many historical and recent events are described.

Sunsets, Twilights, and Evening Skies.
Aiden and Marjorie Meinel.
Cambridge, 1983. $29.95.

The setting sun produces effects that no natural phenomena surpass for aesthetic delight. Simple explanations for such effects also create aesthetic delight. This well-illustrated book, by well-known authors, should increase the awareness and enjoyment of anyone who wants more than to gaze with awe.


Emerson in His Journals.

Apostle of Culture: Emerson as Preacher and Lecturer.
David Robinson. Pennsyl-
vania, 1983. $24.95.


The House of Emerson.

Emerson: Prospect and Retrospect.

Emerson, Whitman, and the American Muse.

Allen’s biography edges around the conventional portrait of the imperturbable sage to provide a living, breathing creature, whose blood, if not exactly hot, is at least lukewarm.

Ellen’s letters greatly extend our sense of the personal life of the Emersons from the 1840s until 1892, the year Lidian died. The household was by no means wholly devoted to poetry and high thinking as B. L. Packer claims in the preface. There was a lively, seemingly imperturbable amateur astronomer among the mists of transcendentalism to read her letter of 27 April 1892: “It is ten years today since Father died. . . . The reason I don’t read those books of his is not because they are his, it is because they are books. I am no reader. . . . I have yet to open a first book of real reading and I expect to die without doing it.”

Most important among these items of Emersoniana are, of course, the final volumes of his notebooks and journals. Volume XV carries us through the Civil War, for which he, one of those who believe in a cause they are too old to fight for, found a moral justification: “We do not often have a moment of grandeur in these hurried and slipshod lives,” he wrote. Volume XVI is less lively, much of it taken up by lists of names, titles of books, and lecture engagements. The lapses of old age gradually take over, and, as the editor note, “The saddest thing in these journals is the knowledge that they are incomplete.”

The publication of these volumes brings to a triumphant conclusion one of the most impressive scholarly achievements of the current generation. It is a work for scholars, but the general reader can turn to Porter’s intelligent selection, Emerson in His Journals, which gives us a spontaneous and often witty Emerson, who needs no added “humanizing” touch.

Robinson, after a valuable survey of American Unitarianism, “a theology of self-culture,” shows how Emerson’s moral and religious vision developed from its crucial tenets and how in a parallel movement his literary style developed from the sermon, the exhortation, through the lecture form, to the kind of prose poetry of his best essays: “a blend of oratorical flair, confession, conversational chattiness, and aphorism, which when it cohered was surprisingly moving.”

Packer emphasizes Emerson’s reliance on intuition, the effective activity of the soul, creative and original, promising not American scholars but American poets. For him the concept of original sin was meaningless and the fall of man an anomaly. The “unfallen world is . . . our proper home,” which we recognize in flashes of illumination.

Neufeldt has gathered together eight essays, their major point of emphasis resting on Emerson the artist, the center of whose “view of any creative activity . . . is metaphor.” He discusses Emerson’s “shifting allegiances between species of metaphor—mythic, natural, technical . . . his constant reexamination of the functions of poetry, the poet, and poetic language.”

Porte, in Emerson: Prospect and Retrospect, announces at the outset, in an understandable tone of weariness, “Perhaps it is not hopeless to hope that by 2003—the two-hundredth anniversary of Emerson’s birth—we will finally have brought Emerson to man and learned to appreciate his words.” Porte presents nine essays by various scholars, ranging from Phyllis Cole on the Almanacks (1802–1855) of Emerson’s redoubtable aunt, Mary Moody Emerson (an exalted, cantankerous Calvinist), to Ronald Bush’s “T. S. Eliot: Singing the Emerson Blues.” Eliot cherished a profound and “sustained distaste” for Emerson, a distaste based on a kind of deliberate misunderstanding of what Emerson had to say, despite the fact that the two poets confronted problems that were much alike.

Finally, Loving tells again the story of the relation between Emerson and Whitman, the “fathers of the American sublime,” each of whom traveled more or less the same path, from “vision” to “wisdom,” each of whom discovered, celebrated, and then lost the American Muse. Loving denies that Emerson was in any important sense an “influence” on Whitman; he was simply a precursor. He also dismisses the notion that there is any serious disagreement between them.

The Oxford Companion to American Literature.
Ed. by James D. Hart.

Perhaps the main pleasures of the informed browser through such a compendium as this are the discovery of error in it and the sudden realization that something is missing that ought to be there and could have been if something else had been omitted. Hawthorne’s Charlotte Temple is missing, for example. Careless Crosby or Daisy Chanley? Beyond such caviling, however, there is much to praise. The minor novelists of the Revolution are missing, but of the 114 women poets of America represented in Stoddard’s revision of Griswold’s anthology, “Of 1874, an astonishing 81 are here. Of 68 items checklists of Gray, not 1 is here. This may not be an indispensable book for the student of American literature, but it is valuable, the best of its kind, and a generally pleasant Companion.

MADELINE R. ROBINTON
Students, Society, and Politics in Imperial Germany: The Rise of Academic Il-

Jarausch centers his study on developments in the universities of Germany between 1870 and 1933, particularly on Bonn, where the records are best preserved, and, on Berlin, the largest, best known, and most politicized. On the one hand, this is a rigorous sociological

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analysis of the universities—their students and professors—which reveals a wide disparity of class representation in both groups and the growing acceptance of meritocracy. On the other hand, Jarasch points out the growing acceptance, by some of the leading professors and by the student organizations, of illiberalism, which he defines as intolerance and anti-liberalism from the political right through the Catholic center to the social democrat left, with its manifestations in anti-Semitism, nationalism, and positive Christianity.


This book provides a historical analysis of the political parties seeking to end autocracy and to establish a constitutional monarchy in Russia; their leadership, membership, and conflicting goals; the difficulties in maintaining local networks; and the organization of the principal parties, the Kadets and the Octoberists, are here well delineated on the basis of archival material in Russia and in the Witt Archives at Columbia. Emmons has also systematically explored the membership of the three duma following the October Manifesto of 1905, not only in terms of party but also in terms of class, education, occupation, age, and “generation.”


This is a thoughtful survey by a distinguished British economic historian of the development of Britain from a mercantilist state through the rise of the Socialists in the 19th century. Significant and revolutionary change by political and nonrevolutionary means!


This witty and urbane book is not only a history of the political press but also a history of politics. The wealth of detail about the personalities of British politics which Columbia professor Koss has culled from primary sources to illustrate his account provides an illuminating accompaniment to the political history of the period.


In this book, Brown affirms a position he had first thought to deny, “that international relations is the major framework of Middle Eastern history.” To comprehend this fact and the “rules of the game,” he argues, one must go back to a study of the Eastern Question, when the European great powers—Russia in her push south to the straits, Napoleon in his Egyptian campaign—began the disembarrassment of the Ottoman Empire, the “sick man of Europe” and the focus of 19th-century international diplomacy, especially between England and Russia. Brown is convinced that despite the changes in the Middle East since that time—the political fragility of the new states, the confusion in political and religious ideologies, the place of oil in their economies as well as in the Western world, and the increasing militarization of the area—the Middle East, now the focus of the political struggle between the United States (England’s replacement) and Russia, can best be understood in light of the Eastern Question.


A collection of 10 essays, most of them presented at a conference at Cornell, to explore the tremendous changes in the field of European intellectual history that result from changes in methodology in philosophy, literary criticism, and linguistic studies and from the emergence of new models, approaches, and code words in textual criticism.


This is a useful book not only for its own content but also for the careful, illuminating, and discriminating comments that Lindeman provides in his guide to further reading at the end of each chapter. Lindeman first describes how the theories of the early socialists, in particular the utopians in the 19th century are similar to and different from the working-class movements. Then he discusses Marxian socialism and the organization of the emerging European socialist parties. He analyzes the political and social structure and the historical circumstances in which these parties have taken form and developed.

VICTORIA SCHUCK


The author reexamines survey research and aggregate data of presidential and congressional elections to measure the trends in public attitudes toward political parties. He finds that parties have become increasingly unimportant to voters since the early 1950s. As evidence he cites the ever-growing number of voters expressing the early socialists, in particular the utopians in the 19th century are similar to and different from the working-class movements. Then he discusses Marxian socialism and the organization of the emerging European socialist parties. He analyzes the political and social structure and the historical circumstances in which these parties have taken form and developed.


Court-watchers who forecast that U.S. Supreme Court justices (now seven of the nine) appointed by conservative Republican presidents would dismantle the Warren Court’s decisions and return to an earlier era of ‘judicial restraint’ in reviewing constitutional issues were wrong. In the 14 years since Chief Justice Burger’s appointment, the Warren Court’s decisions on school integration, legislative apportionment, and criminal justice (Miranda) remain essentially intact. Ten excellent, commentaries by a dozen legal scholars from leading law schools treat subjects ranging from freedom of the press and speech, welfare, and police investigatory practices to sex and race discrimination and anti-trust activities. Although the Court is still an “activist” body, Blasi argues that it is “drifting” without the cohesive moral agenda of its predecessor. A book for general readers and for specialists.

(continued on back cover)

ABOUT OUR BOOK REVIEWERS

A number of readers have asked The Key Reporter to give some biographic information about the members of the Book Committee. With this issue, therefore, we provide some background on several of the reviewers whose recommendations appear in this issue. As space permits, we will do the same for the other members of the committee in forthcoming issues.

Leonard W. Doob is currently senior research associate as well as Sterling Professor Emeritus of Psychology at Yale University. He has published a dozen or so books in the social sciences, the last two of which are The Pursuit of Peace and Personality, Power, and Authority. He is editor of The Journal of Social Psychology and serves on the board of various scholarly journals concerned with psychology and related fields.

Ronald Geballe is professor of physics at the University of Washington. He was chairman of the Department of Physics for 16 years and subsequently served for 5 years as dean of the graduate school. He carries on experimental research in the field of atomic collision phenomena. From 1967 to 1976 he was general secretary of the International Conference on Electronic and Atomic Collisions. In 1969 he became president of the American Association of Physics Teachers and holds its distinguished service citation. He is a Fellow of the American Physical Society and of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and is chairman of the Committee on Public Policy of the American Institute of Physics.

Victoria Schuck is a political scientist and resident scholar at Stanford University who is currently engaged in research in Washington, D.C. She was formerly professor of political science at Colby College and president of Mount Vernon College, and has served as president of both the New England and Northeastern Political Science Associations and as vice president of the American Political Science Association. She has written extensively for professional journals and has published several monographs. Recently she contributed to the new volume of Notable American Women: The Modern Period and coedited and contributed to Women Organizing: An Anthology and New England Politics. Since 1974 she has been a member of the editorial board of the Social Science Quarterly, and she is now a reporter on the District of Columbia government for the National Civic Review.

Lawrence Willson is a professor emeritus of English at the University of California, Santa Barbara, where he has taught American literature since 1947. His published writing, mainly on Thoreau, Emerson, and transcendentalists, has appeared in such journals as The Huntington Library Quarterly, The South Atlantic Quarterly, The New England Quarterly, The Dalhousie Review, and The Sewanee Review.
The vast changes in the scientific method and approach that have taken place during this century were the topic of a lecture by Stephen Toulmin sponsored by Phi Beta Kappa at the spring meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS) in New York City May 26.

Toulmin, professor of social thought and philosophy at the University of Chicago, noted that classical 17th-century science had demanded a rigorous "objectivity" amounting to a complete detachment from the subject matter under investigation. That demand stimulated 200 years of progress in the physical sciences, Toulmin said, but only at a price: it imposed a complete "value neutrality" on the scope of inquiry and limited the effective topics of study to inert "objects."

Since the 1920s, by contrast, the sciences have increasingly overlapped into fields of study—ranging from psychiatry to ecology—where those limitations are unacceptable, Toulmin said. This change is forcing a reconsideration of the requirements of objectivity. In the newer sciences, an "objective" approach calls not for utter detachment, but rather for a kind of impartiality and equity closer to the traditional objectivity of the fair judge or arbitrator. The newer sciences thus differ from planetary astronomy not least because, in them, truth seeking involves considerations of justice as well as veracity, he said.

The changes of preoccupation and method in 20th-century science have begun to raise urgent questions about the demand for "value neutrality." The changes, Toulmin said, have important consequences for the ethics, politics, and philosophy of science, and for the research programs of the behavioral and social sciences.