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# The Key Reporter

## 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 She plans to study the effects of Gnosticism in the published and unpublished works of the 20th-century French philosopher and mystic, Simone Weil, and the role of Gnosticism in modern French literature.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. Fedoroff**, 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, Fedoroff 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*.

**Diane Ravitch**, adjunct professor of history and education, Teachers College, Columbia University. A member of the National Academy of Education, Ravitch is the author of *The Troubled Crusade: American Education, 1945-1980*, and numerous other books and articles.

(continued on back cover)

## 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.



## ALUMNI ASSOCIATIONS REPORT VARIED ACTIVITIES ACROSS THE COUNTRY IN 1983-84

A group of Phi Beta Kappa alumni in Chicago attended Easley Blackwood's "Music by Computer" recital, while a similar group in New York heard David Grossman speak on "Robotics and Automation Research." The Houston Association had a reception to honor two distinguished members: Dr. Denton Cooley of the Texas Heart Institute and Frank VanDiver, president of Texas A&M. Many groups presented scholarships or book awards to high school and college students.

These are a sample of the programs and activities sponsored by Phi Beta Kappa alumni who have formed groups to provide intellectual and social opportunities for their members and communities, and to bring to the attention of those communities the goals and ideals of Phi Beta Kappa. The activities vary with the interests of the members and the needs of the community, and the frequency ranges from an annual dinner to monthly outings.

Here are some further details of association activities reported by many of the nearly 50 such groups during the past year:

### *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

## 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 Oglethorpe St., New Carrollton, MD 20784.

### FLORIDA

**Sarasota-Manatee**—Mrs. Lynne M. Todd, 1209 Estremadura Dr., Bradenton, FL 33529.

**South Florida**—Mrs. Agneta C. Heldt, 3024 Kirk St., Miami, FL 33133.

### 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 Lieber 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

**Greater Kansas City**—Mrs. Julie C. Esrey, 2302 W. 69th Terr., Shawnee Mission, KS 66208.

### 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. Bronzaft, 505 E. 79th St., New York, NY 10021.

**Oneonta**—Mrs. Harriett H. Johnson, 2 Walling Blvd., Oneonta, NY 13820.

**Scarsdale**—Mrs. Rhoda D. Leopold, 228 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 Milter, 3128 Keswick Rd., Shaker Heights, OH 44120.

**Toledo Area**—Mrs. Beneth B. Morrow, 576 E. Front St., Perrysburg, OH 43551.



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, 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 ed-

ucators discussed "What Can Be Done to Improve Our Schools?" Panel members were Sol Brandzel, president of the Chicago Board of Education; William G. Caples, 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.

Speakers elsewhere ranged from Paul J. Karlstom ("The Symbolists in Europe and America") in Northern California to Elizabeth Phillips ("Running for Success: How It Changed My Life") in New York.

### *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 Bomersback, 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 Bucher*, 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

## **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.

that are inexpensive and may be open to the entire family, such as picnics.

## *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.

### **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 29302.

### **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.

**SUMMER 1984**

# 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.*

**P**hi . . . Beta . . . Kappa . . . The first letters of three Greek words, *Philosophia/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 scien-

*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.*

tist. And the citizens of Athens provided what at the time seemed to be the definitive judgment, condemning Socrates to death for impiety toward the gods and the corruption of youth. Nevertheless, history on the whole supports Plato's estimate of Socrates' importance as an inspired teacher for whom philosophy was literally the guide of life.

If Socrates can be said, in effect, to have founded Phi Beta Kappa, what was philosophy like for *him*? Socrates was a complex, even paradoxical person—on the one hand, for example, an acutely skeptical rationalist and on the other a

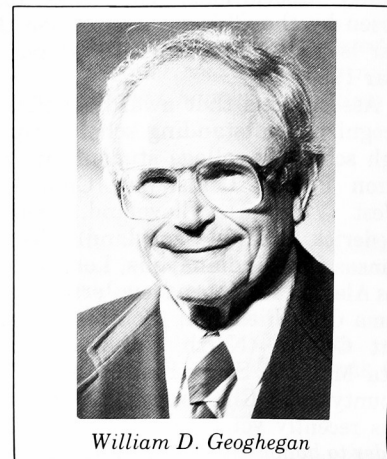
practicing mystic. He was radically critical about all claims to knowledge. He was especially critical of the socially prominent Sophists from whom Plato was at pains to differentiate him. The Sophists traveled from city to city and for a price prepared young men for successful careers in the public 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 *daimonion*—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 insti-



William D. Geoghegan

tutional 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.



# reading *recommended by the book committee*

humanities

social sciences

natural sciences

FREDERICK J. CROSSON, ROBERT B. HEILMAN,  
ROBERT P. SONKOWSKY, LAWRENCE WILLSON  
EARL W. COUNT, LEONARD W. DOOB,  
ANDREW GYORGY, MADELINE R. ROBINSON,  
VICTORIA SCHUCK, ANNA J. SCHWARTZ  
RONALD GEBALLE, RUSSELL B. STEVENS

## 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, 1867–1960*; *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 independently.

She is coeditor with Dr. Michael D. Bordo of *A Retrospective on the Classical Gold Standard, 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, Oxford, 1983. \$16.95.

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

**Bread & Circuses: Theories of Mass Culture as Social Decay.** Patrick Brantlinger. Cornell, 1984. \$24.50.

A serious, opinionated, spirited account of how the mass media and other leveling influences have been disparaged beginning with the sneer of Juvenal concerning *panem et circenses* and ending with the disdain expressed by the self-appointed elite concerning American television. This eclectic survey of “negative classicism” includes the likes of theologians, 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, he reluctantly concludes, almost with optimism, those media can help us.

**Northern Ireland: The Background to the Conflict.** Ed. by John Darby. Syracuse, 1983. \$32.

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 suggested. The editor and the nine other contributors 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 they provide indeed are relevant if and when there are ever to be creative and lasting changes that will satisfy both Catholics and Protestants as well as the British and the Irish across the border.

**Moral Stages: A Current Formulation and a Response to Critics.** Lawrence Kohlberg, Charles Levine, and Alexandra Hewer. Transaction, 1983. \$32.95.

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 Americanized, extended, and quantified the original insights of Jean Piaget concerning the development primarily of values and reasoning among children and, in passing, the functioning of moral standards among adults. The monograph is both a useful updating and a minor revision 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 summarizing and quoting—often nitpicking, but always generously—his most important opponents. 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.

**The Case for Animal Rights.** Tom Regan. California, 1983. \$24.95.

An exceedingly stimulating, sagacious dissection 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 lucidly portrayed but always as a prelude to “principles” that perhaps should guide our evaluation of human beings as well as human fetuses, the hopelessly ill, and therefore also animals.

**Excuses: Masquerades in Search of Grace.** C. R. Snyder, Raymond L. Higgins, and Tita J. Stucky. Wiley, 1983. \$32.95.

Yet another concept enabling three psychologists to summarize and try to synthesize a gargantuan collection of largely American empirical and experimental data, as well as theories concerning a human tendency to justify past, present, and future behavior. The authors move perhaps more than a trifle beyond common sense. Their theme is simple: a person who apparently is responsible for a negative action subsequently seeks to transform that responsibility by supplying positive information to himself and others. The penchant to do just that may be both “beneficial and harmful.” Uncovering excuses, we are told, aids psychotherapy and an understanding of social institutions. The volume catalogues current excuses and reproduces a number of somewhat amusing cartoons.

## RONALD GEBALLE

**The Tiger and the Shark. Empirical Roots of Wave-Particle Dualism.** Bruce R. Wheaton. Cambridge, 1983. \$39.95.

**The Infancy of Atomic Physics: Hercules in His Cradle.** Alex Keller. Oxford, 1983. \$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 triumphant electromagnetic theory of light waves carried by an aether, 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. Bits of the solution were in the air, but Einstein’s photon hypothesis was largely ignored 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 particles, 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.

**The Moment of Creation.** James S. Trefil. Charles Scribner’s Sons, 1983. \$15.95.

Just a few years ago, no prominent physicist 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 observatory together with informed speculation, a plausible pathway backward from the present to a misty, almost incredible,  $10^{-43}$  of a second after the beginning. In the course of the backward tracking we find continual unification of phenomena and laws until only one kind of basic particle and one kind of force exist, the ultimate in simplicity. In contrast, the future of it all remains far more ambiguous for now. Trefil, relying more on analogies than on mathematics, gives a readable account.

**A Calculating People: The Spread of Numeracy in Early America.** Patricia Cline 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 late reflections on her experiences as 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.** Aden 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.

## LAWRENCE WILLSON

**Waldo Emerson: A Biography.** Gay Wilson Allen. Viking, 1981. \$25.

**The Letters of Ellen Tucker Emerson.** Ed. by Edith E. W. Gregg. 2 vols., boxed. Kent State, 1982. \$75.

**The Journals and Miscellaneous Notebooks of Ralph Waldo Emerson.** Vol. XV. 1860–1866. Ed. by Linda Allardt and David

W. Hill with Ruth H. Bennett. Harvard (Belknap), 1981. \$40. Vol. XVI. 1866–1882. Ed. by Ronald A. Bosco and Glen M. Johnson. Harvard (Belknap), 1982. \$45.

**Emerson in His Journals.** Ed. by Joel Porte. Harvard, 1982. \$25.

**Apostle of Culture: Emerson as Preacher and Lecturer.** David Robinson. Pennsylvania, 1982. \$16.50.

**Emerson's Fall: A New Interpretation of the Major Essays.** B. L. Packer. Continuum, 1982. \$14.95.

**The House of Emerson.** Leonard Neufeldt. Nebraska, 1982. \$19.95.

**Emerson: Prospect and Retrospect.** Ed. by Joel Porte. Harvard English Studies, 10, 1982. \$16.50.

**Emerson, Whitman, and the American Muse.** Jerome Loving. North Carolina, 1982. \$22.

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 plain living and high thinking. It will gladden many a philistine waylaid 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 my 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 measure of 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 editors note, "The saddest thing in these journals is the extended silence with which they end."

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 Porte'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 lyceum lecture, 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, technological . . . 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 vain to hope that by 2003—the two-hundredth anniversary of Emerson's birth—we will finally have caught up with our foremost spokesman and learned to appreciate his words." Porte presents nine essays by various scholars, ranging from Phyllis Cole on the Almanacs (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 relations 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 was ever any serious disagreement between them.

**The Oxford Companion to American Literature.** 5th ed. Ed. by James D. Hart. Oxford (New York), 1983. \$49.95.

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 "Champion" is *Gray*, not *Grey*, one observes smugly. Why should Robert ("Believe It or Not") Ripley be here, but not Sophia? Emerson's "May-Day" but not Faulkner's? Dickens's *American Notes* but not Brooke's *Letters from America* (with a preface by Henry James)? Is Perry Mason more important in our literature than, say, Caresse Crosby or Daisy Chanler? 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 31 are here. Of 68 items checked at random, all but 12 are 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 Illiberalism.** Konrad H. Jarausch. Princeton, 1982. \$40; paper, \$16.50.

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



analysis of the universities—their students and professors—which reveals a widening of class representation in both groups and the growing acceptance of meritocracy. On the other hand, Jarausch 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 volkish right through the Catholic center to the Socialist left,” with its manifestations in anti-Semitism, nationalism, and positive Christianity.

**The Formation of Political Parties and the First National Elections in Russia.** Terence Emmons. Harvard, 1983. \$42.50.

The emergence 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 Octobrists, are here well delineated on the basis of archival material in Russia and in the Witte Archives at Columbia. Emmons has also systematically explored the membership of the three dumas following the October Manifesto of 1905, not only in terms of party but also in terms of class, education, occupation, age, and “generation.”

**British Public Policy, 1776–1939: An Economic, Social, and Political Perspective.** Sydney Checkland. Cambridge, 1983. \$54.50.

This is a thoughtful survey by a distinguished British economic historian of the development of Britain from a mercantilist state through laissez-faire to the welfare state of today. Significant and revolutionary change by political and nonrevolutionary means!

**The Rise and Fall of the Political Press in Britain. Vol. 2. The Twentieth Century.** Stephen Koss. North Carolina, 1984. \$34.

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.

**International Politics and the Middle East: Old Rules, Dangerous Game.** L. Carl Brown. Princeton, 1984. \$35; paper, \$15.

In this book, Brown affirms a position he had first thought to deny, “that international relations has been the matrix 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 dismemberment of the Ottoman Empire, the “sick man of Europe” that became 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.

**Modern European Intellectual History: Reappraisals and New Perspectives.** Ed. by Dominick LaCapra and Steven L. Kaplan. Cornell, 1982. \$29.50.

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.

**A History of European Socialism.** Albert S. Lindeman. Yale, 1983. \$25.

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 guides 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 of the states in which these parties have taken form and developed.

## VICTORIA SCHUCK

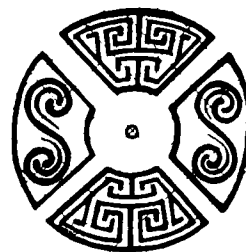
**The Decline of American Political Parties, 1952–1980.** Martin P. Wattenberg. Harvard, 1984. \$15.

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 “no preference” among Democrats, Republicans, and Independents; split-ticket voting; candidate-centered campaigns; and displacement of parties by the ubiquitous Political Action Committees. Because the decline of partisanship does not rest on ineradicable demographic changes, Wattenberg offers hope for the future resuscitation of parties through political reforms. A book to be read for comparisons and contrasts apparent in the 1984 campaigns as well as for its scholarship.

**The Burger Court: The Counter-Revolution That Wasn’t.** Ed. by Vincent Blasi. Yale, 1983. \$25.

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 peace.

**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 Mount Holyoke 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*. She is now the 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, mostly on Thoreau and other 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*.

## VISITING SCHOLARS

(continued from page 1)

**Elsbeth Davies Rostow**, professor of government and American studies, University of Texas at Austin. Rostow is a former dean of the Lyndon B. Johnson School of Public Affairs and a member of the National Academy of Public Administration.

**Gertrude Scharff-Goldhaber**, senior physicist, Brookhaven National Laboratory. She is a consultant to the Los Alamos National Laboratory, a member of the National Academy of Sciences, and a former trustee of the Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory.

## READING (continued from page 7)

**Thomas E. Dewey and His Times.** Richard Norton Smith. Simon & Schuster, 1982. \$22.50.

A long, vivid, narrative biography of the one-time paperboy from Owosso, Michigan, who gave up a singing career to study law and became the legendary New York prosecutor of gangsters and a district attorney in the 1930s. In 12 years as governor during the 1940s and 1950s, Dewey presided over a progressive state administration. Twice the nominee of the Republican party for the presidency in the 1940s, he is best remembered as the man Harry Truman defeated in 1948. Smith adds new material on Dewey's behind-the-scenes strategy to persuade Eisenhower to run for president in 1952 and to keep Nixon on the ticket after the revelation of his having accepted irregular financial gifts. Well worth reading.

**Bureaucrats and Politicians in Western Democracies.** Joel D. Aberbach, Robert D. Putnam, and Bert A. Rockman, with Thomas J. Anton, Samuel J. Eldersveld, and Ronald Inglehart. Harvard, 1981. \$29.50; paper, \$9.95.

Using data obtained from interviews in the early 1970s with more than 1,500 senior civil servants and members of parliaments in Britain, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, and Sweden and Congress in the United States, the authors present a rigorous study of the policymaking differences and similarities of two sets of leaders—an enormous research

project extending over 13 years. The analysis ranges from theoretical suppositions and social profiles to class structure, ideologies, and ideals with implications for democracy.

**The President's Agenda: Domestic Policy Choice from Kennedy to Carter with Notes on Ronald Reagan.** Paul Charles Light. Johns Hopkins, 1982. \$17.95.

Breaking from anecdotal and conventional accounts of how presidents make policy, Light empirically studies presidential agenda setting by using interviews with 106 White House staff members and Office of Personnel Management records of 266 domestic legislative items from five administrations. To increase the effectiveness of a president and avoid a "no-win" presidency, Light offers short- and long-run strategies. Though repetitious in style, the book is an important contribution to the literature on the presidency.

**Brandeis and Frankfurter: A Dual Biography.** Leonard Baker, Harper & Row, 1984. \$25.

An admirable, carefully researched, and sympathetic biography of two of this century's most influential justices of the U.S. Supreme Court, Louis Brandeis (1856–1941) and Felix Frankfurter (1882–1965). Each served on the Court for 23 years, Brandeis from 1916 to 1939 and Frankfurter from 1939 to 1962. Sons of European Jewish immigrants (Frankfurter was born in Austria) and supporters of Progressivism, they sustained a friendship for almost a half-century. Essentially Baker draws a portrait of their public lives against a background of cultural history. His discussion of their judicial opinions reveals the effect of their Harvard-learned doctrine of judicial restraint. He details the drama of feuds and struggles within the Court. He defends the extensive extrajudicial activities of Brandeis and Frankfurter in two world wars as historically acceptable behavior and plays down their influence on New Deal legislation as an exaggeration resulting from their visibility. Baker does not eschew controversy but makes short shrift of recent research in psycho- and political biography and revisionism threatening the conventionally revered positions of Brandeis and Frankfurter in the pantheon of justices.

## SCIENTISTS HEAR LECTURE ON 'SCIENCE AND THE NEW OBJECTIVITY'

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.



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