



# THE KEY REPORTER

## Irwin, Thorne, and Lewis Win '94 Phi Beta Kappa Book Prizes

John T. Irwin, Kip S. Thorne, and David Levering Lewis won the three Phi Beta Kappa awards to authors for outstanding contributions to humanistic learning in 1994. Each author received \$2,500 at the annual ΦBK Senate banquet, held at the Embassy Row Hotel in Washington, D.C., on December 2, 1994.

The Christian Gauss Award went to Irwin for *The Mystery to a Solution: Poe, Borges, and the Analytic Detective Story*, published by Johns Hopkins University Press. Irwin is Decker Professor of the Humanities at Johns Hopkins.

The Science Award went to Thorne for *Black Holes and Time Warps: Einstein's Outrageous Legacy*, published by W. W. Norton & Company. Thorne is Feynman Professor of Theoretical Physics at the California Institute of Technology.

The Ralph Waldo Emerson Award went to Lewis for *W. E. B. Du Bois: Biography of a Race, 1868-1919*, published by Henry Holt & Company. Lewis is Martin Luther King Jr. Professor of History at Rutgers University.

The three committees were chaired by Frances Ferguson, professor of English at Johns Hopkins University; Dudley Herschbach, professor of chemistry at Harvard University; and David Katzman, professor of American studies at the University of Kansas. Brief excerpts of the prizewinning books appear on page 4. Louis R. Harlan's review of Lewis's book appears on page 13.



Authors (seated, from the left) John T. Irwin, David Levering Lewis, and Kip S. Thorne signed their books before the Senate banquet last December.

## Is America in Decline?

By Donald N. McCloskey

THE HEADLINES MAKE it hard not to think about America's decline. "Yen at All-Time High." "Japanese Buy Rockefeller Plaza." "Germans Lose War, Win Century."

I offer some facts contrary to the Chicken Littles of our times, such as Paul Kennedy, Lester Thurow, James Fallows, and Robert Reich. Kennedy believes that a great power has toppled, Thurow that we have lost a competitive game, Fallows that we're not sufficiently Japanese, and Reich that we are unprepared for 21st-century capitalism. Fortunately, all of these wise but deeply alarmed men are mistaken.

**Fact One:** *America has not in fact declined.* You can see that this would be a problem for a tale of

decline. Since Abe Lincoln was a lad the United States has enjoyed the highest real income in the world. Your geography teacher in the sixth grade told you that it was because of our "abundant natural resources," but in modern times the explanation from resources is misleading (look at Russia, rich in resources and poor in production; or Japan, the other way around). America's high income seems to have been a result of letting people get on with it. For the past two centuries, a sound economic policy has been to enforce the law and leave people alone.

Today America remains approximately the richest country in the world. Kuwait is/was an interesting

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## IS AMERICA IN DECLINE?

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example of a country with a higher income per head than America. The others with slightly higher real incomes—calculated at proper exchange rates, though not fully adjusted for overcrowding in housing—are homogeneous little countries with the population and income of the Bay Area. Japan is still poorer per head by about a third, and it will continue to be as long and it protects agriculture and retailing.

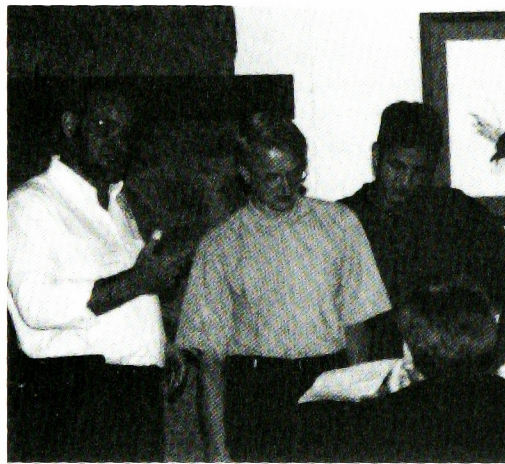
America grows at a dignified pace suitable to an already rich economy. Some poorer countries grow faster for a while, but that is no cause for alarm. It is a matter of catching up. As the new rich countries approach the American standard they slow down, as Japan has.

Britain was the first industrial nation, and a century ago its intellectuals, too, were wringing their hands about its “failure.” You could reprint some of the scary titles of the 1890s and 1900s for today’s airport bookstalls, with the names of countries switched, and no one would know the difference: *Made in Germany* (1886); *The American Invasion* (1902). But Britain is still among the richest countries in the world, 5 percent behind Germany, 5 percent ahead of Belgium. Relax.

**Fact Two:** *Economies are converging on a rich standard.* The East Asian countries nowadays are called economic “giants,” but they were of course once dirt poor. No one in Korea in 1952 would have expected it to flourish as it has. Any country that wants to get moderately rich like Korea over a few decades of hard work can follow the East Asian plan, which once was called the American plan and before that the British plan. The plan is to let people try to get capitalistically rich. China is stirring this way. So is the world’s largest democracy, India. America will be equaled by the Koreas and Chinas and Indias. Three cheers for that. A world rich all around will give scope to billions of lives now blighted.

America will be equaled, not sur-

passed. One should not depend on projecting straight lines of growth into the future. The economic reason for optimism is that the income of a nation, like the income of a person, depends on know-how. When everybody knows how to run a grocery store like the Americans, an optics factory like the Germans, and an insurance company like the British, everybody’s income will be about the same as everybody else’s. There’s no reason why that should not be. The profits are available to the non-Europeans from adopting, say, Italian methods of design and French methods of telephoning, and after a while developing for themselves an Argentinian brilliance at sporting goods or a Pakistani brilliance at aircraft man-



Donald N. McCloskey, left, is John F. Murray Professor of Economics and professor of history at the University of Iowa.

ufacture, each in turn emulated elsewhere.

The success of Japan shows that an emphatically non-European culture does not prevent the railways from being run at best practice. Already the 16 top industrial nations, with a variety of races, climates, cultures, languages, resources, and religions, diverge in income from one another by only about 10 percent. (India, until recently among the world’s last enthusiasts for socialism, diverges by 1,400 percent.) On a chart of the incomes of capitalist countries over the past century the end points mingle.

**Fact Three:** *The richer the now-poor rest of the world gets, the better*

*for us.* Rich countries trade mainly with other rich countries. Rich countries are more inventive than poor countries, probably because they have more educated people, and the inventions spill over onto everybody. Rich countries invest in each other. Which nation owns the most in the United States? It is not Japan; it is Britain, now as in the 19th century. The Marxist notion that the rich are made better off by keeping the poor in thrall is wrong. None of the high incomes of the West or North or whatever (the terminology is beginning to look a little strange when it must include Hong Kong and Singapore) depends on “exploiting” poor countries. Poor countries are economic irrelevancies to the rich countries. You are better off in a town with educated, competent neighbors, and the same holds for countries. Hurrah for convergence in competence.

**Fact Four:** *American management or labor or whoever is blamed for the nonevent of “decline” is not in fact bad.* It would be surprising, actually, if the American team that beat the world in the 1950s and 1960s had suddenly and completely lost its touch. That is the story line in today’s newspapers. Only so much can be blamed on marijuana and rock music. Americans work about as many hours as workers in the average rich country, even though the Americans are richer. The Japanese work a third longer to earn a third less.

Tales of American decline ignore the undoubted American brilliance in construction, food processing, many services, and some transportation (trucking, aviation) to focus on hard-goods manufacturing, especially cars.

Yet most of the Japanese economy works about as badly as an American subcompact ca. 1980—and after a decade or so of foundering, the Americans are getting back to a leading position even in the car business. Japanese food processing and higher education, to pick two sectors, are comically inefficient by American standards. Look up the number of Nobel prizes won by Japanese. The bad image of American workers and management has so little basis in fact



that one is driven to wonder where it comes from. Perhaps it is that American businesspeople like to read self-improvement books, and in order to self-improve you have to have faults, Puritan-style.

**Fact Five:** *The American high school is a joke in bad taste, but we make up for it.* True, some illiterates graduate from the American high school. True, Dr. Feelgood runs the place. True, even West High School in Iowa City, filled with faculty brats with IQs in the stratosphere, announces without shame that students have two hours of homework—two hours *a week*. But we make it up later. The great American second chance is college. American colleges from Kirkwood Community College to Cal Tech are the best in the world at developing talent.

A serious high school educational system would have to have serious homework backed up by serious examinations, such as those Britain has at age 15, once called “Ordinary Levels.” The examinations are not ordinary. The trouble with nonordinary examinations is that to make them extraordinary some students have to flunk. That means really flunking, so that they are forbidden to go on to college. Ask yourself: Were

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**It is dangerous to continue the chatter about “decline.” The danger is that it makes people angry at foreigners.**

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you mature enough at 14 to study by yourself for a year in six subjects, such as math, Latin, English, history, chemistry, and geography? America by contrast is the great land of goofing off followed by a second, third, fourth chance. It’s economics: You can’t have both tough high schools and second chances.

And the trouble with *not* having second chances, as in most of the world, is that maturity at age 14 is a poor predictor of creativity at age 30. No other country except Canada has so many ways as we do to get a college education, at any age. In



*The six new Phi Beta Kappa senators who were elected at the triennial Council in San Francisco last August are pictured as they attended the annual Senate banquet in December. From the left, they are Werner L. Gundersheimer, Allison Blakely, Judith F. Krug, Joseph W. Gordon (his neck was injured in a taxi ride from the airport), Rita F. Dove, and Niall W. Slater.*

Japan or Germany, make a false move at age 15 and that’s that. American high schools should insist that students read, and the schools should operate longer during the year. If we can fool our children into believing that high school is serious, all the better. But our high schools are not a source of decline.

**Fact Six:** *It is dangerous to continue the chatter about “decline.”* The danger is that it makes people angry at foreigners. Ninety percent of jobs “lost” during economic change are “lost” to other Americans, yet the blame in the press goes to Mexicans and Chinese. People worried about “decline” start looking on oil or automobiles in “strategic” terms. Listen to the British ex-Cabinet Minister Nicholas Ridley, talking a few years ago about German economic competition: “I’m not so sure I wouldn’t rather have . . . the shelters and the chance to fight [Hitler] back, than simply being taken over by . . . [West German Chancellor] Kohl’s *economics*.” Ridley was talking about voluntary trade—your jackknife for my pet frog. He thinks of it as war. Such talk was one cause of World War I, which

ended a peace similar to the one under which we have flourished since 1945. A hundred years ago the British and Germans identified each other as competitors, first in iron and then in warships and then in blood and barbed wire.

America cannot be the literal Top Nation forever, nor should it be, nor does it matter. Being smart and hard-working and fulfilled are what matter, not tiny percentage differences of income between rich countries, 10 percent plus or minus. America is not declining. In the modern world, no income per head actually declines in absolute terms, unless through war and socialism.

The world is converging. No one is going to be Top Nation in that happy era when the whole world has an American suburban standard of living and more. America will go on growing, as it has slowly for two centuries, and the latecomers will join the parade. That’s good news, enriching us all. Give thanks: The sky is not falling. ■

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*This article is adapted from one of the lectures McCloskey gave as a Phi Beta Kappa Visiting Scholar in 1993–94.*



# Excerpts from Prizewinning Books

## Preface

*From The Mystery to a Solution: Poe, Borges, and the Analytic Detective Story, p. xviii, by John T. Irwin, published by Johns Hopkins University Press, 1994.*

... In examining Poe's and Borges's detective story projects, this book combines history, literary history, biography, psychoanalysis, and practical and speculative criticism as it traces the issues underlying the detective genre into other works by Poe and Borges and into areas of inquiry as distant and various as the history of mathematics, classical mythology, handedness, the three/four oscillation, the double-mirror structure of self-consciousness, the mythography of Evans and Frazer, the structure of chess, automata, the mind-body problem, the etymology of "labyrinth," and scores of other topics. And throughout, the book strives to honor the aesthetic effect of the genre that is its subject by incorporating into its method the dynamics of a detective story—the uncovering of a mystery, the accumulation of evidence, the tracing of clues, and the final solution that ties the threads together. ...



## Postlude to the Future

*From W. E. B. Du Bois: Biography of a Race, 1868–1919, pp. 3–4, by David Levering Lewis, published by Henry Holt & Company, 1993.*

... Born in Massachusetts in the year of Andrew Johnson's impeachment and dead ninety-five years later in the year of Lyndon Johnson's installation, William Edward Burghardt Du Bois cut an amazing swath through four continents (he was a Lenin Peace Prize laureate and his birthday was once a national holiday in China), writing sixteen pioneering or provocative books of sociology, history, politics, and race relations. In his eighties, he found time to finish a second autobiography and produce three large historical novels, complementing the two large works of fiction he wrote in the first two decades of the twentieth century. The first African-American to win a Harvard doctorate, he claimed later that it was consolation for having been denied the few additional months needed to take a coveted doctorate in economics from the University of Berlin. The premier architect of the civil rights movement in the United States, he was among the first to grasp the international implications of the struggle for racial justice, memorably proclaiming, at the dawn of the century, that the problem of the twentieth century would be the problem of the color line.

Du Bois was one of the founders of the NAACP and the fearless editor of its monthly magazine, *The Crisis*, from whose thousands of heated pages scholarship, racial propaganda, visionary pronouncements, and majestic indignation thundered and flashed across Afro-America and beyond for a quarter of a century. In its peak year, the magazine reached one hundred thousand devoted subscribers. Professor, editor, and propagandist, he was also once a candidate for the U.S. Senate, and, at least until the last decade of his Promethean life, civil rights role model to an entire race. In its transcendence of place, time, and, ultimately, even of race, his fabulous life encompassed large and lasting meanings. Always controversial, he espoused racial and political beliefs of such variety and seeming contradiction as to often bewilder and alienate as many of his countrymen and women, black and white, as he inspired and converted. Nearing the end, Du Bois himself conceded mischievously that he would have been hailed with approval if he had died at fifty. "At seventy-five my death was practically requested. ..."

## Preface

*From Black Holes and Time Warps: Einstein's Outrageous Legacy, pp. 17–18, by Kip S. Thorne, published by W. W. Norton & Company, 1994.*

For thirty years I have been participating in a great quest: a quest to understand a legacy bequeathed by Albert Einstein to future generations—his relativity theory and its predictions about the Universe—and to discover where and how relativity fails and what replaces it.

This quest has led me through labyrinths of exotic objects: black holes, white dwarfs, neutron stars, singularities, gravitational waves, wormholes, time warps, and time machines. It has taught me epistemology: What makes a theory "good"? What transcending principles control the laws of nature? Why do we physicists think we know the things we think we know, even when technology is too weak to test our predictions? The quest has shown me how the minds of scientists work, and the enormous differences between one mind and another (say, Stephen Hawking's and mine) and why it takes many different types of scientists, each working in his or her own way, to flesh out our understanding of the Universe. Our quest, with its hundreds of participants scattered over the globe, has helped me appreciate the international character of science, the different ways the scientific enterprise is organized in different societies, and the intertwining of science with political currents, especially Soviet/American rivalry.

This book is my attempt to share these insights with nonscientists, and with scientists who work in fields other than my own. It is a book of interlocking themes held together by a thread of history: the history of our struggle to decipher Einstein's legacy, to discover its seemingly outrageous predictions about black holes, singularities, gravitational waves, wormholes, and time warps. ...



# The Case for Federal Funding of The Humanities and the Arts

By Stanley N. Katz

There was virtually no federal funding for the humanities until 1965, when the Endowments for the Humanities (NEH) and the Arts (NEA) were founded. The push for the enacting legislation, led by Phi Beta Kappa, the American Council of Learned Societies (ACLS), and the Council of Graduate Schools (CGS), was stimulated by the example of the National Science Foundation, created just after World War II, and by the realization of just how much American scholars could accomplish if their efforts could be financed in part by the resources of the national government.

Vannevar Bush, one of the managers of the Manhattan Project (the primary 20th-century model for government sponsorship and development), proposed a national science foundation in his brilliant book *Science, the Endless Frontier*. The subsequent report by ΦBK, ACLS, and CGS on the need for a national humanities foundation—summarized in the opening paragraphs of the 1965 legislation—was modeled on Bush's essay, with Bush's arguments for the role of science in economic development and the enhancement of American political and military power in the postwar world being replaced by arguments for the role of the humanities in the development of a democratic society.

These rationales (applied without distinction to the arts and humanities) have remained the core of the case for federal funding of the humanities and for the continued existence of the Endowments. And they have taken on new importance in an era in which the arts and the humanities are no longer the concern only of our universities and large museums but of the general society. Given the concerns of Phi Beta Kappa and the ACLS, however, I want to stress the precarious situation of federal funding for the humanities, while acknowledging my parallel commitment to NEA.

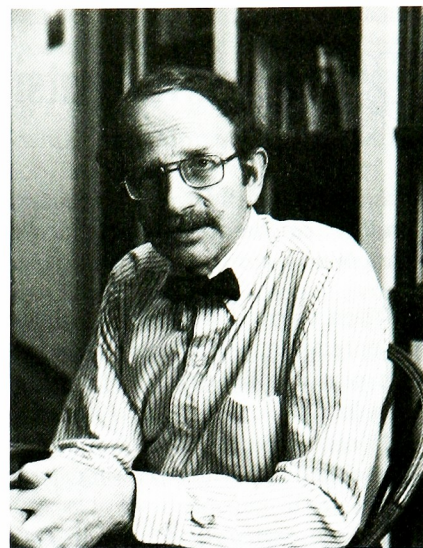
The fundamental reason for our financial dependence on NEH for all aspects of funding (research, education, the public humanities) is that there are few alternative national sources of support. For a while after World War II, the large foundations (especially Ford and Rockefeller) supported humanities activity on a substantial scale, but their funding has dwindled dramatically, and their support is now largely restricted to the few areas that correspond to their social action agendas of the moment.

At this time, the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation is the only large foundation with a true grant-making program in the humanities. Several years ago its president, William G. Bowen, testified in Congress that NEH was providing more than twice the annual funding available to the humanities and social sciences by the 30 largest private foundations.

It is true of course that our colleges and universities provide resources for humanities research and related activity, but these resources are insufficient to sustain the humanities within institutions of higher education, especially in the face of budget contraction, workload increases, and institutional downsizing. Furthermore, these resources are of no assistance to independent scholars, independent research projects, and other cultural activities not financed by an endowed parent institution. In addition, university-based humanities resources are biased in favor of a relatively small number of educational institutions, unevenly distributed across the country.



If the new Congress should refuse to reauthorize NEH this spring, the level and quality of humanistic activity in this country would suffer irreparable harm. Even the cuts threatened in the "Contract with America" would inflict grievous injury. There is not, and will not be, enough private



*Stanley N. Katz, president of the American Council of Learned Societies, earned his Phi Beta Kappa key at Harvard University in 1955.*

funding (individual or foundation, much less corporate) to "take up the slack," just as there was not nearly enough private philanthropy to replace the large cuts in the social budget in the early 1980s.

Deeper cuts in the current social budget would further limit the availability of existing private resources for the humanities because philanthropy would divert its resources from long-term and "soft" activities, such as humanities research, to the mitigation of more immediate social catastrophes.

The mantra of philanthropic funding, both public and private, is "effectiveness," defined as the measurable effectuation of specific short-term change. This is a test that individual humanists and humanities institutions have a hard time meeting unless we can demonstrate what George Santayana once called "the utility of useless knowledge."

Our "utility," if one believes in the historic justifications for the study of humanities, is quite general and long term. In the end we depend on society's recognition that a successfully functioning democracy, especially in a society as diverse as ours, requires the recognition and cultivation of our common humanity. If we believe this, we must make just such a bold and broad case for the worth—and funding—of the humanities. ■





*Richard Helms (ΦBK, Williams College, 1935), a former Director of Central Intelligence (the formal title for head of the CIA) and U.S. ambassador to Iran, is now an international consultant in Washington, D.C.*

When I arrived at Williams College in September 1931, I entered a class that was not full. The Depression, then in full flower, plus a four-year Latin requirement caused a shortage of qualified applicants. Having spent two years in European schools, one in French Switzerland, one in Germany, I had no high school diploma; I got into Williams by acquiring 15 points on the College Board exams.

Almost immediately I decided to try for a place on the *Williams Record*, the college newspaper. Succeeding in this, my appetite for journalism grew during the four years, encouraged by a friend whose father was a newspaper executive.

On the academic side, a classmate (Henry Swan, who eventually helped pioneer open-heart surgery) and I decided that we would like to arrange a mixed major, literature and history, which was not then offered in the curriculum. It took considerable persuasion with both departments to accomplish our objective, but it was made possible in part by the fact that Williams encouraged "honors work" whereby one or two students could study one course with one professor each semester of junior and senior years (the concept of Mark Hopkins on one end of a log, the student on the other). Studying the literature and history of the United States one year and the same for Britain the next year whetted my appetite for learning about foreign cultures—European schooling having started the process.

The course in American history, taught my junior year by T. C. Smith, biographer of President James A. Garfield, was that "first small step" in my intelligence career, which I certainly did not foresee at the time. The professor taught the course by requiring each student to read the pros and the cons of a particular historical episode

in the library and formulate his own conclusion about the proper course of action. That training stood me in good stead from World War II onward.

When it came time to face the real world in 1935, the Depression was still very much present, and employment opportunities were scarce. By great good fortune I was offered a place in the London office of the United Press if I could get myself there at my own



*Richard Helms*

expense. My father graciously helped me to jump that hurdle.

I was put to work at writing obituaries of British celebrities and at handling various "gofer" duties, including transcribing on wax cylinders telephone calls from cities in Europe and typing up the results for the deskman to send by Morse code to the United Press's clients around the world. One day I picked up the phone to hear a voice from Rome sending a flash message that Italy had invaded Abyssinia. This was journalism!

Transferred to the Berlin bureau, I was sent, on September 13, 1936, to cover the annual *Parteitag* in Nuremberg. On that bright sunny morning, spectators in the grandstand at a shrine to the Nazis killed in the 1923

Beer Hall Putsch heard a throaty German voice proclaim, "The wonder of this age is that you have found me, an unknown man among millions." A short time later, the black Mercedes in which I was riding fell in behind Hitler's car for a triumphal ride through the narrow Nuremberg streets. Handkerchiefs waved from gabled windows, those red flags fluttered everywhere, crowds roared their approval. This went on for the 30-minute ride to the other side of the city. For the first time in my life, I realized what the adulation of the crowd does to the ego of the politician or the celebrity: It is opium.

A half-dozen of us international journalists met with Hitler before a lunch. He was riding high in those days: The Rhineland had been reoccupied, the Olympic Games had been a great success, *Kristallnacht* was to occur months later. Hitler was in no sense charismatic close up. Rather, he impressed with his intelligence, his grasp of affairs, his unflinching belief that he knew what he was doing and where he was going. He did not hedge his replies to questions. Asked why he had staged the annual *Parteitag* extravaganza in Nuremberg, he replied, "Attendance here during the week is a reward to Party members for their hard work during the year. Each one comes for a day or two, then others take their place. Hundreds go home energized. Besides, the *Reichsbahn* [German railways] gets the same kind of training or exercise it would require in the event of a military mobilization." An indicator of things to come?

It is counterproductive for historians to paint Hitler as a crazy or an aberration, thus giving posterity reassurance that he was only a one-time phenomenon. The lesson of that horror is that it could happen again. Given the right circumstances, another person with equally evil or misguided views could come to the fore. Events in Russia today are not reassuring.

In 1942, I joined the Naval Reserve and spent a year in antisubmarine warfare training at the Eastern Sea Frontier headquarters in New York. Then, one summer morning, my commanding officer demanded to know why I was seeking reassign-



ment. To my surprise, orders had come through assigning me to the Office of Strategic Services in Washington. Thus began 30 years in the OSS and the CIA.

The CIA was founded, given statutory authority in the National Security Act of 1947, to prevent another Pearl Harbor; it was not established as a cold war agency. A single line in the statute authorized the president to place in the agency as a separate function the clandestine services about which there has been so much controversy over the years.

**It is counterproductive for historians to paint Hitler as a crazy or an aberration, thus giving posterity reassurance that he was only a one-time phenomenon.**

I believe a CIA is as essential today as it was in 1947. The end of the cold war has not eliminated hostilities, nasty surprises, or terrorist acts. Today the world is in turmoil; enough weapons of mass destruction exist to destroy us. But the lesson of Pearl Harbor was this: Intelligence intercepts that would have told us of Japan's plan to attack were available in Washington, but there was no central authority to put the pieces of the puzzle together. The CIA is supposed to do this; that is its primary function. If its forecasting has not always been correct, that is no reason for eliminating the function. God did not give us the gift of prescience, and try as they will, intelligence officers are human too. How often in our own country do pollsters, media pundits, and others make bad forecasts on elections and upcoming events when they appear to have access to all the facts?

I have not written about my 25 years in the CIA, and I do not intend to do so. I have collaborated with CIA historians and believe that effort covers any responsibility I might have to history. (Incidentally, when President Johnson appointed me deputy director and then director slightly over a year later, he seemed to take considerable pleasure in pointing out that he had added another member of Phi Beta Kappa to his list of appointees.)

One particular problem that haunted my tenure as Director of Central Intelligence was not connected with foreign intelligence in any of its forms. It was Watergate. Little did I realize at the time of the break-in that the president would attempt to blame the CIA for the action, and then try to make the CIA responsible for a part of the cover-up as well. The June 23, 1972, meeting of Haldeman and Ehrlichman with my deputy, General Walters, and me was arranged to persuade us to perform an act that was nothing short of "obstruction of justice." It is noteworthy that in his recently published diaries Haldeman does not describe this meeting. And it is no wonder that it became known as "the smoking gun." That I did not permit these ploys to succeed, however, may have saved the CIA from extinction and, at the very least, kept me out of jail.

In a recent issue of the *Key Reporter* [Spring 1993], Derek Bok noted that bright young people today do not often choose government service. The reasons are not hard to find. In a society where money is so frequently equated with success, Phi Beta Kappa graduates tend to look to the private sector. But it is not only the money. I do not think that the young today have any less sense of duty to country than their forebears. The government has come to be painted in the press as overstuffed, unwieldy, devoid of opportunity for action or policymaking except at the very top, and lacking in excitement. In contrast, the CIA and the Foreign

Service do not lack for applicants because they offer the possibility of intrigue, foreign ventures, diplomacy in a changing world. As for a presidential appointment to a significant job, many people cannot afford the change in lifestyle it would mandate. Furthermore, the forms that prospective government servants are required to fill out, revealing every aspect of financial life, the intrusion of security investigations into the past—in short, the modern-day assumption that any appointee is less than an honest citizen—all of these irritants have a genuinely chilling effect. The slightest infringement of regulation or law, or even unfounded accusations, can put a member of the executive branch in jeopardy of one kind or another. We don't torture people whom we suspect of wrongdoing; we make them hire lawyers. If this observation appears crude, one might ask how much the White House aides, asked to testify before Congress on Whitewater last year, paid in lawyers' fees to prepare them for the hearing.

At the end of the day, however, one must acknowledge that our government needs the best and the brightest if it is to function effectively. In the interest of America's future, many people must forswear the accumulation of money and dedicate themselves to government service, education, science, social welfare. How much do our colleges and universities lay this issue before their undergraduates? Perhaps doing so more frequently would help.

—Richard Helms, Washington, D.C.

## Metal ΦBK Membership Certificates Available

Three kinds of mounted metal replicas of your Phi Beta Kappa membership certificate are available:

- 1. 8" × 10" stainless steel plaque, solid walnut base, \$75.
- 2. 11" × 13" brass-matted stainless steel plaque, solid walnut base, \$95.
- 3. 11" × 13" brass-matted stainless steel plaque, black base, \$95.

Check the kind of plaque you want and send your name, chapter, and initiation date, plus a check for the appropriate amount, to Massillon Plaque Company, P.O. Box 2939, North Canton, OH 44720. All prices include postage and handling. A portion of all sales will be used to support Phi Beta Kappa's programs.

If you prefer to pay by Visa or MasterCard, telephone (800) 854-8404 and ask for the Phi Beta Kappa Order Department. Allow 3 weeks for delivery.





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- \* Southeast Alabama—Dr. Emma Coburn Norris, 1857 Galena Ave., Montgomery, AL 36106-1909.

## Arizona

- \* Phoenix Area—Mrs. Doris Krigbaum, 1230 E. Loyola Dr., Tempe, AZ 85282.

## California

- \* Northern California—Dr. Madeleine Babin, 50 Kevin Ct., Walnut Creek, CA 94596-5427.
- \* San Diego—Ms. Marjeta D. Six, 4508 Third St., Apt. 10, La Mesa, CA 91941.
- \* Southern California—Mrs. Virginia L. Hornak, 5034 Palomar Dr., Tarzana, CA 91356.

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## Florida

- \* Northeast Florida—Dr. Elinor A. Scheirer, University of North Florida, 4567 Saint Johns Bluff Rd. S., Jacksonville, FL 32224.
- \* Sarasota-Manatee—Mrs. Martha G. Fleming, 3885 El Poinier Ct., Sarasota, FL 34232.
- \* South Florida—Ms. Agneta C. Heldt, 3024 Kirk St., Miami, FL 33133.
- Tampa Bay—Prof. James B. Halsted, Department of Criminology, University of South Florida, 4202 E. Fowler Ave., SOC 107, Tampa, FL 33620-8100.

## Georgia-Carolina

- \* Coastal Georgia-Carolina—Dr. George B. Pruden, 13 Old Mill Ct., Savannah, GA 31419-2824.

## Illinois

- \* Chicago—Ms. Amy Affelt, 408 N. Taylor, Oak Park, IL 60302.
- \* East Central Illinois—Dr. Jonell Comerford, Mathematics Department, Eastern Illinois University, Charleston, IL 61920.
- \* Southern Illinois—Dr. William Ferraro, U.S. Grant Association, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, IL 62901.

## Indiana

- \* Indianapolis—Dr. Gabrielle M. Nicholas, 115 Village Pl., Zionsville, IN 46077.

## Iowa

- \* Sioux City—Mrs. Marjorie C. Meyer, 2412 Allan St., Sioux City, IA 51103.

## Kentucky

- \* Kentuckiana—Dr. Scott D. Johnson, 4129 Brentler Rd., Louisville, KY 40241.

## Louisiana

- \* Southwestern Louisiana—Dr. Mary R. Meredith, USL Box 43570, Lafayette, LA 70504.

## Massachusetts

- \* Newton—Dr. James T. Barrs, 4 Bay Rd., Milford, MA 01757.

## Michigan

- \* Detroit—Ms. Carol Poosch Klein, 31720 Franklin Rd., Franklin, MI 48025.
- \* Southwestern Michigan—Dr. Laurel Grotzinger, 2729 Mockingbird Dr., Kalamazoo, MI 49008.

## Minnesota

- \* Minneapolis—Mr. George A. Warp, 4824 Thomas Ave. S., Minneapolis, MN 55410.

## Missouri-Kansas

- \* Greater Kansas City—Ms. Rhonda Smiley, Ferrellgas, 1 Liberty Plaza, Liberty, MO 64068.
- Northeast Missouri—Ms. Carol Race, Rte. 3, Kirksville, MO 63501.

## Nebraska

- \* Omaha—Mrs. Nancy Long, 1218 S. 117th St., Omaha, NE 68144.

## New Mexico

- Los Alamos—Ms. Krista Steele, 597 Myrtle, and Ms. Janet Tallman, 165 La Cueva, Los Alamos, NM 87544.
- Southern New Mexico/El Paso—Ms. Ann P. Boylan, Rte. 1, Box 635, Anthony, NM 88021.

## New York

- \* Long Island—Prof. Sharon D. Abramson, Nassau Community College, Garden City, NY 11530.
- \* New York—Ms. Jean Golden, 382 Central Park W., Apt. 18-B, New York, NY 10025.
- \* Scarsdale/Westchester—Dr. Lloyd Raines, 29 Argyle Rd., Rye Brook, NY 10573.
- \* Upper Hudson—Dr. Frances L. Allee, 24 Providence St., Albany, NY 12203.

## North Carolina

- \* Guilford County—Mrs. Ann Braxton, 7971 N.C. Hwy. 65, Summerfield, NC 27358.
- \* Pitt County—Dr. Tinsley E. Yarbrough, Department of Political Science, East Carolina University, Greenville, NC 27858-4353.

- \* Wake County—Dr. Sally R. Humble, 3417 Ocotea St., Raleigh, NC 27607.

## Ohio

- \* Cleveland—Mrs. Margaret Robinson, 2602 E. Overlook Rd., Cleveland Heights, OH 44106.
- \* Toledo—Mr. Lyman F. Spitzer, Shumaker, Loop & Kendrick, 1000 Jackson, Toledo, OH 43624.

## Oklahoma

- \* Oklahoma City—Ms. Alison Herzfeld, 1108 Bedford Dr., Oklahoma City, OK 73116.

## Pennsylvania

- \* Delaware Valley—Dr. Edwin Kellerman, 801 S. Bowman Ave., Wynnewood, PA 19103.

## South Carolina

- \* Piedmont Area—Dr. B. G. Stephens, 429 N. Church St., Spartanburg, SC 29303-3663.

## Tennessee

- \* Chattanooga—Prof. John D. Tinkler, 1012 Hanover St., Chattanooga, TN 37405.

## Texas

- \* Greater Houston—Ms. Nancy E. Garfield, 3838 Piping Rock Rd., Houston, TX 77027.
- \* North Texas—Mr. Marvin J. Wise, 3444 University Blvd., Dallas, TX 75205.
- \* San Antonio—Dr. Matthew D. Stroud, 13703 Pebble Walk, San Antonio, TX 78217.

- West Texas-Eastern New Mexico—Dr. Pamela A. Cooper, Texas Tech University, University Library, Lubbock, TX 79409-0002.

## Virginia

- \* Richmond—Mr. G. Edmond Massie 3rd, 33115 Mt. Gideon Rd., Hanover, VA 23069.

- Roanoke Area—Mr. Richard M. Thomas, P.O. Box 1791, Roanoke, VA 24008.

- \* Shenandoah Valley—Dr. J. R. Hanson, Department of Mathematics, James Madison University, Harrisonburg, VA 22807.

## Washington

- \* Inland Empire—Prof. Amy Kelly-Pittman, Gonzaga University School of Law, Spokane, WA 99220-3528.
- \* Puget Sound—Miss Jean Chapman, P.O. Box 84103, Seattle, WA 98124.

## West Virginia

- \* Charleston—Mr. Phillip B. Scott, P.O. Box 3884, Charleston, WV 25338.

## Wisconsin

- \* Greater Milwaukee—Ms. June D. Rector, W297 N6187 Creekside Ct., Hartland, WI 53029.

\* Chartered associations. Charters are granted by the ΦBK Senate.



# Alumni Associations: 1993-94 Donations, Activities

Phi Beta Kappa alumni associations—groups of Society members organized on a geographic basis—have been in existence since 1877, when the first one was founded in New York. Some groups mainly raise money for awards to deserving high school or college students, or both; others sponsor lectures, discussions, seminars, and tours.

The number of active associations varies from year to year but has been increasing; the current total is 54, of which 45 are chartered. Associations may be chartered by the Society once they have been in continuous, active existence for at least three years. Association leaders attend the Society's triennial Council meetings and participate with chapter representatives in the work of the Council.

Although there are no active associations overseas at present, several members in Australia are in the process of organizing one there.

The news about the associations reported in this issue has been compiled from the annual reports received at headquarters from the associations' secretaries, whose addresses are listed on the page opposite. Questions about organizing new associations or chartering existing ones should be addressed to Linda Surles at the Phi Beta Kappa Society, 1811 Q Street NW, Washington, DC 20009.

## Western Associations

The **Northern California** association increased its membership from 1,100 to 1,305, increased the amount (from \$2,500 to \$3,000 each) and number (to 10) of graduate fellowships it awards, increased the number of \$500 excellence-in-teaching awards to five, and sponsored 11 programs throughout the year, including visits to San Francisco's Haight-Ashbury section, East Brother Island Lighthouse, the museum on Treasure Island, the Stanford Linear Accelerator, the Marin Civic Center in San Rafael, the Luthur Burbank home and gardens in Santa Rosa, and the Lick Observatory on Mount Hamilton. Some 130 persons attended the group's eighth annual retreat weekend at Asilomar Conference Center on Monterey Bay.

Despite the devastating fires, floods, earthquakes, and aftershocks of 1994, the **Southern California** association (1,835 members) is progressing with its plans to launch a high school scholarship program, underwritten by a \$10,000 bequest

from a member's estate. In 1993-94 the group awarded fellowships totaling \$32,000 to international students and fellowships totaling \$12,000 to ΦBK initiates at 10 chapters for graduate study.

In addition, association members toured the newly restored and expanded Los Angeles Central Library, guided by the architect and docents; visited the Lincoln exhibit at the Huntington Library in Pasadena, guided by Louise Taper, who assembled the collection; and toured the *Los Angeles Times* facility, guided by senior vice president Keating Rhoades.

The **Denver** association (85 members) was chartered in December 1993. Speakers at recent meetings have included geneticist Theodore Puck and U.S. Congresswoman Patricia Schroeder. The group also sponsored tours, small-group discussions, and social gatherings during the year. The association has just launched a scholarship program to help ΦBK initiates at Colorado colleges and universities with graduate school expenses; two \$500 scholarships were awarded the first year.

The **Phoenix** association (89 members) continues to provide a \$600 scholarship to an outstanding, needy senior at each of the eight high schools in the district, plus medals to a freshman, a sophomore, and a junior at each of the schools. A phonathon and dues pay for the awards. The group also tries to provide activities such as visits to art museums, concerts, and mock court hearings, when they can be scheduled, for the students who receive the awards. The speaker at the annual autumn banquet was Jerry Colangelo, president of the Phoenix Suns.

The **San Diego** association (228 members) has launched a new scholarship program open to ΦBK initiates at local institutions; this year the group awarded one \$500 scholarship for graduate study. The association also continued to present books to outstanding juniors from San Diego public high schools, giving 44 this year.

The association also sponsored several events. In September 1993 the group invited initiates from the University of California, San Diego (UCSD), and San Diego State University to join them for a tour of the Stephen Birch Aquarium-Museum. At the annual dinner meeting in November, Carol Plantamura, professor of music, UCSD, lectured on opera, and in April 1994, ΦBK Associates Lecturer Neil

Smelser, University Professor of Sociology, University of California, Berkeley, discussed "The Myth of the Good Life in California."

At two Sunday afternoon teas, art historian Norma Kershaw gave participants an archaeological tour of Cyprus and physicist Richard Dahlberg talked about Richard Feynman. Mexico and American architecture were the topics tackled by the association's biweekly study circle.

## Oregon Group Organizing

Members of Phi Beta Kappa in Oregon are organizing an association. Those interested in attending the first meeting should telephone Alfredo Wheelock at (503) 331-0149 or write to him at 3515 NE 27th Ave., Portland, OR 97212.

The **Puget Sound, Washington**, association increased its membership (from 671 to 741), presented scholarships of \$1,500 each to four students at the University of Washington and two at the University of Puget Sound, and presented copies of the *American Heritage Dictionary* to 210 area high school seniors. The group also announced new Pathfinder Awards to be presented in spring 1995 to winners in three categories: institutional, individuals/families, and youth.

The association also sponsored two coffee hours, tours of a cancer research facility and of a garden with rare plants, and two luncheons with speakers. In autumn 1993 Susan Resnick Pierce, president of the University of Puget Sound, talked about African American fiction; the following spring Richard Clark discussed myths and misperceptions about American education.

The **Inland Empire, Washington**, association (52 members) sponsored a luncheon in May to honor the top graduates of the 21 high schools in the Spokane area; also among the 120 persons attending were the students' family members and advisers. The association has been sponsoring this function for three decades.

## Eastern Associations

The **New York** association (500 members), which reports a special interest in promoting outstanding scholarship among "newly arrived" students in the United States, gave \$2,000 scholar-

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## ASSOCIATION NEWS

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 9

ships to two students at Kingsboro Community College. The group also made one \$1,000 grant to New York City Library for the Visually Handicapped.

In addition, the association sponsored three meetings: In October 1993 representatives of the mayor's office and Hunter College specialists discussed immigration policies. In December composer Kurt Weill was the speaker at a musicale presented by the opera department of the Manhattan School of Music. A business meeting and awards brunch was held in April 1994.

The **Upper Hudson, New York**, association (74 members) gave one \$500 scholarship to a high school senior and sponsored three dinner meetings. Three faculty members at the State University of New York, Albany, spoke at the meetings on the following topics: James Schwab, "Global Changes in the Earth's Atmosphere"; Findlay Cockrell, "Celebrating Grieg's 150th"; and Harry Staley, "James Joyce's Sense of Comedy."

The **Scarsdale/Westchester, New York**, association (225 members) held dinner meetings every two months on preannounced topics of current interest, including "Pax Americana," "Rethinking Marriage," and "Separation of Church and State." The group also gives three awards to high school seniors.

The **Washington, D.C.**, area association (140 members) presented a \$500 U.S. Savings Bond, donated by a member, plus a certificate of merit and a book, to an outstanding senior at each of three local high schools. The group also sponsored a tour of a National Archives exhibit and several dinner meetings with speakers.

Historian Dorothy I. Spinks was the speaker at the association's 80th anniversary celebration in December 1993. Speakers at other meetings included physician Mary E. Zalar, president of Child Care Romania-USA; Joseph McLellan, *Washington Post* music critic; ΦBK Secretary Douglas Foard; and educator Thomas E. Gisca, author of books on career/vocational planning for high school students.

The **Newton, Massachusetts**, association (55 members) presents a \$100 book award annually to the top-ranking graduate at each of the two local high schools.

The **Delaware Valley, Pennsylvania**, association (790 members) awarded 120 books (total value, \$2,400) to outstanding seniors in area high schools. The association helped sponsor the Academic

Decathlon in February 1994 and sponsored several dinner meetings at which the speakers and their topics were Elliot Shelkrot, president of the Philadelphia Free Library, "The Public Library—Relic or Vital?"; Tony Auth, cartoonist, "Sacred Cows"; and Fred Sherman, economist, "The Age of Innocence."

The **Guilford County, North Carolina**, association (29 members) sponsored an autumn dinner meeting, at which the Touring Theatre Ensemble presented Alice Walker's *Everyday Use*, and a spring social-business meeting.

The **South Florida** association (57 members) continued its program of giving \$250 scholarships to two potential dropouts who completed high school, and sponsored two meetings with speakers.

The **Shenandoah Valley, Virginia**, association (43 members) gave one \$100 award for an outstanding honors thesis to a senior at James Madison University and sponsored a banquet at which ΦBK Associates Lecturer Dorothy Robins-Mowry discussed "What's Wrong with Japan Anyway?"

The **Coastal Georgia-Carolina** association (82 members) continues its practice of awarding copies of Phi Beta Kappa's prizewinning books to three local university libraries. Speakers at the association's two dinner meetings were retired physician Carl Brennan, who discussed medical ethical issues in China, and ΦBK Secretary Douglas Foard, whose topic was "The Love of Learning: A Lifetime Engagement."

The **Piedmont Area** association (48 active members) annually awards certificates of commendation to high school valedictorians and meets with the Furman University chapter each May.

The **Richmond, Virginia**, association reports a membership of 288 (up from 169 last year). Speakers at its two dinner meetings were Scott Colley, dean and provost, Hampden-Sydney College, and ΦBK Secretary Douglas Foard. The group presented engraved pewter cups and certificates to the top graduates in 27 area high schools.

The **Greater Hartford, Connecticut**, association (125 members) sponsored three dinner meetings at which the speakers and their topics were Humphrey Tonkin, president of the University of Hartford, "Justice, Mercy, and *The Merchant of Venice*"; Priscilla Martel and Charles van Over, "A Taste of Provence"; and author Ed Zebrowski, "My Brother, Hail and Farewell."

The **Wake County, North Carolina**, association (79 members) presented \$25 book certificates to two winners of its high school essay contest and one certificate to a community leader. At its autumn dinner meeting, Lois Carson discussed post-World War II American Indian writers; at the spring dinner meeting, Mark Mazower discussed the issue of U.S. involvement in Bosnia.

The **Sarasota-Manatee** association (159 members) presented certificates of merit to 108 high school graduates and sponsored three luncheons. The speakers and their topics were Philip J. Cohen, on

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10. Extent and Nature of Circulation		
A. Total No. Copies Printed (Net Press Run)	392,000	397,000
B. Paid and/or Requested Circulation		
1. Sales through Dealers and Carriers, Street Vendors and Counter Sales	—	—
2. Mail Subscriptions (Paid and/or Requested)	390,000	395,000
C. Total Paid and/or Requested Circulation	390,000	395,000
D. Free Distribution by Mail, Carrier or Other Means	—	—
E. Total Distribution (Sum of C and D)	390,000	395,000
F. Copies Not Distributed		
1. Office Use, Left-Over, Unaccounted, Spoiled After Printing	2,000	2,000
2. Returns From News Agent	—	—
G. Total (Sum of E & F—should equal net press run shown in A)	392,000	397,000

I certify that the statements made by me above are correct and complete.

Priscilla S. Taylor, Editor, *The Key Reporter*



his work as adviser to the U.N. mission to Bosnia and Herzegovina; Ann L. Henderson, head of the Florida Humanities Council, on "Making Florida Home"; and John Newman, Department of Religion, New College, on "Tibetan Religion and Culture."

## South Central Associations

The **Greater Houston** association (610 members) this year increased the number of \$1,500 scholarships it gives to high school seniors to 67 (for a total of \$100,500). Some 530 persons attended the annual scholarship banquet in April, at which Barbara Bush received the Outstanding Contribution to Education Award and former president George Bush received the ΦBK Outstanding Alumnus Award. The association also sponsored a lecture on "Communication and Technological Revolution" by John Lienhard of the University of Houston.

The **San Antonio** association (176 members) increased the number of \$500 scholarships it gave to the outstanding graduates at local high schools from five to seven. The awards were presented at a reception in May. At the association's annual banquet the previous December, Allan Kownslar of Trinity University talked about Texas history. The group also toured Texas public radio studios in January.

The **North Texas** association, which increased its membership from 208 to 273, launched a "Books Change Lives" essay competition, and sponsored three dinner meetings. At the dinner last April celebrating the 45th anniversary of the founding of the association, the group gave a \$1,000 scholarship to Scott Hocutt, of Irving High School, for his essay on *The Meditations of Marcus Aurelius*, and awarded \$500 in his name to his school's library. Speakers for the awards dinner were journalist Lee Cullum, who discussed "American Culture: Can It Be Both Moral and Free?" and Library of Congress consultant Michael S. Thompson, whose topic was "The Center for the Book and Phi Beta Kappa: A Working Partnership."

Speakers at the other meetings were landscape artist Mary Vernon, who chairs the Southern Methodist University (SMU) Division of Art (the meeting took place at SMU's Owens Art Center, where her work was displayed), and Jean Wilson, professor of internal medicine at the Southwestern Medical Center, who spoke on "Genetics and Sex."

The **Oklahoma City** association (108

members) presented four scholarships of \$1,250 each to outstanding high school seniors and sponsored a banquet in May 1994 at which Lawrence Walsh spoke about his role as special prosecutor.

The **Southwestern Louisiana** association (25 members) gave one \$250 scholarship to an outstanding University of Southwestern Louisiana graduate. The award was presented at a dinner meeting where Judy and Tim Zaunbrecher, owners of an oil-field service company, discussed the exchange program they have organized with Kaliningrad, Russia.

The **Northeast Alabama** association (31 members) sponsored one lecture on the renovation of Anniston's downtown and a meeting at which Janice de Luce presented some reflections on aging. The group also gave three scholarships to college juniors (total value, \$1,700).

The **Southeast Alabama** association



*The winner of the North Texas association's "Books Change Lives" essay competition, Scott Hocutt (on the right), is pictured with runners-up David Taylor and Hae Jung Moon. The association has decided to make the essay contest an annual event, and the Library of Congress has donated \$500 to the association to serve as seed money for next year's contest.*

(25 members) made one \$100 award to the outstanding arts and sciences graduate of Troy State University.

The **Omaha** association, with 42 members, gave a \$1,000 college scholarship to an outstanding senior in the Omaha public schools and held one dinner meeting at which Jacqueline St. John, professor of history, University of Nebraska at Omaha, was the speaker.

## North Central Associations

The **Greater Milwaukee** association (126 members) began a new awards program (plaque, certificate, and \$100 each) for eight teachers who were judged to have furthered Phi Beta Kappa's ideals at the secondary level. The group also awarded four fellowships for graduate or professional study to ΦBK graduates of Wisconsin colleges and universities (one each at \$2,500 and \$1,000; two at \$500). The

speaker at last November's Founders' Day dinner was librarian Sandra B. Lockett, who discussed "The Public Library, Now and in the Future." The speaker at the spring meeting was Hermann Viets, president of the Milwaukee School of Engineering, who talked about "Recognizing Teaching."

The **Minneapolis** association increased its membership from 45 to 59 and sponsored two meetings. In April, Nobel laureate James Tobin, Sterling Professor of Economics, Yale University, discussed "Health Care Reform as Seen by a General Economist." In June, Stephen Schroeder-Davis, president of the Minnesota Council for the Gifted and Talented, discussed "Anti-Intellectualism in the Schools."

The **Chicago** association (368 members) sponsored a half-dozen social and cultural events, including tours of the Lyric Opera of Chicago and of the Frank Lloyd Wright studio. The group presented its Distinguished Service Award to attorney Elmer Gertz at its annual dinner last November.

The **Northeast Missouri** association sponsored two events: a dinner last October and a lecture in April; at the latter event, anthropologist Robert Graber spoke on "Valuing Useless Knowledge: An Anthropological Inquiry into the Meaning of Liberal Education." The group also presented medals to two Northeast Missouri State University seniors who graduated with general honors.

The **Cleveland** association increased its membership (from 319 to 410) and increased the number of \$750 scholarships (to two) it presented to high school seniors. It also presented more than 100 plaques to other high-achieving seniors. More than 400 persons attended the awards dinner. The association also sponsored a tour of the Cleveland Museum of Art and an evening of jazz.

At its annual brunch the **Southern Illinois** association (29 members) presented one \$50 award to an outstanding senior and heard a talk by Frederick Williams of the Department of Foreign Languages, Southern Illinois University.

The **Greater Kansas City** association (67 members) awarded one \$1,500 scholarship to a University of Missouri at Kansas City undergraduate and sponsored an annual dinner at which Lee G. Bolman spoke on "Images of Leadership."

The **Toledo** area association (43 members) once again raised the money to fund

CONTINUED ON PAGE 12



# Chapter News, 1993-94

four awards of \$500 each for outstanding graduates of local high schools. Frank E. Horton, president of the University of Toledo, was the speaker at the April 1994 luncheon meeting.

The **Kentuckiana** association increased its membership (from 105 to 126), increased its prize for academic achievement for a graduating senior at the University of Louisville (from \$300 to \$500), and held three events: a tour of the art collection at the Capital Holding Corporation, a tour of the Louisville Science Center, and a lecture by Justin McCarthy on "What We Were Taught of the Middle East."

The **Southwestern Michigan** association (52 members) awarded \$18 bookstore gift certificates to 12 high school seniors and invited them to a dinner at which librarian David Isaacson, of Western Michigan University's Waldo Library, spoke on "There Is No Such Thing as THE Dictionary."

The **Charleston, West Virginia**, association (48 members) presented certificates to valedictorians in 10 high schools in the county and sponsored a Founders' Day dinner at which Thad Epps, of Union Carbide, spoke on "The Impact of the Educational System on the Future of Business."

The **Indianapolis** association increased its membership from 50 to 68 and increased the number of \$50 bookstore gift certificates for high school juniors from 24 to 28 for a total value of \$1,400. Joan Ferrante, president of the national Society, was the speaker for the annual dinner last May.

The **East Central Illinois** association (45 members) continued its awards of cash (\$100, \$75, and \$50) plus books to winners in its annual essay contest. The speakers at the group's two meetings were Edward Grant, Distinguished Professor of History and Philosophy of Science, Indiana University, who discussed "Science and Religion in the Middle Ages," and Anita Shelton, associate professor of history, Eastern Illinois University, whose topic was "Reflections on Eastern Europe after the Democratic Revolution."

With money from the Matilda Wilson Fund, each year the **Detroit** association (230 members) continues to award scholarships of \$250 each to approximately 90 high school seniors with a 4.0 grade point average, and certificates to another 1,200 students with a 3.75 grade point average. ■

*Most of the chapters concentrate on selecting new members and maintaining standards at the sheltering institutions, but some also award scholarships or other prizes and a few sponsor a variety of activities. Here is a summary of some new awards and programs that were reported for 1993-94:*

**University of Alabama**—has established a Phi Beta Kappa Endowed Fund, the income from which will be used for scholarships, honoraria to speakers, and other chapter activities. All living members of the chapter were contacted; \$22,000 has been raised and another \$10,000 has been pledged. In addition, faculty in the College of Arts and Sciences have established a mentor program for students.

**University of California, Los Angeles**—presented the first Pauline Turrill 19th Century Music Award for research to Brooks Toliver, a doctoral candidate in musicology at UCLA, who is doing research on Claude Debussy. The award, \$1,200 in 1993-94, is funded by a bequest from Turrill, a long-time member of the UCLA music faculty.

**University of California, Santa Cruz**—gives scholarships to outstanding graduates at two local high schools.

**Colby College**—made a grant of \$1,000 to the college library to purchase books. Since 1992 the chapter has been giving ΦBK scholastic achievement awards to five high-ranking undergraduates.

**Connecticut College**—awarded scholarships to two recent graduates for graduate work.

**University of Delaware**—annually gives the Phi Beta Kappa Herbert Ellis Newman Award (\$100) to an outstanding junior.

**University of Georgia**—throughout 1994 observed the 80th anniversary of its founding; the celebration culminated in a banquet last autumn.

**Gustavus Adolphus College**—established and presented book awards this year, one to the outstanding graduate at St. Peter High School and others to the two students entering the college with the highest grade point averages.

**University of Hawaii**—continues to sponsor an ambitious public lecture series. Lecturers and their topics last year included University of Hawaii professors Fred T. MacKenzie, Department of Oceanography, Geology, and Geophysics, "Our Changing Planet: Global Environmental Change and Sustainable Development"; Ben R. Finney, Department of Anthropology, "Nuclear Testing and the Uncertain

Future of French Polynesia"; Timothy J. Naftali, Department of History, "Aldrich Ames and American Treason"; and Klaus Keil, acting director, Hawaii Institute of Geophysics, "Meteorites: Fossils of the Early History of Our Solar System." The chapter will commemorate its 100th anniversary in 1996.

**University of Illinois at Chicago**—took out an ad in the university newspaper listing initiates and congratulating them.

**Kansas State University**—issued a newsletter to mark its 20th anniversary.

**University of Kentucky**—annually awards two prizes (\$700 and \$300) for undergraduate scholarship, research, and writing. The chapter now awards an occasional certificate of merit as well as alumni and honorary memberships.

**University of Missouri**—annually (since 1985) awards a \$1,000 scholarship to the outstanding liberal arts junior.

**Muhlenberg College**—gives \$40 bookstore gift certificates to selected students at three local high schools each year.

**University of North Carolina, Greensboro**—made the first presentation of the Elma Josephine Hege Award of \$3,000 to an initiate for graduate study. This award was made possible by a bequest of approximately \$90,000. The university also continues to award the Bridgers award of \$500 to a junior initiate, but has dropped its presentation of books to sophomores.

**Occidental College**—presents the Benjamin Culley award for intellectual leadership outside the classroom and designates a student for the Phi Beta Kappa graduate scholarship.

**Ohio University**—has a new Phi Beta Kappa Award for the Best Language Major, established by Mary Durnion to celebrate the 65th anniversary of her election to Phi Beta Kappa at Tufts.

**Pennsylvania State University**—has recently established a fund to honor outstanding scholars and their thesis advisers. The fund is named in memory of Rosemary Schraer, who taught biochemistry and biophysics and served in several administrative positions at Penn State before moving to the University of Cali-



fornia, Riverside, where she was chancellor at the time of her death in 1992. In 1993-94 the awards went to Kim Eisele, for work supervised by Glenda Laws, assistant professor of geography; Bryan S. Wang, for work with B. Tracy Nixon, associate professor of molecular and cell biology; and Wendy Yeakel, for work with Dale E. Monson, associate professor of music. Contributions to help endow the fund may be sent to 1 Old Main, University Park, PA 16802.

**Randolph-Macon College**—sponsored a Friday workshop and luncheon for about 50 high school English teachers, supported by two grants totaling \$600. In the autumn the chapter presented awards to 17 students for their achievement in their first two years at the college; the top student also received a book.

**University of Southern California**—presents a scholarship for the first year of graduate study; the recipient in 1993-94 was Sally Christine Roever, to study international relations and political theory at the University of Virginia.

**Stanford University**—gave its Phi Beta Kappa Teaching Prize for superior undergraduate instruction (a plaque and a check for \$1,500, provided by Amoco) to Donald Kennedy, former president of Stanford.

**University of Tulsa**—cosponsored two colloquia with the psychology and English departments.

**Ursinus College**—sponsored a workshop for high school biology teachers.

**University of Vermont**—has renamed its Phi Beta Kappa Prize honoring the top-ranking sophomore in the liberal arts in honor of Professor Samuel N. Bogorad, who died in 1993.

**Washington State University**—has four scholarships for seniors in the College of Arts and Sciences; the scholarships carry the names of Dorothy Jahnte Ohlson, Wesley S. Ohlson, Evelyn W. Hacker, and Sidney G. Hacker.

**West Virginia University**—celebrated its Founders Day with a reception hosted by the university president and published a directory of all chapter members.

**College of Wooster**—annually awards \$300 to the junior initiate who exhibits “a broad range of course work, a demonstrated concern for quality of life on campus, leadership ability.”

**University of Wyoming**—holds a Christmas party and publishes a four-page newsletter. ■

# RECOMMENDED READING

## BOOK COMMITTEE

**Humanities:** Svetlana L. Alpers, Frederick J. Crosson, Simon W. McVeigh, Robert P. Sonkowsky, Jean Sudrann, Lawrence Willson

**Social Sciences:** Earl W. Count, Louis R. Harlan,

Thomas McNaugher, Catherine E. Rudder, Anna J. Schwartz

**Natural Sciences:** Ronald Geballe, Russell B. Stevens

### Louis R. Harlan

**W. E. B. Du Bois: Biography of a Race, 1868-1919.** David Levering Lewis. Henry Holt, 1993. \$35.

This well-researched and vividly written biography treats the first half of the career of the premier African American intellectual and propagandist. It is the best of David Levering Lewis's many books on African American and French history, and is richly deserving of the major literary prizes it has received. It replaces all others as the standard biography.

Lewis gives full and discerning attention to Du Bois's major scholarly and polemical writings, but he is particularly good in dealing with Du Bois's personal life, his strengths and his failings. Lewis also illuminates what Du Bois's autobiographies often obscured—Du Bois's genealogy and early life in the Berkshire hills of western Massachusetts; his education at Fisk, Harvard, and German universities; his struggle for recognition as a scholar; and his wrestling with Booker T. Washington for “the souls of black folk.” This reviewer, after many years' study of Washington, learned some new things about Washington from Lewis.

At every stage of Du Bois's life, the author deftly sketches in the histori-

cal setting. From Atlanta in the depths of the age of Jim Crow, Du Bois led the effort to restore equal rights to the forefront of the black agenda. After two decades of intense scholarly study of race questions, Du Bois left academe for the NAACP headquarters in New York to become the militant voice of black people as editor of *The Crisis*. Du Bois's writings, more than those of any other African American, told white as well as black readers how it was to be black in America. This is a long book but well worth the reader's time.

**The Color Line: Legacy for the Twenty-First Century.** John Hope Franklin. Univ. of Missouri, 1993. \$14.95.

This brief book originated as the Paul Anthony Brick Lectures on ethics at the University of Missouri, delivered the day after the “not guilty” verdict in the trial of Los Angeles police officers in the beating of Rodney King. It takes its point of departure from W. E. B. Du Bois's prophetic statement in 1903 that “the problem of the twentieth century is the problem of the color line—the relation of the darker to the lighter races of men in Asia and Africa, in America and the islands of the sea.” Franklin, himself a distinguished historian, traces the uneven progress toward racial equality since the civil rights movement of the 1960s. He concludes that at the end of the 20th century the color line remains as a legacy for the next century.

Franklin's historical writings have been notable for their objectivity, but here he speaks very plainly as a moral philosopher about the failure of political leaders of both parties to level the playing field for black Americans. There was a short time in the Carter years, he says, when there seemed to be hope for racial equality, but that hope was soon dashed. While claiming to promote a color-blind Consti-

### Monterey Institute Again Offers Scholarship

The Monterey Institute of International Studies is again making available a half-tuition, two-year scholarship to a Phi Beta Kappa member who is admitted to a degree program at the institute in 1995-96. To obtain application forms, write to the institute at 425 Van Buren St., Monterey, CA 93940.

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## RECOMMENDED READING

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tution, Reagan and Bush administration officials opposed affirmative action and transmitted carefully encoded permissions to discriminate in education, employment, social policy, and law enforcement, thus making a mockery of the concept of color-blindness.

As a first step toward more equal justice, Franklin recommends that the nation and individuals examine our national past without blinders and recognize that it "is filled with some of the ugliest possible examples of racial brutality and degradation in human history." If we can only face our past, he says, perhaps we can turn it around.

**The Normandy Diary of Marie-Louise Osmont: 1940–1944.** *Tr. by George L. Newman. Intro. by John Keegan. Random House, 1994. \$16.50.*

As a participant in the D-day landings in Normandy 50 years ago, this reviewer has often wondered whether the landings and the battle for the Normandy beachhead appeared as liberation to French civilians on the ground. This unique diary, kept by a Frenchwoman living in a chateau a few miles from the beach near Caen, answers that question: yes and no. Madame Osmont paints a haunting word-picture of war's hell. The widow of a French physician, she begins her diary with the occupation of her house and farm by the Germans in 1940, making only scattered entries until the buildup for the invasion. A close and reflective observer, she saw past the uniforms and sympathized in human terms with the German and later the British occupiers of her house and its outbuildings. She constantly had to protect her house and farm from looters, particularly the British. The Germans were more orderly and sang more tunefully, but the British soldiers had a contagious air of freedom. Germans conducted war as a business, the British and Canadians as an extension of sport.

During the month-long battle for nearby Caen, both sides shelled, bombed, and strafed her chateau. She spent many sleepless nights in shallow trenches, saw her farm animals suffer horrible deaths, and herself

suffered three wounds from shell fragments without medical attention. She lived through D day, but her house was a wreck. She pedaled her bicycle for miles without seeing a human being, overcome by the "solitude and sadness in these plots of ground that were the scenes of so much feverish activity, where the voice of the cannon roared for so long."

**The Refinement of America: Persons, Houses, Cities.** *Richard L. Bushman. Alfred A. Knopf, 1992. \$40.*

This ambitious book is a cultural history of 150 years of the colonial and early national period of American history. The first half describes the arrival of gentility to the raw society of the British mainland colonies around 1700 and its gradual spread among the ruling colonial elite in the 18th century. The second half, covering the period between the American Revolution and 1850, shows how an aristocratic culture that had set the classes apart became more democratized, as a diluted gentility spread to the growing middle class.

Bushman shows how unpainted wood houses gave way to colorful brick ones, with larger rooms, more windows, architectural balance, porches, courtyards, lawns, and gardens. Furniture also became more elegant and varied, and forks and spoons took their places beside knives at table. To cut a figure in polite society, it became necessary to acquire manners, knowledge of literature and the arts, and conversational skills. Manners and styles that had their beginning in the royal courts of Europe thus found their way overseas and set the elite apart from the masses from the South to New England.

Churches and cities transformed themselves to fit the new style. Though this elite culture was contrary to the republican ideology of the Revolution and the new nation, gentility survived into the new era in attenuated form and with considerable ambivalence. What was essentially an aristocratic culture survived by collaboration with capitalism and republicanism to blunt the edge of class conflict. The author shows the shortcomings as well as the strengths of gentility and the differences between city and country, east and west.

Russell B. Stevens

**Was George Washington Really the Father of Our Country? A Clinical Geneticist Looks at World History.** *Robert Marion. Addison-Wesley, 1994. \$22.95.*

Marion, as the first sentence of the introduction affirms, is "an academic physician who lectures regularly about medical genetics" and is "much interested in the disorders that affected famous individuals and how, in turn, these famous individuals reacted and were changed by their diseases." Sample chapter titles: "George III's Urine and the American Revolution"; "The Molecular Genetics of the Russian Revolution"; and "JFK and Compound F: The Making of the President, 1960." Do not be put off by the near-flippancy of the titles—the writing is excellent and the information intriguing. After all, how many would be inclined to pick up a book with chapters titled "Autosomal Dominantly Inherited Conditions," or "Inborn Errors of Carbohydrate Metabolism"?

**Lords of the Fly: *Drosophila* Genetics and the Experimental Life.** *Robert E. Kohler. Univ. of Chicago, 1994. \$17.95.*

The title is not only a clever play on words but a guide to one of the emphases in the book, for it contains both a wealth of information on the biology and genetics of *Drosophila* (fruit fly genus) and a welcome running commentary on the scientists who figured so prominently in discovering what this organism had to offer as a research tool. Each component enhances understanding of the other in showing how science moves ahead.

**The High Frontier: Exploring the Tropical Rainforest Canopy.** *Mark W. Moffett. Harvard, 1994. \$39.95; paper, \$24.95.*

**Arena Birds: Sexual Selection and Behavior.** *Paul A. Johnsgard. Smithsonian, 1994. \$39.95.*

These works are both very different and in a sense alike. The differences are obvious. Moffett's is a study of the hitherto little-known biology of the dauntingly inaccessible community far above the forest floor, with spectacular photographs of the diversity of life at these levels. One can only admire the courage of those whose curiosity drives them to risk these explorations. Johnsgard, in



contrast, provides a scholarly treatment of an intriguing sector of the bird world wherein males "attempt to achieve mating success within competitive arenas." Yet each explicates a selected sector of the awe-inspiring beauty, diversity, and complexity of the living world. Save for a few specialists, neither is for cover-to-cover reading; rather, each is to be dipped into from time to time.

**Evolution Extended: Biological Debates on the Meaning of Life.** Ed. by Connie Barlow. MIT Press, 1994. \$24.95.

The author has, I think, successfully "done it again" (see *Key Reporter*, Summer 1992). That is, she has woven into a convenient, readable, and coherent whole a wide array of key materials, from many sources, that deal with the question of life in general and more particularly with organic evolution. Not all of the views expressed are in agreement, of course, but that is what makes the whole worthwhile. There is something of Barlow herself scattered here and there, all to the betterment of the end product.

**The Garden in the Machine: The Emerging Science of Artificial Life.** Claus Emmeche. Tr. by Steven Sampson. Princeton, 1994. \$24.95.

As one of a dwindling population of computer-unfriendly professionals, I am in many ways unqualified to deal with this publication adequately. Despite that, and after having carefully read the entire analysis, I believe that this is a very worthwhile study, particularly for biologists who are experienced in the manipulation of computers, whether or no they are directly involved in efforts to generate "artificial life" on their instruments.

**Keeping All the Pieces: Perspectives on Natural History and the Environment.** Whit Gibbons. Smithsonian, 1993. \$16.95.

One cannot hope to read half, let alone all, of the books, articles, and pamphlets showing up in the marketplace that deal in one way or another with what is commonly dubbed "the environment." But if the future is to be livable, it is critical for the electorate as a whole to be sensitive to and informed about the issues involved. Gibbons's series of commentaries on a variety of aspects is highly readable, informative, and largely free of the accusatory rhetoric

that tends to diminish the effectiveness of much writing in this field.

**Population—The Complex Reality: A Report of the Population Summit of the World's Scientific Academies.** Ed. by Francis Graham-Smith. The Royal Society/North American Press, 1994. \$35 U.S. & Canada; \$17.50 Mexico & Latin America.

**How Many Americans? Population, Immigration, and the Environment.** Leon F. Bouvier and Lindsay Grant. Sierra Club Books, 1994. \$18.

In a superb book Garrett Hardin not long ago painted a compelling picture of the sheer necessity that humankind learn to live within limits [*Living Within Limits* was reviewed in *Key Reporter*, Winter 1993-94, p. 12]. Two recent works reinforce that message, but in rather different ways.

*Population—The Complex Reality* summarizes the proceedings of a conference in New Delhi, in October 1993, that brought together representatives of a number of national academies of science to examine the scientific aspects of the population problem. In a sense the meeting was appropriately sandwiched between the 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development,

held in Rio de Janeiro, and the 1994 UN Conference on Population and Development, held in Cairo. The UN meetings were, of course, primarily of government representatives, whereas the New Delhi gathering was of scientific specialists. The term *complex reality* could not have been better chosen!

In many ways *How Many Americans?* addresses the same basic issues as did Hardin and the New Delhi participants, but in the context of a single nation, the United States. All three volumes considered here are alarmist—and rightly so—but at the same time optimistic in the sense that they spell out actions that can clearly make a difference if only people generally can be made to comprehend the seriousness of the situation. Whatever else, delay will only make matters inexorably worse.

## Correction

In the Autumn 1994 issue of the *Key Reporter*, the reviewer of *Heisenberg's War* inadvertently gave Werner Heisenberg the first name of the other formulator of quantum mechanics, Erwin Schrödinger.

## The American Scholar

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# ΦBK Associates Honor Elie Wiesel, Elect Milton Margolis President

Writer Elie Wiesel received the seventh annual ΦBK Associates Award at the banquet of this group, held at the Elmer Holmes Bobst Library, New York University, on October 15, 1994. The banquet speaker was Andrew Szegedy-Maszak, Jane A. Seney Professor of Greek at Wesleyan University. Milton Margolis, vice chairman of Host Apparel, Inc., was elected president of the Associates during the annual meeting.

For 54 years the Associates have been providing annual income to Phi Beta Kappa to support the Society's aims. Each regular member contributes \$300 annually for 10 years, after which time the donor enters life membership and another person is invited to join the group of 300. The Associates Lectureship program is one of the main activities of the organization. Many chapters and associations call on the distinguished speakers of these panels for public lectures, initiation addresses, and honors convocation lectures.

Last May the Associates sponsored a luncheon at the Williams Club in



*Milton Margolis*

New York where the speaker was novelist and ΦBK Senator Doris Grumbach.

All inquiries about the Associates should be addressed to ΦBK Associates, 1811 Q Street NW, Washington, DC 20009.

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