



THE KEY REPORTER

Frank, Hölldobler/Wilson, and Bynum Win ΦBK Book Prizes

The three Phi Beta Kappa awards to authors for outstanding contributions to humanistic learning in 1995 went to Joseph Frank, Bert Hölldobler and Edward O. Wilson, and Caroline Walker Bynum. The authors received their \$2,500 prizes at the annual ΦBK Senate banquet held at the Embassy Row Hotel in Washington, D.C., on December 8, 1995.

Frank won the Christian Gauss Award for *Dostoevsky: The Miraculous Years, 1865-1871* (Princeton, 1995). He is professor of comparative literature emeritus at Princeton University and professor of comparative literature and Slavic languages and literature emeritus at Stanford University.

Hölldobler and Wilson won the Science Award for *Journey to the Ants: A Story of Scientific Exploration* (Harvard/Belknap, 1994). Hölldobler heads the behavioral physiology and sociobiology department at the Theodor Boveri Institute, University of Wurzburg; Wilson is Pellegrino University Professor at Harvard University and curator in entomology at Harvard's Museum of Comparative Zoology.

Bynum, a 1986-91 MacArthur Fellow, won the Emerson Award for *The Resurrection of the Body* (Columbia, 1995). She holds the Schapiro Chair in History at Columbia University.



Edward O. Wilson autographed a copy of his book as fellow prizewinners Caroline Walker Bynum and Joseph Frank chatted before the ΦBK Senate banquet last December.

The three awards committees were headed by Eugene Goodheart, professor of English at Brandeis University; Walter Knight, professor emeritus of physics at the University of California, Berkeley; and Bruce Kuklick, professor of history at the University of Pennsylvania.

A Tragic Choice: Jim and the Natives in the Jungle

In March 1995, Hugo Bedau, the 1994-95 Romanell-Phi Beta Kappa Professor of Philosophy, gave three lectures titled "Tragic Choices" at Tufts University, where he is Fletcher Professor of Philosophy. The lecture series title refers to choices about who shall survive in situations when not all can survive. This article is a much abbreviated version of the third lecture. The entire series will be published by Oxford University Press this year.

THE SCENE OF THE DRAMATIC events on which this article focuses is as follows:

Jim finds himself in the central square of a small South American town. Tied up against the wall are a row of 20 Indians, most terrified, a few defiant; in front of them are several armed men in uniform. A heavy man in a sweat-stained khaki shirt turns out to be the captain in

charge and, after a good deal of questioning of Jim, which establishes that he got there by accident while on a botanical expedition, explains that the Indians are a random group of the inhabitants who, after recent acts of protest against the government, are just about to be killed to remind other possible protestors of the advantages of not protesting.

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Phi Beta Kappa In the News

'Nontraditional' Initiate

Brenda Moore, 41, an art history major from Newport News, Va., who was initiated into the Phi Beta Kappa chapter at the College of William and Mary in December 1995, is truly a "nontraditional student." Married 25 years to a construction contractor, she is the mother of 10 children, 5 of them adopted.

She started back to school at Thomas Nelson Community College in Hampton, Va., seven years ago. It took her five years to get her two-year associate degree there, but she graduated first in her class and won a full-tuition scholarship to William and Mary.

Eight of her children, who range in age from 8 to 23, are still at home, and, Moore claims, they are "very autonomous," handling chores in teams. According to features in both the *Newport News Daily Press* (Nov. 16) and the *Washington Post* (Dec. 10) about the "Phi Beta Kappa Mom," Moore showed up at parent-teacher conferences, recitals, and athletic events, and did her own homework after the children were in bed.

Moore says that she hopes to get a job working at an area museum and eventually to move on to graduate studies.

Tribute to Marv Levy

In a sports feature titled "Levy's Biggest Win of All" (*Washington Post*, Nov. 29, 1995), Michael Wilbon reported on Marv Levy's return to the football field as Buffalo Bills head coach only a few weeks after successful surgery for prostate cancer. Writing of the Bills' move to the top of their division standings, Wilbon said that Levy, "even at 70 years old, had the zip of a man half his age," surprising his doctors with his resilience.

Wilbon then praised the resilience of a team that had been able to overcome the disappointment of losing the Super Bowl four times and added:

"What people don't generally know about the Bills is how very intelligent and sensitive the majority of the players are, characteristics that describe Levy. But what outsiders have learned through Levy's fast recovery is that the Phi Beta Kappa from Coe College and English History grad from Harvard is one tough old cuss, too. You don't stay near or at the top of a profession as demanding as coaching for 44 years without meeting an almost incomprehensible range of physical and emotional demands."

Wesleyan Magazine Profiles of ΦBK Initiates

The *Wesleyan* alumni magazine (Summer 1995) featured profiles of 4 of the 13 members of the class of 1995 elected to Phi Beta Kappa in their junior year, along with a cover photo titled "Members of the Club." Written by Elizabeth Bobrick,

the article quoted the assistant dean of admissions as noting that because Wesleyan has no dean's list or president's list to recognize academic achievement, "being elected to Phi Beta Kappa provides the sort of recognition that many Wesleyan students took for granted in their high schools, where they were valedictorians or salutatorians or in the upper 10 percent of their class."

Joseph Rouse, professor of philosophy and a member of the selection committee, noted that although the university replaced formal distribution requirements with less authoritative general expectations a decade ago, election to Phi Beta Kappa still requires solid work in every field of the curriculum. "Phi Beta Kappa honors one of the ways that individuals here respond to the choices, the freedom," he said.

All four of the students profiled professed to have been surprised when they learned of their election, saying that they had not consciously tried to "make" Phi Beta Kappa. According to Bobrick, "They have been resident advisers and political activists, played sports, sung opera and written short stories for fun, held work-study jobs and volunteered for community service." Bobrick also quoted one alumna [herself not a member of Phi Beta Kappa] as saying, "People [at Wesleyan] don't think that Phi Betes are the 'squids,' the people who don't have a life. They think that they're the ones who are able to balance academics with all the other things they do, and not just when they really need to, but all the time."

the American Scholar

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*Phi Beta Kappa Senator Eugen Weber, left, is pictured at the Senate banquet last December with *The American Scholar*'s editor, Joseph Epstein. Weber, a frequent contributor to the Scholar, had just returned from Paris, where he received a prize from the French Academy for his latest book, *The Hollow Years: France in the 1930s*.*

JIM IN THE JUNGLE

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However, since Jim is an honored visitor from another land, the captain is happy to offer him a guest's privilege of killing one of the Indians himself. If Jim accepts, then as a special mark of the occasion, the other Indians will be let off. Of course, if Jim refuses, then there is no special occasion, and Pedro [apparently, head of the firing squad] here will do what he was about to do when Jim arrived, and kill them all.

Jim, with some desperate recollection of schoolboy fiction, wonders whether, if he got hold of a gun, he could hold the captain, Pedro, and the rest of the soldiers to threat, but it is quite clear from the setup that nothing of that kind is going to work: any attempt at that sort of thing will mean that all the Indians will be killed, and himself. The men against the wall, and the other villagers, understand the situation, and are obviously begging him to accept. What should he do?

Jim's predicament, you will be relieved to learn, is entirely hypothetical; it is a product of the fertile brain of Bernard Williams, professor of philosophy at Oxford and at Berkeley. Williams invented the case some years ago and published it in 1973 in the book titled *Utilitarianism For and Against*, written with his fellow-philosopher, J. J. C. Smart. Smart was For, but Williams was Against; and Williams offered the story of Jim in the jungle in order to expose some important deficiencies in the moral theory of utilitarianism.

Utilitarians' Advice

We may as well begin our examination of Jim's situation by considering what advice utilitarians would give Jim. Williams comments that for utilitarians, "obviously the right answer" is this: "Jim should kill the Indian." Why is this so "obviously" what utilitarians would advise Jim to do? The answer must go like this: Utilitarian consequentialists start by defining right acts as whatever will yield the outcome with the greatest net balance of value over disvalue;

utilitarians, in short, want us to act on the principle Maximize Net Benefits. In this case the death of only one hostage at Jim's hands is obviously a much better outcome than the death of all 20 at the hands of the firing squad. It is easy to see that utilitarians might think in just this way and that if they do, they will urge Jim to accept the captain's invitation to shoot one of the hostages. But I don't think that thoughtful utilitarians "obviously" give this counsel, and it is useful to see why.

It is true that outcomes and their value alone matter for utilitarians. So in this case we begin by concentrating on exactly two possible outcomes, those defined by the captain's offer. For utilitarians, the preferred outcome is the one that involves as few dead as possible, discounted by the probability of that outcome. The fewest dead is the outcome only if Jim acts on the captain's offer—an outcome with one dead hostage and 19 alive. The other possible outcome begins with Jim's refusal to accept the captain's offer and ends with the firing squad killing all 20 hostages. If the probabilities of both outcomes are equal, then "obviously," as Williams says, utilitarians prefer the first outcome to the second.

However, it does not lie in Jim's hands, much less in the act of his killing one hostage, for the desired result to come to pass. The most we can say is that Jim's killing one hostage in the circumstances is a *necessary* condition of the desired outcome. But his killing that hostage, by itself, certainly is not *sufficient*; by itself that killing cannot cause or bring about the desired outcome. Equally necessary to the desired outcome is the captain's keeping his promise to free the 19 after Jim kills the one. But the captain's keeping *his* promise is not within Jim's power. Jim cannot hold the captain to threat, after shooting the one hostage, saying to him: "If you don't keep your promise to let the 19 go free, I'll shoot you." So between Jim's killing one hostage and the other 19 hostages' going free a considerable gap yawns.

Once the possibility that the captain is untrustworthy and might not

keep his word occurs to utilitarians, they must realize that they cannot "obviously" advise Jim to shoot one hostage. Instead, the utilitarians must consider giving Jim totally different advice, for instance, this: Thank the captain politely for the invitation, but firmly decline it; then, having made some appropriate excuse, walk out of the clearing and back into the jungle whence you came. After all, it may be that the best interests of all concerned require the slaughter of these hostages; in no other way can the natives be galvanized into full-scale rebellion against an oppressive and tyrannical government.

Of course, if Jim rejects the captain's offer and tries to walk away, the natives gathered in the clearing, furious with his refusal to act as they want, may turn on him en masse and severely wound or even kill him. Jim has stumbled into a nightmarish dilemma, one in which his own life is subtly at risk. Nothing in utilitarian moral thinking requires us to be blind to this fact; so, utilitarians who, for whatever reason, fail to consider possible adverse consequences arising from Jim's pursuit of the apparently preferable alternative risk giving Jim very bad advice indeed.

Some might be tempted to help Jim along lines suggested by some remarks of John Stuart Mill that gave rise some 40 years ago to so-called rule utilitarianism. Instead of trying to calculate the probabilities of the consequences of the two alternative *acts* open to Jim, the rule utilitarian advises Jim to act according to whatever *rule* would maximize net benefits if people in similar situations were generally to act on that rule. For simplicity, let's confine our attention to two rules, each based on generalizations about human conduct in situations like Jim's, as follows:

1. As a rule, army captains can generally be taken at their word.

2. As a rule, scoundrels are not to be trusted, and one deals with them at one's peril.

Any utilitarian who thinks that Jim "obviously" ought to take the captain's offer must believe that the value of the consequences discounted by their probability stemming from act-

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ing on the first generalization is at least somewhat greater than the value of the consequences similarly discounted that stem from acting on the second generalization. But why does the utilitarian think this? Why should we think *either* of these generalizations is more likely than the other? No doubt the world would be a better place if we could take army officers at their word. But can Jim trust *this* army captain to the requisite degree? In the circumstances, for which Jim has no precedent in any of his prior experience, he has no empirical basis on which to reason by reference to the first generalization any more than he does to reason by reference to the second generalization.

I conclude from this discussion that Bernard Williams was wrong in thinking that utilitarians advising Jim would "obviously" advise him to shoot the one hostage in order to save the 19 others. All that is obvious, if anything is, is that utilitarians cannot easily give any useful counsel to Jim. With that, I leave utilitarians behind us—except to add, by way of anticipation, that the outcome Williams thought was "obviously" favored by utilitarians may, in fact, be the best outcome after all, although for entirely nonutilitarian reasons.

Another Approach

Let us begin afresh by confronting the fact—and it does seem to be a fact—that if Jim shoots one of the hostages, he is not merely killing that hostage, he is murdering him. Murder—even of a stranger, even at the invitation of one in authority, even in an effort to save innocent lives—is not a crime to be undertaken lightly. Mindful of the distinction between justifying and excusing the harm one causes another, do those who want Jim to shoot the hostage do better if they try to understand Jim's killing not as murder but as excusable homicide? Or perhaps as justifiable homicide?

Surely, circumstances and intentions in and out of which Jim would act were he to shoot a hostage are not

any of those that would *excuse* him for what he was doing. He does not, for example, shoot to hit a nearby target, only to kill an innocent hostage instead. He does not shoot a hostage after taking careful aim, thinking all the while he's shooting at only a picture of a hostage. And so on down the list of accident, mistake, ignorance, loss of self-control, incapacity, and the rest of the excusing conditions. Nor does he act under duress. No one holds him to threat as he decides whether to shoot a hostage.

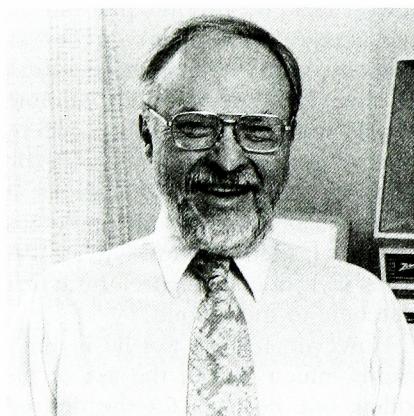
Consider just how different the situation would be if, instead of offering Jim the chance to shoot one hostage in order to save the other 19, the captain had threatened Jim by saying, "Either you shoot one of the hostages or we'll shoot you." In this

If kill he must to save innocent lives, then let him try to kill the unjust aggressor. But if such preventive killing is impossible, let him offer himself as a sacrifice. If his sacrificial offer is rejected, Jim must take the awful consequences of his plight. He simply has no right to murder one innocent person in the hope that thereby he will persuade another person not to murder other innocent persons; Jim has no right to try to preserve himself or those dear to him by violating another person's right to life. We must not cave in before the blackmailer's threat.

Of course, some will say that in the two variant scenarios just sketched, in which if Jim kills he does so under duress, the life-threatening circumstances in which he acts at least mitigate his culpability and downgrade the criminal homicide he causes from murder to manslaughter. For in these cases as hypothesized, the threat he faces is of present, imminent, and impending death or serious bodily harm, and the law, if not morality, recognizes that such threats provide an *excuse* for committing what would otherwise be a crime.

Legal authorities agree on this much, but they are divided over whether duress can serve to excuse a crime as serious as murder; some argue that if some degree of duress can excuse a crime, then greater duress can excuse even murder, whereas others say if the crime is murder, then duress, no matter how extreme, can only mitigate the severity of the deserved punishment. Moral reflection, I suspect, will leave us equally divided over this point.

As for the possibility that Jim's killing one native is not murder but justifiable homicide, can Jim take refuge in the principle that he kills to achieve a good end? that in choosing the lesser evil he does evil in order to achieve a greater good? This principle seems to be merely another version of the utilitarian consequentialist principle I discussed earlier. The only important difference is that this principle admits without disguise that the act to be justified is itself an evil act—it is, as I have been insisting, an act of murder, and mur-



Hugo Bedau

case, Jim might well shoot the hostage and plead duress, life-threatening duress, an excuse if anything is an excuse, some would say.

Is that what we should say in such a case? Or—to pile the agony yet higher—suppose that Jim had arrived in the jungle clearing with his two small children, and the captain, after making his offer to Jim, says threateningly: "Either you kill a hostage or we'll kill your two young children." If Jim killed a hostage under such duress, he would be no less a murderer than in the initial case. For (unlike the fictional agent 007, James Bond) Jim has no "license to kill" others—not even a perfect stranger to save other innocent third parties, such as his own children.

der is surely wrong—whereas the utilitarian principle either conceals or ignores this fact by focusing not on what Jim does but on all and only the probable and foreseeable consequences of the options open to him.

The Hostages' Perspective

So far we have looked at what Jim ought to do mainly from his point of view, as it were. We have tried to think through how Jim might view the decision he faces. But we must also look at how Jim's possible courses of action strike the 20 hostages who are at risk, and their families and friends.

As they see it, there are four possible outcomes, because Jim's decision to accept or reject the captain's offer is independent of the captain's decision to keep or break his word. First, suppose that Jim rejects the offer and the captain breaks his word; anything might happen, including the killing of some of the hostages. Suppose, instead, that Jim rejects the offer and the captain keeps his word; then all 20 hostages die. As a third alternative, suppose that Jim accepts the offer and the captain keeps his word; then only one dies. Finally, suppose that Jim accepts the offer but the captain breaks his word; then, again, anything might happen.

Suppose you were one of the hostages; which alternative would you prefer? What would you tell Jim he ought to do were you to choose behind a veil of ignorance the principle on which he should act? Surely, you would want him to act so as to leave as few as possible of your group dead, and so that any who were killed were at least chosen randomly. Given that, you would prefer the third alternative to the others; if Jim shoots one hostage and the captain lets the others go free, each hostage has 19 chances out of 20 of not being the one chosen at random to be killed—the best you can hope for. So, you must want Jim to accept the offer and kill one hostage, even though you cannot know whether the captain will keep his word.

Thus, you have two reasons for choosing the third alternative. First,

you would hope that someone else would be the unlucky one shot by Jim—after all, it probably won't be you, since the probability you will be chosen is only 0.05; second, you would hope that the captain will keep his word, so that—if your luck holds again—you'll be set free. Now, each of the 20 hostages accepts this reasoning; it is reasoning they could in theory unanimously endorse. On such reasoning, ignoring all other considerations, the hostages, their families, and their friends ought to tell Jim to go ahead and shoot one of the hostages—which is exactly what we were told in Bernard Williams's original scenario they were “begging” Jim to do.

Encouraged by this, some will argue that because it is the hostages whose lives are at stake, Jim ought to do what these potential victims want him to do. Because Jim is no fool, he can see exactly how the natives would reason in the manner just sketched. So, it is mere squeamishness on his part—these critics will say—if he refuses to shoot one hostage at random, knowing that this is what all the hostages want, and that it is perfectly reasonable in the circumstances for them to want this. Although none of the hostages, evidently, is willing to offer himself to Jim as a sacrificial victim for the sake of the rest, all are willing to let Jim

choose one of their number for this role. What they want him to do ought to prevail over any other reasoning or preference, because—it will be argued—the hostages have the right to decide what risks they prefer to run in the circumstances.

The unanimous desire of the hostages that Jim accept the captain's offer also has a significant effect on what has been one of the fixed points of the discussion so far. I have said more than once that if Jim acts on the captain's offer, what he does is *murder* one of the hostages. But is that really so? After all, whichever hostage Jim decides to kill—if he decides to kill any—it will be someone who has in effect already given Jim his consent to being killed. If that is so, then how can it still be murder if Jim shoots that hostage?

Well, it is still murder, if you define “murder” as willful, deliberate, homicide of another. Under this definition, euthanasia and physician-assisted suicide are murder, too. Even when consent is fully voluntary and rational, consent to die at the hands of another has, until recently, rarely been accepted by courts of law as a defense to the charge of murder; the possibility of abuse of such a defense is too obvious to need discussion. However, just as many of us today (including me) are prepared to re-

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conceptualize murder—and change the law accordingly—so that rational and voluntary consent to another's help in dying justifies, say, a doctor in rendering such help, so some will want to insist that Jim, too, has been authorized by his victim to kill one hostage so that the rest can go free.

Suppose we grant this much. If we do, some will insist that the manifest prior consent of the hostages provides only *permission* to Jim to kill a hostage; it does not yet show that Jim *ought* to kill a hostage. (And it certainly does not impose any duty or obligation on him to shoot one of the hostages.) Hence the hostage's consent by itself does not suffice to show that Jim is fully *justified* if he decides to kill a hostage. (In general, one is not justified in doing something merely because one is morally permitted to do it; for instance, it is often undesirable to do what one is not forbidden to do.)

What, then, is required in this context to bridge the gap between permission and justification? To this question, alas, there is no precise answer. We do not have an algorithm that yields a definite answer when all and only the relevant reasons are specified, or a morality machine into which we can plug the information about a given problem case, such as Jim's, then crank the handle, and get a printout with the morally correct verdict.

Conclusion

Here, at last, we confront the most difficult aspect of Jim's predicament from the moral point of view. If Jim really does not want to accept the captain's offer, believing that it is an invitation to commit murder—never mind the untold risks for him and the others in the bargain—then yielding to the natives' preference that he nevertheless murder one hostage amounts to becoming their tool, an instrument of their will. The idea is not unfamiliar to us, or perhaps not wholly repellent. In the Bible we read, "Let not my will but thine be

done." This declaration, however, is addressed by Jesus to God, his Father, whereas the 20 hostages and the throng of their friends and families hardly speak to Jim with parental, much less divine, authority. Indeed, their will has no authority over him, except as he chooses to let it.

Well, why should Jim not let himself be an instrument of their will? Why should he set his absolute scruples against murder (even in a good cause) at higher value than he sets their collective rational preference? Is he not vulnerable to criticism on grounds of self-indulgence if he ranks his integrity, such as it is, higher in the scale of moral values than their desire to live—a desire not marred by any lack of innocence on their part? I am not sure that there are any decisive answers to be given to these questions.

At the end of the day, some will think it best for Jim to refuse the captain's offer, secure in the knowledge that he causes no deaths but necessarily troubled by the knowledge that he has not done everything reasonably within his power to prevent all 20 deaths. Others will think it best if Jim accepts the captain's offer, discounting his own integrity as hyperscrupulosity, secure in the knowledge that he did everything within reason to prevent all 20 deaths from occurring (even if his effort fails) and that he did what the hostages themselves wanted him to do.

For my part, I cannot carry the analysis of this case any further; the right solution to Jim's dilemma eludes me. With that confession, I leave it for you to decide: What, if you were Jim, would you do and why? ■

Sol Linowitz Receives ΦBK Associates Award

On October 28, 1995, former ambassador Sol M. Linowitz (ΦBK, Hamilton College, 1935) delivered an address and received the eighth annual ΦBK Associates Award at the group's banquet at the Georgetown University Conference Center in Washington, D.C. Earlier that day the Associates attended a panel discussion on "U.S. Foreign Policy after the Cold War" and heard a luncheon talk by John Holum, chairman of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. On the previous evening, the Associates attended a performance of *Macbeth* at the Shakespeare Theatre.

The Associates were organized 55 years ago to provide annual income to support Phi Beta Kappa's programs. Each regular member contributes \$300 annually for 10 years, after which time the member enters life membership and another is invited to join the group of 300. One of the main activities the organization supports is the Associates Lectureship Program, which provides distinguished speakers for meetings sponsored by chapters and associations.

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



Four Georgetown University professors participated in the ΦBK Associates' panel discussion last October; from the left, Gregory Flynn, Daniel Unger, Seth Tillman, and Andy Bennett. At the far right is moderator Gordon Weil, vice president of the Associates.

Chapter News, 1994-95

Each year the chapter secretaries file reports with the Society's headquarters, listing their new members and any activities or awards they sponsor. This year quite a few of the chapter reports also discussed the rate of acceptance among the students invited to join the Society and efforts to improve the visibility of their chapters on campus.

Rates of Acceptance and Efforts to Improve Visibility

The rates of acceptance vary a great deal across institutions, depending on many, many factors, including diligence on the part of the chapter secretary in locating and talking to potential initiates and in enlisting other ΦBK faculty members to talk to students in their departments.

Many institutions reported virtually 100 percent acceptance; among this group are smaller colleges like **Rhodes**, **Ursinus**, and **Hiram** and some larger universities like **Baylor**, **Wake Forest**, and **Ohio**. The **Bates College** chapter secretary noted that he had to go back to the Vietnam War era to find the last rejection of membership. He attributed this success to three practices:

"1. I not only send a letter to the students informing them of their election, but also send one to the parents. In some cases the parents do explain to their sons/daughters what Phi Beta Kappa is, urge them to accept, and maybe pay their fees.

"2. I also make an effort to follow up on those students who do not respond by calling them on the telephone. This sometimes requires tracking down those not currently on campus. No one slips through the cracks due to neglect.

"3. We let the students know that if they have a severe cash-flow problem we will wait a little while for the money, while withholding their membership certificate from them and their membership card from headquarters. We do permit them to participate in the initiation ceremony."

The **Baylor University** chapter secretary reported that although all 60 seniors invited to join did so, typically "we find that about 10 to 20 percent of our initiates have little knowledge of Phi Beta Kappa prior to initiation. I usually have to contact these students and speak to them personally about membership in Phi Beta Kappa. . . To my knowledge, in 18 years we have had only one student refuse membership. Also, we try to involve other ΦBK faculty members in contacting their current and former students when a little persuasion is needed."

The **Florida State University** chapter secretary reported a near 100 percent acceptance rate for juniors and rates of 70 percent for seniors in the autumn and well over 80 percent in the spring (autumn electees include some spring and all summer graduates, nearly all of whom have left town). This chapter informs students by mail of their election and publishes a

list of all elected students in the campus newspaper. If a student does not respond, the chapter makes every effort to telephone the student.

Similarly, the chapter secretary at the **University of North Carolina at Greensboro** reported, "Every year the chapter makes a point of tracking down all students elected and explaining why they should join. This year 6 students (out of 29 total) had to be convinced they should join, despite the fact that the attractive brochure explaining ΦBK was mailed with the invitation."

The **University of Wisconsin—Milwaukee** chapter reported that it was "somewhat encouraged" this year because 51 of the 65 students invited to join did so, which is a better response than the chapter has had in "quite a few years"; repeated attempts to reach the other 14 invitees were fruitless. The chapter "continues to seek more publicity in the student papers and the campus faculty/staff newsletter, and certainly the Visiting Scholar Program helps in that regard."

The **University of Wyoming** chapter secretary also reported that hosting Visiting Scholars has "done more than anything else to raise our chapter's visibility on campus. We publicize the events well and draw large audiences." In particular, the chapter bought a \$150 ad in the student newspaper to announce the initiation ceremony and to list the students selected. "Attendance at our initiation ceremony exceeded all expectations. . . . Nearly 200 people attended." All but 2 of the 55 students elected accepted membership.

The **San Diego State University** chapter secretary reported a 69 percent acceptance rate this year, up from last year's 59 percent. "This year each of the students elected received a telephone call from a member of the chapter. In the future, we plan to send information to the assistant deans of each college so that information about Phi Beta Kappa can be included in the freshmen orientation sessions."

The **Denison University** chapter reported that it sponsors a sophomore honorary society, called the Phi Society, in part "to make sure that students invited into Phi Beta Kappa two or three years later will know what an honor that invitation confers, and thus will work toward it."

The **University of California, Davis**, chapter secretary reported that she "began including a separate sheet with background information about Phi Beta Kappa (including the criteria for election) along

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LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Like many members of the Society, I am sure, I have been distressed to read about the number of students on various campuses who decline to join Phi Beta Kappa, and indeed seem ignorant of its distinguished history and purposes.

The lesson all of us need to learn is clear: We can no longer take for granted that the initials of our Society carry their own weight by the very utterance. At a time when honor itself is an increasingly murky concept and areas of distinction, both appropriate and diluted, are multiplying across society, it is especially important that those institutions that have historically recognized true merit and accomplishment stand firm and make their goals and character crystal clear.

One of our problems, I am sure, is that it is antithetical to the character of Phi Beta Kappa for us to spend a lot of time blowing our own horn. However, our reticence about the importance of this stellar institution may now be counterproductive. Statements about the value of Phi Beta Kappa as a touchstone on any résumé, and an incontrovertible proof of achievement and scholarly dedication, are clearly needed.

Your discussions of this issue provide a stimulus for all of us to think about how Phi Beta Kappa is regarded on our campuses and ensure that its true importance is generally understood.

Nannerl O. Keohane, Durham, N.C.

[Keohane is president of Duke University and a former president of Wellesley College.]



CHAPTER NEWS

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 7

with the letter notifying students of their election three years ago. Our 'take rate' soared. When we dealt with smaller numbers a decade or more ago, I used to call nonresponding students to explain Phi Beta Kappa, and many of them, as first-generation college students in their families, simply were not familiar with it. Now we find students who report they didn't know, but their parents were thrilled. . . . We put no time limit on responding to the notice of election; my record is a student who called three years later, AFTER he'd finished law school."

Several chapter secretaries tracked the percentage of acceptances over the past decade or two. For example, the **University of Cincinnati** chapter secretary found that the proportions ranged from a high of 94 percent in 1979 and 1991 to a low of 69 percent in 1982; the figure for 1995 was 87 percent. At the **University of North Dakota** the acceptance rate over the past decade ranged from a high of 89 percent in 1988-89 to a low of 59 percent in 1992-93; it was 67 percent in 1994-95.

Despite the fact that the **University of Hawaii** chapter publishes a monthly letter for members and sponsors three or four public lectures on campus each year, the chapter secretary reports a "perennial acceptance problem." This year 20 of the 60 students invited never replied; last year only 28 of the 48 invited accepted. According to the secretary, the reasons appear to be that (1) few students have heard of Phi Beta Kappa and thus pay no attention to the invitation (despite the fact that the chapter encloses a brief history of the Society in the letter of invitation), (2) many students are perplexed about how the many different honorary societies differ, and (3) "there is much less respect and appreciation for high scholarship among many students," particularly those in technological areas.

The **Wayne State University** chapter, which enrolled only 51 of the 102 students invited, is working to increase its visibility by writing an article for the Honors Program Newsletter and producing other materials to explain the working of the chapter for the advising office and other staff members.

At the **University of Texas** the chapter secretary reported that "the percentage of electees refusing membership has been increasing alarmingly over the past few years. Of the 135 students elected in December 1994, 70 still have not joined although we give everyone a second chance at the subsequent election. The

The University of Georgia chapter celebrated its 80th anniversary with speakers at four initiation ceremonies throughout the 1994-95 academic year and a Commemorative Fund campaign that raised more than \$4,000 from initiates of the chapter. The money was used to enhance the chapter's scholarship program and to finance the purchase of two granite benches for the campus as permanent memorials of the anniversary. Pictured here are Charles Knapp, president of the university, left, and Robert Burton, chapter president.



situation improved somewhat this spring, when 'only' 58 of the 145 elected refused membership. I believe that including the handsome new brochure with the election mailing helped get the numbers up. . . . The proliferation of honor societies on this campus has confused the students, [who] often don't join any because the number of invitations has approached junk mail proportions." The secretary also reported that he is now asking ΦBK faculty members in all departments to talk to their majors about Phi Beta Kappa, putting information about ΦBK on the liberal arts home page, and talking about honor societies at orientation sessions for students.

The **University of Colorado** chapter reported that it had raised its initiation fee this semester but that the increase did not affect adversely the proportion of acceptances, which was up slightly—to 64 percent—from recent semesters. According to the secretary, "Fees can be deferred or in special cases waived so that no student is prevented from joining because of financial hardship. This subject is addressed in the letter sent to students notifying them of their election and inviting them to a meeting to learn more about Phi Beta Kappa."

Notable Activities

The **University of California, Los Angeles**, chapter reported the formation this year of a ΦBK student group organized by its president, June Dash, elected the previous year as a junior. Among other things, the group sponsored a quarterly program of talks by invited speakers (all UCLA professors).

The **San Diego State University** chapter conducts an outreach effort to encourage academic excellence among young people at middle school in an economically disadvantaged area. In Feb-

ruary, members of the chapter treated 20 eighth-graders who had done outstanding work in English to lunch and took them to a bookstore, where they used their gift certificates to buy books for personal and classroom use. The chapter also awards the Brian Billotte Memorial Scholarship of \$500 for graduate study by an outstanding initiate; the recipient in 1995 was Steven Wardinski.

The **University of Alabama** chapter has raised more than \$32,000 for an endowed fund, some of which was used to help underwrite a lecture in the spring.

Miscellaneous Awards

Many chapters make annual awards of various types. The list that follows is limited mainly to programs that have been expanded or have not been previously mentioned in the newsletter.

The **Case Western Reserve** chapter inaugurated a program of grants to support student research, financed by income from a bequest of Ruth E. March. Six grants, ranging from \$200 to \$700, were awarded in the spring of 1995.

The **University of California, Santa Barbara**, chapter has recently received a gift of Henry David Thoreau materials from Lawrence Willson, professor emeritus of English. The chapter is to sell these materials to the special collections unit of the UCSB library; the proceeds of the sale will be used to establish the Elizabeth and Lawrence Willson Key Fund, to enable the chapter to provide ΦBK keys for students who otherwise could not afford them.

The **Elmira College** chapter provides funds to enable all persons elected to membership to pay fees and to purchase keys. The chapter also gave \$50 cash prizes to a group of juniors and sophomores who had demonstrated leadership.

The University of Idaho chapter gave nine ΦBK sophomore awards in 1995, funded by income from the chapter's endowment. The chapter also gave a travel grant to a junior initiate who won an international competition to participate in the Rome Festival.

The Swarthmore College chapter gave \$2,000 fellowships for graduate study to Jennifer Ekert and Sean Latham.

At the University of New Hampshire, the Edmund G. Miller award—\$1,200 this year—for an outstanding junior initiate went to Vasili V. Petrenko.

The Louisiana State University chapter gave its annual \$500 Junior Year Scholarship to Mary D. Albritton.

At Howard University, Monica Johnson won the \$1,000 James A. Bayton Award for the top-ranking ΦBK initiate.

Faculty recipients of annual ΦBK chapter awards for excellence in teaching or research that were reported were

- Frank Frick, professor of religious studies, at Albion College;
- Richard E. Hughes, retired professor of English, and Donald L. Hafner, professor of political science, at Boston College;
- James D. Hester, professor of religion, and Robert N. Huspeth, professor of English, at the University of Redlands; and
- Stephen Baer, Department of Foreign Languages, at the Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University. ■

ΦBK Alumni Associations Report 1994–95 Activities, Donations

Since 1877, groups of Society members in various locations across the country have been organizing themselves into associations for social, cultural, and educational purposes.

The news about the associations summarized here has been compiled from the annual reports received at headquarters from the associations' secretaries, whose addresses are listed on page 11. 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.

Awards to High School Students

The Greater Houston association, which attracted 530 people to its annual scholarship dinner, continues to have by far the most generous scholarship program aimed at high school seniors, supported to a significant extent by corporate donations. In 1994–95 the group increased its awards from \$1,500 to \$2,000 each, for the top senior in each of 66 area high schools, plus one award of \$3,000. The group also began a mentor program to assist the scholarship winners. The association also gives two awards to community and education leaders.

The Phoenix association holds an annual phonathon to raise money for its awards program; this year the group made awards of \$600 to eight high school seniors. The group also awarded medals to the top freshmen, sophomores, and juniors at eight high schools.

The San Antonio association gave six \$500 scholarships to high school seniors, and awarded 300 certificates of achievement.

The Omaha association gave one \$1,000 scholarship to a high school senior.

The South Florida association gave two cash awards of \$250 each to "turn-around" high school graduates to help them attend Dade Community College, and made a \$100 gift to Miami Palmetto High, in memory of Samuel Harby, to help update a computer laboratory.

Groups that give awards other than cash include the Washington, D.C., area association, which gives a \$500 U.S. Savings Bond, plus a book, to an outstanding high school senior at each of three area high schools (in D.C., Virginia, and Maryland); the Richmond association, which gives engraved pewter cups and certificates to top graduates in 27 area high schools; the Sarasota-Manatee as-

sociation, which awards certificates of merit to 129 high school seniors; the Delaware Valley association, which gives books to 120 high school seniors in the greater Philadelphia area; and the Southwestern Michigan association, which gives bookstore certificates (\$18) to 11 high school seniors.

The Toledo association, which increased its membership from 40 to 60 last year, gave four \$500 scholarships to high school seniors. The group is emphasizing support of the liberal arts at the University of Toledo. Staff of the Toledo Symphony have offered to help faculty present symphonic music as an important part of a broad education at the university.

Awards to High School And College Students

Several associations give awards to students at both the high school and college levels. For example, the San Diego association gave two scholarships for graduate study (\$500 each) to ΦBK initiates at San Diego State University and the University of California, San Diego, up from one award last year, plus books (the Library of America's *Emerson: Essays and Lectures*) to 41 high school students.

The Puget Sound association gave \$15,000 in scholarships to undergraduates and dictionaries to area high school seniors graduating with honors. The Puget Sound group also initiated its "Pathfinder" awards this year; one of the recipients, and the speaker for the luncheon held in honor of the six recipients in the spring, was Gerard Schwartz, conductor of the Seattle Symphony.

Under a program underwritten by Providian Corporation, the Kentuckiana association distributed 32 book awards to high school seniors for academic achievement. The association also gave one \$500 award to a University of Louisville senior.

Awards to College Students

A number of associations raise funds for scholarships awarded at neighboring campuses.

The Northern California association, which increased its membership from 1,305 to 1,409 last year, received an anonymous donation of \$8,000 in stock, which enabled the group to increase the number and amount of its graduate scholarships to 10 awards of \$3,000 each (up from 7 at \$2,500).

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ASSOCIATION NEWS

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The **Greater Milwaukee** association awards three scholarships for graduate study to ΦBK initiates at Wisconsin colleges (one each at \$2,500, \$1,000, and \$500).

The **New York** association gives two \$2,000 scholarships to undergraduates.

The recently chartered **Denver** association, which increased its membership from 87 to 118 last year, gave two \$500 scholarships to ΦBK initiates for graduate study.

Included in the group of associations that make awards to neighboring colleges and universities that do not have ΦBK chapters are

- **Southeast Alabama** (one \$100 award to a Troy State University graduate),

- **Pitt County** (North Carolina) (two \$100 awards and 14 pewter cups to undergraduates at East Carolina University),

- **Northeast Missouri** (medals to two students graduating with general honors from Northeast Missouri State University),

- **Southwestern Louisiana** (one \$250 award to a graduate at the University of Southwestern Louisiana),

- **Shenandoah** (one \$100 award to a senior with an outstanding honors thesis at James Madison University), and

- **Northeast Alabama** (one \$200 scholarship to a college junior and one \$1,500 scholarship, the Dr. Theron Montgomery Award).

The **West Texas-Eastern New Mexico** association is developing a scholarship program and plans to make its first award for graduate study in 1996. The group is also considering awarding certificates of merit to seniors graduating from honors programs in area colleges and universities.

Miscellaneous Awards

The miscellaneous award category includes cash awards to teachers, essay competitions for students, and books for libraries.

The **Northern California** association increased the number of its \$500 awards for teaching excellence from four to five last year. All recipients were at the University of California, Berkeley: Andrew Barshay, history; Peter Evans, sociology; Donald Friedman, English; William Muir, political science; and Julio Ramon, Spanish.

The **Greater Milwaukee** association increased its awards for excellence in teaching to five high school teachers from \$100 to \$200 each (plus a plaque and a certificate). U.S. Representative

Thomas M. Barrett gave the address at the awards ceremony in April 1995.

The **East Central Illinois** association sponsored an essay competition for high school seniors and awarded a book and prizes of \$100, \$75, and \$50.

The **Southern New Mexico-El Paso** association launched an essay competition for area secondary school students last autumn on the subject of "authors or books that have influenced my life."

The **Coastal Georgia-Carolina** association presents copies of the books that receive the national Phi Beta Kappa Society prizes to local libraries.

The **New York** association contributes \$1,000 to a local library each year.

Other Activities

Some associations sponsor only one or two meetings a year, while others sponsor activities throughout the year. The **Inland Empire** (Washington State) association, for example, sponsors an annual Academic Achievement Luncheon to recognize high school seniors with perfect academic records graduating from the 22 high schools in the Spokane area. This year 140 students, guests, and ΦBK members attended the luncheon.

The **Coastal Georgia-Carolina** association took a group to St. Catherine's Island, Georgia's last privately owned barrier island, to see the Button Gwinnett house and the animal breeding program aimed at replenishing endangered species.

Several groups held two or three meetings, often luncheons with speakers, where the lecture subjects ranged from ethics at the end of life (**South Florida**) to postmodernism and Beethoven

In a Class by Itself

The **Southern California** association appears to have the most varied awards program. In 1994-95 the group

- gave 10 awards of \$1,100 each to ΦBK initiates for graduate study (for a total of \$11,000),

- gave 26 awards totaling \$30,500 to international students for graduate study, and

- launched a new program of awards for high school students, giving \$1,000 to each of four high schools, to provide four \$250 awards at each school.

(**Greater Hartford**), the importance of biodiversity (**Sarasota-Manatee**), and school reform (**Minneapolis**). U.S. Senator Russell D. Feingold spoke on "Health Care Reform" at the **Greater Milwaukee** association's Founders' Day dinner.

Two associations that attracted large attendance at a few functions were **Southern California** and **Chicago**. In California an afternoon tea and lecture on "Los Angeles as a Literary Landscape" attracted 170, the play *Black Elk Speaks* was attended by 186, and a tour of the Jet Propulsion Laboratory, limited to 200, was quickly oversubscribed. Two of the functions sponsored by the Chicago group were attended by 100 persons each: the annual dinner, featuring a lecture on "The Rise and Fall of American

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Report from the Head of the ΦBK Associations

We hope that chapters and associations, building on the good feelings of the last triennial Council meeting, will continue to forge closer relationships. Together they should pursue ways to help colleges that have reported difficulty in maintaining their chapters and seek solutions to some students' refusal of membership in the Society.

We believe it is important for new initiates to receive information about the associations' activities so that they can learn that participation in Phi Beta Kappa extends beyond college election. To this end, we encourage chapters to invite association officers to speak at initiations, and we recommend that the handbook for new members contain information about the associations.

Even though the level of activity among the associations remains high, some groups have asked for help in attracting more people, especially recent graduates. I have appointed Scott Enk of the Milwaukee association to work on this matter. Of course, a look at the activities of other associations should be helpful to those groups that are relatively inactive. In addition, associations can hold receptions for new members, pick program topics of greater interest to younger members, and appoint new members to committees.

We are particularly happy to announce that the Society has just published a booklet to help people who wish to organize Phi Beta Kappa members in their community into an association. The booklet is available upon request to Linda Surles at the national headquarters, 1811 Q Street NW, Washington, DC 20009.

Arlene Bronzaft, New York, N.Y.



ΦBK Association Secretaries, 1995-96

Alabama

- * Northeast Alabama—Dr. George E. Whitesel, 907 Second St. NE, Jacksonville, AL 36265.
- * 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, 3326 Calavo Dr., Spring Valley, CA 91978.
- * Southern California—Mrs. Virginia L. Hornak, 5034 Palomar Dr., Tarzana, CA 91356.

Colorado

- * Denver—Mrs. Kathleen Price, 27 Crestmoor Dr., Denver, CO 80220.

Connecticut

- * Greater Hartford—Ms. Marilyn Pet, 235 E. River Dr., #1601, East Hartford, CT 06108.

District of Columbia

- * District of Columbia Area (Washington, southern Maryland, and northern Virginia)—Mrs. Suzanne Smith Sundburg, 1317 Fort Myer Dr., Arlington, VA 22209.

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—Mrs. 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, 1007 S. Oak Park Ave., Oak Park, IL 60304.
- * East Central Illinois—Dr. Bailey Young, History Department, Eastern Illinois University, Charleston, IL 61920.
- * Southern Illinois—Prof. Raymond Wacker, School of Accountancy, Southern Illinois University, Mail Code 4631, Carbondale, IL 62901.

Indiana

East Central Indiana—Dr. James Pyle, Ball State University, Academic Research and Sponsored Programs, 2000 University Ave., Muncie, IN 47306.

- * 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.

Maryland

- * Greater Baltimore—Mr. Mark T. Jensen, 3925 Keswick Rd., Baltimore, MD 21211.

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—Mrs. Rosalie Heller, 301 El Viento, 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. Laura Bolton, 435 W. 57th St., New York, NY 10019.

- * Scarsdale / Westchester—Dr. Lloyd Raines, 29 Argyle Rd., Rye Brook, NY 10573.

- * Upper Hudson—Dr. Frances L. Allee, 24 Providence St., Albany, NY 12203.

Western New York—Ms. Alexandra Cukan, P.O. Box 591, Cheektowaga, NY 14225.

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—Mrs. Evelyn S. Udell, 124 Annasmead Rd., Ambler, PA 19002.

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

- * Northern Virginia (see D.C. Area)

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

- * Shenandoah Valley—Dr. Chris Fox, Department of Computer Science, 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—Dr. William L. Harris, Medical Staff Office Bldg., Suite #307, 3100 MacCorkle Ave. SE, Charleston, WV 25304-1215.

West Virginia

- * Greater Milwaukee—Ms. Kimberly Bar-skaitiki, 7936 21st Ave., Kenosha, WI 53143.

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

Higher Education" by Milton Rosenberg, and a forum discussion by attorneys and judges on "Crime in America: Sentencing Reform." The Chicago group also sponsors a book discussion group and periodic dinners in members' homes.

The **Northern California** association routinely attracted 20 to 40 persons—but sometimes many more—for its monthly meetings. By charging a small amount above the actual cost, the association generated funds for two additional scholarships from these events. Places visited included a marine reserve, an auto museum, a sake wine tasting, and a Mark Twain exhibit in Berkeley. Among the most popular events were a tour of the Lawrence Livermore Laboratory and the annual retreat at Asilomar, attended by 121 members and guests.

The **Denver** association sponsored five meetings with speakers discussing topics that ranged from the history of mystery stories to school dropout prevention. The group also attended one dress rehearsal of Opera Colorado's presentation of Rossini's *La Cenerentola*.

The **San Diego** association held three Sunday salons, plus an annual banquet and lecture, where Herbert York spoke on "Nuclear Arms Limitation: A World in Transition." The group also held bi-weekly study circles (topics: economics and science) attended by a dozen people.

The **Puget Sound** association sponsored spring and fall luncheons, plus lectures and tours of museums and gardens.

The **Delaware Valley** association sponsored five dinner meetings with speakers, one of whom was the superintendent of schools for Philadelphia, David Hornbeck.

The **Washington, D.C., area** association sponsored seven functions, most of them dinner meetings with talks on subjects that included "The Fight to Preserve Historic Sites," "The Human Genome Project," and "Multiculturalism and the Liberal Tradition." ■

RECOMMENDED READING

BOOK COMMITTEE

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

Social Sciences: Earl W. Count, Louis R. Harlan, Thomas McNaughber, Catherine E. Rudder, Anna J. Schwartz

Natural Sciences: Ronald Geballe, Russell B. Stevens

Louis R. Harlan

The New South, 1945–1980. Numan V. Bartley. A History of the South, Vol. XI. Louisiana State Univ., 1995. \$39.95.

This latest volume in a distinguished series comprehensively treats the South from World War II until the election of Ronald Reagan with the electoral votes of every southern state except Georgia. It is at its best on southern politics, the civil rights movement, and southern white resistance to desegregation—topics on which Bartley, recently president of the Southern Historical Association, has written other scholarly books. Interwoven with these themes is the story of the transformation of the South from "the Nation's No. 1 economic problem" in the 1930s to the favored Sun Belt by the 1980s. This is a work of prodigious scholarship in manuscript sources as well as the published literature, and a reliable guide to a wealth of other writings in its notes and bibliographical essay. Its only serious flaw is inadequate treatment of southern culture, both high and popular, though not for lack of trying.

Huey at 100: Centennial Essays on Huey P. Long. Ed. by Glen Jeansson. McGinty Publications/Louisiana Tech, 1995. \$22.95.

How to interpret the life and death of the Kingfish, Huey Long, has long fascinated the American public, and theories abound despite T. Harry Williams's brilliant but oversympathetic biography in 1969. This collection of essays grew out of a symposium at Louisiana Tech University in 1993 on the centennial of

Long's birth. Leading scholars on Long and his era are included here along with lesser lights, journalists, and Huey Long buffs. While the professional historians run the gamut of interpretation in debating the meaning of his life, three amateur historians reach conflicting conclusions on who killed the Kingfish in 1935, employing the ballistic evidence from a new official investigation in 1992.

Among the better scholarly pieces is an essay by Alan Brinkley on how biographer Williams and novelist Robert Penn Warren interpreted Long. Brinkley finds much to commend in both pieces but concludes that both interpretations mistakenly portray Long as a mass leader, whereas the real Long was less a visionary than a pragmatic politician. Jeansson stresses Long's personal flaws. Edward F. Haas reviews Long's presidential fantasy in his book *My First Days in the White House*.

Born in the Country: A History of Rural America. David B. Danbom. Johns Hopkins, 1995. \$42.50; paper, \$14.95.

Urbanized Americans have long needed a brief, comprehensive account of their rural past, and this book well fills that need. A history professor at North Dakota State University, Fargo, and a former president of the Agricultural History Society, Danbom tells the story in clear, jargon-free prose. Beginning with rural Europe and pre-Columbian America, he paints with broad brushstrokes the rural experience of each region in each successive epoch of America's agricultural past.

Danbom integrates agricultural and technological changes with economic, social, and cultural forces in rural societies and shows the relationship between agriculture and urban-industrial developments. In each period he also weaves in the stories of individual farm families to illustrate how historical changes affected ordinary people. He corrects the stereotypes urban dwellers have formed of rural people, but he also punctures rural myths of a utopian past. Toward the end of his

Buffalo, Tampa Groups Getting Organized

In November 1994, under the leadership of Peter T. Ruszczyk (ΦBK, Syracuse, 1959), some 70 ΦBK members in western New York met in Buffalo to organize a new association. The group started a newsletter in April 1995 and began monthly gatherings at a coffeehouse in June.

Members of Phi Beta Kappa in the Tampa Bay, Florida, area also are organizing an association. People who are interested in joining should telephone Marylin Culp, (813) 223-7000.

story, he graphically treats the rise of corporate agriculture and the demographic decline as children leave for the city and family farming declines.

Florence Kelley and the Nation's Work: The Rise of Women's Political Culture, 1830–1900. Kathryn Kis Sklar. Yale, 1995. \$35.

This is the first of two volumes on the life and times of Florence Kelley, a leading social reformer of the late 19th and early 20th centuries, covering mainly the "journeyman years" from her birth in 1859 until 1900. As the daughter of Congressman William D. "Pig Iron" Kelley, she grew up in the Philadelphia hotbed of abolitionism and feminism, learning political skills that would be extremely useful in pressure-group politics. After graduating from Cornell, which rejected her, as a woman, for graduate study, she was admitted to the University of Zurich for medical training. There she converted to socialism, established a lifelong rapport with leading European radicals, and married a fellow student and socialist.

She and her husband settled in New York. After five years her marriage broke up and, in 1891, she moved with her three children to Hull House, the settlement house led by Jane Addams, in Chicago. With Addams's help she gained appointment as an agent of the Illinois Bureau of Labor Statistics, and when John Peter Altgeld became governor she became the state's chief factory inspector.

She broadened state regulation beyond sweatshops to include factories such as the Chicago meat-packing plants and the large Alton glass company, which was a major abuser of child labor. She secured legislation restricting child labor and limiting women to an eight-hour day, soon overturned by the state courts. Altgeld's pardon of the surviving Haymarket anarchists limited him to one term, and Kelley soon followed him out of office. This volume ends with Kelley's appointment as general secretary of the National Consumers League.

Simon McVeigh

Mourning into Joy: Music, Raphael, and Saint Cecilia. Thomas Connolly. Yale, 1994. \$35.

Music & Spectacle in Baroque Rome. Frederick Hammond. Yale, 1994. \$40.

English Musicians in the Age of Exploration. Ian Woodfield. Pendragon, 1995. \$48.

Musicology just isn't what it used to be; none of these books has very much to say about music itself, yet all three shed vivid

light on social context and significance. The authors cross disciplinary divides with aplomb, with references to art history providing both source material and method. Connolly's book is particularly handsomely illustrated, as befits its subject: the representation and interpretation of St. Cecilia leading up to Raphael's famous altarpiece in Bologna. Why and when did St. Cecilia, an early Christian martyr, become overtly associated with music? Connolly has firmly pushed back the date of the earliest artistic depictions into the 14th century. As to why, his argument resists easy summary but broadly builds on the idea of Cecilia "singing in her heart," a musical image of spiritual enlightenment ("mourning into joy"). Speculative in some ways, the book nevertheless builds convincingly to an exegesis of the Raphael painting, in which St. Cecilia discards worldly instruments in a vision of the angelic music of divine love.

Hammond sees the second quarter of 17th century as a golden age in modern Roman culture, inspired by the patronage of the Barberini family. Maffeo Barberini (Pope Urban VIII), himself a poet and scholar, was a patron of wide interests in the Renaissance manner. The music of the period is well enough known to specialists, but its relationship to its patrons has never been fully investigated. This valuable book brings together painstaking archival work and an assessment of the relationship of spectacular musical events to the Barberini frescoes and tapestries. Above all they were celebrations of magnificence, to validate Barberini domination in both political and moral spheres. Thus Landi's celebrated opera *Sant'Alessio* achieves a fusion of ancient and modern Rome by allying Christian morality to classical imagery—and therefore emphasizing the traditional lineage of the papacy.

Woodfield's text is almost entirely on a lesser artistic plane, although he likewise stresses how music can serve political ends—a performance as a peace offering to an African chief on voyages of exploration, a mechanical organ as a seal of friendship to a Turkish sultan during trade negotiations. With the establishment of factories in India, music played a role in missionary work and in public demonstrations of commercial prosperity. Music also provided a constant accompaniment to life on board ship: Drake, for example, employed trumpeters as signalers, drummers and wind bands for ceremonies, and string consorts for recreational entertainment. European attitudes varied toward the music they

found, but toward the end of the 18th century there was a flurry of interest in the music of Hindustan.

Mozart: A Life. Maynard Solomon. HarperCollins, 1995. \$35.

Of the writing of Mozart biographies there seems to be no end, but Solomon, author of the classic study of Beethoven's inner life, has drawn a new and revelatory picture of the composer everyone likes to analyze. This is not a book for the uninitiated, but for anyone with a working knowledge of Mozart's life it is indispensable reading. Many familiar themes are revisited, from the scatological letters to freemasonry, fidelity, and finances. Above all, though, it is a book about Mozart's father, Leopold, who emerges in an even less flattering light than before: the exploitative parent who treated his son as an eternal child, the aging dependent who used his son as a scapegoat for all his grievances. Solomon's new research into Leopold's own family life alarmingly demonstrates how the same patterns of behavior were replicated (both escaped their families and married against parental wishes); and he shows how Leopold tried to recapture the past with a substitute pupil, even with his own grandson. Solomon asks all the questions one has somehow never quite formulated: Why did Mozart's close sister, Marianne, disappear from his life? Why did Salzburg, like Leopold, disinherit its most famous son?

On Mozart. Ed. by James M. Morris. Woodrow Wilson Center/Cambridge Univ., 1994. \$54; paper, \$15.95.

Stimulating papers by Kerman, Zaslaw, and others from one of the many conferences of the Mozart year, 1991.

Verdi: A Biography. Mary Jane Phillips-Matz. Oxford, 1993. \$45.

Verdi was a notoriously private man, and it has taken nearly a century for many of the secrets of his life to be prized open. There is not much about the music itself in Phillips-Matz's colossal biography (Julian Budden's analyses, also from Oxford University Press, reign supreme in this direction). But from its cool and measured palette a moving picture of the man emerges. An intimate knowledge of local traditions and anecdotes is allied to an extraordinarily thorough combing of the archives, revealing much new correspondence (partly from Verdi's heirs, who matched his sensitivity toward public revelation and nearly refused publication).

It turns out that Verdi's farming ances-

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tors were by no means as impoverished as he liked to imply, and the author strongly suggests that Verdi and his lover, Giuseppina Strepponi, abandoned a daughter as a charity child. Verdi's irritation with his puritanical neighbors and his irascible nature emerge clearly, for he could be harsh and unforgiving (he even evicted his own parents from their farmhouse at Sant'Agata). The joy and distress he caused Strepponi after their marriage come through just as vividly. Yet he inspired in his friends a warm loyalty through his passionate commitment to life and to his own art.

The Verdi-Boito Correspondence. Tr. by William Weaver. Chicago, 1994. \$29.95.

A meeting of minds of two men of the theater (Boito was an opera composer as well as the librettist of *Otello* and *Falstaff*). The correspondence illuminates in detail their committed, and sometimes painful, efforts to create a new form of Italian music drama.

Music in the Theater: Essays on Verdi and Other Composers. Pierluigi Petrobelli. Princeton, 1994. \$39.50.

One of the foremost Italian opera scholars tackles head on the nature of communication in 19th-century Italian opera, and the role of recurring sonorities and gestures in enhancing musical and dramatic unity.

The Art of Music and Other Essays. Hector Berlioz. Tr. by Elizabeth Csicsery-Rónay. Indiana, 1994. \$29.95.

A collection of essays that Berlioz published in 1862—trenchant, elitist, and often polemical. His high-minded enthusiasm for Beethoven and Gluck shines through, but he sarcastically condemns current operatic practice and those who re-score older masterworks; he attempts an even-handed appreciation of Wagner but dismisses the prelude to *Tristan* as “a kind of chromatic moan.”

The Marriage Diaries of Robert and Clara Schumann. Tr. by Peter Ostwald. Northeastern, 1993. \$35.

A delightful record of the early years of the Schumanns' marriage (they wrote up alternate weeks, in theory at least). Tenderness and devotion are clouded only by tensions between the creativity of the composer and the professional career of his wife, and by signs of Schumann's mental instability. There is not much about Schumann's own music, but a great deal about musical life in Germany and

Russia and about contemporary musicians (not always to the writers' credit, in the case of Mendelssohn).

Dvořák in America 1892–1895. Ed. by John C. Tibbetts. Amadeus, 1993. \$32.95.

This collection of essays by a diverse group of experts and enthusiasts presents in part an affectionately panoramic view of musical life in America, in part an investigation of Dvořák's relationship with the music he found—American Indian, African American, and commercial popular music. The authors make a strong case for Dvořák's role in encouraging the American school, partly through his work at the National Conservatory in New York.

Opera in America: A Cultural History. John Dizikes. Yale, 1993. \$35.

This is an absorbing and wide-ranging cultural survey. Strictly speaking, it is neither a sociological study nor an analysis of musical style; nevertheless, Dizikes has written an enjoyable study of the people who made up operatic history—singers, of course, but also flamboyant impresarios such as Oscar Hammerstein I and Otto Kahn. The 19th-century section interestingly compares how different cities reacted to an upper-class European import: Philadelphia with its status-seeking merchant elites, Boston more concerned with its reputation for cultural integrity. Particular attention is given to 20th-century American opera, regarded here as a broad church from the radical work of Blitzstein to Joplin's *Treemonisha* and even Broadway musicals.

Anna J. Schwartz

Tax Progressivity and Income Inequality. Ed. by Joel B. Slemrod. Cambridge Univ., 1994. \$39.95.

This book contains nine research papers commissioned by the Office of Tax Policy Research. The first two papers deal with the measurement of tax progressivity of federal and then of state and local taxes, and discuss who bears the tax burden and how the situation has changed over the past decade. Authors of four papers offer different assessments of the case for progressivity as a trade-off between the benefits of a more equal distribution of income and the costs of the disincentive effects of high marginal tax rates that a redistributive tax system imposes. Other chapters examine the effects of capital gains tax law and the voting public's perceptions of tax fairness. Although determining the right degree of progressivity is the job of ethicists, not of economists, the author of

the final chapter favors choosing the desired degree of progressivity before defining the tax structure.

Opening America's Market: U.S. Foreign Trade Policy since 1776. Alfred E. Eckes Jr. Univ. of North Carolina, 1995. \$34.95.

The author, a former history professor and editorial page editor, from 1981 to 1990 served as a U.S. International Trade Commissioner in the agency that is responsible for assessing the impact of imports on domestic industries. In eight chapters he traces the record of U.S. trade policies from the time of the founders to post-Civil War low-tariff Democrats and protectionist Republicans to Cordell Hull's tariff revolution and to present-day NAFTA and GATT. Eckes favors free-trade agreements only with high-income democracies, but not with developing countries.

Lives of the Laureates: Thirteen Nobel Economists. Ed. by William Breit and Roger W. Spencer. 3d. ed. MIT, 1995. \$27.50.

The Nobel laureates' autobiographical essays assembled in this book were originally delivered as lectures at Trinity University in San Antonio, Texas. Each laureate was asked to present a personal memoir that would be accessible to non-economists about his evolution as an economist. The success of the speakers in describing clearly the essence of the contributions for which they won the award makes this collection a valuable survey of main currents in modern economic science.

Strong Managers, Weak Owners: The Political Roots of American Corporate Finance. Mark J. Roe. Princeton, 1994. \$24.95.

Challenging the view that the separation of ownership and control of U.S. corporations is explained by their need to raise capital from thousands of stockholders to permit industrial expansion—the result of an efficiency-driven economic evolution—Roe argues that it is “also the result of American politics.” American mistrust of financial power, federalism, and interest group infighting have fragmented the way that banks, insurers, pension funds, and mutual funds moved savings from households to firms. Banks were prohibited from owning stock and bank holding companies from owning significant amounts of industrial company shares. Mutual funds were restricted from buying blocks of industrial companies. Insurers were prohibited and then

restricted from owning stocks. Fragmentation of institutional capital thus shifted owners' power to managers.

Roe examines first the history and laws affecting each of these intermediaries, and then the contemporary evidence on takeovers and the comparative evidence. Takeovers in the 1980s were a response to the inability of fragmented institutional owners to deal with managers. By shifting power from managers to shareholders and the takeover impresarios, takeovers galvanized the opposition of managers, who, by the end of the decade, succeeded in getting antitakeover laws passed. In other economies with differently organized intermediaries, corporate forms differ. Roe proposes that restrictions on U.S. intermediaries be eased and that economic evolution be allowed to take its course.

Understanding Interdependence: The Macroeconomics of the Open Economy. Ed. by Peter B. Kenen. Princeton, 1995. \$49.50.

In 1993, in celebration of the 50th anniversary of the publication of the first of the series of *Essays in International Finance*, the director of the sponsoring research facility at Princeton commissioned 11 papers by leading international economists to survey existing research or to report original research. The topics included exchange-rate behavior, the roles of prices and income changes in promoting external adjustment, international capital mobility, international debt, stabilization and liberalization in open economies, international policy coordination, and proposed European monetary unification. In addition, two panels offered views on the optimum organization of the international monetary system and the prospects for stabilization and reform in the countries of the former Soviet Union.

Earl W. Count

The Invented Indian: Cultural Fictions and Government Policies. Ed. by James A. Clifton. Transaction Publishers, 1994. \$39.95.

You will not enjoy this book, but you will be glad you read it. Fifteen highly individual authors, U.S. and Canadian, are none too many to sketch what the First Americans never have been and what they are trying today to become.

Florida's First People: 12,000 Years of Human History. Robin C. Brown. Pineapple Press, 1994. \$34.95.

Gifted folk, a handsome book. The progeny of Siberian immigrants outlasted the large postglacial animal survivors, but

today the people and the animals are gone. Some of the progeny became artists; were they inspired from Central America? The author—a physician and an amateur archaeologist (a good one)—tells their story charmingly. Florida's watery grounds demand novel ways of digging, and the digging reveals much. To search out how tools were made and used, the author replicated them himself.

The Western Abenakis of Vermont, 1600–1800: War, Migration, and the Survival of an Indian People. Colin G. Calloway. Univ. of Oklahoma, 1994. \$13.95.

The Abenakis once spread over most of what in the 17th century became northern New England. This is a history of how Abenakidom ceased to be. In those days the white Europeans could only apply their own legal mentality to all humans. A low-profiled remnant of Abenakis still clusters in northernmost Vermont.

Conservatism among the Iroquois at the Six Nations Reserve. Annemarie Anrod Shimony. Syracuse, 1994. \$18.95.

Five, eventually six, Iroquois "nations," largely the dwellers of what is now New York State, once united as a Confederacy—in my opinion, the most remarkable religio-political institution of aboriginal North America. Today they are largely Christian and English-speaking, but the Confederation persists and "conservatives" still maintain a core language and ritual, even while selecting shrewdly from what the white man has to offer. This account is an exquisite *tour de maître*.

Plains Indians, A.D. 500–1500: The Archaeological Past of Historic Groups. Ed. by Karl H. Schleisier. Univ. of Oklahoma, 1994. \$39.95.

The last millennium of a way of life, described by a dean of prehistorians and 16 colleagues. The recent half-millennium has written "finis" to it.

A.D. 1250: Ancient Peoples of the Southwest. Lawrence E. Cheek. Arizona Highways Publishers, 1994. \$39.95.

A color-photographic tour de force. In substance, five versatile cultures ripened to a climax in the mid-13th century, then declined, although the peoples are still there. Cheek conducts you simply but reliably.

Religion and Hopi Life in the Twentieth Century. John D. Loftin. Indiana, 1994. \$22.95; paper, \$8.95.

To the Hopi (and the other Pueblos), hoe, myth, ritual dance, countryside form a continuity. They puzzle over the white

man's dichotomous world view of secular and sacred. Yet the Hopi must accommodate to the white man's world view, not vice versa. They still do so via their own thought-idiom. A lucid and profound book.

Singing an Indian Song: A Biography of D'Arcy McNickle. Dorothy H. Parker. Univ. of Nebraska, 1994. \$13.

One-fourth Flathead Indian, McNickle spent his early life among his fellows; broadly educated, he became a mediator as Washington government official, teacher, organizer of native movements, and prolific writer. McNickle found the novel a most rugged undertaking but he was tenacious. This biography is well done.

Maya Cosmos: Three Thousand Years in the Shaman's Path. David Friedel, Linda Schele, and Joy Parker. William Morrow, 1993. \$30.

No, this is not an attempt to decipher pre-Spanish glyphs. These authors seek to comprehend how living Maya people have adjusted the traditions they have never lost, while accommodating to the invasive thought modes of the Euroamericans. The authors demonstrate not only well-disciplined enthusiasm but also humble insight.

Maya Sculpture of Copán: The Iconography. Claude-François Baudez. Univ. of Oklahoma, 1994. \$60.

A superlative reading (thus far) of intricate Mayan sculptures and an exposition of their exceedingly rich and intricate world view. Perhaps Copán (Honduras) is unsurpassed among Mayan cosmologic statements. This book is a heavily illustrated technical étude.

Russell Stevens

Charles Darwin: Voyaging. Vol. I. Janet Browne. Knopf, 1995. \$35.

I find it rather odd to encounter, more than 50 years after I first read *The Origin of Species*, a wonderfully detailed biography of the person who is most responsible for documenting the concept of organic evolution that virtually all biologists now regard as the unifying principle of the life sciences. Better late than never, one gets from this scholarly volume, which takes the story up to Darwin's decision, albeit reluctant, to assemble his daunting mass of data into the *Origin*, a clear picture of the man, his scientific associates, and the culture within which he lived and worked. A long book, well worth reading in its entirety. Above all else, perhaps, it demonstrates the insatia-

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RECOMMENDED READING

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ble curiosity and unending patience that characterized Darwin's life and work.

A View of the River. *Luna B. Leopold.* Harvard, 1994. \$39.95.

Leopold's straightforward, authoritative treatment of the structure and action of rivers can profitably be approached at two levels. Readers with technical backgrounds will find a wealth of tables, charts, and graphs that spell out in commendable detail the structure of rivers and the dynamics of their action. Nonspecialists will be enlightened by the information and insights to be derived from the text. In either case Leopold provides important guidance for evaluating the wisdom of undertaking such proposed modifications as dams and rechanneling.

In the Country of Gazelles. *Fritz R. Walther.* Indiana, 1995. \$24.95.

A very personal account—in many ways a reminiscence—of a kind of biological research no longer widely pursued: the patient, extended observation of individually identified animals within a given population in an effort to document their behavior. In this instance the central subject is Thomson's gazelles on the Serengeti Plain. There is no less demanding way to discover just what their behavior patterns and social interactions are. We hope that there will always be a few dedicated researchers whose enthusiasm for research of this nature ensures its continuation.

The Little Dinosaurs of Ghost Ranch.

Edwin H. Colbert. Columbia, 1995. \$29.95.

Dinosaurs, Diamonds, and Things from Outer Space: The Great Extinction. *David Brez Carlisle.* Stanford, 1995. \$45; paper, \$17.95.

Aside from the fact that both titles contain the word "dinosaurs," these books could hardly be more different—a fact that reflects the staggering diversity of scientific research. Colbert details an exceptional fossil discovery in northern New Mexico and in so doing weaves a convincing story of just how archaeology is really carried out, step by laborious step, from initial discovery to museum exhibition. Carlisle, by contrast, addresses the postulated impact of an extraterrestrial body, in his view a comet, that brought to an end the so-called Age of Dinosaurs. Much in his account of astronomical events is well beyond my ability to judge—and provocative, to say the least. Both volumes will reward the reader handsomely.

Life Cycles: Reflections of an Evolutionary Biologist. *John Tyler Bonner.* Princeton, 1993. \$12.95.

There are, unquestionably, many ways of organizing one's thoughts about living systems in order to formulate a coherent and enlightening presentation. Bonner here persuasively argues the case for the fundamental character of life cycles as one such alternative, with data from organisms ranging from microorganisms



Phi Beta Kappa Senator Virginia Ferris congratulates Stephanie McGuire, an MIT undergraduate, who was one of three winners of the 1995-96 Phi Beta Kappa prizes (\$500 each) for research submitted at the National Science Foundation's Conference on Diversity in the Scientific Workforce. The Society's Robert R. and Kathryn D. Aurner Memorial Fund and the National Science Foundation provided money for the prizes.

to species with social and cultural attributes. The result is highly readable, in some measure autobiographical, and readily understandable to the non-specialist.

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