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ON THE UNCERTAINTY OF SCIENCE

by Lewis Thomas

Puzzlement is an identifying characteristic of the human species, genetically governed, universal, and a central determinant of human behavior. I can go this far with socio-biology, but then, influenced by this human trait, my mind falls away in confusion. Uncertainty, the sure sense that the ground is shifting at every step, is one of the marks of humanity. We keep changing our minds together, in a biological process rather similar, in its outlines, to evolution itself.

The great body of science, built like a vast hill over the past three hundred years, is a mobile, unsteady structure, made up of solid-enough single bits of information, but with all the bits always moving about, fitting together in different ways, adding new bits to themselves with flourishes of adornment as though consulting a mirror,

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giving the whole arrangement something like the unpredictability and unreliability of living flesh. Human knowledge doesn't stay put, it evolves by what we call trial and error, or, as is more usually the sequence, error and trial.

Other animals differ from us in this respect. Each of them has at least one thing to be very good at, even superlatively skilled, surefooted. Any beetle can live a flawless, impeccable life, infallible in the business of procreating beetles. Not us: we are not necessarily good at anything in particular except language, and using this we tend to get things wrong. It is built into our genes to veer off from the point; somehow we have been selected in evolution for our gift of ambiguity.

This is how we fell into the way of science. The endeavor is not, as is sometimes thought, a way of building a solid, indestructible body of immutable truth, fact laid precisely upon fact in the manner of twigs in an anthill. Science is not like this at all: it keeps changing, shifting, revising, discovering that it was wrong and then heaving itself explosively apart to redesign everything. It is a living thing, a celebration of human fallibility. At its very best, it is rather like an embryo.

Ordinarily scientists do not talk this way about their trade, because there is always in the air the feeling that this time we have it right, this time we are about to come into possession of a finished science, knowing almost everything about everything. Biology has been moving so fast, in just the last few years, that there is some risk of making it seem nearly complete, at the very stage in its development when it is, in real life, just getting ready to take off. It is nothing like finished, it is only just at its beginning.

We are in trouble whenever persuaded that we know everything. Today, an intellectually fashionable view of man's place in nature is that there is really no great problem: the plain answer is that it makes no sense, no sense at all. The universe is meaning-

less for human beings: we bumbled our way into the place by a series of random and senseless biological accidents. The sky is not blue: this is an optical illusion—the sky is black. You can walk on the moon if you feel like it, but there is nothing to do there except look at the earth, and when you've seen one earth you've seen them all. The animals and plants of the planet are at hostile odds with one another, each bent on elbowing any nearby neighbor off the earth. Genes, tapes of polymer, are the ultimate adversaries and, by random, the only real survivors.

This grasp of things is sometimes presented as though based on science, with the implication that we already know most of the important knowable matters and this is the way it all turns out. It is the wisdom of the twentieth century, contemplating as its only epiphany the news that the world is an absurd apparatus and we are stuck with it, and in it.

In the circumstance, we would surely have no obligations except to our individual selves, and of course to the genes coding out the selves.

* * *

I believe something considerably less than this. I take it as an article of faith that we humans are a profoundly immature species, only now beginning the process of learning how to learn. Our most spectacular biological attribute, which identifies us as our particular sort of animal, is language, and the deep nature of this gift is a mystery. We are aware of our consciousness, but we cannot even make good guesses as to how this awareness arises in our brains—or even, for that matter, that it does arise there for sure. We do not understand how a solitary cell, fused from two, can differentiate into an embryo and then into the systems of tissues and organs that become us, nor do we know how a tadpole accomplished his emergence, or even a flea. We can make up instant myths, transiently satisfying but always subject to abandonment, about the origin of life on the planet.

(continued on next page)

UNCERTAINTY (continued)

We do not understand why we make music, or dance, or paint, or write poems. We are bewildered, especially in this century, by the pervasive latency of love.

The thing about us that should astonish biologists more than it does is that we are so juvenile a species. By evolutionary standards of time we have only just arrived on the scene, fumbling with our new thumbs, struggling to find our legs under the weight and power of our new brains. We are the newest and most immature of all significant animals, perhaps a million or so years along as the taxonomists would define us, but probably only some thousands of years as communal, speaking creatures, uniquely capable of manufacturing metaphors and therefore recognizable as human.

Our place in the life of the world is still unfathomable because we have so much to learn, but it is surely not absurd. We matter. For a time, anyway, it looks as though we will be responsible for the thinking of the system, which seems to mean, at this stage, the responsibility not to do damage to the rest of life if we can help it. This is in itself an immensely complicated problem, in view of our growing numbers and the demands we feel compelled to make on the planet's resources. There is no hope of thinking our way through the quandary except by learning more, and part of the learning (not all of it, mind you, but a good part) can only be achieved by science, more and better science—not for our longevity or comfort or affluence but for comprehension, without which our long survival is unlikely.

The culmination of a liberal arts education ought to include, among other matters, the news that we do not understand a flea, much less the making of a thought. We can get there someday if we keep at it, but we are nowhere near, and there are mountains and centuries of work still to be done.

One major question needing to be examined is the general attitude of nature. A century ago there was a consensus about this: nature was "red in tooth and claw," evolution was a record of open warfare among competing species, the fittest were the strongest aggressors, and so forth. Now it begins to look different. The tiniest and most fragile of organisms dominate the life of the earth: the chloroplasts inside the cells of plants,

which turn solar energy into food and supply the oxygen for breathing, appear to be the descendants of ancient blue-green algae, living now as permanent lodgers within the cells of "higher" forms; the mitochondria of all nucleated cells, which serve as engines for all the functions of life, are the progeny of bacteria that took to living as cells inside cells long ago. The urge to form partnerships, to link up in collaborative arrangements, is perhaps the oldest, strongest, and most fundamental force in nature. There are no solitary, free-living creatures: every form of life

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is dependent on other forms. The great successes in evolution, the mutants who have, so to speak, made it, have done so by fitting in with, and sustaining, the rest of life. Up to now we might be counted among the brilliant successes, but flashy and perhaps unstable. We should go warily into the future, looking for ways to be more useful, listening more carefully for the signals, watching our step, and having an eye out for partners.

The greatest single achievement of nature to date was surely the invention of the molecule of DNA. We have had it from the very beginning, built into the first cell to emerge, membranes and all, somewhere in the soupy water of the cooling planet three thousand million years or so ago. All of today's DNA, strung through all the cells of the earth, is simply an extension and elaboration of that first molecule. In a fundamental sense we cannot claim to have made progress, since the method used for growth and replication is essentially unchanged.

It is a lucky thing for us that nature has exhibited such restraint and good taste in evolution. Given brains of the size and complexity of ours, capable of manufacturing an infinity of sentences in strings long enough to stretch from here to the sun and back again, we are given at the same time a sense of limitation, preventing us from settling all our affairs once and for all by words alone. In a lesser world, we might have been condemned long ago to string out one

huge set of sentences, wrapping ourselves in a cocoon of changeless words, immutable, in which to live forever, like the termites who can never revolutionize the inner structure of their hills. We, in contrast, can make up new thoughts whenever we feel like it. Nature has been kind to us, leaving us leeway, never piling it on too much. Having been given brains with a certain power but limited by a certain fallibility, we are better equipped for finding our way through the future. Our minds are like our hands: it was a marvelous thing to come down from the trees with an opposing thumb, the language maker of the hand, but that was good enough for our needs, and we can be eternally grateful not to have, as we might have had, brains that are all thumbs.

But maybe, given the fundamental instability of the molecule, it had to turn out this way. After all, if you have a mechanism designed to keep changing the ways of living, and if all the new forms have to fit together as they plainly do, with symbiotic living all over the place, and if every improvised new gene representing an embellishment in an individual is likely to be selected for the species if it turns out to be useful for others, and if you have enough time, maybe the system is simply bound to develop brains sooner or later, and awareness.

Biology needs a better word than *error* for the driving force in evolution. Or maybe *error* will do after all, when you remember that it comes from an old Indo-European root meaning to wander about, looking for something.

I cannot make my peace with the randomness doctrine; I cannot abide the notion of purposelessness and blind chance in nature. And yet I do not know what to put in its place for the quieting of my mind. It is absurd to say that a place like this place is absurd, when it contains, in front of our eyes, so many billions of different forms of life, each one in its way absolutely perfect, all linked together to form what would surely seem to an outsider a huge, spherical organism. We talk—some of us, anyway—about the absurdity of the human situation, but we do this because we do not know how we fit in, or what we are for. The stories we used to make up to explain ourselves do not make sense anymore, and we have run out of new stories, for the moment.

* * *

Some people believe that we are in trouble because of science, and that we should stop doing science and go

back to living in nature, with nature, contemplating nature. It is too late for us to do this, too late by several hundred years, and there are now too many of us—four billion already, with the likelihood of doubling that population and doubling it again within the lifetime of some of us.

What I would like to know most about the developing earth is: Does it already have a mind? Or will it someday gain a mind, and are we part of that? Are we a tissue for the earth's awareness?

I like this thought, even though I cannot take it anywhere, and I must say it embarrasses me. I have that nagging hunch that it is a presumption, a piece of ultimate hubris. A single insect may have only two thoughts, maybe three, but there are a lot of insects. The million blind and almost mindless termites in a hill make up in their collective life an intelligence, a kind of brain, now capable of building endless vaulted chambers and turning perfect arches, thinking all the way. I would like to know what whales are thinking about, or dolphins; but if I were hoping to find out how intercommunication really works on this planet, I would study termites.

I am willing to predict, uncertainly, provisionally, that there is one central, universal aspect of human behavior, genetically set by our very nature, biologically governed, driving each of us along. Depending on how one looks at it, it can be defined as the urge to be useful. This urge drives society along, sets our behavior as individuals and in groups, invents all our myths, writes our poetry, composes our music.

This is why it is so hard being a juvenile species, still milling around in groups, trying to construct a civilization that will last. Being useful is easy for an ant; you just wait for the right chemical signal, at the right stage of the construction of the hill, and then you go looking for a twig of exactly the right size for that stage and carry it back, up the flank of the hill, and put it in place, and then you go and do that thing again. An ant can dine out on his usefulness all his life, and never get it wrong.

It is a different problem for us, carrying such risks of doing it wrong, getting the wrong twig, losing the hill, not even recognizing, yet, the outline of the hill. We are beset by strings of DNA, immense arrays of genes, instructing each of us to be helpful, impelling us to try our whole lives to be useful, but never telling us how.

The instructions are not coded out in anything like an operator's manual; we have to make guesses all the time. The difficulty is increased when groups of us are set to work together. I have seen, and sat on, numberless committees, not one of which intended anything other than great merit. Larger collections of us, cities for instance, hardly ever get anything right. And, of course, there is the modern nation, probably the most stupefying example of biological error since the age of the great reptiles—wrong at every turn, but always felicitating itself loudly on its great value.

Remembering that nature is by nature parsimonious, tending to hang on to useful things when they really do work, I have hopes for our survival into maturity, millennia ahead.

It is a biological problem, as much so as a coral reef or a rain forest; but such things as happen to human nations, error piled on error, could never happen in a school of fish. It is, when you think about it, a humiliation; but then humble and human are cognate words, both derived from an old root meaning, simply, earth. We are smarter than the fish, but their instructions come along in their eggs. Ours we are obliged to figure out, and we are, in this respect, slow learners, error-prone.

* * *

If you are going to make up a story about the earth, based on today's scientific information, it is useful to have a third person to tell the tale. For this role, I summon that sagacious and ubiquitous gentleman known as the Extraterrestrial Visitor. Zipping through our part of the galaxy, his attention is caught by our small, suburban solar system, and he comes in among the planets, carrying along a number of instruments in a vehicle whose details I need not bother imagining.

He spots the earth and sees the difference immediately, moving in for a closer look. No matter where he came from, or what he has seen before, I take it for granted that his first reaction is an indrawn breath at its sheer beauty. I have no doubt that there are colonies of life elsewhere in the universe, and perhaps he has seen them all, but I choose to doubt that there can be many celestial bodies at the very springtime of their development, marked so extravagantly by exu-

berance, youth, and perfection of detail, as this one.

Let me change the story here, to insert more time. He sees the earth now, but he is one of the older Extraterrestrial Visitors, and has been making periodic detours in our direction since the birth of the structure, the laying down of bone four billion or so years ago, and has been taking time-lapse photographs, close up, every few hundred thousand years. Running the whole film through, say, this year, what sort of impression would he have of us?

I think he would conclude that his lens had caught the gestation, still in progress, of a stupendous embryo, clinging to a warm, round stone by what we call earth, or soil, as though attached all around by a kind of placenta, and turning slowly in the sun. He would have seen this creature starting from a single cell, fertilized by lightning, or ultraviolet light, or cosmic rays, or what-have-you. For two-billion-odd years he would observe the formation of a sort of blastula, a huge cluster of cells multiplying first in the sea and later on land, all pretty much the same kind of primitive, nonnucleated cell. Then the film would show a green tinge here and there; and then, with the appearance of oxygen, and thanks to the sun, an explosive emergence of new forms of life would be seen everywhere.

(continued on back cover)



Modernage

Lewis Thomas is the chancellor of Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center in New York and the author of two widely read books of essays, *The Lives of a Cell* (1974) and *The Medusa and the Snail* (1979). His regular column, "Notes of a Biology Watcher," has appeared in the *New England Journal of Medicine* since 1971. Thomas, a member of Phi Beta Kappa, is a graduate of Princeton University and of Harvard Medical School.

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natural sciences RUSSELL B. STEVENS, RONALD GEBALLE

ROBERT B. HEILMAN

Eight Chinese Plays from the Thirteenth Century to the Present. Trans. William Dolby. Columbia. 1978. \$12.

The plays, always entertaining, range from farce and satire to romance and historical spectacle. The conventions differ, but the motifs are not unlike Western ones. Many lines are sung; in English they often have a Gilbert and Sullivan ring.

Lives and Letters: A. R. Orage, Beatrice Hastings, Katherine Mansfield, John Middleton Murry, S. S. Kotliansky. 1905–1957. John Carswell. New Directions. 1978. \$15.

A lively history, personal and professional, of English journalists and lesser writers whose intersecting careers figured in literary and political trends of half a century. The author's parents knew them well.

Realism in Modern Literature. George J. Becker. Ungar. 1980. \$14.50.

The Realists: Eight Portraits. C. P. Snow. Scribner. 1978. \$12.95.

These two books differ strikingly. Becker considers realism an essentially nineteenth-century product of positivism; he gives a glossarial account of all related terms, and of the works of key authors country by country. Becker sees impersonality as essential to realism; Snow finds an "interpreting intelligence" in the "great realistic novels." He gives admirable portraits of Stendhal, Balzac, Dickens, Dostoevsky, Tolstoy, Galdós, James, and Proust, many of whom Becker rates as only marginally realist, if that.

Mikhail Bulgakov: Life and Interpretations. A. Colin Wright. Toronto. 1978. \$25.

In this study of the Russian humorist and fantasist (1891–1940), who often reminds readers of Gogol and Kafka, Wright deals with both the private life and the political problems, but his main effort goes into full critical analyses of Bulgakov's fiction and plays. Clear and sensible judgments.

The Cambridge Apostles: The Early Years. Peter Allen. Cambridge. 1979. \$29.50.

Allen focuses on the early decades of the remarkable 150-year-old Cambridge intellectuals' club, which began with Arthur Hallam, Tennyson, F. D. Maurice, John Sterling, and many scholars-to-be, and would later include Trevelyan, Strachey, and other "Bloomsberries." He describes personalities, university

education, and the currents of Victorian thought.

The Revels History of Drama in English. Vol. VII. **1880 to the Present.** Hugh Hunt, Kenneth Richards, John Russell Taylor. Methuen. 1979. \$39.50; paper, \$21.95.

The final Revels volume not only presents compactly vast information about periods, styles, theaters, actors, and acting, but is especially good in judgments of playwrights and plays. The writing combines taste, informality, and vivacity.

Dictionary Johnson: Samuel Johnson's Middle Years. James L. Clifford. McGraw-Hill. 1979. \$17.95.

This portrait of Johnson from 1749 to 1763 is both scholarly and readable. It describes richly the day-to-day life of Johnson in his most productive years.

Language in Modern Literature: Innovation and Experiment. Jacob Korg. Barnes and Noble. 1979. \$25.

Korg makes an inclusive inventory of new ideas about, and practices in, literary language. He ties these in with philosophical thought and with theory and practice in the fine arts. Joyce, Eliot, Pound, and Hulme are often mentioned.

RUSSELL B. STEVENS

Unmentionable Cuisine. Calvin W. Schwabe. Virginia. 1980. \$20.

Schwabe's final sentence may be a touch melodramatic, but it sums up the central message: "How ironic it would be, in this scientific age, for mankind to starve largely because of a bunch of old wives' tales, irrational beliefs, silly associations, and the lack of a sufficient spirit of culinary and gustatory adventure." The book itself is a collection of recipes that, in a dramatic way, demonstrates the diversity of protein foods that are available and the sheer poverty of those that the U.S. population is accustomed to consume. Examples? Locust Soup, Fish Sperm Crepes, Pickled Winkles, Fried Baby Eels, Snake Soup, Pigeon Pupton, Stir-fried Dog. Rest assured, the author is entirely serious about the issue.

Splendid Isolation: The Curious History of South American Mammals. George Gaylord Simpson. Yale. 1980. \$17.50. Chapter 1 commences with the question why a book on the history of mammals in South America should be written, and why read. There follows a list of perhaps four or five valid answers, but it does not include one of the more telling—i.e., because the book is written by

G. G. Simpson. It is no easy task to make the account of fossil mammals of interest to the nonspecialist; Simpson, in this and other books, shows a rare gift for producing highly readable text on topics that, at first glance, seem hardly the realm of popular science. It is an important story that he tells; it is doubly welcome when told so skillfully.

The Necessity for Ruins, and Other Topics. J. B. Jackson. Massachusetts. 1980. \$10.00; paper, \$4.95.

Quite possibly this brief volume is not properly dubbed science, yet it seeks to examine in a rational way some of the phenomena that characterize man's development of the culture in which he lives out his span. The writing is excellent, and any book with chapters so provocatively titled as "The Discovery of the Street" and "The Domestication of the Garage" merits my affirmative vote.

The Prairie World. David F. Costello. Minnesota. 1980. \$6.95.

The Coyote: Defiant Songdog of the West. Francois Leydet. Oklahoma. 1979. \$5.95.

There may be merit in reading these two books in close association with each other. Although very different in tone and substance, they exemplify contrasting approaches to the explication of natural environments. Each has its merits and will appeal in greater or lesser degree to a given reader. Costello takes an impersonal, but thorough and informed look at the complexities and characteristics of a particular biological entity—the prairie. Leydet takes a highly subjective approach to the biology of a particular species in relation to man. Costello informs; Leydet weighs rights and wrongs. Both are worth the time.

Interests and Rights: The Case Against Animals. R. G. Frey. Clarendon. 1980. \$24.95.

It would be difficult, if not impossible, to find a more emotionally provocative issue than that of man's relationship to animals—or at least to the warm-blooded vertebrates. Here Frey overtly chooses the ostensibly unpopular position on the matter of what has come to be called "animal rights" and presents a tightly argued case in denial of those rights.

FREDERICK J. CROSSON

The Philosophers: Their Lives and the Nature of Their Thoughts. Ben-Ami Scharfstein. Oxford. 1980. \$25.

If we grant that the truth and value of the ideas of a philosopher cannot be assessed by explaining the psychological circumstances of their origin, still in a wider horizon there is something of philosophical relevance to be learned from such an analysis. Why is X so stubbornly blind to this aspect of things, why so penetratingly attentive to that aspect? This interesting, ambitious book groups a discussion of such questions around brief but meaty biographical studies of twenty philosophers, from

Descartes to Wittgenstein. Emphasis is put on childhood experiences, particularly the surprisingly frequent loss of one or both parents very early. Some of the analyses struck me as farfetched, some as insightful. Overall a thought-provoking piece of work, written in an engagingly personal and reflective style.

Ancient Wisdom Revived: A History of the Theosophical Movement. Bruce F. Campbell. California. 1980. \$12.95.

The "turning East" of many American religious seekers received its first major impetus a century ago in the Theosophy of Helen Blavatsky—a syncretism of Hinduism, Buddhism, spiritualism, Hermetic doctrines, and a dash of everything else. The author of this commendably sober and readable history, a former Theosophist, traces the leaders and teachings down to our day, noting apparent frauds and internal tensions both theoretical and organizational. Noteworthy are the prominent part it played in the movement for Indian independence and the large number of woman leaders it has had since its beginnings.

Renaissance Thought and Its Sources. Paul Oskar Kristeller. Columbia. 1979. \$25.

Fourteen essays, smoothly edited together and grouped by the themes of the relations of the humanista ("humanism" was not coined until 1808) to classical, medieval, and Byzantine learning. Kristeller criticizes the view that "Renaissance humanism" was a new philosophy that opposed scholasticism, and tends to stress the continuity of medieval learning and Renaissance learning without denying their differences. The tone is urbane, the scholarship impeccable, the dispatch of shibboleths purgative.

Naming and Necessity. Saul Kripke. Harvard. 1980. \$10.

First presented as lectures a decade ago and now appearing with a new introduction and addenda, these essays have had a widespread influence on philosophy in the interim. Arguing powerfully for an essentialist metaphysics and the distinction between essential and accidental properties, they demand close reading although bare of technical apparatus. A significant step in the striking of new paths of thought for philosophical analysis.

Biblical Games. Steven J. Brams. MIT. 1980. \$15.

A curious book, filled with decision trees and payoff matrices that apply the techniques of game theory to twenty Old Testament stories. What are the strategic options of God, Adam, Eve, and the serpent, given the half-dozen decisions conceivable? The result is sometimes bizarre, sometimes suggestive, always unusual in its perspective. Not everyone's cup of tea.

RICHARD BEALE DAVIS

Henry Adams: The Myth of Failure. William Dusing. Virginia. 1979. \$20. A fresh look at Adams's work with an

insistence that the *History* is the major item. The author is most provocative in his illuminating comparison of the American's aim, organization, and style with those of Gibbon and Macaulay. This is a balanced account, admitting weaknesses and lauding strength. The poorest chapter, "History as Science," offers insufficient evidence of the truthfulness of Adams's picture of Jefferson.

The Education of Black Philadelphia: The Social and Educational History of a Minority Community, 1900-1950. Vincent P. Franklin. Pennsylvania. 1979. \$22.50.
Civilities and Civil Rights: Greensboro, North Carolina and the Black Struggle for Freedom. William H. Chafe. Oxford. 1980. \$13.95.

Freedom's First Generation: Black Hampton, Virginia, 1861-1890. Robert Francis Engs. Pennsylvania. 1980. \$15.

Three well-documented studies of segments of black history of the past century. Education in a middle-Atlantic city and its problems, the growth and reason for being of the sit-ins of North Carolina, and especially the story of the struggles of this minority in the seaport town of Hampton, Virginia, from the beginning of the Civil War to the end of Reconstruction may on the whole seem prosaic to some readers but add up to thrilling reading for those interested in civil rights in this country.

A Revolutionary People at War: The Continental Army and American Character, 1775-1783. Charles Royster. Institute of Early American History and Culture, by North Carolina. 1980. \$19.50.

The Governors-General: The English Army and the Definition of Empire, 1569-1681. Stephen Saunders Webb. Institute of Early American History and Culture, by North Carolina. 1979. \$22.50.

Two excellent historical studies from the Institute at Williamsburg, Virginia. The Webb volume offers a fresh approach to explanation of the growth of empire and democracy in the seventeenth century in the American colonies. The argument is convincing in many aspects, and it offers new evidence on the Bacon's Rebellion origins and on Governor Berkeley. The Royster study is a straightforward, gracefully written exposition and analysis of the temper and mind of those who became, whatever their weaknesses, a great people at a time that tried men's souls.

Mr. Peale's Museum: Charles Willson Peale and the First Popular Museum of Natural Science and Art. Charles Coleman Sellers. W. W. Norton. 1979. \$14.95.

The author urges this book as a view of American Enlightenment history, and others say that it is a landmark contribution to American intellectual history. It is indeed difficult to overestimate the significance of Peale's institution in the development of the sciences in this country. A handsomely illustrated volume, with the story told by an expert.

Brandeis of Boston. Allon Gal. Harvard. 1980. \$16.50.

An unusual book. The development and change in the great jurist's attitudes

toward New England ethics and cultural values, the varied hues of ethnicity, and the growth of an individual's peculiar brand of Zionism are developed with understanding and a certain sympathetic detachment.

The Survival of American Innocence: Catholicism in an Era of Disillusionment, 1920-1940. William M. Halsey. Notre Dame. 1979. \$16.95.

An intelligent, widely ranging account of American Catholic response and accommodation to new and shifting winds of theological doctrine and secular philosophy.

ANDREW GYORGY

From Marx to Mao and Marchais: Documents on the Development of Communist Variations. Ed. Dan N. Jacobs. Longman. 1979. \$8.50.

This fascinating anthology is well described in the subtitle of the book; indeed, this well-edited collection contains articles and documents on most of the recent variations of modern Communism. Jacobs deserves special credit for the concise and able editorial introductions to his selections. Two excellent statements on Eurocommunism contribute to the value of this work.

The Middle East: A Political and Economic Survey. 5th ed. Peter Mansfield. Oxford. 1980. \$29.95.

This lucidly written and comprehensive study of the economic, geographic, and political systems of the Middle East is particularly timely because of its detailed chapters on Israel, Egypt, Iran, and Syria. While presenting a most useful compendium, the book is probably too technical and detailed for the non-specialist reader; it is obviously addressed to the Middle Eastern specialist and advanced graduate students. The author is a leading British political commentator on Middle Eastern affairs.

The Education of a True Believer. Lev Kopelev. Harper and Row. 1980. \$15.95. The author is one of the senior and most respected figures in the dissident movement within the Soviet Union. His endless disagreements and "impasses" with the regime go back to the 1920s and present a long and systematic history (indeed, a campaign) of steady intellectual opposition to Soviet Communism. The Stalinist period, including especially the great "Grain Collections" of the early 1930s, is vividly portrayed in this fascinating book.

The Mortal Danger: How Misconceptions About Russia Imperil America, and The Oak and the Galf: A Memoir. Aleksandr I. Solzhenitsyn. Harper and Row. 1980. \$8.95 and \$15.95, respectively.

These two important recent works by Solzhenitsyn complement each other admirably and form parts of two related stories. Probably the *Memoir* should be read first, since it offers a comprehensive insight into the "opposition process" of the author's long and meaningful life in terms of his steady antagonism to Soviet Communism. The smaller book consists

primarily of short vignettes warning Americans against major misconceptions about the Soviet Union.

A Biography, Mao. Ross Terrill. Harper and Row. 1980. \$17.50.
In this monumental study the author has drawn on his six journeys through China, going back to 1964. The superbly written book presents a detailed profile of the political leader who fundamentally changed the lives of a billion people. The work is essentially of a journalistic nature and thus ought to have a wide appeal to the Western public; it is, however, also comprehensive and scholarly in detail. Highly recommended.

Communism in Hungary, From Kun to Kadar. Bennett Kovrig. Hoover Institution. 1979. \$10.50.
The author, a professor of political science at the University of Toronto, has already contributed significantly to the recent literature of East European politics. In this comprehensive study he traces the history of Hungarian Communism from its inception to the emergence and sudden ascendancy of Janos Kadar in the wake of the Hungarian "Counterrevolution" of October-November 1956. The book is exceptionally well documented and obviously aimed at the specialist rather than the general public.

EARL W. COUNT

The Celtic World. Barry Cunliffe. McGraw-Hill. 1979. \$39.95.
Surely the virile Celts—culturally united, tribally divided—have been transalpine Europe's most gifted "barbarians." Their heyday fell in the first millennium B.C. They were destined to be crowded by the Romans from the south and the Germanics and Slavs from the east; today only certain enclaves marginal to the North Atlantic survive. They remain vital humans to this day, individually more widely spread than ever before.

An increasing archeology supplies the author his historic base; with literary excerpts, Greek and Latin mostly, plus some lays rendered English, he smites as it were introductory chords, then moves on. It is spectacular bookwork.

Prehistoric Avebury. Aubrey Burl. Yale. 1979. \$19.95.
"That stupendous temple . . . the most august work at this day upon the globe of the earth"—dwarfing Stonehenge effortlessly, in size and cosmic conception; entered upon over five millennia ago, lost even to memory by the Druids' day. Two and a half centuries of archeology here tell not only what and how those Neolithic Britons wrought, but why. The author, himself among the recoverers, hopes he has "handled the matter agreeably." He has.

The Song of Prince Igor. From the archaic Russian, with historico-literary intro., by Robert Mann. Vernyhora Press, Eugene, Ore. 1979. Paper, \$3.50.
A task, exceedingly difficult and worthy,

happily achieved. The author's rendition is empathetic and controlled; it seeks to replicate the rough-hewn eloquence of the *Slovo*, one of the world's great epics. The notes-in-comment have a broad and scholarly competence.

Ritual Cosmos: The Sanctification of Life in African Religions. Evan M. Zuesse. Ohio. 1979. \$18.
Rare is the ethnologist even today who would venture beyond a factual shrewdness to "spiritual" meaning; rare the student of religion who has discovered his own continuing philosophical ethnocentrism. The author has dwelt in both camps: the insights from each further those from the other, and the African cultures here elected for study, however diverse, yet agree in a life-affirmation profoundly unlike our own. "African spirituality above and beyond the specific focus of particular ritual actions, is always a piety directed toward the sanctity of the universe as a whole. . . . [The African] is praying for the preservation of the entire astonishing fruit-bearing reality he moves in and knows so well. . . ."

The Religions of Tibet. Giuseppe Tucci. Trans. Geoffrey Samuel. California. 1979. \$19.95.

The Religions of Mongolia. Walther Heissig. Trans. Geoffrey Samuel. California. 1979. \$16.50.
It is no novelty that pre-Buddhistic folk-religions remain sturdy in both expanses; that Indian Mahayana turned into Tibetan monastic Lamaism, which thereafter transmitted itself to Mongolia. It is no novelty, further, that our ignorance outmatches our knowledge. Here Tucci's peerless scholarship explicates particularly Lamaism's divers schools and the folk Bon religion; Heissig has drawn from long-sleeping manuscripts in Europe and Mongolia a coequal account of vernacular belief. For all that, both authors will content the student of religion more readily than the culturologist.

LEONARD W. DOOB

Surveys by Telephone: A National Comparison with Personal Interviews. Robert Groves and Robert L. Kahn. Academic. 1979. \$21.50.
A thorough analysis of the sampling and response problems arising in 1976 when the Survey Research Center (University of Michigan) doggedly achieved the goal indicated by the title and subtitle of this forthright volume. That goal will not thrill those who are not social scientists or who dislike being pestered by telephone interruptions, but they dare not deafen their ears, because the political and commercial importance of polls is increasing. One bit of advice: begin with the concluding, summarizing chapter and then find the topics of interest. Intriguing facts: about 90 percent of American households can now be reached by phone; in this research the total cost for each face-to-face interview was \$55, for the telephone interview \$23. The plot would be spoiled if the

differences in the results obtained by the two techniques were here revealed.

Alone Together: Social Order on an Urban Beach. Robert B. Edgerton. California. 1979. \$10.95.

An investigation of the reasons why a 153-acre, urban Southern California beach, which draws as many as a million persons on a single day, is considered "relaxing, fun, healthy, beautiful, serene, a bit romantic, or even erotic . . . and safe" in spite of the ethnic mix, petty thefts and assaults, an occasional rape, indecent exposures (usually by men), psychotics and drunks, and hazardous frisbees. The explanation can be traced only in part to the efficient lifeguards and police. The patrons (including lone women) protect themselves by staking out their territory with towels and their own bodies and by avoiding, ignoring, and failing to perceive annoying, amusing, or dangerous deviations. Though ecologically together, they are socially alone.

Young Mussolini and the Intellectual Origins of Fascism. A. James Gregor. California. 1979. \$16.50.

A dispassionate demonstration that the man now usually stereotyped as a strutting, cruel dictator has been "neglected as a thinker." His philosophy of action originally was Marxian, and gradually he was influenced by the syndicalism of Sorel, Michels, and Pareto as well as by events in his milieu and his own energetic ambition. Eventually his focus shifted from the proletariat to the bourgeoisie and then to Italy as a whole, so that the *Fascio Rivoluzionario D'Azione Internazionalista* became nationalist and ruthless. That other dictator north of the Brenner thus appears as a second-rate intellectual dwarf.

Cyril Burt, Psychologist. L. S. Hearnshaw. Cornell. 1979. \$19.50.

A steady, detailed biography of a remarkable, Faustian psychologist whose numerous, impressive scientific contributions were justly admired during his active career and who in his last years seems to have suffered from a "marginally paranoid condition" inducing him to publish data we must consider falsified "beyond reasonable doubt." Those data sought to strengthen his claim concerning the hereditary component in "intelligence" and had important, misleading implications for education. Sir Cyril—yes, he was knighted—participated actively and creatively in the growth of British psychology (which the biographer, himself a psychologist, competently describes). His tragic flaw resulted partially from the kind of publishing rat-race not confined to U.K. academic circles.

The Lesbian Community. Deborah Goleman Wolf. California. 1979. \$10.95.
A calm, repetitious history and description of Lesbians, Lesbian ideologies, and Lesbian organizations in San Francisco by "a heterosexual anthropologist" who was a participant-observer for two years in an emerging, vigorous community of Lesbians.

NEW HUMANITIES FELLOWSHIPS ANNOUNCED

A three-year \$1 million grant from the Charlotte W. Newcombe Foundation to the Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation will fund the first major graduate fellowship program in the humanities in more than a decade.

To encourage original and significant study of ethical and religious values in all fields of human endeavor, forty-five Newcombe Fellowships will be awarded annually for doctoral dissertation research and writing not only in the fields of philosophy and religion but also on such related topics as the ethical implications of economic policy, the values underlying political decisions, the moral codes of other cultures, and changing ethical and religious values as reflected in history, literature, and art. This research will form the basis for textbooks and classroom curricula to be studied throughout the country.

Research by the Woodrow Wilson Foundation has indicated that financing graduate education is more difficult for students in the humanities and social sciences than for those in other fields. Forty percent of students in the humanities and thirty percent of students in the social sciences cited financial need as their reason for preventing or delaying completion of their graduate work. The Newcombe Fellowships will provide up to fifteen months of uninterrupted research and writing for doctoral candidates in the late stages of graduate study.

The Newcombe competition is open to students enrolled in doctoral programs in the humanities and social sciences at graduate schools in the United States who expect to complete all doc-

toral requirements except the dissertation by June 1981. Winners will receive grants of \$400 per month for up to fifteen months. Supplementary grants for related dissertation expenses will be made available.

Applications may be obtained from the Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation, Box 642, Princeton, New Jersey 08540. The application deadline is January 12, 1981, for fellowships to begin in June or September of 1981.

1981-1982 S&H FOUNDATION GRANTS AVAILABLE

The S&H Lectureship Program is once again offering grants of up to \$2500 for lectures on topics in the fields of public affairs and social science. Any accredited college or university is eligible. For more information, contact Professor Richard Schlatter, Director S&H Lectureship Program, Box 315, Neshanic, New Jersey 08853.

KR READERSHIP SURVEY

Thanks to all who participated in the readership survey that was mailed in August to a small percentage of the membership. I plan to use many of your helpful suggestions. Ed.

Letters to the Editor

If you would like to comment on something in this issue of the *Key Reporter*, or on any aspect of education or liberal studies, we would be happy to hear from you. Please address your comments to Letters to the Editor, *Key Reporter*, Phi Beta Kappa, 1811 Q Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20009.

UNCERTAINTY (continued)

new cells with nuclei, new collections of cells gathering to form tissues, coral reefs, and finally roses, dolphins, and then at last ourselves, off and running, making metaphors and music, the newest and youngest working parts of the planet.

I would like to think that we are on our way to becoming an embryonic central nervous system for the whole system. I even like the notion that our cities, still primitive, archaic, fragile structures, could turn into the precursors of ganglia, to be ultimately linked in a network around the planet. But I do worry, from time to time, about that other possibility: that we are a transient tissue, replaceable, biologically representing a try at something needing better means of perfection, and therefore on our way down under the hill, interesting fossils for contemplation by some other kind of creature. In my more depressed moments I find this a plausible form of heartsink. But at better times, remembering how skilled our species is with language and metaphor, almost from birth, how good we are at recognizing and recording our mistakes, how spectacularly we excel all other creatures on this planet, because of the emergence of Johann Sebastian Bach as an example of what we can do as a species when we really try to use our brains, and remembering that nature is by nature parsimonious, tending to hang on to useful things when they really do work, I have hopes for our survival into maturity, millennia ahead. Perhaps, after all, we do have a long way to go, but if this is so we have a lot to learn, and I do like that thought.

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