

By Allen Bunco

JE:SDAY

a (PBS, 8-9, p.m.): If longsuccess in life is meal by thriving and prolifer-, then ants take the prize. we been around for some illion years, long enough stath many other life forms and fall. f"Little Creatures Who the World," the life of ants

abed by those nosy Johnsme-latelies, human
3s. The host is Harvard
ersity's Edward O. Wilson,
won a Pulitzer Prize for
uthoring the monumental
) tome "Ants."
lose-up photography and
stimes startling film
the reveal a not-always
and of wars and
a toty raids, but also what
a a lot like family life.

MEDITESDAY prophy "Sammy Davis Mr. Entertainment"

\$ 8-9 p.m.): You may have that old clip on TV: a ll, smiling child sings and ces with astonishing poise parache. The kid may been in danger of peakeatly – at age three, when was already a hit. But my Davis Jr. went on to me the most polished and ismatic singer-dancer of era, some say.

he show also covers the ph side of the late Davis's He lost an eye in an auto dent; he was embroiled in ny controversies over his riages and his politics. But loating talent overcame all.

s and Girls Are Differ-: Men, Women, and the Difference (ABC, 10-11): The title makes a point was once a truism: The irent ways that boys and approach life goes and societal conditioning, today that's an explosively roversial claim in some riers.

ohn Stossel traces the nen's movement and finds ustified goals haven't been realized yet. In exploring, the program consults ents, talks with families, as at test results, and conless that perhaps gender differes – but not inequality – uld be acknowledged, and naturally different talents uld be allowed to flourish.

ise check local listings for ie programs.

DUUND

Insiders' Science Novel Slips Into Stereotypes

By Simson Garfinkel

WO years ago, Alan Lightman's first novel, "Einstein's Dreams," became an unexpected bestseller. A loosely knit collection of short stories and vignettes exploring distortions in space and time, "Einstein's Dreams" was a hit with scientists and the lay public alike.

Now Lightman, a professor of physics and writing at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, is back with "Good Benito," a novel that's more conventional and



GOOD BENITO By Alan Lightman Pantheon, 215 pp., \$21

aimed squarely at a nonscientific readership. Where "Einstein's Dreams" was a whimsical exploration into scientific fantasy, "Good Benito" is a straightforward attempt at portraying a physicist as a young man. It may also be an underground plea for increased liberal-arts requirements for science majors at universities like MIT.

'Good Benito" follows the childhood and schooling of Bennett Lang, a scientifically inclined youngster who grows up in Memphis and attends a small college in the Northeast. Dismayed by the uncertainty and the capriciousness of the world, Bennett turns increasingly to the security of science. As a steady cast of characters systematically befriend and then betray Bennett, he learns to trust no one. Instead, he places his faith in the mathematical precision of physics, choosing it as his avocation. As an undergraduate, graduate student, and ultimately as a professor, Bennett sacrifices his humanity on the altar of his discipline.

And yet, no matter how much Bennett tries, he cannot escape the fact that he, too, is human. Time after time, Bennett finds himself acting without reason – moved by love, propelled in his studies by the illogical flash of inspiration, or even willing to betray science and commit scientific fraud out of a misguided compassion for his students. Nevertheless, Bennett remains a callous caricature – unreal and unlikeable.

Lightman's story is built upon well-worn cliches that will be familiar to anyone who has spent time around big-university physics department: Beamett's failed attempt at building a model rocket, which taught him that he was a theorist, not an experimentalist; his lab partner, who gets hooked on drugs and eventually stops attending classes; and his pathetic family, in which the only person who ever really gives Bennett love is the family's black maid.

Surrounding Bennett are people who could touch greatness, if only they wanted to. One is Arnold Scalapino, a great physicist who twice changed the course of modern physics with papers that he published several years apart, but who hasn't published anything in more than a decade.

And then there is Penny, the gifted artist. Two years after they are married, Bennett secrety shows her work to a curator at a prestigious Washington gallery who agrees to exhibit the work. But Penny refuses: She says she is still learning how to paint. Disgusted, Bennett becomes dissatisfied with her and soon leaves.

It all makes for a story that is interesting, but not compelling. Lightman has said that Bennett is a composite character: Some of the events in Bennett's life are autobiographical while others are based on students that Lightman has observed in his years of teaching. Unfortunately, Lightman sacrifices any hope of plausibility by making all of these tragedies happen to Bennett.

In today's world, where high school kids mercilessly tease and ridicule their scientifically inclined classmates as "nerds," it's sad to see a writer as well-regarded as Lightman working so hard to perpetuate the stereotype. There are many physicists who are warm, complex, and interesting people. Lightman should try writing about them.

■ Simson Garfinkel is a freelance writer who specializes in science and technology. S

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