

CLASSICAL ASSOCIATION OF THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST
BULLETIN

Vol. 13, No. 1

November 1982

Notice of the Thirteenth Annual Meeting:

The meeting will be held at the Empress Hotel, Victoria, B.C. on Friday evening, April 8 and Saturday, April 9, 1983.

First Call for Papers:

Please submit a brief abstract (100-150 words) of proposed paper by 14 January 1983 to Dr. S. E. Scully, Department of Classics, University of Victoria, Victoria, B.C., Canada V8W 2Y2.

Other Information:

Details about rates at the Empress Hotel and other convenient hostels will be circulated, together with the programme, early in February 1983. If you have any suggestions either about the programme or about the arrangements, please forward them to me at the above address. I hope to arrange a session of invited papers on Roman History for the Friday evening; the Saturday sessions will be devoted to papers volunteered by you, the membership.

My colleagues and I look forward to seeing you here in Victoria in April.

S. E. Scully
CAPN President

MINUTES OF THE 1982 MEETING

The twelfth annual meeting of the Classical Association of the Pacific Northwest was called to order at 2:00 p.m. on 3 April 1982 at the University of Calgary by its President, Professor John C. Yardley of the University of Calgary.

The Agenda was approved.

It was moved and seconded that the minutes of the preceding meeting on 4 April 1981, be approved as distributed in CAPN Bulletin vol. 12, no. 1. The motion was approved.

It was moved and seconded that the Treasurer's report, as distributed in Bulletin vol. 12, no. 2, be approved. The motion was approved.

The Chairman, Professor Yardley, expressed his gratitude to the many organizations which helped subsidize this year's meeting and to all the participants.

Concerning the national office for the Promotion of Latin in the Schools, it was moved and seconded that CAPN continue to support James Barthelmess, charged with directing that program, at the rate of \$50 per year. The motion was approved.

The question of the establishment and location of a Placement Office for the CAPN area was again brought up. It was queried whether it might not be a local problem rather than one of concern to the entire membership. It was moved and seconded that next year's officers be directed to form one affiliated with the ACL.

Professor Rochelle Snee read the report for the Scholarship Committee:
(1) Mr. Fred Cadman has retired as chairman of the Scholarship Committee, having served in that capacity from 1977-81. The new chairman is Rochelle Snee, Pacific Lutheran University; (2) Two applications were received for Grants in Aid of Summer Study and were approved. The recipients were Nora MacDonald, Roosevelt High School (Seattle, WA) and Janet Rothfels, The Overlake School (Redmond, WA).

Past President Lawrence J. Bliquez, as Chairman of the Nominating Committee, read that Committee's report:

REPORT OF THE NOMINATING COMMITTEE

The Committee proposes the following as officers of the Association for 1982-83:

President:	Samuel Scully University of Victoria
Vice-President:	Richard Tron Reed College
Secretary-Treasurer:	F. M. Lauritsen Eastern Washington University
Editor:	Cecelia Eaton Luschnig University of Idaho
Executive Committee:	James Russell University of British Columbia
	Daniel P. Harmon University of Washington
	Norma Lachelle Crescent Valley H.S., Corvallis
	David Campbell University of Victoria
	(John C. Yardley University of Calgary-- <u>ex officio</u>)

Respectfully submitted,

Lawrence J. Bliquez
Chairman

It was moved and seconded that the slate of officers as presented by the Nominating Committee be elected as officers of CAPN for the year 1982-83. The motion was approved.

President Yardley then introduced the question of publication of the papers presented at the annual meeting through the University Press of America. The issue was discussed and found unacceptable for the present. It was made clear that the decision is not binding in aeternum.

President Yardley then turned the meeting over to the newly elected President, Professor Samuel Scully of the University of Victoria.

President Scully thanked immediate Past President Yardley for a very profitable and enjoyable meeting this year and for the work done during the year. It was noted that Professor Yardley was a financial wizard. The dates of the next meeting were set for 8 and 9 April 1983 in Victoria. It seemed that the meetings would be held at the hotel rather than the campus.

There being no further business, President Scully declared the meeting adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

(Rev.) P. T. Brannan, S.J.
Secretary/Treasurer

TITLES AND ABSTRACTS OF PAPERS READ AT THE 1982 MEETING

The Iconography of the Caeritan Votive Deposit in the Helen Alford
Lowie Museum of Anthropology, Berkeley Linfield College

The collection of the Lowie Museum of Anthropology of the University of California, Berkeley, contains approximately 900 votive terracottas from Caere. In this paper I shall limit my comments to the iconography of the figurines from the deposit. The identification of the recipient divinity (or divinities) of any Etruscan votive group commonly poses a problem. Most deposits had been discovered without a clearly defined architectural context and tend to contain numerous seemingly unrelated figural types. Nevertheless, it is possible to define a theme binding the material and thereby at least to identify the general nature of the devotional recipient.

The majority of the Caeritan votive figurines in this collection (ranging chronologically from the Archaic through the Hellenistic period) represent women singly or in groups, seated as well as standing. In numerous cases they have a kourotrophic function and a few are accompanied by a male consort. Single male figures are rare and tend to belong to the most recent phase. Female figures may hold offerings or babies and a number can be identified as representing specific deities. Among these one recognizes Aphrodite (Turan), Artemis (Artumes), Athena (Menrva) and a few Lasai. Double female figures may represent Demeter and

Persephone. The Chthonic realm is also implied by figures holding torches and/or a pig. Identifiable male divinities are: Ares (Maris), Apollo (Aplu) and Herakles (Hercle) while a number have clear Dionysiac connections.

The significant common link in this deposit is the emphasis placed on obvious curative, fertility and protective functions with an underlying chthonic thread. A female divinity (such as Tharna or Tharn) associated with these characteristics is the most likely candidate to have presided over this precinct. It is probable, judging by the material evidence, that the nature of her cult underwent significant changes over the centuries probably due to the ever-increasing Roman and decreasing Hellenic influence on Etruscan religious practice. It is necessary to remember, however, that this divinity was Etruscan and it is in that realm that she must be identified.

Roman Surgical Instruments in Baltimore and a Missing Roman Prosthesis in London L. Bliquez
University of Washington

The Johns Hopkins University Institute of the History of Medicine has had, since it opened in 1929, a splendid collection of surgical instruments of the Roman Empire. The core of the collection is the famous set discovered near Colophon and published by R. Caton in *J. H. S.*, 34 (1914) 114-118. There are, however, two other sets which have not been studied. I term them the "Tanzer Set" and the "Norton Set." The former contains thirteen pieces which fit conveniently into a carrying case; provenance may be Syria. They are certainly not part of the Colophon Set as presumed by L. Edelstein. The twenty-seven pieces of the Norton Set include not only instruments but a bronze ex-voto and four carnelian ring settings (one complete with gold band) depicting Asclepius and Hygeia. Provenance of the set is unknown; the instruments may in fact only have been gathered into a set in modern times. I wish to identify and discuss briefly the pieces of both sets. Many are common types but some are unique and of special interest. Also of interest is a speculum of the hand operated type which seems not to belong to any of the sets in the Institute.

Finally I wish to discuss an object of considerable interest, i.e. a wooden leg of the Roman period which was once in the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons in London.

Matricide: Aeschylus, Sophocles, and Euripides in Dialogue?

P. T. Brannan, S. J.
Gonzaga University

This paper is concerned with the presentation which each of the three tragic poets gives of either the preparation for, or the actual moment of the slaying of Clytemnestra. A brief examination will indicate the similarities and the differences. My purpose is not to enumerate the data, but to try to understand them.

In each case the tragic poet manifests quite clearly his view of the action at hand, and presents us with a world-view which is, I submit, quite characteristic of his general outlook.

The Aeschylean world is a world of violence, but one which basically makes sense under the gods. Morality is of supreme importance, and moral directives are clear, if occasionally appalling.

Sophocles also presents a world of violence. This world, however, finds its sense not in the gods, but in man as the Hero (in the sense developed by Bernard Knox). Morality does not enter as a real crisis or rational judgment, but as a creation, indeed even as a necessary datum or function of nature. Sophocles' diction can be shown to support this point.

Finally, Euripides--much like a thoroughly modern man--sees the violence in the world, is aware of the need to redress it and terminate it, but confesses that he is confused and confounded by the solutions and values which are proclaimed.

There is, I would suggest, a real philosophical--even theological--dialogue at work in these scenes. I do not maintain that the poets entered into this process intentionally, but there are some interesting indications of such a possibility.

Ovid's Amores as Imitation of Propertius

J. L. Butrica
University of Victoria

That Ovid in the Amores imitates Propertius extensively has long been recognized. Study has so far concerned individual passages and poems (as in K. Morgan's Ovid's Art of Imitation) or broad structural imitation of Propertius 1-3 (G. Williams, Tradition and Originality 514-518). The evidence for the publication of Propertius in antiquity suggests that not Books 1-3 but Books 2-4 were published as a unit, with Book 1 circulating separately. This paper begins to explore the consequences of this for the Amores as an imitation of the structure and themes of Propertius 2-4.

The two collections offer the same broad plan: a poet in love tries to shake off his attachment and devote himself to something more serious than love poetry. Propertius celebrates Roman history in poems suggested by Callimachus' Aitia, Ovid will write his tragedy Medea.

Ovid intentionally demonstrates his dependence upon Propertius by deploying programmatic elegies in precisely the same places, first and last elegies of the first book, first elegy of the second and third. By position and by theme each is related to its Propertian counterpart. The first establishes why the poet writes love poetry, the second proclaims his pride as successor to other poets, the third asserts the primacy of poetry over any mistress, and the fourth shows the poet weighing the claims of love poetry and the higher type to which he aspires.

The principal function of this correspondence is to create a humorous reduction of Propertius' pose as priest of the Muses; it also allows other structural parallels to be recognized, and the paper concludes with a discussion of Am. 2.1-3 as an imitation of Propertius 3.2-6 and of Ovid's technique of variation.

Ovid's Sappho

David Campbell
University of Victoria

In Heroides 15 Ovid's allusions to Sappho's poetry help to produce a witty and thoroughly Ovidian poem.

His use of barbitos (8), a word which he elsewhere avoids, and chelys (181) provides Greek colour. He introduces the names of the cities of Lesbos, Pyrrha and Methymna; refers to Sappho's contemporary, Alcaeus, and to Horace's view that he had the greater sonority of the two; names the girls of whom Sappho sang, Anactoria, Cydro, Atthis, and speaks of the members of her family (not her husband, of course); and alludes to themes of Sappho's poetry (33-4, 75-6, 110-2, 137, 152-4), above all to her absorption in matters amatory (12, 45-50, 80, 183-4). The poem relies on 'constant stimulation of literary reminiscence,' as Showerman put it.

Oedipus: Variations on a Theme

Robert J. Gariepy
Eastern Washington University

The myth of Oedipus has fascinated authors since earliest times. It was dramatized more often than any other in antiquity and some thirteen different Greek authors, including Aeschylus, Sophocles and Euripides, are known to have written plays concerning Oedipus. Aristotle considered Sophocles' Oedipus the perfect model of a Greek tragedy and drew many of his central concepts in the Poetics from it. In Roman times Julius Caesar and Seneca wrote plays on this myth. Sophocles' version was the most favored tragedy of sixteenth century humanists. Racine considered this version the ideal tragedy. It was adapted by such writers as Corneille, Dryden and Lee, Voltaire, von Hoffmannsthal, Gide, and Cocteau. The myth became the subject of one of Freud's most famous theories, the Oedipus Complex. Recently, Ted Hughes adapted Seneca's Oedipus. It will be the purpose of this paper to limit discussion to Sophocles' Oedipus and compare it with later adaptations in the belief that, with a basic subject matter in common, such a comparison will reveal striking differences among the plays in their formal structure, meaning and purpose, reflective of the times and talents of their respective authors.

Sallust and fortuna in the Bellum Catilinae

R. Hock
University of Calgary

It is now generally conceded that Sallust, in the presentation of the body proper of the Catiline, harks back to notions established in his preface (1-4). Here Sallust formulates his political philosophy and the principles he intends to adhere to in depicting the conspiracy of Catiline as an illustration of those principles. However we might judge the reliability of the account, we should expect Sallust to be true to his design, consistent in his outlook, and perhaps to provide clues about the actual process of "history."

With this in mind, what might one make of the term fortuna which appears sixteen times in the text of the Catiline? Not only does it figure prominently

in a very important section of Sallust's preface (2.5), but it also appears at two instances which, for Sallust, were decisive in Rome's history, in 146 and, more importantly for the current discussion, in 63. It will be seen that fortuna is linked both to the possession and application of virtus in Rome's "heroes," and to the lack of same in her "rogues." It is a concept, too, which looks outwards and inwards and it serves to illustrate and explain successes and failures in Rome's history.

The Pathetic Fallacy in Archaic Greek Poetry and Art

Jeffrey M. Hurwit
University of Oregon

The issue addressed is whether the Greeks of the Archaic period (before 480 B.C.) were spiritually or intellectually capable of projecting human emotions or traits into nature or its parts--the "pathetic fallacy." According to one scholar (F. O. Copley), the trope can be found in abundance throughout Archaic poetry from Homer to Simonides. According to others (A. Parry, C. P. Segal), the pathetic fallacy does not--and indeed cannot--exist in archaic poetry. The disagreement may partly stem from different definitions of the trope and, in fact, what is called the pathetic fallacy can be broken down into three types: the apathetic fallacy (in which nature is given human traits but does not specifically respond to anything outside of itself), the antipathetic fallacy (in which nature does not respond to a human spectator when, it is supposed, it can and ought to commiserate); and the sympathetic fallacy (in which human feelings such as grief are ascribed to nature so that it seems to respond to the poet or character). Examples of the first two types can be found in Archaic poetry (though not in abundance), and the third, though it may not exist in extant Archaic literature, appears where we least expect to find it: in Archaic art. Vase-paintings by Exekias and the Kleophrades Painter show nature in mourning and are offered as evidence that the Archaic mind could conceive of using nature to reflect and intensify human sorrow.

Ovid's Amores and Augustan Propaganda

J. C. McKeown
Sidney Sussex College,
Cambridge

Augustus' Principate was founded on ambiguity; his unprecedented power depended on his claim to have restored the free institutions of the Republic. Equivocation and double standards radiated out from the Emperor to all aspects of society. This inevitably obscures our understanding of the period, and has left modern scholars in radical and uncompromising disagreement about the political attitudes and intentions of many major Augustan poets. The purpose of my paper is to assess the effect of the ambivalent nature of the Augustan propaganda on the poetry of Ovid, perhaps the most misunderstood of all the great poets of the period. I shall base my discussion primarily on his Amores, a youthful work begun in the early, hopeful, years of the Pax Augusta, but known to us in an abbreviated and perhaps revised second edition published toward the end of Augustus' reign, when the increasingly oppressive nature of his regime had alienated the enlightened intellectual circles for whom Ovid wrote.

*Triplex Amator: The Ambiguous Voice in
Ovid's Amores*

John Madden
University of Montana

Ovid's Amores are generally taken to be a truncated collection of occasional poems, united but loosely by the common theme of love. The chief reason for this is the apparent absence of a consistent unifying voice or persona: the narrative ego stands in the mouths of apparently different characters whose traits, values and roles are vastly different and seemingly irreconcilable.

The present paper argues that the ostensible ambiguity of the narrative ego is resolved by assuming not a single narrative persona, but rather three (eventually, four). These personae--all facets of a single ego--are cast in a dramatic situation and serve in turn as protagonists against Corinna, the innocent girl, the lena anus: antagonists in the drama. Each persona collapses in turn as its characterization proves inadequate to deal with the vagaries of the love it encounters. Eventually a fourth persona emerges as the definitive statement of the narrator on the nature of love: the elegiac conventions of romance are adequate neither for life nor for poetry and the mature man must leave them behind if he is to grow as a human and as a writer.

Plato and the Tradition of Greek Wisdom

J. Morrison
Wolfson College, Cambridge/
Reed College

By 'Greek Wisdom' I mean Sophia, which embraces both poetry and philosophy: and I shall try to explain the main traits of the Platonic philosophy as exemplified in the Republic by reference to the tradition of Sophia which Plato inherited. These traits are (i) preoccupation with dikaiousune, how one ought to live both as an individual and as a member of Society and (ii) awareness of an absolute 'truth' which the objects of sense only resemble. The chief features of the tradition of Sophia will be traced from Homer and Hesiod through Solon and Pythagoras, Xenophanes and Parmenides to the sophists and Socrates.

*Early Christian Mosaic Inscriptions From
Anemurium*

J. Russell
University of British Columbia

Amongst the various buildings excavated in recent years by the Canadian archaeological team at the Roman and early Byzantine city-site of Anemurium on the coast of Rough Cilicia are two Christian churches of traditional three-aisled basilical plan, both dated to the fifth century. The floor of each building seems to have been paved throughout in mosaic, much of it now lost. Interspersed among the mosaic pavements of both churches are seventeen inscribed panels, the majority of them being simple records of private benefactions. These are of considerable interest for the onomastics of the region.

A number of texts, however, are of wider significance and deserve individual attention. One records the repaving of a narthex mosaic floor as the work of a local φιλικόν, a rare word which in this context may be taken as a lay brotherhood. Such organizations are well attested in early Christian circles in larger

centres such as Constantinople, Antioch and Alexandria, but this is the first certain instance of their existence in smaller communities. A further group of three inscriptions contains quotations from scripture and excerpts from the liturgy. These may be taken together to illustrate the importance of early Christian inscriptions as a source for the text of the various liturgies, the oldest surviving manuscripts of which date no earlier than the ninth century. It will also be shown that the scriptural quotations (Isaiah 26. 12-13) are not derived directly from the Septuagint, but appear in a form adapted for use in the liturgy. One further text, also a quotation from Isaiah (11.6), will be discussed in the context of the figured vignette of the Peaceful Kingdom that accompanies it, along with parallels from Palestine and other sites in Cilicia.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

American Philological Association-Archaeological Institute of America, One hundred and fourteenth annual meeting, 27-29 December 1982, at the Franklin Plaza Hotel, Philadelphia.

Pacific Northwest Council on Foreign Languages, Annual meeting, 12-15 May 1983, Valley River Inn, Eugene, Oregon. Call for Papers: submit two copies of paper and (100 word) abstract to Gerald Gresseth (1983 Classics Section Head), Language Department, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, UT 84112, by 1 December 1982.

Seattle Society of the Archaeological Institute of America, three public lectures:

Tuesday, Nov. 16, 1982
120 Smith Hall 8 p.m.

Prof. Darrell A. Amyx, UC Berkeley
"Heroic Themes on Three Great Corinthian Vases"

Tuesday, Jan. 11, 1983
210 Kane Hall 8 p.m.

Prof. Thomas G. Palaima, Classics, Fordham Univ.
"Materials for Mycenaean Writing"

Wednesday, Apr. 27, 1983
120 Smith Hall 8 p.m.

Dr. Anna M. McCann, Trustee, AIA
"Excavations of a Roman Fishery at Cosa, Italy"

Junior Classical League (Washington-British Columbia), Fall Planning Meeting (to organize Spring Convention), 4 December at Blanchet High School, 8200 Wallingford Avenue North at 12:30 in the Band Room.

Classical Society of the American Academy in Rome announces a scholarship to a student or teacher of classical languages and/or classical civilization for the summer session of the Academy. Application forms which are due 1 March 1983 are available from Professor Sheila K. Dickison, Department of Classics, 3-C Arts and Sciences Building, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL 32611. To join the Society, send \$10 to Professor Dickison. Students and retired persons are entitled to membership by making a contribution of any amount.

Eta Sigma Phi Scholarship for study at the American Academy in Rome or the American School of Classical Studies in Athens, deadline 20 December 1982. Application forms are available from C. Luschnig, Department of Foreign Languages and

Literatures, University of Idaho, Moscow, ID 83843. Members of Eta Sigma Phi who have received a Bachelor's degree since 1977 or shall receive it by June 1983 are eligible to apply.

Committee for Smaller Classics Departments invites anyone interested in contributing short articles or announcements of special interest to smaller classics departments to send them to Jerry Clack, Department of Classics, Duquesne University, Pittsburgh, PA 15282. A reception for representatives of smaller classics departments will be held at the APA convention on 29 December, 7:00 to 9:00 p.m. in Conference Rooms 3-4 at the Franklin Plaza Hotel.

The Classical Association of New England sponsors a placement service for candidates wishing to obtain positions teaching Latin or Latin in combination with other subjects in the secondary schools. For a registration form write to Professor Richard Desrosiers, Classics, 209A Murkland Hall, University of New Hampshire, Durham, NH 03824.

The quarterly New England Classical Newsletter and the Annual Bulletin, published by the Classical Association of New England, are again available to those residing outside the New England states. For a subscription, send a check for \$5 (in U.S. funds) payable to the Classical Association of New England to the Secretary-Treasurer, Professor Gilbert Lawall, 71 Sand Hill Road, Amherst, MA 01002, U.S.A.

Omnibus is a new classical magazine for students. It is concerned with all aspects of classical civilization and literature and should appeal to all third and fourth year Latin students in the secondary schools and to undergraduate classics majors in the colleges and universities. It is published by the Joint Association of Classical Teachers in England. Profusely illustrated and handsomely produced, the magazine appears twice a year, in the fall and the spring. For a subscription for 1982-1983, send a check for \$6 (in U.S. funds) made payable to Professor Gilbert Lawall (who is handling subscriptions in the U.S.A. and Canada) to the same at 71 Sand Hill Road, Amherst, MA 01002, U.S.A. The first three issues, published in 1982-1983, are available for \$9.

A new price list of materials for Latin teachers is available from Professor Lawall at the address above.

SUMMER PROGRAMS FOR LATIN TEACHERS

Italy:

American Academy in Rome, Via Angelo Masina, 5, Porta San Pancrazio, Rome 00153, Italy

Intercollegiate Center of Classical Studies, Via Algardi 19, Rome 0152, Italy

Italy and other Roman areas (Roman Britain, Germany, France, Egypt): The Vergilian Society, c/o Prof. Robert B. Lloyd, Dept. of Classics, Randolph-Macon Woman's College, Lynchburg, VA 24503

Greece: American School of Classical Studies, 54 Soudias Street, Athens 140,
Greece

For scholarship information: Mary C. Sturgeon, Dept. of Art, 107 Ackland 003A,
University of No. Carolina, Chapel Hill, NC 27514

For Fulbright information (10 awards): Teacher Exchange Branch, U.S. Dept. of
Education, R.O.B. 3, Room 3069, Washington, DC 20202

For additional scholarship information:

Professor Rochelle Snee, Chair, CAPN Scholarship Committee, Pacific Lutheran Uni-
versity, Tacoma, WA 98447 (Deadline: 15 February 1983)

Joan Myers, Administrative Secretary, American Classical League, Miami Univer-
sity, Oxford, OH 45056

Professor Harry B. Evans, Department of Classics, Fordham University, Bronx, NY
10458 (for a list of awards for summer study at the American Academy in Rome)

Notate bene, members. News from the schools will be published in the spring is-
sue. Please send announcements and news and quisquilia to Celia Luschnig, De-
partment of Foreign Languages, University of Idaho, Moscow, ID 83843, by 1 Feb-
ruary 1983.

Please consider nominating a colleague for the 1983 APA award for excellence in
teaching the classics. Look for more details in the spring Bulletin. *Nec ulli
bonarum artium magistri non beati putandi.*

Secretary/Treasurer Report

On the reverse (page 12) you will find the membership and subscription form. Note
that it is headed "1982-83 Membership". This is not a mistake. With the rapid
turnover of Secretary/Treasurers in the last few years, the collection of dues has
gotten behind. This means: please pay now for the 1982/83 year. In the Spring
Bulletin you will receive another membership form for the 1983/84 year. For my
part I remain humorless but will try to keep the records straight.

CLASSICAL ASSOCIATION OF THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST

OFFICE OF THE
SECRETARY-TREASURER

1982-83 MEMBERSHIP

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CAPN rate.....	22.50	27.50
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