

CLASSICAL ASSOCIATION OF THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST
BULLETIN

Vol. 15, No. 1

October, 1984

Notice of the Fifteenth Annual Meeting:

The meeting will be held on the campus of the University of British Columbia, Vancouver, British Columbia on Friday evening, April 12 and Saturday, April 13, 1985. On the Friday there will be a reception for members followed by a lecture by an invited speaker. The Saturday sessions will be devoted to the reading of papers by members of the association.

First Call for Papers:

Papers on all aspects of classical antiquity are invited. Please submit a brief abstract (100-150 words) by December 17, 1984 to Professor James Russell, Classics Department, University of British Columbia, C 265 -- 1866 Main Mall, Vancouver, B.C., V6T 1W5. The editor asks members to bear in mind that the abstracts of accepted papers will be published in Vol. 16, No. 1 of the Bulletin, and that excessively lengthy abstracts will be abbreviated.

In Memoriam

Ave atque vale, Dr. Read.

Professor Emeritus William Merritt Read, a faculty member in the Department of Classics at the University of Washington since 1927, passed away April 20, 1984, after a brief illness. He received the A.B. at DePauw University (Greencastle, Indiana) in 1923, and both the M.A. (1924) and Ph.D. (1927) from the University of Michigan. Dr. Read retired as Professor of Classics in 1972. He was Director of the University of Washington Press from 1943 to 1963.

In recent years, Dr. Read continued to be active in the promotion of Latin teaching in the secondary schools. He was honored for his dedication to this work in his eightieth year at the annual University of Washington Conference for Latin Teachers, which he founded some years before his retirement. He had been the recipient of a Ford Foundation Language Grant from 1966 to 1970 to assist him in his work with the schools. Even in retirement, he continued to visit and speak to high school groups. He was the author of A Manual for Teachers of Hans Oerberg's Lingua Latina, Volumes I and II, as well as a study guide for students of the same text. Dr. Read was the author of paedagogical articles in several professional journals, and was most generous with his time in tutoring students, and in helping teachers of Latin, until shortly before his death. His many friends and colleagues will miss his advice and experience, but will always remember his devotion to students of the Classics at every level.

Professor Daniel P. Harmon, Chairman
Department of Classics
University of Washington

MINUTES OF THE 1984 MEETING
OF THE CLASSICAL ASSOCIATION OF THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST

The fourteenth annual meeting of the Classical Association of the Pacific Northwest was called to order at 1:30 p.m. on 17 March 1984 at Reed College by Richard Tron, Association President.

The agenda was approved with an editorial correction.

The minutes of the 1983 meeting as distributed in CAPN Bulletin vol. 14, no. 1 were approved. Note should be made of the following correction: concerning the scholarship committee report, one application was requested.

The problem of the Scholarship Fund was discussed. Since little of the money has been disbursed of late a number of suggestions were made concerning the extension of its use. Among these suggestions were increasing the amount of small grants, extending support to include undergraduate and graduate students, support for a Latin or Greek teacher to study at the American School of Classical Studies in Athens, the American Academy in Rome or the Vergilian Society.

Mr. Lauritsen brought forward a request from Mr. Ross Thomas (St. George's School, Spokane) for support. The amount of the grant was left to the discretion of the scholarship committee. Mr. McGregor moved to recommend the Association's approval of the request and send a letter of commendation to Mr. Thomas for his efforts in promoting Latin at the middle and high school level.

Mr. Tron thanked the many people who helped make this year's meeting a success.

The Treasurer's report was accepted.

Mr. Peachy spoke on the Classical Association of Oregon. He proposed to donate that association's treasury to the CAPN Scholarship Fund and the National Coordinating Office for the Promotion of Latin in the Schools. There were no objections. The amount donated was \$279.37.

Mr. Todd, speaking on behalf of Mr. Russell, invited the Association to the University of British Columbia for the fifteenth annual meeting. Mr. McGregor, on behalf of the Association, thanked Mr. Tron and Reed College for an excellent meeting. The business meeting was then adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

Fred Lauritsen
Secretary/Treasurer

REPORT OF THE NOMINATING COMMITTEE

The Committee proposed the following as officers of the Association for 1984-85:

President:	James Russell
Vice-President:	Steve W. Lowenstam
Secretary/Treasurer:	John Madden (proposed for 2 year term)
Editor:	Cecelia Luschnig
Executive Committee:	Paul Pascal
	Louis Perraud
	Rochelle Snee
	Robert Todd
	Richard Tron

For the Nominating Committee,

Sam Scully

TITLES AND ABSTRACTS OF PAPERS READ AT THE 1984 MEETING

The Seal of the Georgics and the Problem of Esotericism in Augustan Poetry

Charles F. Ahern, Jr.
University of Montana

The "esotericism" of the Augustan poets--their desire to stand apart from the crowd and to appeal only to a narrow audience--is a familiar feature in their literary programs, one that they inherit from Callimachus. It is unfortunately also a feature that seems to buttress pedantry and snobbism. This paper proposes a preliminary reconsideration of what Callimachean esotericism means in an Augustan context. It views esotericism not as convenient dogma for the pedant and the snob, but as the focus of a moral dilemma that gives life and tension to those characteristic Augustan poems (the recusatio in particular) that take poetry itself for their subject. A clue to understanding this dilemma may be found in the last paragraph or "seal" of Virgil's Georgics (4.559ff.)

Philip's Innovative Tactical Deployment: an evolutionary process or an abrupt change?

Garth Alford
University of Washington

There has been considerable debate regarding the extent of time spent by Philip II in his reorganization of the Macedonian army and his improvements in its tactical deployment. The general belief is that the reorganization took place over a protracted period of time beginning shortly after Philip's accession to the throne in 359 B.C. and reached its culmination at the battle of Chaeronea in 338. Against this view of a gradual modification, I propose to demonstrate that the major innovations in military reform and tactics were made within the first year and a half of Philip's reign and that to this end Philip applied the experience he had acquired during his sojourn in Thebes.

From the testimonia of Diodorus and Frontinus, it is possible to discern Theban tactics employed against the Illyrians in the early summer of 358 B.C. These tactics are comprised of: 1) the concentration of forces on one flank; 2) forces retained in reserve; 3) an oblique formation of the infantry; 4) the cavalry and the infantry acted in a concerted assault.

The Length of Early Greek Lyric Poems

David Campbell
University of Victoria

Richard Jenkyns, writing about the lines $\delta\acute{\epsilon}\delta\upsilon\kappa\epsilon\ \mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu\ \acute{\alpha}\ \sigma\epsilon\lambda\acute{\alpha}\nu\upsilon\alpha$ (adesp. 976 PMG, Sappho 168B Voigt), argues that if the poem is complete in its present form it will not be the work of Sappho, since 'it is not likely that Sappho wrote little gems only four lines long' (Three Classical Poets 79). In my paper I consider the evidence for the length of early Greek lyric poems.

Dramatic Elements and Philosophical Arguments in Plato's Charmides

Walter G. Englert
Reed College

The paper attempts to develop a reading of the Charmides which takes into account both the philosophical arguments and dramatic features of the dialogue. It begins by examining the six definitions of *sophrosyne* proposed in the dialogue, and suggests why each of the definitions breaks down under Socrates' questioning. The paper then shows that there are dramatic elements in the dialogue which shed light on the problems in the philosophical arguments. The paper ends by suggesting that although the dialogue ends in apparent *aporia*, Plato has constructed the dialogue so that the reader can construct a satisfactory definition of *sophrosyne*.

Threats to Peace in Vergil's Eclogues

Robert J. Gariepy
Eastern Washington Univ.

A careful reading of Vergil's Eclogues leads one to the conclusion that the poet was a person keenly sensitive to the beauties of nature, and therefore all the more aware of its ugly aspects. His appreciation of the harmony in nature is analogous to his deep realization of the power of love between human persons; and this, too, led him to suffer sharply from the hostilities of war and civil strife, and from the pangs of unrequited love. His vision was of a world made peaceful and harmonious through the power of love in relations between individuals, between groups of men, and between man and nature. This visionary world, hoped-for, dreamed-of, naturally was far from being realized in actual life. The purpose of this paper, then, is to study the threats, the obstacles that Vergil sees as impediments to the realization of his dream.

The Dipylon Shield in Art and Life

Jeffrey Hurwit
University of Oregon

The most common piece of equipment in the battles and full-dress military funerals painted on late eighth-century vases is a tall shield with great arcs cut out of its sides--the so-called Dipylon shield. This kind of shield has caused no end of trouble, mainly because in 1955 T.B.L. Webster proposed that it never existed in the Geometric world but was merely an artistic prop, a visual sign meant to inform the viewer that the painted warrior who carries it is a Bronze Age hero, a character out of epic. Webster's basic argument that the Dipylon shield is purely an "art-shield" has recently found an able champion in Anthony Snodgrass, though most scholars today believe Dipylon shields really did exist after all.

A reconsideration of the evidence suggests that Webster's and Snodgrass's critics are probably right, but that the Dipylon shield was nonetheless "heroizing"--it was a real shield carried by Geometric aristocrats who wanted to be more like the heroes of legend and epic poetry.

1983 Excavations at Two Roman Sites in Southern England

S.A.C. Keller
Eastern Washington Univ.

Continuing excavations at two rural Roman sites in southern Britain have been undertaken by the Sussex Archaeological Field Unit (Department of the Environment) and Institute of Archaeology (University of London) and have included personnel from the Eastern Washington University Archaeological Consortium. Box Grove, near Chichester, has a late pre-Roman Iron Age settlement, a possible brief Roman military occupation, and a later Roman farmstead.

The second site, Hartfield, near Tunbridge Wells, has a large, well-preserved Roman tile-manufacturing complex and nearby industrial remains, notably iron-working furnaces. The site is located in the heavy, non-arable, iron-rich clays of the Weald, exploited for various industries from pre-Roman through Medieval times. Although pottery is scarce at these non-domestic locations there is some indication the manufacturing sites in the area were associated with the Roman navy.

Divinity, Exaltation and Heroization: The Seated Posture in Early Archaic Greek Sculpture.

Ili Nagy
Linfield College

The obvious explanation for the choice of the seated posture is that the subject is sufficiently venerable to deserve to be perpetuated in an attitude of eternal rest. A more specific attempt to identify archaic statues in this pose results in a number of divergent possibilities, or in a simplification of the problem. Gisela Richter (in *Korai*, p. 4) suggested that *korai* merely represented the *παῖς καλή* in the service of a god or goddess--an "appropriate dedication to any female deity". We cannot so easily dispense with the seated form which occurs with a rich iconographic variation in the 70 or so extant large scale examples.

Literary and epigraphic evidence as well as comparanda from vase painting, votive figurines and reliefs support the suggestion that the enthroned form was used to single out a figure for exaltation, be it among the gods or mortals and that frequently the attributes of the divine were assumed by mortals especially in the context of heroization.

This paper presents the earliest examples of the type from Crete, the Peloponnese, Attica and the Cyclades within the context of appropriate comparanda, in an effort to identify the iconography of the pose at its inception in large-scale sculpture and to set up a framework for its later wide dispersion culminating in that most famous of all enthroned statues, the Zeus of Phidias.

Catullus and Cicero

Frederic Peachy
Reed College

The subject of this paper is Catullus 49, a poem about which critics have been divided. To some it is a sincere expression of thanks; to others it is an exercise in irony. More than any external evidence, the internal evidence of metre, rhetoric and language reveals Catullus' ironic intent.

Poets, Poetry and Poetic Inspiration in 12th and 13th Century Latin Poetry

Louis Perraud
University of Idaho

One of the difficulties in any critical assessment of the academic Latin poets of the 12th and 13th centuries is the lack of a definite literary context in which to place them. Their motives in writing poetry, the importance they attached to their work, their conception of the poet's role and of the nature of his inspiration are all open questions. The purpose of this paper is to attempt to answer them by examining a little-used source, the prologues which introduce such works as the Latin elegaic comedies, the reworkings of Ovid's "Pyramus and Thisbe," and the Epistulae of Matthew of Vendome.

This material must be used with extreme caution, since it is easy to mistake literary topoi in it for authentic self-revelation or genuine criticism. Even when due allowance has been made for literary artifice, however, a clear picture of the motives and circumstances of academic Latin poetry in this period emerges from the prologues: verse-making is conceived of as an exhibition of technique, and joy in one's skill is a major reason for writing poetry. The poem itself is a source of pride to its maker as a vase might be to a potter, or a building to a builder. At the same time, the poets show a respect for classical antiquity, a contempt for gain and a fierce pride in individual achievement which places them closer to the men of the Renaissance than the builders of the cathedrals.

The Composition of the Croesus Story in Herodotus (Book I)

Gordon S. Shrimpton
University of Virginia

Herodotus opens his history by relating, then rejecting a series of reports of abductions of women as usable sources to identify the people "blameworthy" (αἵτιοι) for the ultimate start of hostilities. He declares that he knows who first began "unjust acts against the Hellenes". That person was Croesus (not certain Cimmerians, who only did a little plundering). Having announced his beginning, and defended it, he takes his narrative back five generations to Candaules and Gyges. We must conclude that Herodotus is being chronically indecisive in his opening, or look for some explanation of his apparent inability to decide between Croesus and Candaules. The theory advanced in this paper is that Herodotus was using and reporting without substantial alteration the story of Croesus as reported by the Delphic oracle. This is in keeping with his own account of his method as reported in 7.152.3. The structure of the Delphic story is given in 1.91. If the skeleton of the story is from Delphi, the next step is to separate out the material not essential to Delphi's story and examine its nature. Much of this material, the argument goes, is added by Herodotus to suit his own personal objectives which are clearly different from those of Delphi. From the additions, it is possible to suggest what those objectives were. The conclusion reached is that, despite the superficially romantic, even "theological" nature of much of Herodotus' narrative material in this section, the mind that worked on it was that of a historian.

Empedocles' Mysterious Phren

Shirley D. Sullivan
U. of British Columbia

In fragment B 134 (Diels-Kranz) Empedocles describes the divine principle as "a holy and inexpressable phren, darting with its swift thoughts through the whole cosmos". Both the nature of this phren and its place in Empedocles' thought as a whole pose a dilemma. If this fragment is assigned to the Physics, how does phren relate to Empedocles' six principles, earth, air, fire, water, Love and Strife? If the fragment belongs to the Purifications, what is its relationship to daimon, which in Empedocles denotes the soul of man that undergoes transmigration? Why in particular does Empedocles choose the term phren here to describe the essence of divinity? In several other fragments Empedocles speaks of man's phren. Does this differ from the divine phren? Why this apparent prominence of phren in the thought of Empedocles? In Parmenides, in contrast, it is noos which seems of primary importance.

This paper will discuss briefly how phren was used by authors earlier than Empedocles and will examine the fragments of Empedocles that mention phren. It will suggest that Empedocles valued phren and its activity because he believed that the senses presented a picture of a world which was real in its multiplicity.

Hector's Prayer (Iliad VI. 476-482)

Robert B. Todd
U. of British Columbia

This paper will be a response to the discussion of this prayer in the late C. W. McLoed's commentary on Iliad XXIV. McLoed suggested that by leaving the prayer unanswered Homer enabled his hearer to "feel more completely with Hector and Andromache because he is denied foresight into the eventual fall of Troy." This is an example of "Homer's tact -- avoidance of a standard phrase where it would be burdensome or inept." (my italics).

I shall argue that this prayer is non-standard in other ways: it is directed to Zeus and all the other gods (476), and its object lies in a remote future in which Hector hopes that Astyanax will be his equal. Answered prayers in Homer are typically addressed to single deities for assistance in the immediate future, while those addressed to multiple deities are typically unreal wishes. It should be no surprise then that Hector's prayer goes unanswered, not because of an intentional avoidance of a standard phrase but because that phrase is ruled out by the type of speech-act involved here. Once this wider context is recognized the way is open to considering why Hector prays in this fashion, and the extent to which this is consistent with the way that he is characterised elsewhere.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

University of Florida Comparative Drama Conference IX, "Within the Dramatic Spectrum," March 28-30, 1985. Call for papers: send 100-word abstract by December 1, 1984 to Karelisa V. Hartigan, Department of Classics, ASB 3-C, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL 32611.

American Classical League Session at the Annual APA meeting in Toronto, 28 December 1984, 10:00 a.m. to noon, Cynthia King, Wright State University, presiding. Topic: QUID NOVI? SOME NEW DEVELOPMENTS IN THE TEACHING OF CLASSICS. Latin in Secondary Schools: "Responding to the Shortage of High School Latin Teachers." J. Hilton Turner, Director, the NEH Summer Latin Institutes, Westminster College; A. Dwight Castro, Assistant Director. "Making Micro-computer Courseware for Latin: A Cautionary Tale." Gerald R. Culley, University of Delaware. "The Positive Impact of High School Foreign Language Study on College Academic Performance: Languages (Especially Latin) Do Promote Success!" Patricia Davis Wiley, University of Tennessee, Knoxville. Latin and Classics in Elementary Schools: "Latin and the Discovery of Language." Marion Polsky, Director, the NEH Latin Cornerstone Project, Brooklyn College of CUNY; Latin for Basic Project, Queens College of CUNY. "Homer in the Elementary School." Joseph F. O'Connor, Director, the NEH Odyssey Project, Georgetown University.

Rocky Mountain Modern Language Association at the University of Texas at El Paso, October 18-20, 1984.

Pacific Northwest Council on Foreign Languages, 36th annual meeting, May 10-12, 1985 at the University of Wyoming, Laramie, Wyoming. Call for papers on Classical Literatures and Cultures: submit paper by December 1, 1984 to Gerald Gresseth, PNCFL Section Head-Classics, Department of Classics, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, UT 84112.

The Classical Association of New England. Omnibus: A new magazine for high school Latin students and college classics majors; concerned with all aspects of classical civilization and literature and published by the Joint Association of Classical Teachers in England. A magazine for students; enjoyable as well as informative. Winter and spring issues. \$6.00 (U.S.) per year (discounts for bulk orders). Send check payable to Gilbert Lawall to same at 71 Sand Hill Road, Amherst, MA 01002.

New England Classical Newsletter: A publication for teachers, containing news from regional and national classical and foreign language associations, discussion of recent developments in the teaching of Latin, Greek, and classical studies, teaching materials of immediate use in the classroom, and reviews of textbooks. Subscribers receive four issues of the Newsletter plus the Annual Bulletin of the Classical Association of New England (CANE). For a subscription, send a check for \$5.00 (U.S.) made payable to CANE to the CANE Secretary-Treasurer, Gilbert Lawall, 71 Sand Hill Road, Amherst, MA 01002.

New England Latin Placement Services: To register with this placement service, write to Prof. Richard Desrosiers, Classics, 209A Murkland Hall, University of New Hampshire, Durham, NH 03824. Notices of positions open should be sent to Gilbert Lawall, 71 Sand Hill Road, Amherst, MA 01002 (telephone

413-549-0390). The placement service brings candidates together with administrators who have jobs open. Qualified candidates are urged to register.

Publications: New, innovative publications and teaching materials for secondary school Latin classes are available from Gilbert Lawall, 71 Sand Hill Road, Amherst, MA 01002. Write for a free price list.

Academia Latina Danburiensis, Box 322, Bethel, Connecticut 06801, invites subscriptions to Volume II of Hermes Americanus (\$20).

The Quintilian Club of Red River High School invites high school students of Latin and Greek to compete in the fourth annual essay contest on the subject: *qui desiderat pacem praeparet bellum*. For entry blank send SASE and \$1.00 to The Quintilian Club, Red River High School, 2211 17th Avenue, South Grand Forks, ND 58201.

NEWS FROM MEMBERS

British Columbia Association of Teachers of Classics. A workshop is planned for October 27 on the Los Angeles Language Transfer Program and Greek by computer. More Latin programs have been eliminated in British Columbia, but members of BCATC are trying to establish closer liaison with the English and Social Studies specialists within the Teachers' Federation. Vexillum will be published in November, February-March and June.

Eastern Washington University. F. Lauritsen went to Rome this summer (for two months) on an NEH Summer Fellowship. The topic was "Roman Wall Mosaics" directed by Dr. Cecelia Davis-Weyer, Tulane University.

The 1984/85 Program of the Spokane Society of the Archaeological Institute of America is: October 24, 1984, Fred Winter, "Archaeology in New York City Today"; January 9, 1985, "Excavations in Sussex 1984"; February 6, 1985, Hara Tzavella-Evjén, "Homeric Medicine"; March 25, 1985, Lilly Kahil, "The Sanctuary of Brauron in Attica"; April 17, 1985, "Palestinian Archaeology."

University of Idaho. The University of Idaho has received a \$250,000 NEH grant to strengthen the humanities courses in its core curriculum. Under terms of the grant sixteen distinguished humanists, including William Arrowsmith, Hazel Barnes, O. B. Hardison, and Antony Raubitschek, will visit the university during the next two years. They will confer with the humanities faculty, conduct classes, and present public lectures. In the summer of 1985 those currently teaching and those who expect to teach in the humanities core will be invited to participate in a series of summer workshops. At the workshops faculty members will seek to develop and integrate a strong humanities curriculum for the core and to help prospective faculty prepare for teaching humanities core courses. As a final component, the grant will provide modest funding to faculty for undertaking projects that will strengthen their effectiveness in teaching core courses. The grant will extend over the next three years.

Eta Sigma Phi lectures for 1984-5 are: A.L.H. Robkin, "Aristophanes' *Birds*, the *Mysteries at Eleusis*, and the *Hymn to Demeter*," August; Antony Raubitschek, "The Love of Beauty: Art and Poetry in Periclean Athens," September; C. Luschnig, "Layers of Kos," October; Lynne Haagensen, "The Classicism of Rodin," November; Robert Surles, "The Development of Writing," January;

Jim Reece, "von Kleist's Penthesilea," February; Nicholas Gier, "Titanism," March or April; Louis Perraud, "Voices of Spring," May.

The department has added three new minors programs and is developing a series of language laboratory courses at the advanced level in Greek and Latin.

University of Montana. The annual Ephron Scholarship Award for Excellence in the Study of Classical Languages was this year awarded to Katherine Richards, senior in Classics. Ms. Richards has a perfect 4.0 (straight-A) record in her university studies and has received a Rhodes Scholarship for graduate study at Oxford University. Marguerite Ephron is a University of Montana Emeritus Professor of Classics. The amount of the award was \$300.

University of Victoria. Despite an overall university decline of 2.4% in enrolment, and a decline of 3% in Arts and Science, enrolment in Classics courses increased by 5%. Our first-year enrolment held steady despite an 18% decline for this group in the rest of the university. Prospective students apparently have been hard hit by cuts in government funding. We attribute our departmental success to a reputation for substantive courses and strong teaching.

Members of the Department have a well-deserved reputation for research as well. Over the past two years, four books have been published by members of the Classics Department, and three more accepted for publication:

K. R. Bradley, Slaves and Masters in the Roman World (accepted by Collection Latomus)

D. A. Campbell, Greek Lyric, vol. I. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 1982.

The Golden Lyre: The Themes of Greek Lyric Poets. London: Duckworth, 1983.

Greek Lyric, vol. II. (accepted for publication).

J. G. Fitch, Edition with Commentary of Seneca's Hercules Furens (accepted by Cornell University Press).

J. P. Oleson. Later Etruscan Tomb Design. Rome: G. Bretschneider, 1982.

Greek and Roman Mechanical Water-Lifting Devices. Toronto:

University of Toronto Press, 1984.

More than two dozen articles have appeared or been accepted in the past year.

J. P. Oleson has been co-directing an underwater archaeological excavation in the Roman harbour of Caesarea, Israel, funded by the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada, the University of Victoria, and various American and Israeli granting institutions. Approximately 80 volunteers and staff participated in the excavation last year, including a University of Victoria team of thirteen.

J. Donald O'Brien is here as a visiting lecturer for the 1984-85 academic year.

University of Washington. The Department of Classics has hired two new assistant professors, James J. Clauss (Ph.D., U.C., Berkeley) whose interests include Latin literature of the Republic and the Augustan period and Hellenistic poetry and William R. Dunn (Ph.D., Harvard) whose interests include Greek and Roman drama and prose style.

Professor William C. Grummel retired at the end of spring quarter after more than forty years of teaching. As Professor Emeritus he will continue to serve this department.

The annual Latin Teachers Conference will be held on Saturday, November 17 and will be dedicated to Dr. Bill Read.

The Seattle Society, Archaeological Institute of America, lectures:

Margaret W. Conkey (Associate Professor of Anthropology, SUNY, Binghamton),
"The Cave Artists and the Origins of Art," October 24, 8:00 p.m.

Robert S. Carter (Trustee, AIA; Vice President, Seattle Society), "The
'Stepped Pyramids' of the Loryma Peninsula," 28 November, 8:00 p.m.

Both lectures will be held on the campus of the University of Washington in
Smith Hall, 205. A reception will follow each lecture. Parking is available in
the University's underground Parking Garage, which is approached by way of N.E.
41st Street or 15th Avenue N.E.

News items should be sent to C. Luschnig, Editor, Department of Foreign
Languages and Literatures, University of Idaho, Moscow, ID 83843. Any material
received after October 1 will appear in the spring Bulletin: deadline February 1.