

CLASSICAL ASSOCIATION OF THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST

BULLETIN

Volume 17, No.1

October, 1986

Notice of the Seventeenth Annual Meeting

The meeting will be held at the University of Washington in Seattle, Washington, on April 3 and 4 (Friday and Saturday), 1987.

Call for Papers

Please submit a one-page (maximum), double-spaced abstract of the proposed paper by Monday, January 5, 1987 to:

Professor Michael R. Halleran
Department of Classics
218 Denny, DH-10
University of Washington
Seattle, Washington 98195
Phone: (206) 543-2266

Papers accepted for presentation at the Spring meeting will be published in Vol. 18, No.1; please submit abstracts in the form you would like them to appear in that issue.

Additional information concerning the Spring meeting, including the program and reservation forms for local accommodations and meals during the sessions will appear in Vol. 17, No.2 of the Bulletin in February, 1987.

MINUTES OF THE 1986 MEETING

Sixteenth Annual Meeting
March 14-15, 1986
University of Oregon, Eugene, OR.

The sixteenth annual meeting's business session was opened by President Lowenstam at 1:00 pm, ahead of schedule.

Rochelle Snee, Chairwoman of the Scholarship Committee, reported in writing that the Committee had received no applications in the past year, but planned a publicity campaign to encourage applications this year.

Rosemary Wagoner, CAPN delegate to the American Classical League, reported in writing on the League's Institute and Methodology Workshop held the previous summer at the University of Texas in Austin.

John Madden, Secretary-Treasurer, reported that the treasury was healthy, if small, and declined to suggest an increase in dues in the absence of some who would want to give it proper scrutiny.

President Lowenstam reported a meeting of the liason committee between the APA and the regional associations, which was held at the APA's annual meeting in December.

A moment of silence was observed in memory of Florence Justin, a long-time member of CAPN who died during the year (see memorial notice in this issue).

The report of the nominating committee was unanimously accepted, thus electing the following officers for the CAPN year 1986-87:

President: Michael Halleran (University of Washington)
 Vice-President: Celia Luschnig (University of Idaho)
 Secretary-Treasurer: John Madden (University of Montana)
 Editor of CAPN Bulletin: Mary Hay (University of Montana)

Expressions of gratitude were made by President Halleran to the University of Oregon and to President Lowenstam, and the meeting was adjourned at 2:00 pm.

TREASURER'S REPORT
 February 1, 1986--October 1, 1986

Scholarship Fund

Balance Feb. 1, 1986		\$ 2514.46
Contributions		169.10
Interest		193.75
		\$ 2877.31
Balance Oct. 1, 1986		\$ 2877.31
(Balance Oct. 1, 1985		\$ 2499.46

General Fund

Balance Feb. 1, 1986		\$ 721.40
Expenditures		
Printing and Postage		\$ 130.47
NCLG contribution (for 1985)		50.00
Miscellaneous		15.50
		\$ 195.97
Total Expenditures		\$ 195.97
Income		
Dues		\$ 307.44
Contributions		48.30
Proceeds of Annual Meeting		23.15
		\$ 378.89
Total Income		\$ 378.89
Balance Oct. 1, 1986		\$ 904.32
(Balance Oct. 1, 1985		\$ 772.24)

Respectfully submitted,
 John D. Madden, University of Montana

SCHOLARSHIP COMMITTEE ANNOUNCEMENT

CAPN offers scholarships (of \$250.) for summer study of Latin or Greek in the CAPN area, for materials (\$150.) to be used in the teaching of Latin and Classics, and for Summer Study Abroad in Classics (\$500.) on a formal program. Members who are teachers of Latin at secondary schools are eligible to apply. For information, write to Dr. Rochelle Snee, Chair, CAPN Scholarship Committee, Department of Languages, Pacific Lutheran University, Tacoma, WA., 98447. Application deadline is March 1, 1987. Awards will be announced in April.

TITLES AND ABSTRACTS OF PAPERS READ AT THE 1986 CAPN MEETING

Pannonia is not Germany: Literary Contrasts between "Annales" I, 16-30 and 31-52
Louis Perraud, University of Idaho

Tacitus devotes a large part of Annales I to two military revolts which occurred after the death of Augustus, that of the Pannonian legions (Chapters 16-30), and that of the German legions, with the campaign that followed (Chapters 31-52). These two episodes are remarkably similar in content and significance, as Tacitus himself notes in his transition from the first revolt to the second: isdem ferme diebus isdem causis Germanicae legiones turbatae [sunt]... This paper explores the literary effect created by the bold juxtaposition of these two long, similar blocks of material. The episodes will be differentiated by comparison of their themes, organization, characters and vocabulary, and their contribution to the overall effect of Annales I discussed.

Volvens, Torquens, and Eyes in the Aeneid Eric Nelson, University of Washington

The action or condition of the eyes often serves an important function in ancient literature, especially in revealing the mental, spiritual, or emotional condition of a character. Within the Aeneid there are several scenes in which a character "rolls" the eyes. Vergil uses a combination of torquere/volvere and oculus/acies to indicate this event. Although commentators and translators roughly equate the force of the two verbs within the Aeneid, they have in fact quite dissimilar connotations when used to describe the action of the eyes. This difference can be demonstrated within the Aeneid and through examples of the motif from other authors. Vergil uses the contrast in verbal meaning in three ways: 1) to highlight the dichotomy between the forces which support and oppose Aeneas, 2) to reveal the inner state of characters in moments of crisis, and 3) to enhance features of composition. Special attention will be given to Dido, Amata, Allecto, Latinus, Aeneas, and the end of the Aeneid.

What Has Become of Fate in the Roman Stoa?

James M. Scott
University of Montana

The founders of the Greek Stoa established a doctrine of fate (heimarmene) that granted very little control to the individual. The fragmentary remains of the Old Stoics speak more about that which is not in our power than that which is (ta eph' hemin). The early Stoics all agreed that fate was interchangeable with Divine Reason, Nature, Providence, and God and was the rational and material concatenation of causes that was irrevocable and unalterable. Old Stoic fate, although it was benevolent owing to the doctrine of the apospasma, nevertheless acted upon man's helplessness. By the time of the Roman Stoa, however, the

interest in ethics and the neglect of physics made the early Stoic concept of fate obsolete, if not untenable. Rather than teaching that which cannot be changed, Seneca, Epictetus, and Marcus Aurelius were more interested in instructing men on those things that lay within the command of the individual; and because of this change in focus, the Roman Stoics had to treat the early Stoic notion of fate inventively. Though not explicitly breaking from Old Stoic orthodoxy, the Roman Stoics minimized the sovereignty of fate in various ways that included deliberate omission, scepticism, mythologizing and/or allegorizing, and substitution.

Why Was the Battle of Qadesh Famous?

Richard Sullivan, Simon Fraser University

The coming to Vancouver of the RAMSES II EXHIBITION will remind classicists of intermittent contacts known between Egypt and the Aegean world in the Late Helladic III period. Ramses maintained them, though his main attention lay elsewhere. He faced problems in securing the new dynasty, reversing losses incurred under Akhnaton, establishing secure frontiers.

The battle he fought at Qadesh became famous among Greeks and Romans, mainly through the extensive propaganda of Ramses, still represented by the reliefs at Karnak, Abu Simbel, and elsewhere. Ramses himself easily eclipsed all his predecessors in the estimation of those outside Egypt, and probably in Egypt itself. By the time Germanicus visited there in A.D. 19, buildings of Ramses' predecessors were routinely described as "by Ramses."

The battle achieved at best a stand-off, yet Ramses persisted throughout his reign in portraying it as a signal success. This paper suggests two major reasons why that view was in fact justified.

Traditional Elements in Xenophanes' Divinity

Shirley Sullivan, University of British Columbia

The presocratic philosopher Xenophanes vividly describes his theos as follows (825): "but without toil he shakes all things by the phren of his noos." This fragment is rich in new ideas. It suggests monotheism. It states that the nature of divine action is effortless. It says that the essence of this divine activity is intellectual, involving phren and noos. But close examination of this fragment also shows that Xenophanes uses traditional elements to describe his new divinity.

First, the reference to "shaking" is reminiscent of the picture of Zeus given in the Iliad. The verb suggests the ability to impart motion to objects themselves still in nature. In Homer Zeus demonstrates this power by his nod; Xenophanes' god shows it with his mind. Second, the reference to the noos of the divinity echoes many examples in earlier literature where this faculty in Zeus and other gods was esteemed. In Homer the noos of Zeus is an active agent that can "conquer," "stir up," or "govern." This noos is unavoidable and always "stronger." The noos of the gods always prevails. Thirdly, the mention of phren also echoes references to this faculty in earlier writers. Unlike noos, however, which appears very active in nature, phren is more an instrument used by the gods. In this case the earlier occurrences of phren help in the interpretation of the present fragment. In 825 phren probably acts under the direction of noos to which it belongs.

The traditional elements in this fragment of Xenophanes shed light on how it is to be interpreted. They also show that Xenophanes in his attacks on anthropo-

morphism found in other fragments was in fact selective in the human traits he believed could not be assigned to divinity. This theos did not have a human body or human shape; it did not perform immoral acts. But it did have a phren and noos which humans too possess. Traditionally this was so and Xenophanes accepts a similar view.

The "Dry Tearless Eyes"

Hanna Roisman, Center for Hellenic Studies

Lines 695-697 in Aeschylus' Seven Against Thebes have until now received a fragmentary consideration. Critics interpreted single words in relation to their immediate need. The words drawing the most attention are "dry tearless eyes." Scholars try to establish whether they are Eteocles' or the curse's eyes and what the meaning of the tearlessness of the eyes is, assuming that the dryness is of secondary importance. The tearlessness is assumed to represent pitilessness, cruelty, courage, fatigue or fear, depending on the identity of the possessor. I discuss the entire passage as a whole against its immediate and larger contexts giving a consideration to every word within the outline of the following theory.

Pursuing Hermann's suggestion (derived partially from Schutz) followed recently by Baldry and Manton, I maintain that Aeschylus has presented in the Theban Trilogy a triplex climax. Oedipus discovered the truth, blinded himself and cursed his sons in a fit of fury. (I read: teknoisi d'araias...trophās lines 785f). His imprecation against his sons is directed against himself for having raised sons of incestuous mating. The sons are innocent.

For Aristotle 'dry eyes' are 'blind eyes.' The eyes in question are Oedipus' eyes. "For the hostile curse of my father comes and sits next to his blind tearless eyes telling of the profit rather than the fate that follows so it accomplishes itself" says Eteocles. Just before he confronts his brother Eteocles revives the moment of the imprecation, depicting it imaginatively as coming and sitting next to Oedipus' blind eyes, a metaphorical expression of the simultaneous and inseparable twofold ill (782): the self-blinding and the imprecation.

Alkidas in Thucydides

Joseph Roisman, Center for Hellenic Studies

According to Thucydides, because the Spartan nauarchos Alkidas failed to reach Mytilene on time in the summer of 427 B.C., the city, then under revolt, was forced to surrender to the Athenians. While in Ionia Alkidas rejected the sensible advice that he take Mytilene or another nearby city by surprise rather than rushing back home as fast as he could. Upon his return from the Aegean, he sailed to Kerkyra where he declined to take advantage of his victory over the enemy and seize the city, instead preferring to ravage the Kerkyrans' fields and shortly afterwards to flee before the approach of an Athenian fleet. The final chapter in his ignoble career was his founding of Herakleia trachinia, a failed enterprise partly because of the government archontes (Thuc. 3.26-33, 69-81, 92).

The purpose of the paper is to examine whether Thucydides' presentation of Alkidas' actions was reasonably fair and to trace his source(s) of information for the admiral's portrait.

It will be suggested that if Alkidas was delayed on his way to Ionia, it was because of the difficulties of assembling a fleet from Sparta's reluctant allies. Furthermore, calculations based on the estimated speed of ancient fleets suggest that Alkidas was making his way to Mytilene without delay at the time of the city's surrender, and that he did not proceed at a leisurely pace on the way to

Lesbos as claimed by Thucydides (3.26.4,27.1,29.1,31.2). It will also be maintained that Alkidas' refusal to attack Mytilene upon his arrival at Ionia, or Kerkyra following his victory over its fleet, was based on a realistic evaluation of the situation rather than on cowardice or lack of initiative on his part.

There are clear indications that Thucydides portrayed Alkidas in an unfavorable manner because his sources of information corresponded with his stereotypical perception of the Spartan character. The rift between Brasidas and Alkidas in Kerkyra (3.79.3), the advice given to Alkidas in Ionia to use an almost uniquely Brasidian modus operandi (3.30.1-3), and, as will be shown, the far from comradely conduct which characterized Brasidas' early career, all, taken with the rest of the evidence, suggests that slanderous remarks by a Brasidian source and Thucydides' inclination to generalize about Spartans at war, help to turn the portrait of Alkidas from that of an individual into that of a type.

The Telephus Episode in Aristophanes' "Acharnians"

Judith Engle, University of Oregon

From the start of the Acharnians, Dikaiopolis, the chief protagonist of the comedy, is sensitive to showmanship. He is equally demoralized by the standards of public entertainment and that other community spectacle, Athenian politics. For all his complaints about the quality of contemporary diversions and his objections to the rank abuses of the performers in Athenian politics, Dikaiopolis shows himself to be a master entertainer in his own right. He is the person who dictates houtos ekeinos for the Acharnians, the person who establishes who is to represent what in the dramatic scheme of things. His goal thereby is to re-write--and therefore resolve--the script by which Athens and Sparta perpetuate their hostilities.

One of the major ingredients in Dikaiopolis' plan for peace entails the adaptation of the story of Telephos to suit his particular needs. The choice of this myth rather than another is apropos, for the story of Telephos neatly captures the military context in which Dikaiopolis is functioning; above all, it reproduces the vexatious position of Dikaiopolis who is a casualty of a war he has no stake in himself.

In playing Telephos, Dikaiopolis does not simply adapt a myth; he cribs from the Telephos, a Euripidean tragedy. If both men, Telephos and Dikaiopolis, are masters of disguise and of rhetorical dissimulation, the latter's borrowing of a dramatic version of the Telephos story puts his aptitude for play-acting squarely within the context of the theater. In other words, Dikaiopolis' ability to make political change depends on his capacity for specifically theatrical manipulation.

Inasmuch as Dikaiopolis seems to speak for Aristophanes (e.g. 502), his proclivities towards the theatrical are suggestive about the Acharnians' views on the role of comedy in the community of Athens, especially the function of comedy as a peace-maker. If the Telephos episode is an essential item in Dikaiopolis' quest for peace, what does the parody suggest about the role of comic drama in the peace process? The crux of the Telephos story is a paradox: "the wounder is the healer." The myth functions in the Acharnians to articulate the many paradoxes in comedy's view of itself, not least its argument in this play as elsewhere for the healing possibilities of comic art amidst its fondness for verbal injury.

Plato and the Upanisads: A Comparison of the Divided Line and the Four Quarters of the Self

Mary Hay, University of Montana

This paper compares the philosophies of Plato and the Upaniṣadic thinkers. By means of a comparison with the division of the Self described in the Chāndogya and Māṇḍūkya Upaniṣads, the paper seeks a better understanding of the meaning of noēsis, perfect intellection, and the Forms, the perfect objects of intellection, as Plato presents them in his figure of the divided line in Book VI of the Republic. Although the Indian philosophers focus on the Self as the locus of enlightenment and knowledge and Plato on the perfect objects of thought (the Forms) and the Good, the two philosophies share some striking similarities in their ontologies and epistemologies. It is shown that three divisions of the line, specifically pistis, dianoia, and noēsis, correspond conceptually to the Upaniṣadic divisions of the Self: Vaisvānara (the bodily self), Taijasa (the empirical self), and Prājñā (the transcendental self). Apprehension of the Good--and thus perfect knowledge--is compared to the Turīya state, the fourth quarter of the Self, which is made up of the other three and is the Absolute Self or Ātman. Plato's idea of the Good, which is "beyond being and knowledge," and the Indian conception of Brahman are both shown to be describing the same ultimate reality.

What Really Happened at Cunaxa: on the Strategy of Tissaphernes and Artaxerxes
A.L.H. Robkin, Bellvue, Washington

Among Xenophon's descriptive passages on the battle of Cunaxa are hints of a brilliant and unexpected strategy employed by the Persians under the direction of the Great King Artaxerxes and his general Tissaphernes. This strategy, unrecognized by Xenophon and other ancient historians and tacticians, caused Cyrus' defeat in spite of his much-heralded Greek mercenaries. Because of the strategy, the Greeks were lured away from the battle, and escaped harm that day, while Cyrus was manouvered into a position of vulnerability from which he could not escape, and lost his life.

"Rura Cano:" Tibullan Rusticity C. Bennett Pascal, University of Oregon

The most frequent estimate of Tibullus's praise of agricultural life and rustic pleasures is that it proves his "deep affection for the countryside." Nevertheless, from a subjective point of view, his manner of registering such affection is unconvincing and smacks of play-acting. There is moreover, the objective evidence of clear errors which he commits in his depictions of life on the farm and the observance paid rural gods. The impression is that, when he claims the farm as his poetic domain, Tibullus is an outsider looking in.

(The paper ends awith the suggestion that his poetic aim was something other than a realistic documentary of agricultural life. An attempt to define that aim is the subject of another paper, which will have been read at the conference on Urbs et Arcadia, Orono, Maine, Oct. 10.)

Political Anthropology and a Comparative Context for Ancient Athenian Politics
Barry S. Strauss, Cornell University

The comparative approach is rare in the study of ancient Athenian politics; most scholars work in a strictly Athenian context. Yet a comparison of ancient Athens to other societies, particularly pre-industrial and Mediterranean societies, is a valuable, perhaps essential way of seeing the forest for the trees.

As a case in point, this paper takes the subject of Athenian elite political groups, whose nature has been imperfectly understood. The discipline of political

anthropology, although far removed from Classics, has produced several interesting and jargon-free studies of considerable relevance to the Athenian case. Studies of both Mediterranean (ancient Rome, modern Malta, Greece, Israel) and non-Mediterranean (republican China, Guatemala, Japan) societies are enlightening. They demonstrate many similarities between Athenian and other elite political groups. Political anthropology has, moreover, developed a model of faction that describes and clarifies such similar groups (see the works of Nicholas, Boissevain, and Nathan). That model and the comparative cases elucidate the nature of that ubiquitous and crucial (see Connor) term in Athenian politics, "friendship" (philia). They pave the way for a richer understanding of such important subjects in Athenian politics as patron-client ties, bribery, and the general political culture.

Hence, comparative political anthropology is a valuable tool for placing Athens in a wider context, which is a prerequisite for understanding the Athenian microcosm.

NEWS FROM MEMBERS

University of British Columbia

We have two sessional appointments at U.B.C.: Donald O'Brien, who has a Ph.D. in Physics from the University of Michigan and is completing a Ph.D. in Classics at the University of Toronto, and Annette Teffeteller (B.A., University of Tennessee; Ph.D., McGill University, 1985).

Professor Anthony Barrett received a Senior Killam Fellowship for 1986-87, and is writing a book on the emperor Caligula. Professor Robert Todd received a Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada Leave Fellowship for 1986-87 and is preparing a new edition of Cleomedes.

Professor Hector Williams and his wife Caroline Williams had a second season this last summer excavating at Mytilene on Lesbos, Greece.

University of Calgary

John Yardley has become Department Head, succeeding Martin Cropp who is on leave. Waldemar Heckel has been awarded a Killam Fellowship; he will be replaced by Sheila Ager (UBC) for the winter term.

University of Idaho

The twelfth annual Eta Sigma Phi lecture series opened on 12 September with a talk by Celia Luschnig on Iphigenia at Aulis, followed by a showing of the Cacoyannis film. The schedule of lectures and events for fall is:

October: Louis Perraud, "A Renaissance Wheelock"

November: Robert Coonrod, "The Hero in Greek Art"

December: The Trojan Women at the Hartung Theatre

We hope to have Raymond Schoder speak in spring term.

One of our Latin students, Jeff Slack, a computer science major now in his first year of Law School at UI, won second prize in the national Eta Sigma Phi Latin translation contest last spring.

Celia Luschnig and Louis Perraud, with the assistance of Connie McQuillen and Lance Luschnig held two workshops last spring for secondary school teachers. Fifty-eight teachers from Idaho attended the sessions which were funded by the

NEH as part of a planning grant. The theme was the ancient world in the curriculum and the lectures and panels were on vocabulary building, writing, mythology in literature, art and music, and developing interdisciplinary courses. Nan Robkin led a special session on ancient drama in the classroom.

Celia lectured again this summer at the Tennessee Governor's School for the Humanities. Her monograph on knowledge in the Hippolytus has been accepted for Mnemosyne supplements.

University of Oregon

Mary Kuntz joins our faculty this year. She received her Ph.D. from Yale and works on Greek tragedy and Classical epic. She is reorganizing our introductory Latin program and has adopted Latin for Reading by Glenn Knudsvig et al. as the primary text.

Two of Steven Lowenstam's works on Plato's Symposium are coming out this year. "Paradoxes in Plato's Symposium" has just been published in Ramus, and "Aristophanes' Hiccups" will appear in GRBS.

Ben Pascal will be presenting a paper on Tibullus at the conference "Urbs et Arcadia" held at the University of Maine at Orono this October.

Seattle University

David Madsen participated in the summer session of the American Academy in Rome and the Vergilian Society at Cumae as a Fulbright grantee. At the University's 1986 Commencement exercises he was awarded the Burlington Northern Foundation Faculty Achievement Award.

Washington State University

Professor Hack Chin Kim reports that he has published an essay with the title "The Greek and Japanese Attitudes to Foreigners Compared" in a volume of Festschrift called Explorations (to honor Professor emeritus Frank Jones of UW who read Classics at Oxford as a Rhodes Scholar). No offprints are available, but Prof. Kim will have a few copies of the Festschrift in paperback for about \$20. each should anyone wish to buy a copy.

His "Beginning Latin" enrollment has doubled this year. He is trying out the Cambridge Latin Course on a mixed group of students who so far have been cheerful guinea pigs. Professor Kim is contemplating organizing a musical ensemble or, failing that, the class will at least be singing in Latin to some considerable extent, as there are several first rate musicians in the class.

There has been so significant increase in second year Latin as there is no fresh intake from the high schools. There is no hope for a full Classics program, he fears, but asserts that Latin, at least at the lower level, will not face extinction as long as he is there.

Greek enrollment has also increased, but not enough to elevate it above its marginal status.

University of Victoria

Sir Kenneth Dover, Corpus Christi College, Oxford, will visit the Department of Classics for the week of October 6-10 as a Lansdowne Lecturer. His series of lectures will concern Aristophanes. Other Lansdowne Lecturers this year will be Prof. George Goold, Yale University (January 26-30) and Prof. Fergus Millar, Brasenose College, Oxford (March 23-27).

The C.A.C.W. meeting will take place at the Empress Hotel in Victoria on February 20-21, 1987.

University of Montana

The Classics program here continues strong. There are more than twenty students in the second year Latin class, an all-time high. Jim Scott has finished his Ph.D. degree from the University of Washington. John Madden continues as Director of the University's Honors Program. John Hay taught a Summer Seminar for Montana school teachers and sponsored by the Montana Committee for the Humanities on Arete, Pietas, and Dharma.

Eastern Washington University

Beginning Koine Greek is being offered here for the first time in several years.

Dennis Regan, a student in Anthropology, spent August in England digging in Sussex County. He dug at several sites, ranging from paleolithic to Saxon.

The Spokane Society of the Archaeological Institute of America will offer the following lectures on its program for 1986-87:

Thursday, October 9	Albert Leonard, Jr., "The Kataret es-Samra Project"
Monday, November 10	Dennis Regan, "Three Archaeological Sites in Southern Britain, 1986"
Thursday, February 26	Larry Bliquez, "The Tools of Asklepios"
Wednesday, March 25	Malcolm A. R. Colledge, "A Roman Desert City: Palmyra and Its Art"

IN MEMORIAM

Florence Justin of Bremerton, Washington died this past December at her home. She taught English, Latin and Journalism at the Bremerton High School, and was later an Instructor at Olympic College and East High School. After her retirement in 1970, she was associated with Central Washington University.

Her education included study at the University of North Dakota, and post-graduate work at Boston University and the University of Washington. In addition, she studied under scholarship at the American University in Rome.

Florence Justin was an extremely active member of the community, spending much of her time helping others and forwarding her causes. The breadth of her community involvement is too great to be related here, but she is remembered fondly and respectfully by those who knew her as a "grand lady."

ANNOUNCEMENTS

NEH Summer Institute in Ancient History

Modern Approaches to Ancient History is the subject of a NEH Summer Institute to be held at the University of Washington from June 28 to August 7, 1987. Jointly sponsored by the University and the Association of Ancient Historians, the Institute will focus on recent methodological developments in the study and teaching of pre- and post-Classical Greek history. The first week will turn on description of the most fundamental developments in the study of antiquity as John Cherry, Fitzwilliam College, Cambridge University, guides examination of the relationship between the New Archaeology and Classical Archaeology. Weeks two and three on the Bronze Age will be conducted by Thomas Palaima and Cynthia Shelmerdine, both of the University of Texas, Austin. The Institute Director, Carol Thomas of the University of Washington, will lead the fourth week's investigation of Dark Age Greece while Eugene Borza, Penn State University and President of the AAH, will serve as resident specialist for the fourth century and Macedonia during weeks five and six.

Twenty participants, who will receive NEH stipends, will pursue specific individual goals using the good resources of the University of Washington libraries while attending regular lectures, seminars and workshops. For information please write to:

Prof. C.G. Thomas
Department of History
University of Washington
Seattle, WA 98195

1987 ACL Institute and Workshops: Preliminary Call for Papers and Workshops

The fortieth Annual American Classical League Institute and Workshops will be held at Georgetown University, Washington, D.C., June 17-20, 1987. Individual papers and presentations in workshop format are solicited in the following areas:

Latin authors(including workshops on the teaching of an author): Cicero, Catullus, Horace, Platus, Vergil
Aspects of classical culture: history, sports, religion, slavery, etc.
Medieval Latin prose and verse in the classroom
Latin declamation and composition
Computer-assisted instruction in the Latin classroom
Extra-curricular activities for Latin classes
Games in the Latin classroom
Methods of testing and evaluation of Latin students
Programs, projects, and activities for JCL
Increasing enrollment in Latin Second Year and beyond

Proposals on other topics will, of course, be considered. Proposals are invited from teachers at all levels, from elementary school through university. Please submit a 100 to 300-word description with title for a workshop or paper to:

Prof. Judith Lynn Sebesta
ACL Vice President
Dept. of Classics
University of South Dakota
Vermillion, SD 57069

Indicate audio-visual equipment required, if any. Unless otherwise proposed,

workshops will be assumed to be one hour in length, papers twenty minutes in length. Deadline for submissions is February 1, 1987.

CLASSICAL SOCIETY OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY IN ROME: American Academy Summer Session Scholarship, 1987

The Classical Society of the American Academy in Rome offers at least one scholarship of \$1500 to a student or teacher of the classical languages and/or classical civilization. The scholarship will be awarded on a competitive basis, and is to be used to enable the recipient to attend the summer session of the American Academy in Rome. The Academy will also remit \$100 of the tuition in the summer session for the recipient of the CSAAR scholarship.

Application forms (due February 15, 1987) are available from Professor Sheila K. Dickinson, Department of Classics, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL 32611.

UNDERGRADUATE SCHOLARSHIP IN CLASSICS AT THE UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA

The Department of Classics invites applications for the Warlick-Mannion Scholarship for the 1987-88 academic year. The Scholarship was established in 1986 in honor of Charles Louis Warlick and Nora Patricia Mannion for incoming undergraduate students who will study the classical languages at the University of Georgia. The scholarship carries a minimum stipend of \$1,000 for the first year and is renewable for three years.

For additional information and applications, contact Dr. Edward Best, Scholarship Committee, Department of Classics, Park Hall, University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia 30602, (404) 542-1261.

1987 CAMWS MEETING IN BOULDER COLORADO

The 83rd annual meeting of the Classical Association of the Middle West and South will be held April 23-25, 1987 at the Hilton Harvest House in Boulder, Colorado. Please direct all correspondence regarding papers and programs to President Theodore A. Tarkow, Department of Classical Studies, 410 General Classroom Building, University of Missouri, Columbia, MO 65211.

NEWS FROM CANE

The next annual meeting of the Classical Association of New England will be held April 3-4, 1987 at Deerfield Academy, Deerfield, Mass. Address all inquiries to the Secretary-Treasurer, Prof. Gilbert Lawall, 71 Sand Hill Road, Amherst, MA 01002.

New England Latin Placement Service

To register with this placement service, write for a registration form to Prof. Richard Desrosiers, Classics, 209A Murkland Hall, University of New Hampshire, Durham, NH 03824. Notices of positions open should be sent to Prof. Gilbert Lawall, 71 Sand Hill Rd., Amherst, MA 01002, (413) 549-0390. The placement service brings candidates together with administrators who have jobs open. Qualified candidates are urged to register.

NECN Publications

Texts, teaching materials, and pedagogical resources for secondary school Latin teachers and college professors are available in the New England Classical Newsletter,

sponsored by CANE. For a current price list, send a stamped, self-addressed envelope to Prof. Gilbert Lawall.

ACL/NJCL NATIONAL LATIN EXAM

The 10th National Latin Exam is sponsored jointly by the American Classical League and the National Junior Classical League, and is open to all students enrolled in Latin I, II, III, IV, and V. Categories include grammar, mythology, derivatives, literature, Roman life and history. The exam is to be administered the second week in March (March 9-13) in each school. Awards are sent to the principal the last week in April. The cost is \$2.00 per student to be sent with each application. Applications are sent to ACL members by the ACL office at Miami University in mid-October, and the deadline for the receipt of applications is January 10, 1987. Any requests for information should be sent to ACL/NJCL National Latin Exam, P.O. Box 95, Mount Vernon, Virginia 22121, and must be accompanied by a stamped, self-addressed envelope.

Application forms may be obtained from American Classical League, Miami University, Oxford, Ohio 45056.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF AMERICA: Fellowships for 1987-88

Olivia James Traveling Fellowship

The Institute will award up to \$10,000, preferably as a single fellowship, for work to be conducted between July 1, 1987 and June 30, 1988. Preference will be given to projects of at least a half year's duration. Competition is open to students who are citizens or permanent residents of the United States. The award is to be used for travel and study in: Greece, the Aegean Islands, Sicily, Southern Italy, Asia Minor, or Mesopotamia. The deed of trust lists the classics, sculpture, architecture, archaeology, and history as the most suitable areas of study and specifies that the word "student" shall not be taken to restrict awards to persons registered in academic institutions. Preference, however, will be given to individuals engaged in dissertation research, or to recent recipients of the Ph.D. The award is not intended to support field excavation projects. Recipients may not hold other major fellowships during the requested tenure of the Olivia James award.

Harriet Pomerance Fellowship

One fellowship carrying a stipend of \$3,000 will be awarded for the academic year 1987-88 to enable a person to work on an individual project of a scholarly nature relating to Aegean Bronze Age Archaeology. Preference will be given to candidates whose projects require travel to the Mediterranean for the purpose stated above. Applicants must be residents of the United States or Canada.

Further information may be obtained from the Archaeological Institute of America. Applications and all supporting material must be received by November 15, 1986. The awards will be announced by February 1, 1987.

Archaeological Institute of America
P.O. Box 1901, Kenmore Station
Boston, MA 02215
(617) 353-9361

THE CLASSICAL WIZARD

The Classical Wizard/Magus Mirabilis in Oz will appeal to all those who wish to experience again the adventure with Dorothy and Toto down the via flava latericia. This translation of L. Frank Baum's The Wizard of Oz into Latin is done by C.J. Hinke and George Van Buren. Pictures are by W.W. Denslow. Copies may be purchased from the Scholar Press, 2430 Bancroft Way, Berkeley, California 94704 at \$18.95 plus \$1.00 postage. Color posters for the book are also available at \$10.00 each.

THE VERGILIAN SOCIETY

The Vergilian Society of America will hold its 35th annual Classical Study Program this summer. There will be three sessions at the Villa Vergiliana, I: 29 June to 11 July; II: 13 to 25 July; III: 3 to 15 August. In addition, there will be sessions in Greece (28 June to 20 July), Spain (29 June to 13 July), and Classica Americana (29 June to 15 July).

Enrollment in each section is limited and early application is advised. Scholarship aid is available; applications for scholarships are due by 1 February 1987. For further information and applications, please write to Professor Robert J. Rowland, Jr., The Vergilian Society of America, Department of Classics, University of Maryland, College Park, MD 20742, (301) 454-2510.

ABOUT THE NCLG

The purpose of the National Committee for Latin and Greek is the initiation and coordination of efforts to promote the study of Latin and Greek on behalf of all cooperating classical organizations by developing a variety of appropriate projects and activities.

The NCLG is a non-profit organization, founded and sponsored by national and regional classical associations, and dedicated to the advancement of the study of classical languages in the United States.

The NCLG serves as a clearinghouse and resource center for information about Classics, enrollment figures, teacher supply and demand, and the value of a classical education for the news media, school administrators and the profession. It publishes Prospects, a public relations newsletter aimed at persuading government leaders, business executives and school and university administrators of the value and vitality of classical studies. It provides promotional materials for use by Classics teachers. The NCLG represents Classics on the Joint National Committee for Languages as a founding member, cooperating with the leaders of the language profession on issues of mutual benefit. In addition, it works with regional classical organizations through its State Liaison Committee to establish, communicate with, and strengthen state classical associations. It provides a Classics Alert Network which notifies member organizations of upcoming federal legislation affecting languages, and initiates constituent action.

For more information about this organization write to Mr. Bobby W. LaBouve, Chairman NCLG, Texas Education Agency, 1701 North Congress Avenue, Austin, Texas 78701, (512) 463-9585.

EDITOR'S NOTE

Items to be included in the Spring Bulletin must reach the editor by 23 January, 1987.

News and announcements should be in a form that can be used in the Bulletin. Thanks to all those who sent material for this issue. Items received after this publishing will appear in the Spring issue. Please send all correspondence to:

Mary Hay
Editor CAPN Bulletin
Department of Foreign Languages and Literatures
University of Montana
Missoula, Montana 59812
USA