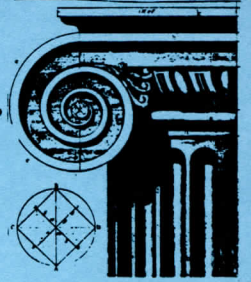


Classical Association of the Pacific Northwest

BULLETIN



Volume 22 Number 1

November 1991

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NOTICE OF THE TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL MEETING

The twenty-second annual meeting of CAPN will take place in Vancouver, B.C., on Friday, April 3 and Saturday, April 4, 1992.

CALL FOR PAPERS

Members are invited to submit abstracts of papers on all subjects of special interest to classicists. Abstracts of 100 - 150 words should be submitted by January 15, 1992 to Harry Edinger, Department of Classics, The University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C., Canada V6T 1Z1. Please indicate any special equipment that you might need to present your paper. Papers should not be more than about 15 minutes in length. Abstracts will be published in the Fall 1992 CAPN Bulletin.

Detailed information regarding the meeting schedule and accommodations will be published in the Spring issue of the CAPN Bulletin.

MINUTES OF THE 1991 MEETING

President Fred Lauritsen called the meeting to order. Approval of the minutes of the 1990 meeting was moved, seconded, and passed.

Secretary-Treasurer John Madden submitted the CAPN Treasurer's Report and reassured the membership that the organization was still solvent. (See Treasurer's Report below.)

Alain Gowing, representing the Scholarship Committee, reported that last year both Marilyn Kennings and Ralph Mohr received awards from CAPN, and that the Committee wished to nominate Jody Mabe, a high school teacher of Latin in Boise, Idaho. It was moved, seconded, and passed to give Mabe \$650.00 for summer travel to Rome.

Lauritsen read a letter from Marilyn Kennings thanking CAPN for its award of \$400,00.

The nominating committee proposed and the membership elected the following slate of officers for the coming year:

President: Harry Edinger, University of British Columbia
Vice President: James Clauss, University of Washington
Bulletin Editor: Ili Nagy, University of Puget Sound
Secretary/Treasurer: William Barry, University of Puget Sound
Executive Committee: Robert Todd, Univ. of British Columbia
Mary Kuntz, University of Oregon
Dana Burgess, Whitman College
Alain Gowing, University of Washington

No nominations were forthcoming for a delegate to the meeting of the American Classical League in June 1991. It was decided that the new president would appoint a delegate.

Bob Schmiel announced that the London Small Theater Company would be touring the Pacific Northwest probably in September with a production of *Agamemnon* or Euripides' *Electra*.

Members were informed of the plight of Latin education in the secondary schools in Oregon. Because Portland State has discontinued its Latin Program and the University of Oregon has discontinued its teacher certification, no college or university in the state is training secondary school Latin teachers.

New President Edinger thanked Lauritsen for the excellent meeting in Spokane and invited all members to next year's conference, to be held in Vancouver on the campus of the University of British Columbia.

TREASURER'S REPORT

Scholarship Fund

Balance, February 12, 1990:	\$3,554.87
+ Interest	150.89
+ Contributions	62.93
Subtotal:	<hr/> \$3,768.69
- Awards (R. Mohr, M. Kennings)	800.00
	<hr/>

Balance, March 10, 1991: \$2,968.69

General Fund

Balance, February 12, 1990 \$1,533.40

Plus Income:

Dues: \$ 619.96

Contributions 92.59

Total \$ 712.55 + 712.55

Subtotal: \$2,245.95

Less Expenses:

Printing and mailing \$ 495.90

Contributions 150.00
(NCLG and Ovid
Institute)

Subscription 135.00
differential

Total \$ 780.90 - 780.90

Balance, March 10, 1991 \$1,465.05

=====

LIABILITIES:

Scholarship Fund Balance: \$2,968.69

General Fund Balance: 1,465.05

Total: \$4,433.74

ASSETS:

Checking balance, March 10, 1991: \$1,052.99

Savings balance, March 10, 1991: 3,380.75

Total: \$4,433.74

The CAPN treasury is in generally healthy condition. A few items call for comment:

1. The Scholarship Fund is sizeable, but contributions have dropped to \$63 this past year from \$161 the previous year. The vigorous activity of the Scholarship Committee has disbursed \$800 this year, though the fund received only \$214 income during the same period. The implications of this pattern should be considered.
2. The "Subscription Differential" listed under expenses results from the fact that journals can exchange their subscription rates after the CAPN price list has been published. In these cases, members send us the stated amount, but we must pay the journal the new rate. It is not practical for us to write each subscribing member asking for another dollar or two, so the treasury subsidizes the difference. This has amounted to very little in the past. Last Spring, however, a number of journals announced changes shortly after the publication of our list, resulting in a significant cost to the organization. So large a cost is not likely to be incurred again in the near future, though to some extent the problem arises every year.
3. To deal with this problem, the membership may wish to consider the practice followed by most of the other regional associations: the published price they charge for subscribing to the journal includes a surcharge which is retained by the association to help defray the expense of processing the subscriptions. The charge is justifiable, since the greater part of the Secretary-Treasurer's time is taken up with processing subscriptions. The journals are aware of these arrangements, and indeed presume them: they publish varying "agency fees" for the various associations, depending on how large a surcharge the association wishes to impose. Even a fifty-cent surcharge would provide some cushioning.
4. It seems that the basic expenses of the organization have stabilized at around \$550 to \$600 annually (including our \$100 annual contribution to NCLG, but not the one-time "Subscription Differential"). It is worth noting that this consumes almost entirely our annual dues income. The General Fund continues, therefore, in a condition of homeostasis, with income balancing expenditures, on top of a reserve cushion of about \$1,500.

The undersigned submits herewith his last report as Secretary-Treasurer of CAPN, having filled the position for seven years. He is happy to have had the opportunity to serve the organization, which he finds a very congenial one. He begs forgiveness for his inefficiencies, especially in the depositing of checks, and he wishes fauste ac feliciter to his successor.

Respectfully Submitted
John D. Madden
University of Montana

The editor takes the liberty to speak for the membership in general in extending our grateful thanks to John Madden for his time and services cheerfully rendered.

TITLES AND ABSTRACTS OF PAPERS HEARD AT THE 1991 CAPN MEETING

"Food, Sex, Money and Poetry in Olympian 1"

Dana L. Burgess
Whitman College

Several systems of reciprocity appear in Pindar's most famous epinician, Olympian 1. A reciprocity of food (and of xenia as it operates through food) governs the relations between the gods and Tantalus, and also appears in the fiction of Pindar's presence at the table of Hieron. The erotic relationship between Pelops and Poseidon includes sexual favors (Oly. 1. 45), and a subsequent compensation for those favors (Oly. 1. 75). This exchange of sex for goods involves an economic reciprocity which Pindar explores further in the closing of the poem as he asks that he may continue to be associated with Hieron's victories (Oly. 1. 116), presumably to be again commissioned for epinician composition. I hope to demonstrate that these three systems of reciprocity: food, sex and money, illuminate the relationship of laudandus and laudator in the reciprocity of epinician commission and composition. Pelops is a paradigm for Pindar as well as for Hieron. The myth of Olympian 1 is explicit about the proper relations between god and man, lover and beloved, eater and eaten, poet and patron.

"Myths of Rape and Euripidean Rationalism" Mary Kuntz
University of Oregon

Euripides' Ion has long been a battleground for scholars engaged in the debate concerning Euripides' relationship to the gods and the traditional religion of his day. Those who see Euripides as

the "rationalist" of Verrall's famous work focus on the accounts, repeated throughout the play, of Apollo's rape of Kreousa and his abandonment of their child. But those, like Anne Burnett in Catastrophe Survived, who argue for Euripides' piety, focus on the play's finale with its happy coincidence of human desire and divine beneficence. Departing from this essentially theological focus, I argue that Euripides in the Ion enters into the contemporary debate with the sophists concerning myth, its truth value and its appropriate place in discourse and society. But Euripides, while echoing in the Ion many of the challenges to myth posed by the philosophers, does not reach their conclusions. I will argue that Euripides uses the Ion instead to answer the sophistic challenge to myth by dramatizing the superior truth of myth and its power, against reason, to ennoble the world we experience.

"Art, Nature and Nemesis: An Aristotelian Analogy in Physics II"

Malcolm Wilson

University of Oregon

When Aristotle discusses the development of an organism from conception, he uses a model based on the way a craftsman works upon his materials. He frequently says that the way a house-builder builds a house is the same as the way an embryo develops. That is, he analyzes embryological development into a producer and the thing that is produced. But he also recognizes that there is an important difference between natural and artificial production. Whereas the materials which the craftsman works upon are different from and outside himself, in nature the thing which builds an organism is necessarily inside the organism itself. Now when a builder builds something, he first conceives the project in his own mind, e.g., how he wants the house to look when it is finished, and then he proceeds to build it. The comparison of the builder to nature is supposed to show that nature produces organisms with a purpose as well. The end-product is somehow present in the sperm of the male, and the embryo starts developing with a view to the mature organism, even if the sperm has no mind to conceive of its purpose in quite the same way the builder consciously works out a building plan. But just as the purpose of nature is not consciously conceived, sometimes too the artisan does not consciously conceive his product either: he just makes it. Aristotle sees the purpose found in the craftsman and the purpose in natural development as resting on a continuum of decreasing consciousness: the novice housebuilder has to work out every detail consciously in advance, the experienced housebuilder just builds without thinking about it, birds build nests even though they are incapable of deliberate plans and instead act by instinct, and an embryo develops purposefully by an even less cognitive impulse. Most commentators have dismissed the comparison between craft and

nature as mere decoration, and maintain that the comparison really tells us nothing about the way nature works. I, however, want to show that it is not decorative, and that Aristotle intends us to take the comparison or analogy seriously. I will show that Aristotle has a general theory of analogy, which allows us to compare one thing with another, and conceive of two things as essentially similar inasmuch as they lie along a continuum. When we apply this theory to purpose in nature and craft, we can see that purpose operates similarly in both realms, and that this comparison, far from being decorative, gives us a more accurate understanding of the kind of purpose operating in the development of biological organisms.

"Posidonius, Ptolemy, and the Status of Astronomy"

Robert B. M. Todd

University of British Columbia

There is a much-discussed report by Geminus of Posidonius' views on the status of astronomy as a science subordinate to physical theory (Edelstein-Kidd F18). There is an equally celebrated assertion of the superiority of mathematical astronomy to physical theory by Ptolemy in Book 1, ch. 1 of the Syntaxis Mathematicé. In this paper I will suggest that Ptolemy's position can be plausibly interpreted as a response to Posidonius' program. Even if this historical thesis were untenable, the passages form the basis for an instructive debate about the status of astronomy. But there is, I believe, compelling evidence for seeing the great astronomer as responding to his Stoic predecessor.

"Morality and the Mob: Popular Violence in Early Ptolemaic Alexandria"

William D. Barry

University of Puget Sound

In 202 BC, the population of Alexandria, Egypt (including men, women, and children, and "all nationalities"), demonstrated against the newly-appointed regent Agathocles, demanding his abdication and the coronation of the eight-year-old Ptolemy Epiphanes. According to Polybius, our main source on the disturbance, within a few hours and with the connivance of the Macedonian guard, the Alexandrians had their boy king, and Agathocles and his family had perished at the hands of the mob. An examination of the course of this disturbance reveals at the very least the important role that the crowd might play in precipitating succession crises in the Ptolemaic period. More importantly, the incident provides valuable evidence for the political and social attitudes of the Alexandrians in the Ptolemaic period, and, in particular, support for the notion that the Alexandrian crowd--often described in both primary and secondary literature as immoral, fickle, and irrational--

possessed a political morality and a sense of justice. While earlier studies of popular violence in Ptolemaic Alexandria have tended to emphasize the destructive effects of popular disturbances on the Ptolemaic dynasty, have tended, that is, to view disturbances from the perspective of the elite, this paper will focus more directly on the crowd's motivations and concerns.

"The Treasures of the Parthenon: Greek or Persian?"

Diane Harris
Portland State University

The inscribed inventories of the treasures kept in the Parthenon in the fifth and fourth centuries (IG I.3, 305-336 and IG II.2, 1370-1492) have recently been used to argue that Athenian vases were manufactured on a Persian or Thraco-Macedonian weight standard. Michael Vickers' argument is that any objects kept in the Parthenon which are recorded with uneven weights (such as a phiale weighing 194 dr.) when calculated on the Daric standard have even weights (150 sigloi) and therefore were manufactured on the Persian standard. In "Golden Greece: Relative Values, Minae and Temple Inventories" published in AJA 94 (1990) he presents a table of gold and silver items inventoried with their weights. This paper shows that his own calculations of the Persian standard are rounded off, which distorts the appearance of his table in favor of his argument. Further, there is evidence from the inventories themselves to refute his claim. Athenian craftsmen are named in the inventory lists for manufacturing new vases for the Parthenon, and the weights given for their new, Athenian-made vases are not round figures. To deduce that uneven weights given for any vase indicates Persian influence is an invalid argument. Vickers' AJA article must be refuted in order to prevent his conclusions from being adopted in future research on Athenian/Persian interconnections.

"The Naval Battles of the Lamian War"

Waldemar Heckel
University of Calgary

The naval battles fought by the Macedonians and Athenians in 322 B.C. played no small part in the outcome of the Lamian War. There were at least three engagements - at the Hellespont, Amorgos and the 'Echinades'. This short paper challenges some generally accepted views. The battle near Abydos was not fought by the Macedonian admiral Kleitos, who probably did not arrive in the Aegean until June 322. Nor was Amorgos the 'battle of Salamis in reverse', as some have held.

"Against Kephisodotos and the Papyrus Decree: Some Speculations"

A. L. H. Robkin
Bellevue, WA

The so-called Papyrus decree was offered for sale in Cairo in 1898; its provenance is unknown. Although more than half the papyrus on which the decree is recorded is missing, a satisfactory text was produced by Wilcken in 1907. Wilcken thought that the papyrus was the epitome of a commentary on Demosthenes' speech Against Androtion, and that it referred, among other things, to a decree by Perikles to set aside 1000 talents as a reserve at the beginning of the Peloponnesian War. The editors of ATL, while accepting Wilcken's text, saw in the document a different decree by Perikles, and a subsequent decision by the Assembly, to use the tribute from the Delian league for the rebuilding of Athenian temples. A later version by Meritt and Wade-Gery, with new restorations, suggested different provisions for the decree. None of these interpretations is entirely satisfactory, because the moving of the money, the crux of the problem, is not mentioned by Demosthenes. I should like to add to the confusion the fragment of a speech by Lykourgos, Against Kephisodotos, which mentions not only the money, but other items corresponding to those found in the Papyrus Decree.

"The Odyssey: A Part of the Near Eastern Wisdom Tradition?"

J. M. Scott
University of Montana

After centuries of denial, Classical scholars of the twentieth century are now recognizing the debt owed to Eastern sources. On the other hand, in the area of wisdom literature, Hebrew scholars have long conceded that such books as Job, Ecclesiastes, and Proverbs have developed from a much older Egyptian and Babylonian literary tradition of wisdom. Many peoples from the Punjabs to the Romans have received the influences of Greek sophia, but evidence of the reverse transmission seems to be admitted with great resistance. Although scholars have linked the Odyssey to Near Eastern texts in terms of linguistic, thematic, military, and social similarities, no mention is made of its possible connection to Eastern wisdom. I suggest the Odyssey be examined in this regard not only because of reasons of chronology and proximity, but particularly because of those underlying characteristics of Eastern wisdom that appear throughout the Odyssey.

"Dog Days Revisited: Imagistic and Logotactic Reshaping in
Alcaeus 347"
Nat Kernell
University of Iowa

Scholars have generally agreed that Alcaeus 347, a substantial fragment detailing the drought and oppressive heat of the dog days of summer, is an imitation of a passage from Hesiod's Works and Days. In his book Sappho and Alcaeus, Denys Page contends that the poem is a literary exercise whose aim is to approximate Hesiod's Ionic-based hexameters as closely as possible in Aeolic dialect and meter. I would argue, on the contrary, that what remains of the poem is an imaginative reshaping of Hesiod's text, and that the changes Alcaeus makes ultimately derive not from meter and dialect, but from conscious art. In this paper I examine the differences between the "original" and the "imitation," and discuss how Alcaeus exploits the choice and placement of words to impart vividness of detail to Hesiod's perfunctory scene-painting.

"Some Lists in Aristophanes"

H. G. Edinger
University of British Columbia

Like some other comic authors (Rabelais, Shakespeare, Joyce), Aristophanes uses lists to generate amusement. This paper investigates the structural dynamics of Aristophanes' lists by looking at a few examples drawn from the Acharnians.

Amid the variety of types there emerges an underlying pattern. The list is preceded by a Heading, which gives a strong signal that a list is to follow immediately. There is sometimes a misdirection in this Heading, an expectation planted in the audience's mind that is not fulfilled.

The List itself looks in two directions. On the one hand it appears to be uncontrolled, pell-mell outpouring of words, miscellaneous, incongruous and bizarre. On the other hand the lists on careful examination are highly-structured passages with highly symmetrical dispositions of the words within the verses and of the verses within the list. The tension between these two aspects of the lists contributes to their energy.

The list is concluded by a Cap. The possible content of the Cap is varied, but always strongly marks the end. It may be neologism (usually a comic compound); an obscenity or a mild sexual shock; it may be a fact or person somehow crucial to the plot. In any case the Cap is usually the point of the List, which can be seen as foil for the Cap.

Some suggestions about a literary theory of lists are drawn from

the Aristophanic material.

"Meidias, Aeschines' Prototype"

Galen O. Rowe
University of Idaho

Demosthenes' portrait of Meidias, composed in 347 B.C., is the prototype of his elaborate caricature of Aeschines in the "Speech on the Crown," delivered in 330 B.C. For both characterizations Demosthenes employs several of the same techniques--all part of the rhetorical tactic known as meiosis (the opposite of auxesis). Techniques, such as comparison, diatyposis, sermocinatio, and parody conduce to represent both adversaries as a stock character found in Greek comedy--the alazon. The reasons for Demosthenes' bold departure, in ethopoiia, from verisimilitude to deliberate distortion may have some connection with the interest of fourth-century philosophy in ethical typology.

"Ilia's Dreams: Ennius, Ovid and Discourse about Rape"

Catherine Connors
University of Washington

At Tristia 2.259ff, Ovid says that a matrona could find exemplars of sexual misconduct even in the poems of Ennius and Lucretius, learning from the former "how Ilia became a parent", and asking in response to the first words of the latter, "how did Venus become 'Aeneadum genetrix'?" In this paper I shall explore one of the texts which Ovid imagines before the subversive gaze of a female reader, Ennius' account of Ilia's dream (Skutsch 34-50); by surveying Ennius' models for the narrative of Ilia I shall argue that Ennius demonstrates a remarkable and innovative sensitivity to Ilia's point of view. Admittedly, Ennius' 'discourse about rape' remains (as far as one can tell) somewhat elliptical and oblique; by way of concluding I shall examine Ovid's own, rather bolder, articulation of Ilia's reaction to her experiences at Amores 3.6.45 ff. and at Fasti 3.11 ff. and argue that Ovid, like the imagined female reader in Tristia 2, subversively reinterprets the story of Rome's origins from Ilia's point of view.

"The implicaitons of the Legal Emphasis in Seneca's
Apocolocyntosis"

Sylvia Gray Kaplan
Portland State University

Our ancient sources often describe Claudius as acting in a law court setting. Although these sources criticized Claudius for many things, chief among the complaints were various perceived abuses in relation to his legal activity and role as judge. The first speech Nero offered to the senate on his accession underlines the grievances, for most of Nero's promises concerned avoiding the legal abuses of Claudius.

Seneca, who wrote this speech for him, also wrote Apocolocyntosis within the next few months, according to best estimates. Although Apocolocyntosis attacks many aspects of Claudius' person and rule, the legal theme is overriding. In this paper I argue that, although the work is multi-layered in purpose and function, Seneca's chief concern was to diplomatically direct Nero by negative example toward dispensing true justice.

"Subita Felicitas: Seneca and the Invective of Suillius in the Annals of Tacitus"

Robert Gurval

University of California, Los Angeles

According to Tacitus (Ann. 13.42-43), the condemnation of P. Suillius Rufus, the corrupt informant of the Claudian principate, brought invidia upon Seneca. The passage has merited critical attention for its harsh invective against the Stoic philosopher and adviser of Nero. Some scholars view the dramatic episode as evidence of the historian's hostile attitude towards Seneca; others downplay the significance of Suillius' attack by pointing out that the charges levelled against Seneca are placed in the mouth of a less than reliable authority and indirectly given. More are perhaps inclined to avoid such extreme views and to judge the allegations as part of the historian's impartial or even ambivalent opinion. Nonetheless, the invective of Suillius is the first clear and overt criticism of Seneca in the extant Annals. Earlier Tacitus questions if the speeches on Nero's clemency testified to Seneca's moral lessons or boasted his literary talents (13.11). After the murder of Britannicus, when Nero distributed riches and estates to men gravitatem adsevertantis in order to ease his guilty conscience, Tacitus refrains from naming Seneca (13.18). Suillius' attack is both direct and damaging. More troubling, however, is the fact that Seneca is not allowed an opportunity to reply. Suillius' conviction is ultimately Seneca's revenge, but it is not a defense. This paper seeks to argue that the charges are not left unanswered. In his plea for retirement following the death of Burrus (14.52-56), Seneca responds directly to the charges of Suillius and confronts the taunt of his subita felicitas. The formal address to Nero refutes the most serious accusations of Suillius.

Suillius' indictment of Seneca befits the style and methods of an informant; the accusations are a series of clipped, sardonic, and unfair comparisons. Suillius reproaches Seneca for his hostility towards the friends of Claudius under whom he suffered a just exile, his inactive pursuits and teaching (studiis inertiis et iuvenum imperitiae suetum) his adultery with the daughter of Germanicus, and above all, his insatiable greed (Romae testamenta et orbos velut indagine eius capi, Italiam et provincias immenso faenore hauriri). Suillius closes his harangue with the declaration that he would willingly suffer criminal prosecution,

the risk of trial, and conviction rather than submit his long-standing dignatio to Seneca's subita felicitas. Felicitas occurs only twice in the Annals. It is a term for philosophers more than historians. Seneca replies to Suillius' charge when he declares that in the fourteen years that he has been associated with Nero so many public honors and riches have been heaped upon him that nothing lacks his felicitas except moderatio eius (14.53). The claim links the two passages and begins the philosopher's defence of his pursuits and style of life that Suillius condemned. His defense, however, is a bold and clever admission of his extravagant wealth and position. Seneca admits his humble origins (novitas mea), his boundless wealth (innumeram pecuniam), his gardens, suburban villas, even his profit in usury (tam lato faenore exuberat), in short, the charges of Suillius.

In a skillful and ironic retort, the former student, the first Emperor in need of a speech writer, maliciously twists his teacher's words into a treasonous act of betrayal. Though denied his request, Seneca abandons the practices of his former power and claims ill-health and his studia as excuses. Falsely condemned in the ill-fated Pisonian Conspiracy, Seneca commits suicide. He is buried without ceremony, following his own instructions, written when he was still praedives et praepotens (15.64). It is a potent and purposeful epilogue, in sharp contrast with the last actions of the nominal leader of the conspiracy who loaded his will with flattery of Nero. Suillius' charges of moral hypocrisy receive the historian's final rebuttal.

"The Roman Pocket Calculator: Fact or Fiction?"

Burma P. Williams

Richard S. Williams

Washington State University

Roman numerals are notoriously clumsy for mathematical calculation, having neither place value nor the concept of zero. So how then did the Romans calculate? Various methods were used in antiquity, including finger calculation, mathematical tables and abaci. The Roman abacus is an elusive item, surviving only in brief references and, perhaps, in some questionable artistic representations. There are, however, three extant metal devices called "hand abaci." If authentically ancient Roman in origin, these would be of great interest to the study of Roman methods of calculation. Are these survivals from Roman antiquity, or are they later inventions? In this paper we will discuss the Roman abacus in order to suggest that the hand abacus is not authentic, but a curiosity piece of early modern Europe.

"Constantine's Epistle to the Bishops at the Council of Arles: A Defense of Imperial Authorship"

Charles Odahl

Boise State University

After his conversion to Christianity in the autumn of A.D. 312, Constantine the Great discovered that a schism had developed in the North African Church hierarchy with a group soon to be known as the Donatists opposing the Catholic leaders in Carthage. In the course of his various attempts to help settle this schism, Constantine called a Council of the whole western Church to meet at Arles in August 314 to deal with the issue. The bishops at the Council of Arles sided with the Catholics of North Africa. The Donatist faction, however, appealed over the heads of this episcopal council to the emperor himself. Over the next couple of years Constantine carried out judicial inquiries in North Africa, and eventually decided in favor of the Catholics, confining his imperial patronage to them alone for the future.

A number of documents have survived from this dispute, including various letters of Constantine to provincial officials and Church leaders detailing his attempts to help settle the schism. Although the authenticity of some of these documents was questioned a century ago, all of them have proved to be genuine productions of the fourth century. Yet, controversy still surrounds one of the imperial letters, the *Epistula Constantini ad Episcopos Catholicos* (the "Epistle of Constantine to the Catholic Bishops" at the Council of Arles). This purports to be an epistle written by the emperor to the Bishops at the completion of the Council in late August of 314. It thanks the bishops for their careful work and proper decision, regrets that the Donatists have not accepted the episcopal judgment, and indicates the emperor's decision to deal with the schismatists harshly. Some scholars have doubted Constantine's authorship for this epistle on two grounds: 1) that it contains more specifically Christian terminology than other contemporary imperial letters do, and thus must have been composed by an ecclesiastical advisor; and 2) that Constantine was off in central Europe fighting a war in 314, and therefore may not have been in a position to write the letter at this time.

This paper defends Constantine's authorship for the "Epistle to the Catholic Bishops" at Arles. It first examines the external data regarding Constantine's increasing knowledge of Christianity and the information relevant to his whereabouts in this period to show that he had the ability to write such a document and was in a position to do so; and second it analyzes the internal wording of the epistle for similarities with other Constantinian letters to prove that this document coincides with what we know of the first Christian Emperor's thought patterns and writing style. The paper proves that this epistle is an authentic document for gauging the first Christian emperor's early progression in the Christian religion.

"Erasmus on Virgins and Martyrs: A Case Study in Christian Eloquence"

Louis Perraud

University of Idaho

"Eloquentia Christiana," Christian eloquence, is Erasmus' own term. By it he means a kind of writing that combines theology-Christian wisdom - with the forms of pagan rhetoric. This paper offers a case study of Christian eloquence in one work of Erasmus - the Comparatio virginis et martyris. It considers a striking technique of persuasion used to make Erasmus' position on relics of the saints comprehensible and agreeable to the community of Benedictine nuns for whom he wrote the works.

NEWS FROM MEMBERS

University of Idaho

This fall the Classics Department inherited from the history department two new courses in classical civilization. Both courses are to be taught by Louis Perraud and double listed with the history department.

Connie McQuillen replaced Celia Luschnig while she was on sabbatical. This year she is teaching the honors section of the history of civilization for the Department of History.

Celia Luschnig spent last year in Athens on sabbatical, working on Euripides as an associate senior member of the American School of Classical Studies and Lance had a one-person exhibit of photographs called "American Anecdotes" at the Dada Gallery. "Admetus the Artist" which began as a paper read at the CAPN meeting in 1990 has been accepted by Eranos. "Interiors: Imaginary Spaces in Alcestis and Medea" has been accepted by Mnemosyne. It was given as an invited lecture to the Classics Department at Ionnina University in April 1991. A new, greatly expanded, edition of Etymidion has been accepted for publication by UPA.

The **Eta Sigma Phi** schedule of lectures of the Epsilon Zeta Chapter at the University of Idaho will include the following:

Marvin Henberg, Department of Philosophy, "Plato's Retributivism"
14 November 4:30 AD 316

Louis Perraud, January 30, 4:30, "Cosmic Dances"

Rick Williams, WSU, Dept. of History, March, "The Ancient Olympics"

Irene Wanner, April, A reading from her award-winning collection of stories, Sailing to Corinth.

University of Montana

John Madden has been appointed dean of the newly formed Honors College and will be devoting full time to that area, though retaining one art history class yearly.

Hired to a three-year visiting position replacing John is Hayden Ausland (Ph.D. Berkeley, 1987), who was also with us last year on a two-year visiting appointment. Hayden's chief responsibility will be ancient history.

Jim Scott was married in September. His wife, the former Anita Otten, will teach Latin at Hellgate High School this year. Jim continues to direct the highly successful Freshman Transition program which he created for incoming students.

John Hay continues to balance his heavy class-load with a very fruitful association with the Institute for Medicine and Humanities at St. Patrick's Hospital.

The University is recognizing another of our classics graduates as a Distinguished Alumnus at Homecoming this year, when David Howlett (B.A. Latin, 1966) returns from Oxford for a visit. A former Rhodes Scholar who never really came back, David is currently the editor of the Oxford Dictionary of Medieval Latin from British Sources.

University of Victoria

This year the UVic Classics Department welcomes a new tenure-track Assistant Professor, Ingrid Holmberg (Ph.D. Yale), who is a specialist in early Greek poetry and drama. In addition, we have two new full-time sessionals, Carl Johnson (Ph.D. candidate, Toronto) and Michele George (Ph.D. candidate, McMaster). We are also delighted to welcome back Patricia Clark and Dennis Lamb as part-time sessional lecturers. Keith Bradley is savouring a year-long SSHRC released-time research grant, while John Fitch and John Oleson have been awarded study leaves for the first and second terms respectively.

Three books by UVic Classics faculty appeared in the first half of 1991: Keith Bradley's Discovering the Roman Family (Oxford), Gordon Shrimpton's Theopompus the Historian (McGill-Queen's), and Peter Smith's Plautus: Three Comedies (Cornell). The appearance of David Campbell's next Loeb volume, Greek Lyric III, is imminent and David has actually corrected the page proofs for

volume IV. Keith Bradley, John Oleson and Sam Scully continue to collaborate as editors of the journal Classical Views. Sam now holds the exalted title of "Provost," in addition to that of "Vice-President, Academic."

Having already enjoyed our first Lansdowne Lecturer of the year, Keith Hopkins, who visited us in September 1991, we are looking forward to a series of lectures by Averil Cameron in February 1992. Other scholarly visitors will include Katherine Dunbabin and Glen Bowersock.

Course enrollments continue to rise at an astonishing rate. We were required to take the unprecedented action of closing all our sections of first and second year Latin, and our one section of beginners' Greek. It's hard to know whether to laugh or cry!

Washington State University

From H. C. Kim: "I retired last year but was rehired almost at once to teach a course in Classics. So I am back on duty teaching our First-Year Latin course. It is thriving under my experienced guidance. Unlike some modern subjects like computer science where experience is almost totally useless, the teaching of Classical languages still requires, thank God, a great deal of experience, wisdom and cunning. Thus I see much wisdom in our university's policy of rehiring some of us experienced greybeards who are undoubtedly far superior to any of the young bores who are in a hurry. {sc. to get to their early graves.}

I (too) have had a refreshing summer. I was in Cambridge, England, studying and attending the Triennial Conference of Greek and Roman Societies. The Conference was unusually lively and some of the presentations were rather dramatic: a self-proclaimed feminist kicking off her shoes in a theatrical manner on stage at the lecture theatre, for instance. I saw in it nothing much more than the English love of clowning that has been noticeable since the Middle Ages. Plus ça change...

I also wandered all over Wales and Scotland before coming back to our glorious weather here."

Boise State University

Charles Odahl taught an Advanced Latin Tutorial on "The Age of Constantine the Great" in the 1991 BSU Summer Session. Several undergraduates working on their Latin Minor Certification program and two of the local high school Latin teachers participated.

University of Oregon

Steve Lowenstam spent his sabbatical in Rome last year studying the relation between Archaic vase-paintings and the Homeric poems. His book, The Scepter and the Spear will come out some time this year in a new series edited by Gregory Nagy.

Ben Pascal semi-retired at the end of last year (he will teach one course in the spring). He is devoting himself to further work in the Roman lyric poets and other studies as well (e.g., Hebrew).

The University of Calgary

Enrollments continue to burgeon at the U of C. Most first- and second-year courses are at their limits. About 70 students are beginning Latin and about 20 Greek. The M.A. program has gotten under way with two students.

The Calgary Society for Mediterranean Studies is about to begin its third season of providing culture without pain. Though run by a Classics Department troika, it tries hard not to be parochial. We have had or will hear lectures on the usual, and Cologne, Troubadours, Galen, Chris Columbus and Banditry in ancient fiction. Since the U of C is celebrating its 25th year - it is one of the oldest universities in Southern Alberta - all manner of gala events impend, including the annual CSMS colloquium which this year recognizes the achievements of Canadians in the Mediterranean.

University of Washington

Paul Pascal retired last year and Dan Harmon stepped down as chair after serving fifteen years. He is replaced by Michael R. Halleran.

Professor Larry Bliquez presented a paper at the APA meeting in San Francisco, gave a lecture on Greco-Roman surgery at Reed College and a series of lectures for the AIA on the east coast this spring.

Professor Mary Whitlock Blundell was promoted to Associate Professor, with tenure. This year she is on leave as a Junior Fellow at the Center for Hellenic Studies, where she is working on a study of character in Plato.

Professor James Clauss spent the winter quarter as an Arts/Humanities Research Professor.

Sheila Colwell, along with Professor Connors, will teach the Department's newly created Women in Antiquity course. She has also taken on the duty of coordinating our team-taught survey course, Classics 210. Professor Kathy Connors presented a paper on "Slavery and Mimesis in Petronius' Satyricon" at the University of Puget Sound.

Professor Alain Gowing delivered a paper "Lepidus and the Proscriptions of 43/42 B.C." at the APA meeting in San Francisco. This past spring he enjoyed a College "release time" award.

Professor Michael Halleran was on leave in the Autumn, devoting most of his time to his commentary on Euripoides' Hippolytus.

Professor Daniel Harmon led (for his third time) the Department's Classical Seminar in Rome program. He and Professor Clauss are collaborating in translating Filippo Coarelli's guide book Roma.

Professor Merle Langdon spent the Autumn on a Fulbright Fellowship in Greece, where he was investigating Attic medieval towers.

Professor Pierre MacKay's expertise in computer generated non-Roman fonts was the subject of an article in the Computer Science Newsletter last Spring. He has been working on new fonts and software for the Ottoman Texts Project and continues to operate the Uni TEX distribution system

Gonzaga University

Latin enrollments on the elementary level are exceptionally high with 28 students.

Joining the department of Classical Languages in the first semester was Fr. Richard Ganz, S. J., who is a degree candidate at the Augustinianum, the international center for patristic studies in Rome.

Two Honors Classical A. B. graduates of May 1991 are continuing classical studies this fall. Ann Peyton received a University Fellowship from Vanderbilt University for the degree program in Classics. Andrew Carriker is studying Ancient History at Columbia University where he was awarded the Hofstadter Fellowship in the History Department in addition to the Jacob Javits Fellowship he received from the NEH.

University of Puget Sound

Bill Barry has taken on the onerous task of CAPN Secretary-Treasurer. We are all very grateful. This year he is on a Martin

Nelson Junior Sabbatical working on a monograph on Alexandrian popular violence. Bill is being replaced by David Cherry, Ph. D. University of Ottawa. David's scholarly interests center on Roman frontiers and the ancient family.

Your editor was busy this summer as assistant director of the Classical Summer School of the American Academy in Rome. Katherine Geffcken of Wellesley College was the director. We managed to cover a tremendous amount of material and everyone survived.

In June, Ili Nagy presented a talk with Richard D. De Puma of the university of Iowa, on Etruscan mirrors for the Seattle society of the AIA. This year Ili is vice-president of that venerable society.

From the University of British Columbia Department of Classics Newsletter:

Jim Russell, who was director of the **Intercollegiate Center for Classical Studies in Rome** last year, has been elected as a member of the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton, N.J., for the first half of 1992.

Hector Williams was recently elected secretary of the Board of Trustees of the Vancouver Maritime Museum. Caroline and Hector Williams were recently elected Fellows of the Society of Antiquaries in London.

The following is a letter from Jody Mabe of Boise, Idaho, recipient of a CAPN scholarship for the Summer School of the American Academy in Rome:

Dear CAPN Members,

I would like to thank you for the \$500 scholarship and \$150 grant for materials you awarded me last spring. With that, and with additional grants, I was able to study at the American Academy in Rome for six weeks and at the Villa Vergiliana in Cumae for two. Both experiences were invaluable for me as a high school teacher of Latin. First, it was wonderful to see for myself the places which before had been only pictures in a textbook or references in literature. The opportunity to walk through the Roman Forum, to visit the famous museums, and to investigate sites in the field will provide a boost to my teaching for years to come. I also am grateful for the opportunity to talk with many scholars in the field on an informal basis, as well as to attend their lectures over the summer. I bought several maps and books for my students which I have not seen here, and which have already been put to good use. Finally, I am grateful for the assistance of

Ili Nagy, assistant director of the summer session at the Academy, for her cheerful enthusiasm and willingness to share her expertise with our group. Thank you all for helping make the summer so memorable.

Sincerely,

Jody Mabe

REPORT OF THE SCHOLARSHIP COMMITTEE FOR 1990-1991

In April of 1990, Mrs. Marilyn Kennings of Boise, Idaho applied for \$400.00 to complete her Latin Certification. As I was out of the country, the request came to CAPN president Fred Lauritsen. The money was awarded. Also in 1990 \$400 was awarded to Ralph Mohr of Coos Bay Oregon; \$150 for classroom materials and \$250 for summer study.

I received three inquiries late 1990 - early 1991 (one from New York, one from Boise, and one from Taipei). Only one of those inquiring, Mrs. Jody Mabe, also of Boise and who teaches at Boise and Borah High School, replied with two applications: one for a grant in aid for Summer School Abroad (\$500) and one for a grant in aid of materials for classics instruction (\$150.00). After conferring with John Madden, we decided to put off a decision on this until this year's meeting at which the amount of money available for scholarships would be ascertained.

Respectfully submitted,

James J. Clauss

Chairman, CAPN Scholarship Committee

CALL FOR APPLICATIONS TO THE SCHOLARSHIP COMMITTEE FOR 1991-92

Conferences:

From the CAMWS Newsletter:

CAAS has announced a Dec. 20 deadline for proposals for papers to be read at its April 24-25, 1992 meeting at Villanova University. For further information write Prof. E.F. Jaworowski, Classical Studies, Villanova University, Villanova, PA 19085, (215) 645-4781.

1992 ACL INSTITUTE AND WORKSHOPS PRELIMINARY CALL FOR PAPERS AND WORKSHOPS

The 45th Annual American Classical League Institute and Workshops will be held June 24-27, 1992 at the University of Georgia in Athens, Georgia. For more information, please contact Geri Dutra, Executive Secretary, American Classical League, Miami University, Oxford, OH 45056.

ACL INSTITUTE

Papers in the following areas, and in other areas of your choice, are solicited from teachers at all levels, from elementary school through university, and from university students majoring in the classics. These topics were suggested on the questionnaires at the 1991 Institute at Tufts University.

- Humor in Roman Literature
- Medieval Latin
- Latest Digs/Finds
- Comparative Mythology
- Cooperative Learning
- Grantsmanship
- Latin Programs
 - A) Endangered
 - B) Rebuilding
- Ancient Origins of Modern Conflicts
- Small College Classics Programs
- World of Homer
- Interdisciplinary Latin Programs
- Propertius and Tibullus
- Music and the Classics
- Greek Tragedy
- Geography

Please submit a 100-300 word description of your paper with a title to Christine Sleeper, American Classical League, Vice President, Herndon High School, 700 Bennett Street, Herndon, VA 22070. Please include

- 1) your work phone number and address
- 2) your home phone number and address
- 3) your need for any audio-visual equipment
- 4) a brief paragraph of introduction about yourself for the presider at the session

Unless otherwise proposed, papers will be 15-20 minutes in length.
Deadline for submission is February 1, 1992.

METHODOLOGY WORKSHOPS 1992

The American Classical League Methodology Workshops will be held jointly with the ACL Institute. Workshop presentations on the following topics are solicited:

- Grammar, syntax and vocabulary teaching strategies
- Methods of teaching reading and improvement of reading skills
- Instructional strategies applied to Latin (e.g. thinking skills, co-op learning, models of teaching)
- Multi-cultural diversity in the Latin curriculum
- Cultural topics (Roman women, religion, etc.)
- The transition from high school to college Latin (evaluation methods, placement, etc.)
- The transition from non-authentic to authentic Latin texts (e.g. selection of authentic Latin texts, etc.)
- Latin authors (including workshops on the teaching of an author)
- Integration of teacher-made materials into current textbooks
- Computer-assisted instruction in the Latin classroom

Proposals on other topics will, of course, be welcome. Proposals are invited from teachers at all levels, from elementary school through university. Please submit a 100-300 word description to Judith Lynn Sebesta, Department of Classics, University of South Dakota, 414 East Clark Street, Vermillion, SD 57069. Indicate audio-visual equipment required, if any; computer workshops should indicate type of pc needed. Unless otherwise proposed, workshops will be assumed to be one hour in length. Deadline for submission is February 1, 1992.

MUSEUM GRAECO-LATINUM

A center for classical studies has been recently organized in Moscow under the direction of Yu. Shichalin. Its official name is Museum Graeco-Latinum (Russice Greko-Latinskij Kabinet). It is an independent institution financed by the Soviet-American Cultural Initiative Foundation.

Museum Graeco-Latinum is the only private organization whose purpose is the revival of classical learning in Russia. It is seeking support in the form of books, bibliographies and catalogues, and is interested in collaborative projects such as the publication of classical texts, archival documents, and perhaps the initiation of a journal.

Correspondence should be directed to:

Yu. Shichalin
Museum Graeco-Latinum
Greek and Latin Studies Office
129337 Moscow, pb 101, Russia
telex 441700
fax 20002217 for GLSOYSH (B.N. 006702)

NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR LATIN AND GREEK

ANNUAL REPORT - JUNE, 1991

The National Committee for Latin and Greek, sponsored by 10 national and regional classical associations, 16 state associations, and affiliates abroad, continues its mission of promoting the study of Latin, Greek, and Classics primarily to the non-classicists. The Committee distributes its newsletter Prospects, provides timely information and publicity to individuals, groups, and the news media, produces promotional brochures and position papers, and maintains liaison with modern language groups and other organizations.

This year the NCLG raised over \$8,000 in contributions from member organizations. The projected NCLG budget for the coming year will be over \$8,600. Of this amount, we are asking the American Classical League to continue its annual contribution of \$2,900. Some of the NCLG's activities during the past year are described below:

Election of Officers

At the ACL Institute in Los Angeles, Virginia Barrett was appointed to succeed Robert LaBouve as Chair of the NCLG by incoming ACL President Harry Rutledge. Christine Sleeper accepted a second term as Vice-Chair of the Committee. A call for nominations and formal search were conducted for acting Executive Secretary and acting Treasurer of the NCLG. Gregory Daugherty was appointed Executive Secretary and Charles Humphreys as Treasurer. Formal elections will be held when the Committee meets at the ACL Institute in June.

Prospects - Public Relations Newsletter

The fall issue of Prospects, edited by Greg Daugherty of Randolph-Macon College in Virginia, was mailed to over 600 decision-makers in education, government, and the news media. The issue featured careers of distinguished classicists. The current spring issue focuses on the role of Classics in the global curriculum.

Responses to Timely Issues and Requests

Notified officers of national/regional classical organizations of the need for testimony from classicists to a panel appointed by the Bush administration to identify and implement national curricular goals for the elementary and secondary schools. Timely notice was provided by Ed Phinney, the NCLG's delegate to the Joint National Committee for Languages.

Submitted a report on the passage of recent legislation for foreign languages and funding for Classics by Jane Hall for the spring issue of the ACL Newsletter.

Distributed 1,000 copies of the NCLG's recruitment brochure for Latin teachers, bringing the total to 35,000 copies of "Classics is for Life" mailed to teachers and school administrators with the help of the National Latin Exam Committee.

Responded to the lapse of Latin teacher certification in Oregon. Several members of the Committee contacted key educators in Oregon, foreign language advisors in Texas and New York, and several testing services re: alternative Latin teacher certification tests that the state might be able to afford to administer. A subsequent deficit in the state budget made the situation worse by removing the University of Oregon's School of Education.

Answered 18 inquiries from classicists and others outside the profession re: the NCLG, promotional projects, home study and correspondence courses in Latin, publicity materials and news articles, and materials for teaching ancient Greek (including an inquiry from the Education Committee of the Greek Orthodox Archdiocese in New York).

Currently producing a promotional packet "Latin in the 90's" with updated facts, figures and news articles to assist the high school teacher to promote Latin in his/her school and community. The packet is scheduled for distribution in November.

Presentations sponsored at ACL Institutes

Workshop on newsletter publishing organized by Naidyne Bridwell, State Liaison Chairman, and presented by Carl Strange, Editor of the ACL Newsletter. A summary of the presentation was mailed to the officers and newsletter editors of member organizations.

A panel of speakers responded to the NCLG's position paper "Critical Instructional Issues in Classics", organized by Robert LaBouve for the ACL Institute in Los Angeles.

Session on "Public Advocacy: Our National Voice" presented by Jane Hall and Virginia Barrett. The benefits for classicists were discussed of cooperating with modern language organizations and their lobbying efforts on behalf of all languages. Tips for writing effective letters to congressmen were presented.

A breakfast meeting of ACL Delegates was held to discuss issues and concerns of interest to the Delegates and their associations. The meeting was co-hosted by Christine Sleeper and Naidyne Bridwell. Another breakfast meeting is planned for the ACL Institute in Boston.

Publicity for state and national distribution was composed to promote attendance at the ACL Institute in Los Angeles. Planned and coordinated post-institute excursions and dinner.

Presentations sponsored at CAMWS

ACL President Harry Rutledge and Vice-President Christine Sleeper attended the November meeting of the CAMWS Executive Committee, providing information about the NCLG and its agenda. The Executive Committee voted to continue participation and support for the NCLG.

A session on "Public Advocacy: Latin's National Voice" was presented by Jane Hall and Virginia Barrett at the annual meeting of CAMWS in April.

Latin in the Elementary Schools

A subcommittee headed by Ed Phinney is producing a brochure to appear this fall to publicize and encourage the teaching of Latin and derivatives in the elementary schools. The brochure targets the parents of elementary school students.

Produced a slide-illustrated seminar for 70 sixth-grade teachers in Southern California to teach them ancient Egyptian history and culture. Provided slides to accompany a second seminar on the history and culture of Greece and Rome. The seminars were intended to help the teachers implement state-mandated guidelines for the teaching of ancient history.

The Chair of the NCLG was interviewed for an article on Latin programs in the elementary schools, which appeared in early March in the **Plain Dealer** newspaper in Cleveland, Ohio.

Liaison with State Classical Associations

Naidyne Bridwell, State Liaison Chairman for the NCLG, sent fall and spring mailings of current news articles and reports of NCLG projects to the officers and newsletter editors of member organizations.

She has organized a legislative workshop at the June ACL Institute at Tuft's University. The guest speaker is Jamie Draper, Assistant Director of the Joint National Committee for Languages. Participants will write computer-assisted letters to their congressmen on behalf of Classics.

Cooperation with ACTFL

Organized a panel for the November 1990 meeting of the American Council on the Teaching of Foreign Languages (ACTFL). The panel discussed programs in Classics that exemplify critical needs identified in their earlier recommendations to ACTFL: "Critical Instructional Issues in Classics". The panel was organized and moderated by Robert LaBouve, Past Chair of the NCLG. The speakers were Marty Abbott, John Mayer, Lynne McClendon, Gilbert Lawall, and Sally Davis.

Published a summary of the NCLG's position paper "Critical Instructional Issues in Classics" in the summer, 1990 issue of the **ACTFL Newsletter**. The full version, authored by Marty Abbott, appeared in the February issue of ACTFL's journal **Foreign Language Annals**, pp. 5-37.

Christine Sleeper recruited three classicists to speak at the annual meeting of ACTFL next November in Washington D.C.

Liaison with the Joint National Committee for Languages

Four members of the NCLG attended the annual meeting of the JNCL, an umbrella organization representing 37 languages and international studies. The delegation included ACL President Harry Rutledge, Ed Phinney NCLG's delegate, Christine Sleeper Vice-Chair of the NCLG, and Jane Hall Co-director of the Classics Action Network.

The April meeting included a legislative briefing session on Capitol Hill and visits to the offices of senators and congressmen in Washington D.C. Timely issue: the formation by President Bush of a panel to identify and hear testimony on national curricular goals for the public schools.

Continued cooperation and support for the JNCL and its lobbying arm NCLIS by contributing \$1800 annually to each organization.

Drafted written statements of the benefits for Latin teachers of the NCLG's cooperation with and support of the JNCL and NCLIS. Provided reasons for the NCLG's support of legislative advocacy in Washington D.C. These reports were submitted to CAMWS at the request of its Executive Committee and to the officers of the NCLG's member organizations.

Conducted a survey of state foreign language supervisors to obtain facts and figures re: their use of federal funding from the Education for Economic Security Act (1984-87) to sponsor seminars, workshops, and scholarships for Latin teachers and to purchase Latin teaching materials. A summary of the results was distributed at the ACL Institute in Los Angeles and at the spring meeting of CAMWS.

Publicity for Classics

ACL Past President Ed Phinney and Robert LaBouve were interviewed for a two-page article about the success of Latin and Classics programs in the schools for national publications:

"Dead Tongue Shows Signs of Life" appeared in the May 14 issue of **Insight Magazine** and was reprinted in the **Washington Times** article: "Et Tu Dude: Students Learn with a Latin Beat."

Another article in which they were quoted appeared in the **Wall Street Journal** on November 5th: "Many Instructors Say Teaching Latin is Greek to Them: Qualified Teacher Shortage Abounds Despite Big Rise in High School Interest."

Reports of the NCLG Committee were placed in the fall issue of the **New England Classical Newsletter** and in the winter issue of the **ACL Newsletter**. The winter issue also included an article on the JACT's new promotional committee in Britain, chaired by Peter Jones of the University of Newcastle-Upon-Tyne, which is based on the NCLG model. Increased publicity by British Classicists helps counter educational reform measures in Britain that mandate two years of a modern language in the state schools.

The JACT recently announced the formation of a European committee for the promotion of Classics, founded by the JACT in cooperation with other European classical associations.

Virginia Barrett, Chair NCLG
Christine Sleeper, Vice-Chair
Greg Daugherty, Exec. Secretary
Charles Humphreys, Treasurer



National Committee For Latin and Greek

Gregory N. Daugherty, Executive Secretary
Department of Classics
Randolph-Macon College
Ashland, Virginia 23005

Prospects is the official newsletter of the NCLG with the primary purpose of lobbying decision makers in American education: legislators, professional educators, heads of educational organizations and associations, and journalists. We attempt to advance the cause of Classics in the United States by keeping these individuals informed of interesting and positive developments in the field and significant contributions and achievements of students and teachers. Generally each issue focuses on a single theme, and consists of several short pieces written with a busy non-classicist in mind.

The Summer issue is at the printer as I write. It is titled: "Classics and Global Education". In recent years the topics of globalization, multiculturalism and international focus have worked their way into the curricular vocabulary of American schools and colleges. Contrary to what many professional educators seem to think, this is a welcome, and very familiar, concept to many classicists. We study and teach about a culture which was diverse, interconnected and surprisingly tolerant. Much of antiquity was an international society and its citizens were well aware of their connections to the world around them - as far as their knowledge extended. We are also convinced that one of the best ways to learn how to adjust to a global perspective is to study a "global" society that is both quite familiar and very alien. In the Summer issue of Prospects Lorraine Strasheim of Indiana University, Conrad Barrett of California State University, Long Beach, and Robert Boughner of Mary Washington College (Virginia) have provided a brief introduction both to the ancient world as an international civilization, as an introduction to multiculturalism and diversity, and as an indispensable element in a globalized curriculum.

With the Winter issue I wish to demonstrate that classicists at all levels are not only utilizing the new technologies available but are often on the cutting edge. There will be a total of seven articles covering: 1. Distance Learning; 2. Computer Assisted Instruction; 3. Classroom Applications; 4. Perseus Project; 5. Ibycus Project; 6. Ancient Technology; 7. A summary report on miscellaneous applications of technology to Classical Studies. For the last, I would appreciate notices of anything you think worthy of mention.

The Spring 1992 issue will be devoted to externally funded programs. I will focus on some programs from the summer of 1991. I will begin recruiting from some of these programs soon, so I would appreciate some suggestions. Part of the issue will cover some of the older programs, from the point of view of both participants and directors.

Gregory Neil Daugherty
Editor

A Recommendation from the Classical Association of New England on the Teaching of Latin and Greek

There is currently a nationwide call for statements of educational goals and purposes in the teaching of every academic subject, including Latin and Greek. The Classical Association of New England, representing the teachers of classics in the secondary schools and colleges of New England, is in an excellent position to make such a statement on instruction in Latin and Greek. This recommendation is made to the end that instruction in ancient languages be more broadly understood and appreciated by the public, by schools, by accrediting agencies, and by state and local departments of education. It is offered with the further hope that excellent instruction in Latin, a language fundamental to our culture, may become available to every student in every school and college.

I. *What is the Aim of Instruction in Latin and Greek?*

A. The use of Latin has varied broadly over the centuries. In the present age the purpose of teaching Latin in schools and colleges should include the following:

1. to enable students to read Latin literature, because of its intrinsic value and its continuing, unbroken influence on the literature and thought of our culture;
2. to enable students to understand better how language works in general, to facilitate the learning of other languages, and to improve the mastery of the English language; and
3. to enable students to understand and appreciate better the history and culture of the world.

B. Instruction in Latin should reflect the preceding purposes in the following ways:

1. Stress upon the elements of the language (grammar, syntax, and vocabulary) should be strong enough to allow students to understand at sight passages from Latin authors with some assistance in the form of commentary on rarely-seen vocabulary and sentence-structures. Understanding may be expressed through translation, parsing, summarization, paraphrase, and responses to questions on the passage. Intermediate college courses expect the ability to translate and analyze grammar and syntax.
 2. Conversation and composition in Latin should be designed to help students to learn to read Latin literature, since they offer an opportunity for active rather than merely passive use of the language.
 3. Motivation to read Latin literature should be instilled and increased by the presentation and assessment of Roman culture and history. This presentation may be varied but should be initiated and elaborated through Latin texts where possible.
- C. The study of Greek should continue, as it has done since the Renaissance, for the purpose of reading Greek literature. The prior study of Latin is helpful in learning Greek. The benefits from the study of Greek literature are the same in kind as from the study of Latin literature. Students of Latin should be encouraged to study Greek both in the secondary schools and in colleges, since Greek and Roman literature and culture are closely related.

II. For What Pedagogical Conditions Is This Recommendation Intended?

- A. The pace of instruction may vary from class to class and school to school, but it is more affected by the amount of class time than by the age or maturity of the student. Completion of "intermediate secondary school Latin" should be understood to mean that the student will have completed the essential elements of grammar (morphology), syntax (sentence-structure), and vocabulary of the Latin language, and will have read some Latin literature. This stage of achievement has traditionally been attempted by approximately the end of the second year of instruction in the secondary school and by the end of one year in college. "Intermediate college Latin," traditionally completed in two years of study in college, should be understood to include the reading of both Latin prose and Latin poetry.
- B. Higher levels of Latin should include with the reading of Latin literature a systematic review of grammar and syntax.
- C. Latin and Greek, like all foreign languages, should be taught with maximum efficiency so as to instill in the students the greatest inter-

est and motivation to learn. Students should be encouraged to begin the study of Latin as early and to continue as long as possible. School schedules should allow students to study at least two foreign languages.

III. How Should the Results of Instruction in Ancient Languages Be Evaluated?

- A. There is a wide variety of tests that teachers may use to evaluate the progress of their students. Among these are the National Latin Exam, the CEEB Achievement Test, the Advanced Placement Tests (AP), and various tests of the individual states.
- B. It should be recognized that these tests may be based upon a syllabus of readings differing from that of individual programs. To the extent possible such "standardized" tests should attempt to reflect rather than control the actual curriculum of Latin instruction.
- C. One measure of results is the ability of secondary students to continue their study of Latin and Greek in college. To this end, colleges should make clear, if possible through their catalogues, the preparation required for their intermediate courses.

The recommendation as printed above was approved by the membership of the Classical Association of New England at its annual Business Meeting on March 30, 1990, at Phillips Exeter Academy, Exeter, New Hampshire. For further information, contact Professor Z. Philip Ambrose, Department of Classics, University of Vermont, 481 Main Street, Burlington, VT 05405. Telephone 802-656-0649.

NEH INTERPRETIVE RESEARCH PROGRAM

The Interpretive Research Program of the National Endowment for the Humanities welcomes applications for multi-year research projects that entail the collaboration of two or more scholars investigating topics of wide-ranging significance for broadly defined subject areas within the humanities. Collaborative projects are expected to result in both a synthesis of previous relevant scholarship and substantial interpretive study of the specified topic, and should lead to significant scholarly publication. Awards usually range from \$10,000 to about \$150,000 for up to three years' duration, depending upon the size of the project. The deadline is October 15, 1991, for projects beginning no earlier than June of the next year.

For application materials and further information write or call:

Interpretive Research Program, Room 318
Division of Research Programs
1100 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20506
Telephone: (202) 786-0210

Fortieth Annual Classical Study Program

Summer 1992

There will be three sessions at the *Villa Vergiliana*, I: 6 to 18 July; II: 20 July to 1 August; III: 3 to 15 August. In addition there will be sessions in *Turkey* (29 June to 11 July); *Tunisia* (27 June to 10 July); *Crete and Greece* (9 to 27 July); and *Hungary* (7 to 21 August).

The directors for these sessions will be:

Villa I: Alexander G. McKay (York University) and Robert M. Wilhelm (Miami University). This session will be a symposium to mark the eightieth anniversary of the *Villa Vergiliana* (1912-1992) and will explore Roman Villas in Campania from different aspects (social and economic factors; architectural design and landscaping; furnishing and mural decoration; reflections in art and literature, etc.). Guest lecturers will include scholars from Italy, Germany, France, England, U.S. and Canada; graduate credit will be available through Miami University.

Villa II and III: Mary E. Moser (Dickinson College) and Richard C. Monti (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee)

Turkey: Stephen L. Dyson (SUNY-Buffalo)

Tunisia: Colin M. Wells (Trinity University)

Crete and Greece: Ken Kitchell (Louisiana State University) and Albert P. Steiner, Jr. (Butler University)

Hungary: Blaise Nagy (College of the Holy Cross) and George Radan (Villanova University)

Among the sites to be visited are:

VILLA VERGILIANA—Campi Flegrei, Solfatara, Puteoli, Lake Avernus, Cumae, Naples Museum, Capua, Paestum, Pontecagnano, Amalfi Drive, Sorrento, Benevento, Saepinum, Mt. Vesuvius, Bauli, Monte di Procida, Cape Misenum, Pompeii, Oplontis, Herculaneum, Capri, Baiae

TURKEY—Troy, Assos, Pergamum, Ephesus, Priene, Miletus, Didyma, Bodrum, Aphrodesias, Sardis, Istanbul

TUNISIA—Carthage (including current excavations), Tunis, Cap Bon peninsula, Utica, Thuburbo Maius, Dougga, Zaghouan, Mactar, Sbeitla, Kasserine, Chemtou, Bulla Regia, El Djem, Kairouan, Gafsa, Sousse; it may be possible, political conditions permitting, to spend a few days in Algeria, visiting Tebessa, Timgad, Lambaesis, Constantine and Annaba

CRETE AND GREECE—Athens, Lasithi Plain, Psychro Cave, Vasiliki, Ierapetra, Sitia, Kato Zakro, Palaioakastro, Moni Toplou, Kavousi, Gournia, Lato, Ayios Nikolaos, Elounda, Spina Longa, Mallia, Nirou Hani, Amnisos, Phaistos, Ayia Triada, Matala, Gortyn, Knossos, Heraklion, Chania, Souyia, Lissos, Aptera, Armenoi, Rethymnon, Corinth, Isthmia, Sykion, Nemea, Mycenae, Nauplion, Tiryns, Argos, Epidauros, Lerna, Tegea, Mystra, Menelaion, Sparta, Messene, Megalopolis, Andritseni, Vassae, Olympia, Stratos, Delphi, Osiou Loukas, Thebes, Eleusis, Daphni

HUNGARY—Major sites and museums in the Danube and Lake Balaton areas
Designed for all persons with a serious interest in antiquity, the Vergilian Society's sessions provide an introduction to the history, art, and civilization of the Greco-Roman world through lectures, visits to museums, and daily on-site study of the archaeological remains. Enrollment in each session is limited and early application is therefore advised. Scholarship aid is available; applications for scholarships are due by 1 February 1992. For further information and applications (which will be available early in November), please write to Prof. Robert J. Rowland, Jr., The Vergilian Society of America, College of Arts and Sciences, Loyola University, New Orleans, LA 70118

LATIN PLACEMENT SERVICE

The Latin Placement Service of the Classical Association of the Atlantic States is now accepting registrations from candidates who seek full-time or part-time employment for the 1992-93 academic year teaching Latin, or Latin in combination with another subject, at the middle or secondary school level. This service is available to all classicists regardless of CAAS membership.

The following procedure will be observed:

—Candidates may submit registration forms at any time until June 1, 1992, but are encouraged to do so at the earliest opportunity.

—The Placement Service will send copies of each candidate's registration form to any school which notifies the Placement Service that it has a position available for 1992-93.

—After January 1, 1992, the Placement Service will distribute periodic bulletins (approximately one per month) to candidates giving the addresses and telephone numbers of the administrators seeking teachers.

It should be noted that the majority of positions will be for teachers of Latin in combination with another subject, such as English, German, French, Spanish, Italian, social studies, etc. A fee of \$15.00 per annum will be charged each candidate to help defray the printing and mailing expenses.

To register with the Latin Placement Service, request a registration form from:

Professor John C. Traupman
Department of Classics
St. Joseph's University
Philadelphia PA 19131

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CONSILIUM

for

Academic and Cultural Programs in Italy

Organizational and Administrative Services for Visiting Groups

CONSILIUM is a non-profit membership association created to serve the needs of visiting groups in Italy and to enhance the opportunities for educational and cultural relations between Italy and other countries.

The association provides support services to groups from colleges and universities, secondary schools, and cultural and professional organizations. The CONSILIUM staff works with the sponsoring institution and program director to plan and coordinate all requested arrangements in Italy. Its aim is to implement the visiting group's specific objectives.

CONSILIUM provides arrangements for:

lectures, field trips, and courses designed in accordance with the group's particular interests and conducted by resident scholars and specialists; Italian classes with private instructors or at local language schools;

seminars and conferences organized in cooperation with Italian university departments and cultural institutions, foreign academies, and international organizations in Italy;

classroom, studio, and conference facilities;

admission to private collections as well as libraries, monuments, and sites requiring advance permission;

access to Italy's professional communities; special social events and cultural activities.

CONSILIUM will also plan itineraries in Italy and, where required, make reservations through Italian travel agencies for lodging and transportation.

Information on membership is available upon request from:

CONSILIUM Via Ottavilla 19, 00152 ROME, ITALY
Telephone: 589 6348, or 578 1133

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF AMERICA

675 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, MA 02215-1401
Tel. (617) 353-9361; FAX (617) 353-6550; BITNET: ARC900@BUACCA

FELLOWSHIPS FOR 1992-1993

Olivia James Traveling Fellowship: An award of \$11,500 will be given for study of Classics, sculpture, architecture, archaeology or history in Greece, the Aegean Islands, Sicily, Southern Italy, Asia Minor or Mesopotamia. Competition is open to citizens or permanent residents of the United States.

Harriet Pomerance Fellowship: A stipend of \$3,000 is available for travel to the Mediterranean for study relating to Aegean Bronze Age Archaeology; open to Canadian or United States citizens.

Anna C. and Oliver C. Colburn Fellowship: For an incoming Associate Member of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, an award of \$5,500-\$6,000 will be given to a citizen or permanent resident of the United States or Canada. Candidates must apply concurrently to the American School for Associate Membership.

Fellowship holders are required to submit reports on the use of the stipend to the President of the Archaeological Institute of America at the conclusion of the tenure of the fellowship. Colburn recipients must also report to the Director of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens.

Please note the different application deadlines. Applications and all supporting material for the James and Pomerance Fellowships must be received by November 15; awards will be announced by February 1. The Colburn Fellowship deadline is February 1, and the award will be announced by April 15.

Please write or phone for information and application forms.

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AMERICAN ACADEMY IN ROME



CLASSICAL SUMMER SCHOOL

1992

The American Academy in Rome announces its annual
Summer School, June 22 - August 1, 1992

Open to high school teachers and serious students of Latin, Ancient History, and the Classics, the Summer School is designed to provide the student with a well-founded understanding of the growth and development of the ancient city of Rome and its immediate environs from the earliest times to the age of Constantine, through a careful study of material remains and literary sources. The daily visits to sites and museums will be preceded and accompanied by lectures intended to offer an introduction to the material and to place it within its context. Besides frequent excursions within Rome, the group takes field trips to major sites in Latium and Etruria such as Tivoli, Palestrina, Gabii, the Alban Hills, Ostia, Cerveteri, Tarquinia and Veii. The director will be Professor James Anderson, Department of Classics, University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia, 30602.

Tuition, fees, room and board will total approximately \$3,000,
not including round-trip airfare or personal expenses.

Scholarships are available, including ten awards from the Fulbright Commission and a number of awards from regional and state classical associations. Applicants for the Fulbright awards should apply by October 15, 1991 to:

Fulbright Teachers Exchange Program
600 Maryland Avenue, S.W., Room 142
Washington, D.C. 20024
(202) 619-4556

The deadline for all other Summer School applications is March 1, 1992.

For further information, contact:

American Academy in Rome
41 East 65th Street
New York, NY 10021-6508
(212) 517-4200



THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES AT ATHENS

41 East 72nd Street, New York, New York 10021 Telephone: 212/861-0302 Fax: 212/988-6824

AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES

Summer Sessions 1992

The American School of Classical Studies at Athens invites applications for two six-week Summer Session programs in 1992. The program provides an intensive introduction to the antiquities of Greece in a limited time and focuses on the relationship between the country (its monuments, landscape and climate) and its history, literature and culture. Participants spend three weeks in Athens and three weeks touring Greece and Crete.

The program is open to high school and college teachers, and graduate and upper-level undergraduate students. Credit can be arranged through the applicant's home institution. The \$2500 fee covers tuition, room and partial board; transportation to and from Greece is not included.

A limited amount of scholarship support, including Fulbright scholarships, is available through the School. Secondary school teachers in the area of social studies and/or fields related to the classics are urged to apply for the Katherine Keene Fellowship which provides a stipend in addition to a full scholarship. Scholarships are also available from several regional classical associations.

The programs will run from June 15 to July 29, 1992 and June 22 to August 5, 1992. The directors will be Professor Eugene Lane (University of Missouri) and Professor Clayton Lehmann (University of South Dakota).

Application kits are available from Department J-92, Summer Sessions, American School of Classical Studies, 41 East 72nd Street, New York, New York 10021. Completed applications, including transcripts and three letters of recommendation, must be returned by February 1, 1992.

5/24/91

THE CALGARY SOCIETY FOR
MEDITERRANEAN STUDIES
1991-1992

The Calgary Society for Mediterranean Studies
was formed to promote the interest of members
of the Calgary community in the history and

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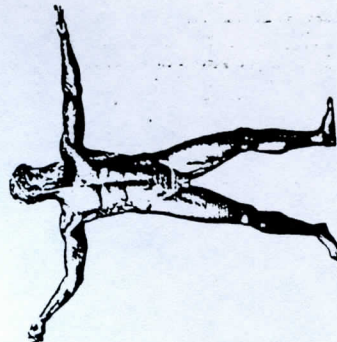
THE CALGARY SOCIETY FOR MEDITERRANEAN STUDIES

The Calgary Society for Mediterranean Studies was formed to promote the interest of members of the Calgary community in the history and culture of the Mediterranean world, especially during ancient, mediaeval, and early modern times, including lands bordering the Mediterranean and areas sharing Mediterranean-based cultural, economic, and political systems.

The activities of the Society are intended for non-specialists. The monthly lecture series and the annual colloquium include such topics as history, archaeology, politics, society, art, literature, religion, environment, and tourism.

For more information about the Society, contact any one of the following:

Dr Martin Cropp (220-5803)
 Dr John Humphrey (242-7600)
 Dr Robert Schmiel (220-6689)



a community group, sponsored by The University of Calgary, for Calgarians interested in the history and culture of the Mediterranean world

1991-1992 PROGRAMME and MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION



ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP

Name: _____
 Address: _____
 Postal Code: _____
 Phone: _____

Memberships

Please indicate New Membership ☐ Renewal ☐

- ☐ Regular Membership (\$20.00)
☐ Student Membership (\$12.00)
☐ Family Membership (\$35.00)

Supplementary Donations (tax-creditable)

- ☐ \$30.00 (Donor)
☐ \$60.00 (Benefactor)
☐ \$ _____

Detach this form and mail it, together with the appropriate membership fee (and donation), to:

The Calgary Society for Mediterranean Studies
 c/o Department of Classics
 The University of Calgary
 Calgary, Alberta T2N 1N4

Please make your cheque payable to
The University of Calgary

COLLOQUIUM REGISTRATION ON REVERSE

The Calgary Society for Mediterranean Studies gratefully acknowledges the financial and material support of the following groups:

The Faculties of Continuing Education, Education,
 Fine Arts, General Studies, Humanities,
 and Social Sciences
 The Departments of Anthropology, Archaeology
 Classics, Drama, French, Italian & Spanish,
 History, and Religious Studies
 The Nickle Arts Museum
