

Classical Association of the Pacific Northwest

BULLETIN



Volume 24 Number 1

October 1993

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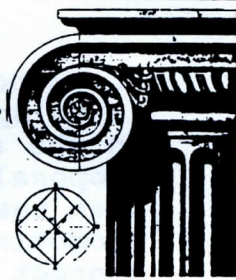
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Volume 24, No 1

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NOTICE OF THE TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING

The twenty-fourth annual meeting of CAPN will take place in Eugene, Oregon, on Friday, April 15 and Saturday, April 16, 1994.

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 10, 1994 to Steven Lowenstam, Department of Classics, University of Oregon, Eugene, OR 97403-1208, USA. 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 1994 CAPN Bulletin.

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

MINUTES OF THE 1993 MEETING (April 3, 1993, Seattle, WA)

The meeting was called to order at 1:30. The minutes of the 1992 meeting were approved.

Jim Clauss reported on the meeting of the regional presidents held at the APA Meeting in New Orleans. The following issues were discussed:

(a) The APA will make two runs of their labels available to us, should we so desire. These can be broken down in various configurations (by region, alphabetically, etc.).

(b) Public Humanities Project (PHP) is a branch of the NEH. The PHP supports projects on subjects or themes of broad scholarly interest. Kenneth Kitchel of LSU was interested in putting together a program for the 1996 Olympics. The program he envisages will have a main event in Atlanta and subsidiary programs

throughout the country. One example of how we might get involved is to sponsor a museum exhibit and series of lectures on athletics in the ancient world. Ken's group is planning to put together a proposal for two grants: a planning grant to secure time off to plan the event and a final grant to execute. Anyone interested in promoting a CAPN site as a possible venue for an event should contact Kitchell for further information (Kenneth Kitchell, Department of Foreign Languages, Prescott 222, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, LA 70803-5306).

Clauss reported that CAPN has been unable to find a journal to publish the program for our spring conference. Classical Journal, however, did show some interest if CAPN members' subscriptions to CJ began to increase. The secretary-treasurer pledged to expedite requests for subscriptions.

Jim Clauss presented a brief **History of CAPN**. On June 16, 1911, Classics teachers from the Portland Academy, Portland School District, Hood River, Whitman College, Willamette University, University of Oregon, Forrest Grove, and the University of Washington founded CAPN. The organization so configured lasted until 1916, when on June 12 at the University of California in Berkeley the Classical Association of Northern California and the Classical Association of Southern California joined with CAPN to form the Classical Association of the Pacific States. CAPN thus became the Northern Section of CAPS. Our ancestors in the Northern Section of CAPS had noted that they were not making it often to California and Californians were not coming here--boy have things changed! So, the organization split up and we reverted to CAPN in 1970 and here we are in our twenty-third annual meeting of the reconstituted organization. The minutes and programs are an interesting piece of northwest history and well deserve publication.

Jim Clauss suggested that we consider putting together a history of our classical organization in the Pacific Northwest. While we have both the literary and oral traditions to count on, and considering the availability of inexpensive desk top publication, he encouraged local history buffs to give thought to such a project. Possibly to cover costs we could appeal both to our membership for subscriptions and also to other classics groups (e.g., ACL). Anyone interested should speak with Clauss (Jim Clauss, DH-10, 218 Denny Hall, Department of Classics, University of Washington, Seattle, WA 98195).

Jim Clauss presented the **Report on the National Committee for Latin and Greek**.

One of the goals of this group is to combat the threat to local departments by organizing letters of support as was done recently on behalf of U Nebraska and Brooklyn College, a part of the CUNY system. Jane Hall, of the NCLG, has videos for any departments

under fire and can also provide information on how to keep departments alive.

Jim Clauss will make information about this organization available to anyone who is interested. Write him at the UW (Jim Clauss, DH-10, 218 Denny Hall, Department of Classics, University of Washington, Seattle, WA 98195).

Last year we did not have a representative at the Executive Committee of the NCLG in New Orleans. We need to make sure that we are duly represented in the future. Clauss recommended that we either (1) name a representative for the NCLG who will have a three year term (renewable); or (2) make the President of CAPN the representative *ex officio* since he or she should attend the APA meeting as our representative to the board of regional presidents.

Jim Clauss reported on the **American Classical League**: The ACL has asked that CAPN contribute toward the publication of a History of the American Classical League. The CAPN membership voted to support the effort with a \$50.00 contribution.

Nora McDonald has agreed to serve as CAPN's representative to ACL.

Bill Barry presented the Treasurer's Report; please see the report in this **Bulletin**.

Report of the Scholarship Committee:

It was suggested that CAPN call for scholarship proposals in the October **Bulletin**. Scholarship Committee members are Richard Williams, David Lupher, Sheila Colwell. Term for Chair of this committee is three years and renewable.

Virginia Moore, a former scholarship recipient, reported on the work she had done to trace the classical architectural motifs in Tacoma's downtown. The slides she has produced will be available to the Tacoma School District.

Schedule of Meetings and New Officers:

1982	Calgary
1983	U of Victoria
1984	Reed College
1985	U of British Columbia
1986	U of Oregon
1987	U of Washington
1988	U of Idaho
1989	U of Victoria
1990	Reed College
1991	Eastern Washington U
1992	U of British Columbia
1993	U of Washington

1994 U of Oregon
1995 U of Calgary

The Nominating Committee put forth the following slate:

President: Steven Lowenstam
Vice President: Robert Schmiel
Secretary/Treasurer: Bill Barry
Bulletin Editor: Ili Nagy

The Executive Committee: Steven Lowenstam, Bob Schmiel, Jim Clauss, Alain Gowing, Linda Rutland Gillison.

The members of the Executive Committee will serve for a 3 year term and will create a slate for CAPN officers together with the President before the next annual meeting.

CAPN and CACW have agreed to a joint meeting of the two organizations in 1995. Clauss read a letter from Martin Cropp inquiring whether CAPN would be willing to have this meeting in the first week of March instead of the first week of April. Although no vote was made, members expressed willingness to move the annual meeting up in the calendar.

Clauss encouraged the executive committee to confer with CAMWS on the timing of all future Spring meetings to avoid overlap if possible.

The meeting was adjourned at about 2:30

TREASURER'S REPORT
April 3, 1993

Scholarship Fund

Balance, April 4, 1992	\$2,535.63
+ Interest	\$ 75.35
+ Contributions	\$ 54.42
Subtotal:	<u>\$2,665.40</u>
- Awards (West Albany Latin Club; Virginia Moore)	\$ 250.00
Balance, April 3, 1993	\$2,415.40

General Fund

Balance, April 4, 1992	\$ 662.51
+ Interest	\$ 7.73
+ Dues + Contributions	\$ 382.62
Subtotal:	<hr/> \$1,052.86
- Printing, Mailing Service Charges	\$ 384.61
Balance, April 3, 1993	<hr/> \$ 668.25

TITLES AND ABSTRACTS OF PAPERS HEARD AT THE 1993 CAPN MEETING

"Oral Traditions, Homer, and the Vase Painters"

Steven Lowenstam
University of Oregon

Art historians and Homerists generally agree that the Homeric poems predate the depiction of Iliadic and Odyssean myths found on Greek vases. Consequently, differences between the poems and vase-representations are attributed to painters' mistakes, artistic license, the influence of tragedy, or non-professional recitation (i.e., by parents). The possibility that vases may reflect alternative or even earlier versions of the Iliad and Odyssey has become increasingly unpopular, with the result that no example has gained acceptance.

This paper focuses on Vatican 35617 (A 653), a Corinthian amphora dating to around 550 B.C. that shows a battle scene approximating the description of the fight for the ships in Book 16 of the Iliad. The complexity of the vase's depiction, the number of departures from the Iliad, the relatively early date, and the specificity of the painting (as indicated by the labels identifying the figures) suggest that none of the traditional ways to explain divergences from Homer are applicable in this case.

This evidence raises important questions about the fluidity of the

Homeric tradition in the sixth century B.C., the date of the transcription of the Iliad and Odyssey and the importance of ceramic evidence in evaluating oral traditions in the Archaic period.

"The Apostrophe in Pindar and the Psalms: An Oral Feature in a Literary Text"

Sheila M. Colwell
University of Washington

While noting that ancient Greek and Hebrew literatures are not usually studied comparatively, this paper contends that there are distinctly similar patterns in recent Biblical and Classical scholarship. In particular, scholars have focused on the function that performed poetry had in ancient Greece and Israel. Thus, the Odes of Pindar and those Psalms identified as hymns deserve comparative study both because of their similar function or place in life as publicly performed texts.

Modern readers are accustomed to view lyric poetry as subjective, private and personal expression of an individual's feelings. Such definitions of lyric do not fit those ancient lyric poems that speak publicly in a plural voice about communal concerns. The communal or public orientation of the Odes and Psalms is particularly notable when one examines their use of the apostrophe. The apostrophe is an oral device highlighting the presence of a listener or an audience which is receiving the communication.

When these poems use the apostrophe they are, in part, speaking to an actual audience which was present at the original occasion during which the ode or psalm was performed. Yet, in addressing groups or persons or beings which cannot be actually present, the apostrophe also serves to evoke an audience which is ideal rather than real. Also, many of the apostrophes in the Odes and the Psalms seek to evoke a response from the audience (both real and ideal) often exhorting them to join in the divine and human praises which are the subject of ode or psalm. Thus, these engaging apostrophes seem to attempt to break down the usual distinctions between performer(s) and audience.

"Orality in Greek Historiography: Ἀγώνισμα ἢ κτῆμα ?"

Carol G. Thomas
University of Washington

Thucydides' declaration that he has written a ktema for all time is regularly seen as a slap at his careless predecessor who was far too concerned with the creation of winsome muthodes. Thucydides claimed for himself a very different intent and method from Herodotus, a claim that most classicists and historians of antiquity believe to be valid. The nature and magnitude of those differences suggest that the statement is not so much an insult pointed at Herodotus but, rather, the recognition of monumental

intellectual change linked with a shift in balance between oral discourse and written communication that occurred in the last decades of the fifth century. In this light, Thucydides' description of his predecessor's history is no more judgmental than a depiction of the competition for first prize in the theatre. It may be only our perspective that attaches blame to the words.

"Reflexive Annotation in Poetic Allusion"

Stephen E. Hinds
University of Washington

This paper will explore some aspects of reflexivity in poetic allusion. Building upon recent work by a number of critics with different theoretical agendas, I shall suggest some ways in which poets elaborate the self-consciousness of their allusions by building into them 'annotations' which draw attention to their status as allusions, their provenance, or the manner of their appropriation. My point of departure will be the so-called 'Alexandrian footnote' (Ross 1975, following Norden), i.e. the signalling of specific allusion by a poet through seemingly general appeals to tradition and report such as, 'the story goes...' (*fama est*), 'they relate...' (*ferunt*), or 'it is said...' (*dicitur*).

In more complex instances of this mannerism which have already received published commentary, the word *memini* in the mouth of Ovid's Ariadne becomes a trope for the textual 'reminiscences' of Catullus 64 which inform her speech (Conte 1974/1986); and Corinna's pet parrot is designated as *imitatrix ales* not just because, as a parrot, its role in nature is to mimic, but because its role in the Latin erotic tradition is to 'imitate' (even mischievously, to 'parrot') one particular bird celebrated by Catullus (Hinds 1988).

Further examples of such 'reflexive annotation', involving further tropes for the intertextual relation, will emerge in the course of my paper. John Hollander has pursued the figural associations of the nymph Echo through the pages of Renaissance and modern literature; I shall suggest that already in Ovid, and in more ways than one, Echo thematizes the intertextual 'echoes' generated by her own story.

Ovid, *nimium amator ingenii sui*, is of course a magnet for the modern critic who values self-referentiality; but the mannerism under discussion is not exclusively an Ovidian one. A prophetic matron in Lucan 'recognizes' (*agnosco*) a disfigured trunk upon a shore. We recognize it too - from the second book of the *Aeneid*. For us, as for her, there is an epiphany of vatic interpretation. Ideas of 'reflexive annotation' will be instanced in Plautus and perhaps even in Livius Andronicus.

At the end I shall seek to press some of the broader theoretical implications of my discussion. My category of 'reflexive

annotation' seems to presuppose unproblematic access to the voice of a controlling author, who comments for our benefit on his own allusive effects. We do sometimes gain access to such commentaries: they have formed the subject of my paper. However, these extremes of mannerism should be seen within a larger picture. we might argue that all allusions are reflexive **at the point of reception**, in that just to **recognize** an allusion, any allusion, is to hear in it the affirmation 'Yes, I **am** an allusion' - within, or besides, all the other things which it may be saying.

"Vergil's Eclogae: Literature about Literature"

Lori Quartarone
University of Washington

I shall present the paper in two halves. In the first portion I shall provide a brief summary of scholarship on the architecture of the **Eclogae**, searching for interpretations of the composition of the book as a whole. In the overview, an interpretation of the book as a composite is sorely lacking. Thus, in the second half I will present the results of a search for the unifying theme of the **Eclogae**.

In the second portion I shall introduce the idea that the book may be read as a series of poems whose common theme is the writing of poetry. The sequence of the poems provides the reader with a progression of the task which a poet approaches, beginning with the creation of the proper atmosphere and circumstances in which to write poetry. We may also see a shift in the attitude of the poet concerning the writing of poetry which is termed 'otium' at the beginning of the book, and a 'labor' at the end.

"Adventures in the Body Trade: Exchange in the Alcestis"

Jennifer J. Dellner
Reed College

Viewed by readers such as Wittig and Loraux, the women of Greek tragedy, though clearly presented as tokens circulated within masculine sign systems, have death to call their very own. No where does this idea seem more obvious than in Euripides' **Alcestis**, which seems to provide a clear and tragic example that a woman's death is indeed all she has to bargain with. Yet the tragedy itself presents a duplicitous or "double tale" (319 *Μῦθος διπλοῦς*) of Alcestis' choice to die in Admetus' place against the imagery and actions which try to return her to the status of a bride and present her not as an autonomous agent, but currency in circulation. This paper examines the tension created between Alcestis' apparently autonomous choice and her role as a token circulated in the bargains which structure the drama.

My paper finds that Alcestis shifts as a sign of equivalency to one of incommensurability in the course of the play. First presented

as a substitute, her demands that Admetus not remarry only serve to reinforce the growing sense that she cannot be replaced. I argue that the change in Alcestis' status rests on a distinction in the goals of giving: within an arena which privileges the "return gift," Alcestis has performed a strategy which Annette Weiner calls "keeping while giving," i.e. Alcestis asserts her identity as an inalienable possession in the house, in the midst of narratives which view her as transferable.

Admetus' clear understanding that he has no profit (960-961) underscores his inability to "return in kind" the favor she has done him, which is the operating principle of the masculine paradigm of reciprocity, stressed from the outset by Apollo's own story in the prologue. The scenes with Pheres and Herakles each present further elaborations of the two central systems of reciprocity which drive the action: Herakles emphasizes *xenia*, while Pheres underlines the absurdity of the notion of unlimited expenditure, when he paints his son as a cad involved in an immortality scheme hinging on a steady supply of wives (substitutable for each other and for him) at 669-701 and 720. Yet the chorus' designation of Alcestis' tomb at 999 as a place of worship for Ἑμτορολ stresses her role as a profit-making merchant of her own life, as well as signaling an undying fame which cannot be matched (O'Higgins 1993). Herakles' return of Alcestis presents a fiction which matches Admetus' earlier assertion that Alcestis was a moveable or alienable object within the household (ὁθνεῶς 532-533; 645-646) by stating that she was a prize he'd won, yet his action of placing her into Admetus' arms only, so that she would not "circulate" (οἰρωφωμένη 1052) confirms the fixity of her value. The paper concludes by arguing that inversion of the tomb which will tell the tale with the body which need not speak presents a solution to the gap between Alcestis as giver and gift, in the mechanism of Alcestis' heroic reproduction of her own difference through time, while her non-death presents her as a gift of a different order to the House of Admetus (θεοῦ δόσιν 1071).

"A Mind as Clever as his Hands: Knowledge, Purpose, and Fiction in the Acts of Hephaestus"

Alexander A. Bram
University of Washington

Hephaistos is a thoughtful user of the crafts of comedy and blacksmithing. His skills and his purpose center around the transformation of matter or relations into new states. Drawing on the epithet *polymetis*, interpretations of his physical form, and his acts themselves, we can understand him as both drawing on knowledge more human than divine, and as existing between the two realms. He uses knowledge which other gods lack and which he possesses by virtue of experiencing life more as humans (the only other beings that create objects) do than do gods. He then applies his knowledge through a craft to transform an object or situation. Thus his two abilities unique among the gods, to create and to

reconcile the deities, reveal their affinity, and Hephaestus emerges as a careful, purposeful user of his crafts.

"Euripides' Helen and Homer's Penelope"

Ingrid E. Holmberg
University of Victoria

The figure of Helen in Euripides' Helen is most often interpreted as a reclamation of Homer's Helen or as a figure whose $\epsilon\lambda\delta\omega\lambda\omicron\nu$ reflects late fifth-century intellectual fascination with appearance and reality. Both of these lines of interpretation acknowledge what seems to be the essential duality of the figure of Helen. I would like to focus on yet a third doubling of Euripides' Helen involving Homer's Penelope.

The basic similarities between the narratives of the Odyssey and the Helen have long been recognized. In addition, the individual figures of Penelope and Helen struggle to define their identities against destructive images or exempla: in Helen's case, her epic character represented as an $\epsilon\lambda\delta\omega\lambda\omicron\nu$; in Penelope's case, the potential that she will conform to the misogynistic picture presented by Agamemnon in Odyssey XI and XXIV by betraying her husband. I will argue that Euripides' Helen not only incorporates many of the positive qualities traditionally associated with Penelope, such as her chastity, but that Euripides presents his Helen as surpassing Penelope in both fidelity and cleverness. For instance, Helen recognizes Menelaus before he recognizes her, and then herself plots their escape, while Penelope is an unwitting player in Odysseus' plot. In this way, Euripides' Helen distinguishes herself not only from her $\epsilon\lambda\delta\omega\lambda\omicron\nu$ but also from the epic tradition's generally misogynistic treatment of women more completely even than the chaste Penelope.

"The Veiled Hippolytos by Euripides"

Hanna M. Roisman
Colby College

Euripides has presented the Athenian audience with two tragedies focusing on the story of Phaedra's love for her stepson Hippolytos. The first production of unknown date and called Hippolytos Kalyptomenos (The Veiled Hippolytos), met with utter failure. The second play was a great success and won Euripides the first prize in the City Dionysia of 428 B.C. The failure of the first play is usually explained as a consequence of an unflattering portrayal of Phaedra as an immortal and abandoned woman, who brazenly approaches Hippolytos.

This paper challenges that view. On the basis of the remaining fragments of the first tragedy, the fragments of Sophocles's treatment of the myth, and the accounts of the myth as found in other primary sources, I will argue that nothing in the extant evidence supports this image of Phaedra. From the available data

it is possible to deduce different scenarios of Phaedra's behavior. These scenarios might account for the unpopular reception of the play by Athenian spectators. Such reconsideration of the first play can further improve our understanding of key passages in the *Hippolytos*, Euripides' surviving play.

"Euripides' Trojan Women in its Contemporary Context"

Joseph Roisman
Colby College

Many modern scholars presume that Euripides's play, *The Trojan Women* was intended to criticize the Athenians' militarism, and the brutal treatment of their subjects. This anti-war interpretation, however, may be simplistic or one-sided in a number of ways. A close examination of the play suggests that the playwright's criticism was aimed not at the Athenians, but at the enemies of Athens.

"Pericles among the Philosophers"

Anthony J. Podlecki
University of British Columbia

The commonly accepted view is that Pericles surrounded himself with a circle of intellectual and artistic luminaries, but this has recently been questioned (P. A. Stadter, "Pericles among the Intellectuals," *ICS* 16 [1991] 111-124). A related but somewhat more specialized problem arises from the degree of influence said to have been exerted upon him by philosophers. In chapter 4 of the *Pericles* Plutarch names Damon and (possibly) Pythocleides as his instructors of *mousike*, and makes the surprising assertion that he was a pupil of Zeno the Eleatic. In this chapter and frequently elsewhere Anaxagoras' influence upon Pericles is seen as pervasive. Protagoras and Hippodamus are named in connection with the Thurii foundation, and anecdotes are preserved linking Protagoras with Pericles. The sources present a confused account of Damon/Daimonides as the inspiration for the policy adopted by Pericles of public doles, especially jury-pay.

This paper examines the various pieces of ancient evidence for Pericles' association with philosophers who were his contemporaries, and attempts to reach a reasoned conclusion. Caution is always in order, especially when so much of the material is anecdotal and some of the anecdotes tendentious, but a systematically skeptical attitude which ends by rejecting all or most of the testimonies to some link between Pericles and contemporary philosophers seems to me misplaced.

"Asterisms and the Empty Space at the Pole"

Christine H. Roseman
Seattle Pacific University

Hipparchus, in his "on the Phenomena of Eudoxus and Aratus," quoted

an observation made by Pytheas of Massalia. Referring to the celestial north pole, Pytheas stated that there was no star there, but that three stars nearby formed a four-angled figure with the pole. Hipparchus noted and verified the comment with his own observation, against Eudoxus' statement that there was a star at the pole. Previous scholars have identified Pytheas' asterism using high magnitude stars, but none really illustrate his words. I suggest instead one of two possible asterisms formed with stars of lesser magnitude close to the pole location in 360 BC, and a candidate for Eudoxus' pole star. It is possible that the passages from Eudoxus and Pytheas played a part in Hipparchus' discovery that the north pole did indeed move with the Precession of the Equinoxes.

"Epicurus' Deathbed Pleasures (Diogenes Laertius 10.22)"

Robert B. Todd

University of British Columbia

Diogenes Laertius' report of a letter that Epicurus wrote on his deathbed to his friend Idomeneus has received limited attention in the scholarly literature. The dying philosopher is just taken to be joyfully counteracting his painful illness by remembering past philosophical "conversations" or "discussions" (*dialogismoi*) that he had held with Idomeneus. The thesis of this paper will be that (in line with Cicero *De fin.* 2.96) he is in fact remembering "accounts" or "explications" of his philosophical system that he and Idomeneus share. His pleasure is therefore an atemporal exercise of intellectual memory of a kind that he himself frequently recommends in his letters as the most effective way to absorb his ideas; cf. *Pyth.* 84 where he also refers to the object of memory as a *dialogismos*. It is thus a "katastematic" pleasure, not, as Long and Sedley (*The Hellenistic Philosophers* I, 124) argue, a pleasure of the "kinetic" type. Epicurus' overall state is perhaps best understood with reference to Lucretian passages that stress the capacity of the mind to operate in pleasurable detachment from the body (cf. 3.106-107, and 145-151). It is an internal analogue to Lucretius' famous description (2.1-19) of atarctic detachment from external activity based on awareness of Epicuran doctrine. The dying Epicurus appropriately enough exhibits conduct that can be systematically associated with his philosophical tenets.

"Riots and Roof Tiles"

William D. Barry

University of Puget Sound

In addition to its more conventional use as a covering for protection from the elements, the roof tile frequently served as a projectile in urban violence in classical antiquity. The earliest mention of this secondary function is Thucydides' description of Plataeans pelting Thebans who had invaded Plataea at the outbreak of the Peloponnesian War (ii 4). Perhaps the most historically

significant roof tile was that hurled or dropped by an old woman on the mercenary king of Epirus, Pyrrhus, during his assault on Argos in 272 BC (Plu. **Pyrr.** 34.2). Like the pitchfork or the shepherd's crook for the peasant, the roof tile for the ancient urban dweller was an important weapon in an otherwise limited civilian arsenal. The aim of this paper is to consider the roof tile from the perspective of the urban combatant (i.e. assess its accessibility and effectiveness as a weapon) and to explore the sociology of its use.

"Toward a Re-reading of the Elder Agrippina"

Linda W. Rutland Gillison
University of Montana

In this presentation, I consider the complex picture which Tacitus draws of Agrippina. It goes almost without saying that she is a source of that excitement and drama which Tacitus assures his readers (**Annals** 4.32-33) is lacking in his final work. She has sometimes figured in a group with Livia, Messalina, and her own daughter Agrippina, but in many ways the Tacitean characterization of her diverges from those of the "imperial women." Indeed, she defies any simple classification and therefore will repay close attention. Agrippina is, from first to last, a phenomenon of struggle and not of simple victory, and several elements of the Tacitean narrative contribute to her complex affective role in the **Annals**.

It is my thesis that Tacitus--through use of specific vocabulary, structural nuance, and the presentation of her in direct interaction with other characters--metonymically uses Agrippina to "stand for" the lively political rivalries which characterized the period with which histories of the republic were so richly blessed.

In the present paper I limit the focus to the following passages:

- 1.) 1.69: encouragement of the retreating soldiers at the bridge;
- 2.) 4.52: verbal encounter with Tiberius;
- 3.) 5.4: label as a **dux** or an **imperator** with **partes**.
- 4.) 4.53, 4.67: associations--one positive and one negative--with the annalistic genre and with the **Annales** of other historians.

Agrippina was a woman **ingens animi** who performed the duties of a **dux**. Not for her the **impotentia** nor the **fraus** / **inlecebrae** of the "imperial women." Her goals were always those of the traditional Roman woman, and between her and her female coevals in the court was the difference between the old Republic and its lively, public discourse and the Principate with its facade of tradition and core (in Tacitus' depiction) of female schemes and intrigue.

"Telling Histories: Narrative Anxiety in Tacitus"

Holly Haynes
University of Washington

The accepted mode of discourse for the historian is narrative: as Sir Ronald Syme has said, "Narrative is the essence of history" (Tacitus 193). Yet in historiography, a genre which is supposed to convey the truth about a given past, the use of narrative is problematic. In order for the historian to convey her/his material successfully, s/he must select and organize the data in a comprehensible fashion (i.e. create a narrative), but in so doing s/he damages her/his credibility as a purveyor of truth. As a result of this dilemma, the texts of many historians resound with anxiety which often manifests itself in self-conscious Prefaces, in which the historian tentatively raises the issue of credibility. I say "tentatively", for the historian can neither resolve the problem, nor can s/he fully enunciate it, since to do so would be to call into question the assumptions s/he must make in order to write history at all.

One very basic assumption relates to her/his own mode of communication: the nature of the historian's task demands that s/he, and we, assume that language can unproblematically convey reality, for what we demand of the historian is truth in language. But the representation of the language or direct speech of the historical period in question presents the historian with the greatest difficulty, undermining confidence in her/his own capacity as a mouthpiece for the "real." The difficulty which the historian experiences in conveying the phenomenon of speech as part of history paves the way for the privileging of action, its complement, as the galvanizing force in history. The historian prefers action because of its lacatability--its ability to be fixed in space and time and therefore incorporated smoothly into a narrative which seeks beginnings, endings, causes and effects. Action creates events, outcomes and changes which define the shape of history, while speech is ambiguous and subversive in its immediacy, challenging the historian's closure of historical phenomena within a narrative which assigns them significance. Direct speech therefore threatens to undermine the historian's whole project, if the project is framed by the unquestioned supposition that history is a kind of Derridean hors-texte and that language can provide access to it.

As regards the issue of speech in historiography, two problems obtain for the historian: what place will s/he accord speech, and how will it affect the outsider's view of his/her own work? Why does speech exacerbate the historian's anxiety? In this paper I will examine the problem which direct speech poses for Tacitus in his representation of Otho's speech to his unruly troops (Hist., 1.80-3). I hope to show that the way in which Tacitus treats the problem of direct speech demonstrates the larger epistemological and methodological framework within which he operates: namely, that

he incorporates speech into his historiography as a methodological tool which furthers a certain view of history and the representation of history. The Tacitean gesture, I will argue, shows that the reality of a given historical action, contrary to what is commonly assumed, does **not** consist of a stable entity which the historian can capture in his own language, and so is **similar** to speech, admitted to be an unstable, fluctuating entity. Thus speech and action become virtually indistinguishable: the narrative of the event and the reporting of the speech mirror and refract one another, so that the "reality" of the situation is obscured and only the shifting patterns of speech are left. In other words, language does not exist apart from reality either at a given historical moment or in the representation of it. For Tacitus, speech and action are imbricated in the historian's own discourse, which becomes both the language of history and the history of the language.

"God and Constantine -- Divine Sanction for Imperial Rule in the First Christian Emperor's Early Letters and Art"

Charles Odahl
Boise State University

In the early years after his Christian conversion and military victory at the Mulvian Bridge in A.D. 312, the Emperor Constantine surrounded himself with clerical advisors and studied Christian literature, favored the faith with imperial legislation and patronized it with material benefits, and attempted to adjudicate an hierarchical schism in the western Church. Within these years and through these circumstances, the first Christian Emperor began to present himself in imperial letters and art as empowered by and obligated to the Christian God in the execution of his imperial duties--an early version of the Christian political theory of imperial theocracy that Eusebius of Caesarea was to expand and perfect decades later at the end of the emperor's long reign.

This illustrated paper summarizes the Christian influences on Constantine in this earlier period, examines his extant letters, coins and sculpture for Christian motifs, and reveals how he and his western Christian advisors began the erection of a Christian political theory that presented Constantine as the divinely sanctioned imperial agent of the Christian God on earth.

"Harmodius, Aristogeiton and the Epic of Gilgamesh"

Fred Lauritsen
Eastern Washington University

The relationship between Oriental and Greek art of the early Archaic age has, in recent years, become a serious topic of investigation. Much of the scholarship has dealt with the borrowing of motifs, style or design. This short discussion hopes to take this borrowing one step further and show how the Greeks not only took the design but the symbolism behind it. We will compare

the statues of Harmodius and Aristogeiton, the scenes from the Oresteia on the Boston vase (and other vase paintings) with an unpublished Neo-Assyrian seal showing Gilgamesh and Enkidu slaying the monster Humbaba.

"For Medicinal Purposes Only: Pennyroyal in Antiquity"

Anne Lou Robkin
Bellevue, WA

Aristophanes thought pennyroyal, a member of the mint family, was worthy of inclusion in numerous lists; Pliny admonished the Roman housewife to take a cup of pennyroyal tea every afternoon. Dioscorides has something to say about pennyroyal, too. What was pennyroyal used for? The answer lies in the chemical properties of the herb, known throughout the ages as a cure for troubles of the uterus. It has other, less talked-about uses as well: it may have been the preferred birth-control method--even more certain than abstinence, if Zeus was abroad.

"The Story of Aura (Nonnus' Dionysiaca 48.238-978)"

Robert Schmiel
University of Calgary

The final episode of the last and the longest epic from antiquity features Aura, a virgin huntress, and is an example of the voyeuristic scenes of which Nonnus is so fond. I shall show how Aura's prophetic dream is doubly realized, how Nonnus emphasizes the masculinity of Aura, how the female breast is central to the episode and crucial to its interpretation, how Artemis turns Aura's impertinent voyeurism back upon her, and how Nonnus preempts sympathy for Aura. I shall argue that the rape of Aura is unusually brutal, that there is no ethical framework in Nonnus' narrative (as there is in Ovid's story of Procne and Terreis, for example), that Nonnus typically exploits the combination of sex and violence, and that attempts to play down the eroticism not to say sexual perversion in Nonnus' epic are mistaken.

"Learning Latin with Lyric and Lay"

Sylvia Gray Kaplan
Marylhurst College

Since the time of Moses poetry and music have served as memory devices. By means of this traditionally effective technic several difficulties in Latin are now resolved. Among the pieces offered are a poem, "Mr. Dative," and songs, "Absolutely Ablative," "A Roman Citizen (valeo, valere valui), and "Demonstrative Relatives (qui quae quod and hic haec hoc)."

NEWS FROM MEMBERS

University of Oregon

The Department of Classics welcomes two new faculty members this year, Michael Anderson and Lowell Bowditch. **Michael Anderson** received a D. Phil. from Oxford and does research on the Ilioupersis and also on the Roman novel. **P. Lowell Bowditch**, who received her Ph.D. from Brown, specializes in Horace and comparative literature.

Mary Jaeger has received a Mellon Fellowship to Harvard for 1993-94. Her article on Livy just came out in Latomus.

Mary Kuntz has accepted a position at Auburn University.

Steven Lowenstam's The Scepter and the Spear, which has been "forthcoming" since he submitted the final version three years ago, was finally published in September. Articles on vases, Plato, and Vergil will soon appear in Classical Antiquity, Ramus, and Classical World respectively.

C. Bennett Pascal has articles on cognomen patronymics and Tibullus forthcoming in Epigraphica and Collection Latomus.

Malcolm Wilson, whose dissertation on Aristotle has just been accepted to complete his Ph.D. at Berkeley, has assumed a full-time position.

Boise State University

Dr. Felix Heap, Professor of Art History at BSU, initiated a new course on classical art in the university curriculum during the fall, 1992 semester; during the spring, 1993 semester, he taught in the Northwest Interinstitutional Council on Study Abroad's program at Siena, Italy. **Dr. Max Pavesic**, a Professor of Archaeology at BSU, is teaching this fall semester in the NICSA program in London, England. **Dr. Charles Odahl**, Professor of Ancient History and Director of Classical Languages at the University, has witnessed the publication of his book on Early Christian Latin Literature this fall (Chicago: Ares Publishers, Inc., 1993). Odahl has also been invited to speak before a joint session of the national conferences of the American Catholic Historical Association and the American Society of Church History this coming January in conjunction with the AHA Conference in San Francisco. A committee of interested faculty is working on the establishment of an interdisciplinary major in Classics at the University this academic year.

University of Calgary

The Department of Classics is now the Department of GLAH (i.e. Greek, Latin and Ancient History). **John Humphrey** has replaced **Martin Cropp** as department Head. **Michael Dewar** has been awarded a Killam Fellowship. There are four graduate students in the

department this year. Enrollments in the undergraduate courses continue to rise.

The University of Calgary will be hosting the Learned Societies next June 3-18, including the Classical Association of Canada whose meeting (June 3-5) is being organized by Bob Schmiel and John Humphrey.

University of Idaho

In 1992-3 Louis Perraud spent most of his time editing volume 69 of the Collected Works of Erasmus series. He gave a paper at the 1993 Medieval Studies Congress in Kalamazoo on Erasmus' Latin.

Galen Rowe's article, "The Charge Against Meidias" (read at the 1992 CAPN meeting) will appear in Hermes.

Celia Luschnig has been working on Euripides. "Electra's Pot" (also read at the 1992 meeting) is scheduled for publication in Dioniso.

The **Eta Sigma Phi Talk Series** include the following this year:
Sept. 23, A.L.H. Robkin, "For Medicinal Purposes Only: Garlic and Pennyroyal in the Ancient World"

Oct. 14, Douglas Q. Adams, "The Other Languages of Roman Italy"

Nov. 11, Celia Luschnig, "The Aesthetic Identity of Alcestis and the Craftsmanship of Admetus"

Reed College

The Reed College Classics program is thriving. **Richard Tron** continues as chair of the department, and last Fall was the coordinator of the 5th annual Reed College Latin Forum for Oregon high school and Latin teachers and students. He is teaching courses in Greek and Latin. **Walter Englert** was on leave last year (1992-93) in Rome, where he taught at the Intercollegiate Center for Classical Studies in Rome. He delivered a paper on Seneca at the Institute for Classical Studies in London in June, 1993, and was on the steering committee of the Classic Greek Theater company that produced a professional production of Euripides' Iphigenia in Aulis at Reed in September, 1993. He is teaching Greek, Latin and Humanities courses. **Jennifer Dellner** had a productive year in 1992-1993, delivering four different papers (on the Hyppolytus, the Alcestis, the Medea, and Tacitus' Annals) at (respectively) CAAS, CAPN, APA, and the University of Oregon. She is teaching Latin, advanced Greek and Humanities.

Two new classicists have come to Reed this year. **Craig Champion** comes to Reed from Princeton University to teach Greek History, language courses, and Humanities. Craig just had a paper on Tacitus' Dialogue accepted by Phoenix and will give a paper entitled "The Soteria at Delphi: Aetolian Propaganda in the Epigraphical Record" at the APA meeting in December. **David Silverman** comes to Reed from UC Berkeley to teach in the Humanities program. In 1992-1993 David was a graduate student at

Berkeley, working on his dissertation on the Athenian trierarchy with the support of a Mellon Fellowship and Phi Beta Kappa grant. He has just published an article on the foundation of Kyrene in Classica et Mediaevalia (1993).

The University of British Columbia

At the May meeting of the UBC Senate, a scholarship in memory of the late Malcolm McGregor was approved. Funds for the scholarship, which will be open to any student registered in a graduate program offered by the UBC Department of Classics, were raised by donations from Professor McGregor's colleagues and friends.

The new Department head at UBC for Classics is Professor **Anthony Barrett**. Professor **J. A. S. Evans** will lead a tour for the UBC Centre for Continuing Education next May through northern and central Greece. Details are available from the UBC Centre for Continuing Education. Professor Evans has been elected a non-resident Faculty Member of Cecil Green College on the campus of UBC. Cecil Green College is a new residential college for graduate students. Professor Evans also attended a conference titled "Ancient History in the Modern World" held at Macquarie University, Sydney, Australia, July 8-13, 1993 and gave a paper titled, "The Legacy of Edward Gibbon." Professor Evans is on leave July 1, 1993 - June 30, 1994.

James Russell was elected President of the Archaeological Institute of America at the annual meeting in New Orleans last December. Jim also presented a paper in the AIA session, "Daily Life in the Roman World" on a Roman military diploma found in Cilicia.

Hector Williams was elected an academic trustee of the AIA at the same meeting. He has also been chosen as a member of the Publications Committee of the American School of Classical Studies in Athens.

University of Puget Sound

Bill Barry's paper "The Crowd of Ptolemaic Alexandria and the Riot of 203 BC" will be published by EMC/CV. The Paper was originally presented at the 1991 CAPN meeting in Spokane. **David Lupher** is exploring the character and patterns of classical allusions found in sixteenth century treatments of the Spanish conquest of Mexico. David was promoted last year to Full professor. **Ili Nagy** has been asked to serve on the Program Committee of the AIA. She continues her work on the West Coast fascicle of the Corpus of Etruscan mirrors and on editing a publication project of the study collection of antiquities at the American Academy in Rome.

University of Washington

The Classics Department has been exceptionally active this past year. **Larry Bliquez** is currently on leave to continue his work on literary testimonia to Graeco-Roman surgical tools. **Mary Whitlock**

Blundell delivered a paper at last December's APA meeting on "Self-Censorship in Plato's Republic. Jim Clauss is chair of the APA's Editorial Board for Textbooks. His Best of the Argonauts: The Redefinition of the Epic Hero in Book I of Apollonius' Argonautica is soon to appear in print. Catherine Connors presented a paper at the APA meeting, "Troy Re-Taken: Petronius' Troiae Halosis and the Latin Literary Tradition." Alain Gowing also presented a paper at the APA meeting ("Νέπων τοιοῦτα ἐπραγώδεα : Theatricality in Cassius Dio's Account of Nero") and at the Leeds International Conference ("Greek Advice for a Roman Senator [Cassius Dio 38.18-29]" in May. Michael Halleran continues work on his commentary on the Hippolytus and keeps busy writing reviews for the Bryn Mawr Classical Review. Daniel Harmon presented a talk in March ("Servius Tullius and his Cults") at the University of California, Irvine. He now serves as co-director of the University's Rome Center. Stephen Hinds saw the publication of the initial three volumes in the Cambridge University Press series "Roman Literature and its Contexts," which he co-edits with Denis Feeney of the University of Wisconsin, Madison. In March he delivered a paper at the University of Texas, Austin ("Word Play and Roman Poetry: Exploring the limits of Etymologising Interpretation") and at the Leeds Conference ("Importing the Muse: Old Poetry and New Poetry in the Roman Republic"). Merle Langdon presented a paper in July, "Public Auction in Ancient Athens" at the Oxford University Conference "The History and Archaeology of Athenian Democracy". Pierre MacKay is on leave this year finishing his edition of Evliya Celebi and continuing work on the style of Thucydides.

REPORT ON THE 45TH ANNUAL INSTITUTE AND WORKSHOPS OF THE AMERICAN CLASSICAL LEAGUE. UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA - 1992.

For a number of years it has been my privilege and pleasure to represent CAPN at the June meeting of the American Classical League. Last year was especially felicitous since the University of Georgia's Center for Continuing Education is a facility admirably suited to provide for the comfort and convenience of the more than 250 participants at the 45th Annual Institute and Workshops. To have housing, food and meetings all under one roof, and that roof protecting us from the less attractive aspects of the Georgia climate, was a convenience we seldom enjoy.

As most of you know, ACL has become something of an umbrella organization which promotes the teaching of the Classics through its support of such groups as the Junior Classical League, the National Latin and Greek Exams, the Elementary Teachers of Classics, and the National Committee for Latin and Greek which functions in an advocacy capacity whenever the cause of teaching the classics is threatened on any level from kindergarten to college. Together with APA and the various regional organizations, such as CAPN, we keep in touch with what is going on in this hemisphere as well as

in other parts of the world.

It is very rewarding to be able to stay in touch with the exciting changes in our profession and to be in contact with the other people on Council who work so hard all year to keep the flame of classical teaching alive. Of course, as usual, I urge you to plan to attend the ACL Institute this June at the University of Colorado in Boulder. After all, this is fairly close to home!

Sincerely,

Rosemary Wagoner
CAPN Delegate to ACL Council

**CALL FOR APPLICATIONS TO THE SCHOLARSHIP COMMITTEE
1993-1994**

The Classical Association of the Pacific Northwest (CAPN) offers three kinds of scholarships annually. Funding for summer study abroad in Classics (\$500); for summer study of Latin or Greek in the CAPN area (\$250); and for materials to be used in the teaching of Latin, Greek, or the Classics in translation (\$150). Members of CAPN who are teachers of Latin at secondary schools are eligible to apply. For information, write to Professor Richard S. Williams, Chairman of the CAPN Scholarship Committee, Department of History, Washington State University, Pullman, WA 99164-4030. Application deadline is 1 March 1993. Awards will be announced in April.

The American Classical League

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Oxford, Ohio 45056

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The American Classical League

Miami University, Oxford, Ohio 45056-1694

(513) 529-7741

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ACL membership includes:

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- a subscription to *The Classical Outlook*, which is published quarterly
- a Fall, Winter, and Spring Newsletter
- a subscription to *PRIMA*, which is published biannually
- eligibility to apply for the Arthur Patch McKinlay Scholarships
- eligibility to apply for the Maureen V. O'Donnell Teacher Training Scholarships
- eligibility to sponsor a chapter of the Junior Classical League
- eligibility to participate (for a minimal fee) in the ACL Teacher Placement Service
- membership in Elementary Teachers of the Classics
- support for the Classics at all levels of education

Please complete and return this form to:

The American Classical League
Miami University
Oxford, OH 45056-1694

Regular membership	\$25.00	_____
Retired teacher membership	\$15.00	_____
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Amount Enclosed (Make checks payable to The American Classical League)	\$	_____

*n.b. Joint memberships are for husbands and wives, and include one subscription to all publications.

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**1994 ACL Institute and Workshops
75th Anniversary Celebration
Preliminary Call for Papers and Workshops**

The 47th Annual American Classical League Institute and Workshops will be held June 22-25, 1994 at Miami University, Oxford, Ohio. Proposals for workshops are invited. For information on the meeting write Geri Dutra, 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.

Catullus
Vergil (especially the Aeneid)
Ovid (especially the Amores and Metamorphoses)
Classics and the Classical Tradition in American culture
Archaeology (especially the Roman Provinces)
Mythology

Papers will normally be 15-20 minutes in length but consideration will be given to an extended presentation or presentations on Catullus and Vergil.

METHODOLOGY WORKSHOPS

The ACL Methodology Workshops will be held jointly with the ACL Institute. Workshop presentation on the following topics are solicited:

Teaching Vergil and Catullus
Teaching Medieval Latin
Integrating study of minorities in the classical world into the Latin classroom
Classics and the Classical Tradition in American culture
Workshops of interest to Elementary Teachers of Classics
Teaching elements of grammar
Methods of teaching reading and improvement of reading skills
Feminist approaches to classical culture
What to do if you have just been appointed to teach Latin and need help in planning your curriculum
Computer-assisted instruction in the Latin classroom

Unless otherwise proposed, workshops will be assumed to be one hour in length.

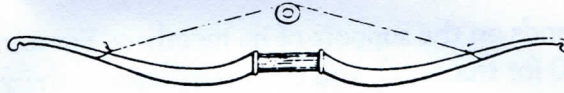
All submissions should contain the following:

1. four copies of a one-page description of your paper or workshop with a title
2. on a separate page, please include:
 - a. your work phone number and address
 - b. your home phone number and address
 - c. your needs for audio-visual equipment
(computer workshops should indicate type of computer required)
 - d. a brief paragraph of introduction about yourself

Please submit papers for the ACL Institute to Sheila Dickison, ACL Vice President, 2014 Turlington Hall, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL 32611.

Please submit proposals for the Methodology Workshops to Prof. Judith Lynn Sebesta, Dept. of Classics, University of South Dakota, 414 E. Clark Street, Vermillion, SD 57069.

Deadline for submissions is 1 February 1994.



THE WOMEN'S CLASSICAL CAUCUS

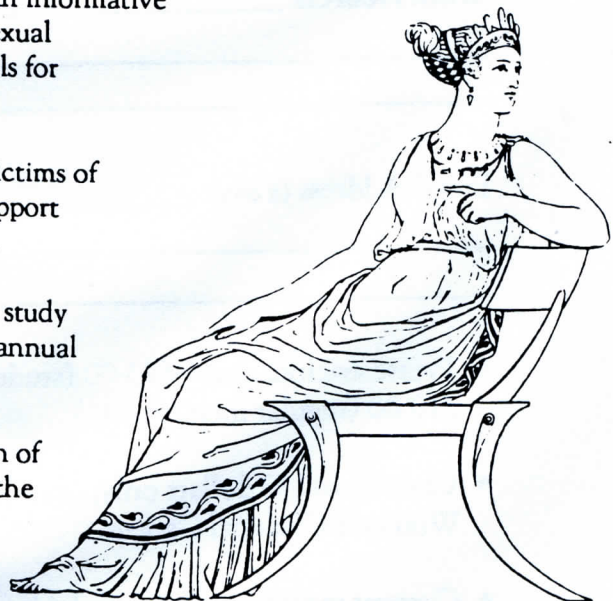
WHAT IS THE WOMEN'S CLASSICAL CAUCUS?

- The Women's Classical Caucus is an organization for all women and men concerned with the position of women in classics today. It has existed since 1972, as a group affiliated with the American Philological Association, and is actively involved with all issues to do with women in the profession.
- Members of the WCC belong to all branches of classical studies. The caucus welcomes anyone interested in the ancient world, including students and school teachers.
- The WCC is run by an eight-member steering committee headed by two co-chairs. Two new members of the steering committee are elected annually by the membership. The views and preferences of all members are solicited and welcomed by the steering committee.
- The WCC holds an annual public Business Meeting at the APA convention. Its date, time and location are listed in the APA program. Anyone interested in learning more about the caucus is encouraged to attend. The WCC also has an information table in the book display room.

WHAT DOES THE WOMEN'S CLASSICAL CAUCUS DO?

- It publishes a twice-yearly newsletter with informative articles, book reviews, news of current sexual harassment and discrimination cases, calls for papers, job announcements and more.
- It provides publicity and assistance for victims of discrimination and harassment, and a support network for all women in the profession.
- It promotes feminist scholarship and the study of women in antiquity, especially by its annual panel at the APA meetings.
- Upcoming projects include the education of both interviewers and job applicants on the ethics of hiring and interviewing.

(over)



(Please duplicate and share with friends, students and colleagues.)

HOW DO I JOIN THE WOMEN'S CLASSICAL CAUCUS?

The WCC depends on the support of its members. For annual dues of only \$10.00 (or \$3.00 for students), you can contribute to the visibility and influence of women in classics by joining the caucus. Institutional and life memberships are also available.

To join, fill out the attached form and mail it with your dues to:

Barbara McManus
(WCC Treasurer)
5 Chester Drive
Rye, New York 10580



"We're all getting fed up with your Olympian views."



Please sign me up as a member of the Women's Classical Caucus

Name: _____ Date: _____

Home Address: _____ Phone: _____

Work Address: _____ Phone: _____

Email Address (if any): _____

- Please enclose dues of \$3.00 (student membership) or \$10.00 (regular membership).
- Checks, in US dollars only, should be made payable to the Women's Classical Caucus.
- Current members: Please make it clear if you are using this form for either renewal or change of address.

MARSHFIELD HIGH SCHOOL
10TH AND INGERSOLL
COOS BAY, OREGON 97420

9-16-93

Dear Colleagues,

Welcome to a new year. Most of us in high schools have already started. We in Oregon, though facing less support for education and more kids in non-Latin classes, have much to look forward to in Classics this school year.

As this newsletter is being written the American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association (AHEPA) has been sponsoring a presentation of Euripedes' *Iphigenia in Aulis* at Reed College. I will be taking a busload of students from Coos Bay to Portland Sept. 17 to see the play, and the performances will continue Sept. 24 at 1 PM and Sept. 25 and 26 at 3 PM. It is still possible for many of you and your students to see the play in the open Greek theater on the Reed campus. Please contact Marjorie Gwilliam at (503) 774-3505 for more information and look at the enclosed handout.

Those interested in the Classics in the Pacific North West will have another chance to get together in October. I will be giving a presentation on the 1993 American Classical League Institute at the WAFLT/COFLT meeting in Tacoma, WA, Friday, Oct. 8, 10:15 AM in Room 510 of the Tacoma Sheraton where the conference is taking place. I will give a summary of the Institute which I attended this summer at the University of Colorado. I will have handouts and comments for all those who attend at Tacoma on the new Catullus-Cicero AP test, on oral Latin, on additional exercises for Jenny, on how to make a catapult in class (I will bring mine), on "Perseus," the computer program, and on several other topics presented at the Institute.

As an extra enticement for you to come to Tacoma Oct. 8, Bill McCraith of West Albany HS (OR) has said he will be there to describe his experiences as an NEH Fellow at Reginald Foster's program in Rome this past summer. Imagine five hours a day in the Roman afternoon speaking and hearing Latin! It may be possible to continue the initial session until noon in the same room so we can sit and consider other topics important to the Classics in the PNW. I have enclosed a copy of the schedule for Friday, Oct. 8, and some basic information on the Conference.

There also has been activity within the University of Oregon Classics Dept. for the upcoming year. Prof. John Nicols reports that Mary Kuntz has accepted a position at Auburn University and that the UO is looking for a person to replace her. There will also be two new people in Eugene: Lowell Bowditch (Horace) and Michael Anderson (Roman novel). In addition Mary Jaeger will be at Harvard for a year on a Mellon Fellowship.

We in high schools are also looking forward to attending the Reed Latin Forum in the Fall and the UW Classics Department get-together on the teaching of the Classics in the new year. West Albany Latin students will also be holding their Latin Weekend April 29 and 30 next year. There will be other activities (NJCL, AP, ACL, *et al*) which we will report on when appropriate, including the Fall Planning Meeting of JCL members on October 2, starting at 10:30 AM in Room 123 of Roosevelt HS, 1410 N.E. 66th, Seattle. The proposed North West JCL Convention date is March 26-27, 1994. I will be sending another newsletter out after the WAFLT/COFLT Conference with information on activities I know about. If there is news or announcements that anyone in the PNW would like to be sent out to those interested in high school Latin, please contact me at Marshfield (503) 267-1426, or at home after 7 PM (503) 269-1565.

Sincerely,


Ralph Mohr
Latin Teacher

REPORT OF THE JNCL DELEGATE NATIONAL COMMITTEE ON LATIN AND GREEK

Sunday, May 2, 1993

The meeting of the Joint National Committee on Languages was once again very productive. Present from the ACL were Marty Abbott, Jane Hall, and Christine Sleeper.

On April 29, we all visited representatives and senators. My own visits were to Representative John Olver (Massachusetts' First District) and Senators John Kerry and Ted Kennedy. At Senator Kennedy's office, I spoke with Ellen Guiney. Mr. Olver, Senator Kerry, and Mrs. Guiney were all interested in extra funding for: Title Five of the Higher Education Act, Foreign Language Assistance Program, and for Title Six of the Higher Education Act. Money for the first two had been refused; for the latter, not yet voted on. They said that the spirit of congress was not to vote any extra money or new money. The funds would be difficult to provide.

Foreign Languages are now considered a "core subject" in President Clinton's new bill, Goals 2000: Educate America Act. Foreign languages and the arts will be included under National Education Goal 3. In the year 2000, there will be a larger percentage of students who know a second language.

The Defense Language Institute, Monterey, California, is being considered for closure by the Base Realignment and Closure Commission. Les Aspin, Secretary of Defense, removed the DLI from the list, but it was soon replaced on the hit list. Closing this school will be foolish. It teaches many less-than-common languages that are taught nowhere else in the U.S. (e.g. Somali).

The U.S. Department of Education and the National Endowment for the Humanities have endowed ACTFL and the American Associations of Teachers of French, German, Spanish, and Portuguese with \$211,494. The money will be used to develop and disseminate voluntary national standards in foreign language education from kindergarten to Grade 12.

ACTFL will also develop and disseminate teacher standards for entry-level and accomplished teachers, as well as standards for grades 13-16, but as yet no funding for this part of their research has been obtained. As for the funded research, ACTFL and the cooperating associations will produce content standards for grade 4, 8, and 12, and a narrative description of the teacher standards required to teach these new standards. In Year One, the Task Force will research the standards. In Year Two, design and conduct pilot test programs. In Year Three, they will field-test and validate the standards. They will publish a volume on these student standards and strategies for meeting them. Finally, ACTFL will design a professional development program on teaching and assessment strategies.

Both the students' and teachers' standards will be generic. They will include the needs of students and teachers of Latin, but as yet ACTFL has not begun the research. ACTFL is not sure exactly how they will incorporate Latin, but they intend to do so.

Ed Phinney

**UPDATE: AMERICA 2000
LANGUAGE PROFICIENCY AND LATIN**

Two years ago the Joint National Committee for Languages (JNCL) mobilized language associations nationwide, including the NCLG and ACL. Teachers provided testimony for the inclusion of foreign languages among the "core" academic subjects to be evaluated on a voluntary basis for National Education Goals. Last year support for foreign languages in Congress persuaded the National Assessment of Educational Progress Panel (NAEP) that languages belong among the academic subjects to be evaluated for proficiency goals. Consensus for including foreign languages was expressed by the strong support of Congress for the Neighborhood Schools Improvement Act (S.2 and H.R. 4323). The panel has now decided to include foreign languages in its 1996 assessment of educational progress. The recognition of foreign languages in this program is crucial, since federal funding for education continues to follow guidelines for educational reform advocated by America 2000. An early supporter of this movement, President Clinton is deemed likely to foster its growth.

The JNCL is working to develop a unified vision statement for all foreign languages, which it will submit to the NAEP panel. The document is called "Standards: A Vision for Learning". Among these standards are those for Latin set forth in the ACL/APA Joint Committee for Classics' book by Sally Davis titled *Latin in American Schools*, published in 1991 by Scholar's Press. In April the NCLG's Classics delegation led by Ed Phinney will attend the General Assembly of the JNCL. He will also participate on its Board of Directors to which he was elected for a two year term.

Another Classics advocate, Robert LaBouve, Secretary of the JNCL and FL Specialist at the Texas Education Agency, was appointed in March to serve as one of ten Directors of ACTFL's current project National Standards in Foreign Language Education. This project is funded by large grants from the U.S. Department of Education and the National Endowment for the Humanities. In April the Directors appointed Martha Abbott, FL Supervisor of the Fairfax County Public Schools in Virginia, one of ten members of ACTFL's new Task Force to Develop Student Standards K-12. She was also elected to the Board of Directors of the Northeast Conference on the Teaching of Foreign Languages (NCTFL). The NCLG and several modern language organizations had written ACTFL to request the inclusion of Latin in its development of proficiency standards for foreign languages.

Last year Congress voted additional funds to the Department of Education for a program called the Fund for Innovation in Education (FIE). The program funds field testing of new or improved assessments of K-12 student academic performance in eight core subjects, including foreign languages. Clearly, subjects that have developed achievement standards have the edge in competing for these grants. Innovative programs that use Latin as a medium of instruction are welcome to apply. Deadline for applications is July 31, 1993. For further information, contact: Sherrin Marshall, U.S. Dept. of Education, 555 New Jersey Avenue, N.W., Room 522, Washington D.C. 20208-5524. Tel: (202) 219-1496.

We may infer from these developments that America 2000 is going forward and that languages are now among the subjects slated for voluntary national assessment. Modern languages have taken the lead in developing national and state proficiency guidelines. If Latin is to receive its due share of federal funding and to have its effectiveness validated, Latinists need to represent themselves at meetings of ACTFL and at their state and regional FL associations. Without input from our profession, Latin teachers in public and private schools will find themselves teaching to criteria developed by and for the modern languages instead of to guidelines tailored to their own needs. In some states Latinists have become pro-active in this cause and are benefitting from the results of their efforts. When money for education is scarce, subjects that can offer proven standards of achievement will survive.

Virginia Barrett, Chair - NCLG



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

BULLETIN

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:

American School Offers New Senior Fellowship

Beginning with the academic year 1994-1995, the American School of Classical Studies at Athens will grant a Senior Fellowship in Classical and Byzantine Studies, made possible by an award from the National Endowment for the Humanities through the Centers for Advanced Study Program. The fellowship, which has a maximum stipend of \$30,000, is open to post-doctoral scholars in Classical and Byzantine Studies. Scholars at all levels, from assistant through full professors, are encouraged to apply.

The School is the most significant resource in Greece for American scholars in the fields of ancient studies in Greek language, literature, history, archaeology, and art, as well as in post-classical Greek studies. It offers two major research libraries, the Blegen, with 60,000 volumes dedicated to ancient Greece, and the Gennadius, with 90,000 volumes as well as archives devoted to post-classical Greece. The School also offers research centers at the sites of the ancient Agora and ancient Corinth, and recently established an archaeological laboratory at the main building complex in Athens.

Interested applicants should submit the following: a) a detailed statement of the research project, up to five pages in length, stating the importance and significance of the proposed research, the methodologies involved, and why it should be carried out in Greece, particularly at the School (references and a select bibliography should also be included); b) a current curriculum vitae, including publications; c) three letters of reference from scholars who are familiar with the applicant's work and the field of proposed study. These letters should comment on the feasibility of the project and the applicant's ability to carry it out successfully.

Applications and requests for further information should be addressed to Dr. W. D. E. Coulson, Director, ASCSA, 54 Souidias St., Athens, Greece 106 76 (Fax (301) 725-0584). The application deadline is November 15, 1993.

The Vergilian Society of America, Inc.

announces

*The 42nd Annual Classical Study Programs
Summer 1994*

Roman Portugal, Morocco and Tunisia

(June 27-July 10, 1994)

Directors:

**Karl Galinsky (University of Texas, Austin)
Alexander G. McKay (York University, Toronto).**

Sites to be visited: Portugal: Lisbon, Coimbra, Evora, Cascais, Sintra; Morocco: Casablanca, Rabat, Volubilis, Fez, Marrakesh; Tunis: Carthage (Musée de Carthage), Tunis (Bardo Museum), Bulla Regia, Dougga, Teboursoik, Kairouan, Sousse, Monastir, El Djem, Hammamet, Thuburbo Mains, Oudna. Special airline travel arrangements will be available for this session.

At the Villa Vergiliana in Cumae:

Religions of Vergil's Campania

(July 18-30, 1994)

Directors:

**Paul F. Burke Jr. (Clark University)
Charles-Marie Ternes
(Centre Alexandre-Wiltheim, Luxembourg)**

Sites to be visited: Terracina, Sperlonga, Cumae, Puteoli, Pompeii, Museo Nazionale (Naples), Herculaneum, Naples, Paestum, Baiae, Avernus, Oplontis, Capri, "Tomb of Vergil," Posillipo, Monte di Procida, Capua, Beneventum.

Ancient Campania as a Literary Terrain

(August 2-13, 1994)

Directors:

**Richard C. Monti
(University of Wisconsin — Milwaukee)
Mary E. Moser (Dickinson College)**

Sites to be visited: Terracina, Sperlonga, Pozzuoli, Solfatara, Lake Avernus, Cumae, Paestum, Museo Nazionale (Naples), Santa Maria Capua Vetere, Pompeii, Beneventum, Saepinum, "Tomb of Vergil," Vesuvius, Naples, Bacoli, Misenum, Pontecagnano Museum, Amalfi Drive, Oplontis, Herculaneum, Capri, Baiae, Capodimonte Museum.

These programs are designed for all persons with a serious interest in antiquity. The sessions combine lectures, visits to museums, and on-site study of the archaeological remains. Enrollment in each session is limited and early application is therefore advised. All sessions may be taken for university credit. For further information and application packets, please write to:

*Robert M. Wilhelm, Executive Secretary
The Vergilian Society of America, Inc.
Box 167
Oxford, Ohio 45056*

*Telephone: (513) 523-7329 or (513) 529-1486
Fax: (513) 523-2039*

The American Classical League
announces
A Study Tour
To Mark Its Diamond Anniversary
On
Myths of Latium and Campania
Vergil's Aeneid and Ovid's Metamorphoses

July 11-23, 1994
Villa Vergiliana and Rome, Italy

Directors

Alexander G. McKay (York University, Toronto, Ont. Canada)
Michelle P. Wilhelm (Miami University, Oxford, Ohio)
Robert M. Wilhelm (Miami University, Oxford, Ohio)

To mark the Diamond Anniversary (1919-1994) of its services to classical teachers and students, the American Classical League is sponsoring a two-week overseas program on "Myths of Latium and Campania." The session will be particularly concerned with the Italian myths and legends of Vergil's *Aeneid* and Ovid's *Metamorphoses*. Archaeological sites, topography and landscape, and art works, both ancient and derivative, will contribute to the program. Secular and religious myths, Olympian and local deities, mystery cult figures, universal heroes (Odysseus, Aeneas and Jason) and popular legends (medieval Vergil and allegorized Ovid) will provide material for study and analysis in their proper context of time and place. Sites visited in Campania: Circeii, Terracina, Gaeta, Formiae, Sperlonga, Cumae, Lake Avernus, Solfatara, Museo Nazionale (Naples), Pompeii, Paestum, Herculaneum, Capodimonte Art Gallery, Caserta; in Rome: Forum Romanum, Palatine, Circus Maximus, Forum Boarium, Vatican, Capitoline Museum, Ara Pacis, Arch of Constantine, Alba Longa, Nemi, Tarquinia, Licenza, Tivoli, Hadrian's Villa and Villa D'Este.

The program will provide daily lectures by invited scholars of international stature and by the resident directors. Registrants will be able to take the session for 3 hours of graduate credit in Classics through Miami University, Oxford Ohio. The cost of the tour is: \$1625.00 plus \$25.00 registration fee (the cost includes the graduate credit tuition; does not include airfare).

For Application Forms and Information write to:

The American Classical League
Myths of Latium and Campania Study Tour
Miami University
Oxford, Ohio 45056

Telephone: (513) 529-7741

Fax: (513) 529-7742

THE CALGARY SOCIETY FOR MEDITERRANEAN STUDIES

COLLOQUIUM REGISTRATION

Saturday 30 October 1993

Name _____
 Address _____

 Postal Code _____
 Phone _____

COLLOQUIUM REGISTRATION FEES:

- ☐ Society Members: _____ at \$10.00 each
- ☐ Society Student Members: _____ at \$5.00 each
- ☐ Non-Members: _____ at \$15.00 each
- ☐ Student Non-Members: _____ at \$10.00 each
- ☐ Buffet Lunch at The University Club: _____ at \$10.00 each

Detach this form and mail it, together with the appropriate registration fee, to:

The Calgary Society for Mediterranean Studies
 Department of Greek, Latin & Ancient History
 The University of Calgary
 Calgary, Alberta, T2N 1N4

Please make your cheque payable to
The University of Calgary

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION ON REVERSE

THE 1993-1994 SEASON

Unless otherwise indicated, evening meetings are held at 7:30 pm on the third or fourth Friday of the month, in room 162 of the Earth Sciences Building on the campus of The University of Calgary.

Evening events are free for members of the Society; for non-members there is usually a charge of \$5.00 (students \$2.00). There are separate fees for the Annual Colloquium and occasional special events.

Friday 24 September 1993

Ali Osman
 (Former Head, Department of Archaeology,
 University of Khartoum)

Ancient Nubia (The Sudan)

Wednesday 27 October 1993

The 1993 Nickle Lecture
 William E. Metcalf
 (The American Numismatic Society)
Why study ancient coins?

19:00 in the Nickle Arts Museum
 Sponsored by the Nickle Arts Museum and the
 Nickle Family Foundation. Free admission.
 CSMS members welcome.

Saturday 30 October 1993

Fifth Annual Colloquium
Family and Society in the Ancient Mediterranean

9:00-4:30

Nickle Arts Museum

Speakers will include Carol Thomas (University of Washington) on society in the time of Homer; Mark Golden (University of Winnipeg) on women in ancient Athens; and Susan Treggiari (Stanford University) on Roman family values.

Friday 19 November 1993

Anthony Barrett
 (University of British Columbia)
Roman forts in Britain

Friday 21 January 1994

Lawrence Bliquez
 (University of Washington)
Medical instruments in antiquity

Fridays 11 and 25 February 1994

The Mediterranean Traveller
 a midwinter pair of illustrated personal journeys:

Bob Schmiel's *Greek Islands*
 Andy Rippin's *Tunisia*

Friday 18 March 1994

Barry Cooper
 (University of Calgary)
Ancient and modern republics

Friday 15 April 1994

tba

Friday 20 May 1994

An evening of Mediterranean
 wine, light food, and music
 [time, location, and admission fee
 to be announced]

A Two-year Summer Program for Secondary Teachers of the Humanities

The World of Homer

July 5-30, 1993

The World of Socrates

July 5-29, 1994

The New England Classical Institute

The Institute was founded in 1955 by Professor Van L. Johnson, in collaboration with the Classical Association of New England (CANE), to support the teaching of Latin in secondary schools. Over the years the program has expanded to include areas of classical civilization and literature to meet the needs of teachers of the humanities. In 1983, 1984, and 1985 the Institute received substantial support from the National Endowment for the Humanities, in 1987 for *Vergil and the Augustan Age*, and again in 1990 and 1991 for *Aristophanes and the Age of Pericles* and *The World of Homer*. Over the last ten years almost every state, including Alaska and Hawaii, has been represented at the Institute.

- Supported by a major grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities
- Thirty-six fellowships for secondary school teachers of the humanities
- Tuition-free with stipends
- Sponsored by
Tufts University in collaboration with the Classical Association of New England (CANE)

TUFTS



Resident Faculty

Peter L.D. Reid, Director of the Institute; Associate Professor of Classics and Chair of the Classics Department, Tufts University

Steven W. Hirsch, Associate Professor of Classics and Director of the World Civilizations Program, Tufts University

Joseph Desmond, Visiting Professor of Classics, Tufts University

Susan Heuck Allen, Visiting Assistant Professor, Trinity College

Visiting Scholars

Charles R. Beye, Distinguished Professor of Classics at Lehman College, City University of New York

Deborah Boedeker, Co-Director of the Center for Hellenic Studies and Professor of Classics, Brown University

Gregory Crane, Director of the Perseus Project, Assistant Professor of Classics at Tufts University

Mark W. Edwards, Professor of Classics at Stanford University

Gregory Nagy, Francis Jones Professor of Classical Greek Literature at Harvard University

Kurt Raaflaub, Co-Director of the Center for Hellenic Studies and Professor of Classics, Brown University

John W. Zarker, Professor of Classics emeritus, Tufts University; Visiting Professor, Duke University

How to Apply

Please send the completed application form, and two photocopies of all materials, by March 15, 1993, along with:

- (1) a statement of purpose for participation in the institute; show how you might use the institute experience for self-enrichment and for the enrichment of your teaching;
- (2) a letter of recommendation from your principal or department chair;
- (3) a second letter of recommendation from a colleague, teacher, or other person who knows of your interest in the ancient world.

Application materials should be sent to Professor Peter Reid, c/o Professional and Continuing Studies, Tufts University, 112 Packard Avenue, Medford, MA 02155.

Call Anne Marie Russo at (617) 627-3562 with questions about the application process. For questions concerning the institute content, contact Professor Peter Reid, (617) 627-3213.

Campania Tours

Isis in Italy: The Oriental Presence in Rome and Campania; at the Villa Vergiliana and in Rome. June 28–July 10, 1993.

Rome's Sunny Southern Shores: The Grand Tour: Naples, Campania & the Amalfi Drive; at the Villa Vergiliana. A Senior Studies Tour. October 3–16, 1993.

For further information and registration forms, write to Campania Tours, Inc., Robert M. Wilhelm, Trustee, Box 167, Oxford, OH 45056. Telephone 513-523-6595.

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The Mediterranean Society of America, Inc.
announces a

**SEMINAR IN
ROMAN BRITAIN
May 31–June 16, 1994**

(Tentative price: \$2350, not including airfare)

Directors:

Julian Ward Jones, Jr.

Chancellor Professor of Classics

The College of William & Mary

C. Wayne Tucker

Professor of Classics

Hampden-Sydney College

For the complete itinerary and additional information, write:

C. W. Tucker

Box 68

Hampden-Sydney, VA 23943

(804) 223-6244

Computing and the Classics [ISSN 8756-596X], a quarterly newsletter reporting on computer activities in research and instruction, is edited by Joseph Tebben and is published with funds provided by The Ohio State University. Those who have information suitable for inclusion in this newsletter, and those who wish to subscribe to this newsletter at no cost, are invited to contact the editor at 147 Adena Hall, The Ohio State University at Newark, 1179 University Drive, Newark, OH 43055-1797 U.S.A. E-mail: tebben.1@osu.edu

10/25/93

DEPARTMENT OF MODERN & CLASSICAL LANGUAGES & LITERATURES
P.O. BOX 8198, GRAND FORKS, NORTH DAKOTA 58202-8198
PHONE: (701) 777-3813 FAX: (701) 777-3650

Dear Department Chair,

We write to alert you to a situation that threatens the existence of Classical studies at the University of North Dakota, and to enlist your aid in averting this threat. On September 15 of this year, as part of a response to budget constraints, the Vice President for Academic Affairs released a list of recommended cuts to academic programs. This list includes a proposal to eliminate Greek and Latin. The university administration has repeatedly emphasized that the VPAA's proposals are not final and have simply been put forth for discussion. However, the administration has also declined to offer specific rationales either for particular proposed cuts or for the overall list, and so we feel that a national response is needed now, before the VPAA formulates her final list of cuts in mid-December. We are asking our fellow Classicists to write to the administration protesting the proposed elimination of Latin and Greek. We hope that you will assist us by making this letter available to your faculty, including interested faculty in other departments, as well as sympathetic administrators at your institution.

The stated criteria for considering a program for elimination are "quality, centrality to mission, duplication, focus, demand, and planned growth." We feel that an accurate assessment of our program according to these criteria should preclude even the discussion of its elimination.

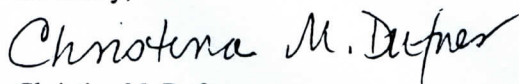
The University of North Dakota was founded in 1883 as a College of Arts & Sciences, and it retains today its identity as the one campus in the state system with a relatively comprehensive liberal arts curriculum. Given the University's historical identity, and its current self-billing as the most comprehensive institution in the region, a strong argument can be made that Classics is central to its mission. Furthermore, our Classics program is the only one funded by the state system, and hence meets the criterion of duplication: if Classics is eliminated here, North Dakota would join Alaska (according to the APA database and our own research) as the only state systems without substantial regular offerings in Classics. The criterion of demand may be the administration's strongest argument against Classics, though it is important to put this in perspective. We arrived on campus only last year, after the program had suffered a noticeable drop in enrollment. Our predecessors—extremely dedicated teachers—had responded over the years simply by adding more courses to their teaching loads. Our first action last year was to revise the curriculum, putting emphasis on courses in mythology and civilization, in order to reach more students and, eventually, to create greater interest in the languages. Last Spring 37 students enrolled in Classical Mythology, the most in at least 10 years, and this resulted in a significant increase in the number of students enrolled in Classics (both absolute and per section). We intend to develop mythology into a course that regularly attracts even larger numbers, but it will certainly take more than one year to do this. Indeed, our new curriculum has not even had time to appear in the catalog. Thus, we feel that our position is supportable according to the criteria of demand and planned growth as well.

The proposal to eliminate Greek and Latin is itself part of a recommendation to reduce the Languages curricula to four languages. There seems to be little educational value to thus restricting the number of languages, especially given the presence on campus of graduate programs in the humanities, including a PhD in English. It has also been proposed that majors in philosophy and religion be eliminated, which, we are told, would leave North Dakota as the only state system without a philosophy major. We hope that letter writers can make some mention of philosophy; the connections among philosophy, religion and Classics are obvious, and if advanced courses in philosophy and religion disappear, so will many of the students who might choose to study Greek and Latin.

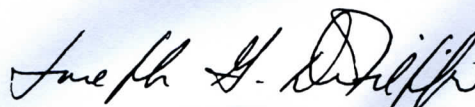
We believe that our program meets all the stated criteria for evaluation, especially centrality to mission. We hope too that letter writers will support our argument regarding planned growth by citing their own successes in using civilization courses to boost enrollments. We are asking that letters be sent to Dr. Marlene Strathe, Vice President for Academic Affairs, POB 8176, University of North Dakota, Grand Forks, ND 58202, and to President Kendall Baker, POB 8193. We also ask that copies be forwarded to Dean Bernard O'Kelly, POB 8038, our Chair Prof. Ralph Koprince, and us, POB 8198.

With thanks in advance for your support.

Sincerely,



Christina M. Dufner
Assistant Professors of Classics



Joseph G. DeFilippo