

From the Secretary-Treasurer: This issue of the Bulletin is being sent to all members of CAPN for 1976-77. Those who have not yet paid their dues will find a membership-subscription blank enclosed. As we go to press, CAPN membership stands at 70.

The secretary-treasurer would like to thank his predecessor, Daniel P. Harmon of the University of Washington, for his kind assistance in bringing about a smooth transition of books and accounts. He is especially grateful for the clear and concise records that have enabled CAPN to run so smoothly for so many years, a reflection of the clarity of thought and procedure of its several secretaries-treasurers.

The Province of Alberta has been received into CAPN. On behalf of the whole membership we wish to welcome and congratulate our Albertan colleagues.

MINUTES OF THE 1977 MEETING

The seventh annual meeting of the Classical Association of the Pacific Northwest (the 65th since the organization of CAPS, which CAPN continues) was held April 1 and 2, 1977, at the University of Idaho.

The business meeting was called to order at 1:35 P.M. at the beginning of the afternoon session of April 2 by the president, Professor Galen Rowe. The minutes of the previous meeting, as well as the treasurer's report, were approved. Daniel Harmon respectfully called attention to the passing of Professor Emeritus Harvey B. Densmore. The report of the scholarship committee, which was published in the CAPN Bulletin, Vol. 7, No. 2, was approved. Professor David A. Campbell of the University of Victoria, presented the report of the Nominating Committee, and the following officers of CAPN for 1977-78 were elected unanimously:

President: Anthony J. Podlecki (University of British Columbia)
Vice President: Frederic Peachy (Reed College)
Secretary-Treasurer: Samuel Carleton (Pacific Lutheran University)
Editor: Cecelia Luschnig (University of Idaho)
Executive Committee:

Galen O. Rowe, ex officio (University of Idaho)
Lawrence J. Bliquez (University of Washington)
John Hay (University of Montana)
Herbert Huxley (University of Victoria)
Steven Lowenstam (University of Oregon)

Scholarship Committee:

Fred Cadman, Vancouver, Chairman
William Read (University of Washington)
Peter Smith (University of Victoria)
Jane Wilson, Salem, Oregon
Ronnie Ancona, Seattle, Washington

The president was given authority to approve the choice of the person selected to be chairman of the Classics section at the Pacific Northwest Conference on Foreign Languages, and also to appoint two representatives to the American Classical League meeting. Professor Anthony Podlecki expressed thanks on behalf of the entire group for the hospitality of Professor Rowe and the University of Idaho.

Dr. John Yardley of the University of Calgary requested that the officers and executive committee take whatever steps are necessary to include the University of Calgary and the Province of Alberta within the area included by CAPN. The University of Calgary may very well wish to host a CAPN meeting in the future. Those present at the meeting unanimously support Professor Yardley's proposal. The business meeting was then adjourned.

The Secretary-Treasurer wishes to make public acknowledgement of the generous gift again this year of \$30 by the Oregon Classical Association to our scholarship fund.

Daniel P. Harmon
Secretary-Treasurer, 1976-77

TITLES AND ABSTRACTS OF PAPERS READ AT THE 1977 CAPN MEETING

"Poetry and Philosophy in Early Greece"

John S. Morrison

Mellon Distinguished Professor in the Humanities, Reed College

The paper was concerned with sophia as it first appears in Greek literature, and took the view that in Hesiod there is to be found not only the ancestor of the Greek natural philosophers but also in factual and ethical education, in political advice and in other fields the forerunner of Solon and the 5th century sophists. Alcidamas in the early 4th century looked at contemporary exponents of sophia and complained that they neglected historia (i.e. physical science), paideia (instruction of the young) and were unable to speak before the people (i.e. give political advice). It may be inferred that these were regarded as the duties of the sophos in earlier times, i.e. that in early Greece sophia was a profession with certain traditional characteristics and exponents.

Three examples were given: (i) Hesiod and Parmenides both expound 'things like the truth' and 'true things'. The dichotomy appears to be a basic characteristic of sophia.

(ii) Hesiod and Anaximander both describe the world as proceeding from an indeterminate source. Hesiod's chaos explains Anaximander's apeiron.

(iii) Hesiod and Solon both preach a doctrine of dike and praise Zeus in a hymn to the Muses. The conclusion that Solon was a professional sophos turned politician reverses the accepted view by which he was a politician turned poet.

"The Primitive and the Progressive in Attic and Roman Homicide Law"

B. E. Aston

University of British Columbia

One of the fundamental differences between the penal legal systems of Attica and Rome was that the Attic system tended to become bogged down with a variety of semi-religious concepts well illustrated by 5th century tragedy such as miasma (pollution), timoria (vengeance), hamartia (guilt) and poine (recompense) which the anthropologist would without hesitation describe as being indicative of primitivity in a society; while in complete contrast the Romans by the end of

the 2nd century A.D. - the zenith of Roman jurisprudence - had developed a body of penal legislation much of which even by twentieth century standards is demonstrably practical, secular and arguably progressive. I sought to illustrate this thesis by referring to one particular aspect of the homicide law problem; that of a husband's apparent right to kill his wife's adulterer and/or his adulterous wife. An examination of the classic case of the murder of Erasthenes provided the core of the evidence for the essential primitivity of the Attic system. On the other hand I sought to demonstrate how the legislation in LEX IULIA DE ADULTERIIS COERCENDIS evolved through CONSTITUTIONES of such enlightened emperors as Antoninus Pius and Marcus Aurelius into a body of essentially practical, progressive and, most important, secular rules which in many instances are identical with those to be found in the penal codes of certain highly developed western societies in the 20th century.

"A Seventeenth-Century Vergilian Emblem"

Samuel Carleton
Pacific Lutheran University

John Ogilby's second translation of the Vergilian corpus was published in 1654 in folio form. Various noblemen of the period "subscribed" to the translation, and their coats-of-arms appear on the plates accompanying the text. Ogilby's plates function as illustrations accompanying the text, but they are also emblematic of royalism in the republican age of the Commonwealth. Eclogue V is an example. The plate accompanying the translation is divided into two parts, an earthly one showing two shepherds, and a heavenly one, showing an apotheosis. The shepherds stare at the apotheosized figure, Julius Caesar, the Daphnis of the Eclogue. The "Argument" to the Eclogue, "Since Kings as Common Fathers cherish all, /Subjects like Children should lament their fall:/But Learned Men, of Grief should have more sense, /When violent Death seizeth a gracious Prince," suggests the violent death of Charles I. With that interpretation, the apotheosized figure in the accompanying plate can be identified with the beheaded King. That interpretation is reinforced by the dedication of the subscription plate to Henry, Lord Beauchamp, head of the royalist conspiratorial Western Association. The Eclogue is, then, a tri-partite emblem with illustration, moral ("Argument"), and text suggestive of an identification of Daphnis with Julius Caesar with Charles I. Ogilby's translation of the Eclogue itself reinforces that interpretation.

"The Family of Kleopatra-Eurydike"

Waldemar Heckel
University of British Columbia

In his account of the trial and torture of Philotas, son of Parmenion, Quintus Curtius relates that a certain Hegelochos had conspired with Parmenion in Egypt. This conspiracy of Hegelochos has generally been assumed to be fictitious, one of "the clear inventions of Curtius" (so J. Rufus Fears, *Athenaem* 53, 1975, 133, no. 77) or "an effort of later apologia" (E. Badian, *TAPA* 91, 1960, 332). The key to the conspiracy is, I believe, the identity of the obscure Hegelochos (obscure, that is, as far as modern scholars are concerned). If we can equate three individuals named Hippostratos, then the identity of Hegelochos becomes clear: he was Kleopatra's nephew (that is, Kleopatra-Eurydike, the last wife of Philip II). Hegelochos, we know, was the son of Hippostratos (*Arr. Anab.* 3.11.8); he was also the grandson of Amyntas (*Marsyas ap. Didymos, Demosth.* 12.55) and the nephew of Kleopatra-Eurydike, who was Hippostratos' sister, according to Satyros (*ap. Athen.* 13.557D).

In order to make this identification, I have countered the arguments of K. J. Beloch (GG III² 2.70: Hippistratos was too young to have had a son as old as Hegelochos), F. Staehelin (Klio 5, 1905, 151: Justin says that all Kleopatra's male relatives were killed by Alexander) and H. Berve (Das Alexanderreich II.185: Hippistratos, the brother of Kleopatra, was still alive in 337 but Hippistratos, the brother of Kleopatra, was still alive in 337 but Hippistratos, son of Amyntas, had died in 344). None of these objections is insurmountable, and, if Hegelochos was in fact Kleopatra's nephew, then his conspiracy with Parmenion becomes not only plausible, but quite understandable. Those who find the abstract of this paper no more enlightening than the admittedly complex thesis that it seeks to summarize will find a fuller, documented, discussion in my article, "Who was Hegelochos?" (forthcoming in Rheinisches Museum).

"Gaius and His Uncle: Non Nisi in Ludibrium Reservavit"

John Humphrey
University of Calgary

Both Gaius Caligula and Claudius have had their fair share of apologists in recent years: while the traditional madness of the former has been successfully reduced to no more than a certain immature rashness, the traditional imbecility of the latter has been disproved by his obvious administrative and intellectual ability. This makes it all the more surprising, then, that our sources' accounts of the painful relationship between these two men should continue to be accepted as valid.

Claudius, according to Suetonius and others, was tolerated in the court of Gaius only because he served as an obvious target for the ridicule and juvenile pranks of the Emperor. Yet Gaius chose this incompetent cripple as his colleague for the suffect consulship of A.D. 37. This is clearly not the action of a man who despised another.

This paper shows, through a re-examination of the various incidents that befell the unfortunate Claudius during the four-year reign of his predecessor, that the attitude of Gaius to his uncle--like most of the Emperor's genuine character--lies hidden beneath an accumulation of exaggerations, misunderstandings, and half-truths.

"Prayer in Epic with Special Reference to Virgil"

H. H. Huxley
University of Victoria

The thirty-three line proem of Aeneid I lays unmistakable emphasis on the importance of the religious theme. Virgil had already, both in Eclogue 4 and the Georgics (e.g. I, 338 in primis venerare deos), stressed the theme of piety. Aeneas, the insignis pietate vir, owes much to his godfearing and ritually-scrupulous exemplar Odysseus. As classical epic is largely concerned with the interactions of gods and heroes, we must, to get the complete picture, study not merely a pius Aeneas but a contemptor deum like Mezentius and those who like Turnus must be sacrificed in order that a greater Fortuna may prevail. In the lot of such men the lacrimae rerum come into sharpest focus, though Virgil in his much-abused battle-scenes most effectively examines the way men petition the gods and in so doing achieves unsurpassed effects of pathos and tragic irony.

It is worth while to apply to epic situations, when a petition is either granted or partly granted or summarily refused, the lofty sentiments of Seneca, of Juvenal, even of Christ himself. When we read (Sen. Ep. 96) - Quid, tu nesciebas haec te optare, cum optares senectutem? - how can we fail to think of Priam, Latinus and Evander? Attunement to the will of Heaven, attained by some epic heroes, reminds us of Seneca's sententia on bearing adversity- non pareo deo, sed adsentior (Ep. 96); it is the attitude of those who concur with Juvenal -pro iucundis aptissima quaeque dabunt di (Sat. 10). The Stoicism of Virgil, Seneca and Juvenal is a distant cousin of Christ's scit pater vester, quid opus sit vobis, antequam petatis eum. (Matt. 6.8)

"Men and Gods in Euripides' Hippolytus"

C. A. E. Luschnig
University of Idaho

This paper seeks to find the relevancy of the three divine personages (Aphrodite, Poseidon, and Artemis) to the human drama of the Hippolytus by examining the parallelism in character and action between the mortals and the gods, concluding that the human actors try to impose on the situation a state of immutability that is not suited to the mortal condition, and that they impose on themselves and each other an isolation which is very close to the gods' aloofness and anti-social existence. It is through the goddesses' statements and the implications of these statements when transferred to human relationships that we become aware of what is taking place at the human level.

"Rational and Irrational Impulses in Plato's Middle Dialogues"

John D. Madden
University of Montana

In the Republic and the Symposium Plato manipulates adroitly the vocabularies clustered around nous (intellective) and thymos (emotive) to construct two revolutionary but radically incompatible models for human psychology.

In Symposium 200A he concludes that before a desired goal is attained, desire for it can be expressed indifferently by "desire" (epithymia), "love" (eros), or "rational wish" (boulomai). On attainment, however, "love" and "wish" are the appropriate terms to project into the future a yearning for continued possession, whereas "desire" is no longer an appropriate term. In sum, Plato suggests that all desire is basically a unitary energy upon which merely verbal distinctions are imposed.

In Symp. 204 he suggests that "love" implies parallel acts of intention (wish--boulomai), and that the same objective state (being in love) can be described in terms of its non-rational (emotional) or its rational (intentional) aspects. Finally, in Symp. 192B he points out that rational aims (boulomai) are implicit in the inarticulate, instinctive desires (epithymiai), and he suggests that rational purpose is simply the maturing into consciousness of pre-rational strivings which are programmed toward objectively good ends. Love (eros) is the generic term for all impulse or desire.

This psychology is revolutionary, but it is unsuccessful in that it leaves no room for the empirical fact of wrongdoing.

That problem is solved in the psychology of the Republic, but at the expense of the Symposium psychology. In Rep. 437B Plato breaks the soul into three really distinct parts, using as his methodical crowbar the principle that there are drives in the soul working at purposes directly opposed to one another. In Rep. 438A he denies that the energies of the soul are innately coherent and aimed at what is objectively beneficial. In Rep. 580D he furthers this fragmentation: each of the three parts of the soul either has or is a separate desire (epithymia), and as such either has or is its own principle of motion. This analysis of human psychology is adequate to explain the fact of wrong-doing but it is not adequate to explain how a noetically integrated personality can be achieved. Plato makes many references to the mind "forcing" and "subduing" and "mastering" the other parts of soul, but where does it get the energy to accomplish this? The only practical hope he offers for noetic integration of the personality is a twenty-year program of operant conditioning in which external constraint is applied to force the lower parts of the soul into conformity with the plans of the mind.

These opposed models for the relation of rational to non-rational impulses do not represent sequential stages of Plato's thought, but rather two complementary approaches to a problem he never solved satisfactorily. Each view falsifies experience, but both are necessary to grasp reality. Their literary frameworks suggest that they are literally day and night versions of the same scene which must be viewed together to perceive it accurately.

"Homer's Use of $\tau\alpha$ "

Mark D. Northrup
University of Washington

The presence of the Aeolic adjective $\tau\alpha$ in the Iliad cannot be satisfactorily explained either as an archaism or as a dialect form borrowed to enhance metrical flexibility. How, then, can we account for Homer's use of the word? Consider the following facts: 1) in the 8th century B.C., when the poet of our Iliad was presumably casting his work into something very much like its final form, the Aeolic dialect was being spoken (among other places) in Thessaly and in the area around Troy; 2) the only characters who use $\tau\alpha$ in their speeches in the Iliad are the Thessalian Achilles (9.319) and the Trojans Agenor (21.569), Andromache (6.422, 22.477), and Priam (24.496); 3) of the five occurrences of $\tau\alpha$ in the narrative portions of the text, four (4.437, 11.174, 16.173, 18.251) appear in passages which deal specifically with Trojans or Thesalians; 4) of the eleven occurrences of the word $\mu\iota\alpha$, by contrast, only one comes in what might be termed an "Aeolic context." This examination of the distribution of $\tau\alpha$ and $\mu\iota\alpha$ in the Iliad leads to the conclusion that Homer employed these two forms in a way which was deliberately intended to reflect the contemporary dialect geography of Greece. It appears, in other words, as if Homer's use of the Aeolic $\tau\alpha$ was motivated primarily by considerations of style.

"Those Magnificent Flying Machines: Some Observations on the $\bar{m}\acute{e}chan\bar{e}$ "

A. L. H. Robkin
University of Washington

The $\bar{m}\acute{e}chan\bar{e}$, used to provide special effects of sudden appearances and flying

departures in the fifth-century Theatre of Dionysos, must have been a fairly simple device. It had to be relatively quiet (in spite of the jokes made about its noise); it had to allow a great deal of flexibility to the actor. It had to be so located that it would not interfere with the movement of the main doors or the ekkyklema; it had to be hidden from the view of the audience so that its operation would not tip off the action. What little is known about the mēchanē comes mostly from Pollux, 4.128-130. Here it is described as a kind of crane, with lines and pulleys and a hook for the actor to fasten on with, located at the left parados of the theatre. I propose as a solution to the problem of what this machine might have been an adaptation of the simple machine used to raise water from a well. This would consist of two uprights located at T₁ and T₂ on Fiechter's plan of the Theatre of Dionysos, with a jib lashed to a crossbar fitted between the uprights. Pulleys are attached to the jib which hold the line and hook from which the actor is suspended. There is a human counterweight opposing the actor when the machine is in operation, and a winch at T₁ which is operated in conjunction with the counterweight. The actor is masked by a low wall atop the scene building at foundation T on Fiechter's plan. The device has the advantage of simplicity and ease of operation. Furthermore, it does not do violence to any of the existing literary and archaeological evidence remaining for the mēchanē.

"The Law Against Tyranny 337/6 B.C."

Cynthia J. Schwenk
University of Idaho

The Law Against Tyranny was found in the Agora in 1952. Since that time, the fact that the decree includes specific provisions for the Council of the Areios Pagos has provoked interpretations, most of which see these measures as an attack on the Council. However, the testimonia show the Council as a model of justice and integrity in a position of greater responsibility. This new legislation should be interpreted as a means for protecting the Council of the Areios Pagos rather than an attack.

"Some Problems in the Second Episode of Euripides' Alkestis"

S. E. Scully
University of Victoria

Scholars are unable to agree about the tone of this play or about how the poet intends us to view Alkestis and Admetos and their speeches in the second episode. The disagreement in large part results from the still prevalent habit of reading the play largely in terms of its characters. Instead we should ask what themes the poet has initially set in the foreground by devoting time and words to them. He repeatedly stresses the painful consequences of Alkestis' noble sacrifice, above all, Admetos' loss of an incomparable wife and the abiotos bios which lies before him. The second episode is designed largely to elaborate these ideas. At verse 279 Admetos affirms his loyalty to the relationship of philia. Alkestis then tests that loyalty by asking him not to re-marry, a request which she supports by appeals to charis and philia. He views her remarks at 299ff. as a challenge and attempts to match, if not surpass, what she has done by dedicating his life to her memory. Pace von Fritz and others, we must not allow our taste to shape our reaction to the notion of the statue (a borrowing from Eur.'s own Protesilaos?): this extravagance, like so much in his speech has clear parallels in other classical authors where a person vows loyalty on the death of a spouse or a friend.

"The Oresteia in Early Greek Art"

Frances Stern
University of Oregon

The Oresteia is depicted less commonly in early Greek art than are the myths of popular heroes such as Herakles. Events from the Oresteia occasionally appear in art of the 7th and early 6th centuries B.C., they cease to be represented between 550 and 500 B.C., and they reappear in art of the early 5th century B.C. These early artistic depictions of the Oresteia coincide in date with the composition of three literary Oresteias by Xanthos, Stesichoros, and Simonides. Judging from what is known about these literary accounts, one can hypothesize that they inspired the contemporary artistic renditions of the Oresteia.

The only complete Oresteia in art occurs on six metopes from a temple of Argive Hera at Foce del Sele near Paestum. These metopes, dated to the second quarter of the 6th century B.C., seem to have been inspired by Stesichoros' Oresteia. They depict Klytaimnestra's murder of Agamemnon in the bath, Orestes' revenge killing of Aigisthos, and Orestes' pursuit by a serpentine Fury to Apollo's sanctuary at Delphi.

"Ceyx's Journey: Ovid Met. ll.421 ff."

John Yardley
University of Calgary

The argument of the paper is that Alcyone's speech to Ceyx at *Met.* 11.421 ff. relies for its effect on the reader's "generic expectation". Ceyx has informed her of his intention of making a trip to Claros, and Alcyone's response conforms to a remarkable extent to the generic pattern for the *propempticon* suggested by the rhetor Menander (*Rhet. Graec.* 3.396-7 Spengel). Menander claims that the speaker should utter a reproach (*schetliamos*) in the hope of detaining the traveller, but then claim to be resigned to the traveller's determination to leave. This format we find in Alcyone's speech, but the "reaction" is adapted somewhat at 439-43: instead of resignation to Ceyx's wishes - which the reader, aware of the genre's conventions, is expecting - we find Alcyone begging, on the contrary, to be taken with him.

Such sophisticated adaptation of a generic pattern is, in fact, not untypical of Ovid. A similar reliance upon the reader's generic expectation can be seen in his *propempticon* to Corinna (*Am.* 2.11).

PERSONNEL, TRAVEL, SCHOLARLY ACTIVITIES

University of Calgary

Two new Assistant Professors have been appointed: Waldemar Heckel, formerly a graduate student at the University of British Columbia, and Haijo Westra, formerly a graduate student at the University of Toronto.

Last year the department initiated internal monthly seminars, at which a member discussed a subject in his field over pizza and wine: this program has proved very successful.

Two classics students won the top University prizes last year. Lorraine Frazer was awarded the Lieutenant Governor's Medal for the best honours degree in Arts and Sciences at the University of Calgary, and Hans van der Leest won the Faculty of Humanities Gold Medal for the best degree in the Faculty of Humanities. Another student, Andrew Sherwood, was awarded a place for the Summer Session at the American School of Classical Studies in Athens.

Gonzaga University

Fredric W. Schlatter, S.J., Chairman of the Department of Classical Languages at Gonzaga University, is on sabbatical leave during the academic year 1977-78. He spent the month of August in Greece and is studying and researching at the University of London for the rest of the year.

Marcus A. Hayworth, S.J., Professor of Classical Languages at St. Louis University, is a Visiting Professor at Gonzaga. Father Hayworth, who has published St. Thomas More: Selected Letters (Harper 1970), is one of a team of scholars who have worked at Yale on a new edition of St. Thomas More. He taught at Gonzaga in the summer of 1965.

Robert Delsman, S.J., who received his A.B. summa cum laude at Gonzaga in 1977, is studying Classics at Oxford University.

Richard Ganz, S.J., a teaching assistant, is teaching Elementary Greek at Gonzaga during the current year.

John H. Taylor, S.J., Professor Emeritus of Classics, has completed an English translation (with annotations) of St. Augustine's De Genesi ad litteram libri duodecim. It will be published in Ancient Christian Writers, a series edited by Johannes Quasten.

University of Idaho

The Eta Sigma Phi lecture series on the classics has entered its third season. Slated for the Fall semester are:

20 September: "Leda Had Three Daughters: A Study of the Cause of the Trojan War in Euripides' IA", C.A.E. Luschnig

8 November: "Harmony and the Natural Order: Musical Thought and Practice in Ancient Greece", Elizabeth E. Zakarison

29 November: "Women in Mythology", Galen O. Rowe

Elizabeth Zakarison, a senior Classical Studies major, won first prize in the national Eta Sigma Phi Latin translation contest last spring.

C.A.E. Luschnig attended a summer seminar on Tragedy under Norman Rabkin at Berkeley, sponsored by NEH.

The Classics program boasts eight majors and increased enrollments in most areas.

The University of Montana

The Classics Section has 2 1/3 faculty members and offers two sections of Latin every year; beginning Greek is given in alternate years, with Religious

Studies offering Hellenistic Greek every other year. A full variety of intermediate and advanced courses in language and literature is available, as well as courses in the ancillary disciplines of art, archaeology, philosophy, and history. Only Greek Tragedy is offered in translation.

Following a program review aimed at eliminating 70 faculty positions, the recommendation of the task force is to add one faculty position to classics!

John Madden received a University Foundation grant for the summer of 1977 for research at Berkeley on the earliest definitions of the concept of will. Several of his reviews of new editions of Cicero are forthcoming in the Classical World.

Pacific Lutheran University

Enrollment in the Classical Languages continues to be quite good. Beginning Hebrew has now been added to the classical languages program; and to classical civilization offerings, "Christianity and the Roman Empire".

The name change from Department of Foreign Languages to Department of Modern and Classical Languages is a good omen.

Samuel Carleton participated in an NEH-sponsored summer seminar, "The Social World of Early Christianity," at Yale University this past summer. The director was Wayne Meeks of Yale's Department of Religious Studies.

University of Victoria

Caroline Overman (B.A. Victoria, Ph.D. Brown) has joined the Department this year as a Sessional Lecturer. J.P. Oleson is away on leave of absence: he has an ACLS fellowship and will spend the year in Rome working on various projects. Both G.S. Shrimpton and J.P. Oleson have been promoted to the rank of Associate Professor. P.L. Smith has begun an additional three-year term as Dean of Fine Arts. D.A. Campbell has completed a four-year term as Chairman; he has been succeeded by S.E. Scully.

The Department once again organized a successful tour to Greece in May. The tour leaders were D.A. Campbell and J.P. Oleson. Several members gave papers at the annual meetings of CAPN and the Classical Association of Canada. A weekend-seminar on Euripides is being planned for the fall of 1978: Anne Burnett, D.J. Conacher, A.J. Podlecki and T.G. Rosenmeyer have agreed to give papers.

Victoria students once again did well in the Classical Association of Canada essay and translation contests. Registration figures for 1977-78 show a 17% increase over figures for 1976-77; the larger part of the increase is in Classical Studies courses, but there is also a modest and encouraging increase in enrollment in junior and senior language courses.

University of Washington

Professor McDiarmid has been chosen 'University Professor of the Humanities' for the University of Washington. This is the first such appointment under a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities to the UW. His appointment is for the academic year 1977-78.

Professor Lawrence J. Bliquez has just left for Washington, D.C., to take up residence for the year as a Fellow of the Center for Hellenic Studies. In collaboration with Professor A.E. Raubitschek of Stanford University, he will be preparing a new edition of Ernst Nachmanson's Historische Attische Inschriften.

To help us out with the teaching assignments usually carried by Professors McDiarmid and Bliquez, we are very fortunate in having the services of Professor Malcolm F. McGregor of the University of British Columbia, who will offer a graduate seminar on Thucydides on Wednesday afternoons during Autumn Quarter.

In addition, Dr. Edward Kadletz, who received his Ph.D. from this department in 1976, will serve as Visiting Lecturer for 1977-78.

Dr. A.L.H. Robkin is the new Secretary-Treasurer of the Seattle Society of the Archaeological Institute of America. The following public lecture series has been announced:

October 6, 1977: Dr. Lanny Bell, University of Chicago and Oriental Institute, "Tutankhamun: His Tomb and His Times"

November 1, 1977: Professor Saul S. Weinberg, University of Missouri, "Tel-Anafa: A Hellenistic Town in Upper Galilee"

January 31, 1978: Professor Robert Bull, "Mithraeum at Caesarea Maritima"

April 6, 1978: Professor Larissa Bonfante, "Etruscan Influence in the North and the World of the 'Situla People'"

REPORT OF THE SCHOLARSHIP COMMITTEE

CAPN Scholarship and Grant in Aid of Classics Instruction

In May Mr. Marvin Davis of Tonasket, Washington was awarded \$50.00 from the CAPN Scholarship fund for the purchase of materials for Latin instruction.

No award was made this year to a teacher for assistance in summer study.

A grant of \$150.00 will be made to a teacher who will use the grant to improve his/her competence in Latin or Greek by attending a summer session. Application must be made by the teacher with a summary of his/her problem and what he/she hopes to do. The application must be approved by the principal of the school.

A grant of \$50.00 will be made to each of two schools who will use the money to purchase supplies and equipment for the Latin department. Application must be made by the teacher and must be approved by the principal.

MEETINGS AND ORGANIZATIONS

American Philological Association-Archaeological Institute of America
December 28-30, 1977, Atlanta-Hilton Hotel, Atlanta, Georgia

American Council on the Teaching of Foreign Languages
November 24-26, Hyatt Regency Hotel, San Francisco, California

Pacific Northwest Council on Foreign Languages
April 21-22, 1978, Portland, Oregon

Washington Association of Foreign Language Teachers
October 14-15, Thunderbird Motel, Yakima, Washington

Junior Classical League, Washington State Convention
October 29, Capital High School, Olympia, Washington

Conference of Latin Teachers
November 5, University of Washington, Seattle (Contact Paul Pascal of the Classics Department for information.)

Idaho Association of Teachers of Languages and Cultures
October 2-5, Boise, Idaho CAPN was represented by Professors Galen Rowe, president of IATLC for 1976-77, and C. Luschnig who gave a paper on "Reviving Latin Programs."

American Classical League

CAPN was represented at the annual ACL convention that met at Carbondale, Illinois June 22-25, by Professor William Read, who has sent in the report. The emphasis of the program which consisted primarily of reports by the various committees, was on improving the position of Latin in the educational system. John Rexine was chosen to succeed Konrad Gries as editor of the Outlook. Professor Read was distressed to note that he was the sole member of CAPN to attend this meeting. He strongly urges the members of CAPN to join the ACL and to attend the next meeting, which will be in June of 1978 at San Diego State University. In view of the progress that the ACL is making toward the reinstatement of Latin on a wide scale in primary and secondary schools, the editor would like to concur with Dr. Read.

British Columbia Association of Teachers of Classics

Mr. Fred Cadman has sent in this report: The annual general meeting of the BCATC was held at the University of Victoria, on March 19, 1977. The highlight of the year's activities was the acceptance of the Cambridge Series Latin Course by the B.C. Department of Education, and the prescription of this course, beginning in September, 1977. The scholarship for the year was awarded to Miss Brenda Ireland of Victoria, who is now a student at the University of Victoria. Two of the members of the association, Don Hodgson and Lance Camp, had been assisted by the BCATC in their traveling to Europe to acquire further materials for the association's resource centre and to establish contacts with some of the makers of the Cambridge Course. Two papers were presented at the convention. Dr. G. Shrimpton, University of Victoria, presented an illustrated address entitled "Thera, the Site of Atlantis" and Dr. A. J. Podlecki, University of British Columbia, spoke on "Pericles and Augustus".

The slate of officers for 1977-78 is:

Past President and Scholarship Chairman - Mr. E. Costain
President - Mr. W. A. Huggett
Vice-President - Mr. D. Hodgson
Secretary-Treasurer - Mr. F. W. Robinson
Vexillum Editor - Mr. F. W. Cadman
Curriculum and P.S.A. Council Representative - Mr. W. Barazzuol
University of Victoria Liaison - Dr. J. Fitch
University of British Columbia Liaison - Dr. G. Sandy
Independent Schools Liaison - Mrs. K. Porter

The editor is pleased to receive notices and reports of local, state, and provincial meetings. Deadlines for prior announcement of meetings are: Fall issue, 15 October; Spring issue, 1 February.

QUISQUILIA

The editor wishes to thank John Madden of the University of Montana and Samuel Carleton of Pacific Lutheran University for contributions to the column.

The reinstatement of Latin in the primary and secondary schools is a project dear to all of us. In several urban school systems this goal is being realized, as part of the Foreign Languages in the Elementary Schools (FLES) program. Recent scientific testing and the popularity of the Latin program in such cities as Washington, D.C., Philadelphia, Indianapolis, augur well. In an article called "The Effect of Elementary Latin Instruction on Language Arts Performance" (in the Elementary School Journal, 77, no. 4, March 1977, pp. 268-273), Nancy Mavrogenes states that in Philadelphia, "the performance of Latin pupils was one full year higher than the performance of matched control pupils who had not studied Latin"

(p. 270). Other cities have had similarly positive results from testing Latin students against others. Nor is it the case that the students attracted to Latin were better students to begin with, and so naturally scored even better in relation to the control group, after a year of Latin. On the contrary, in the Washington, D.C. study, the sixth graders taking Latin for the first year started from behind and still out-stripped their fellows who were in their third or fourth year of French or Spanish. In the Indianapolis study too the results are very optimistic: for, there, the Latin students showed marked improvement over those not taking Latin, not only in English reading, but also in mathematics and social studies.

In general, these studies give strong evidence for two things that we classicists knew all along, but had a hard time convincing others of: that the more one learns, the more one increases one's capacity for learning; the study of Latin, far from crowding one's brain with a lot of useless detail, increases ability to think accurately; and that students would want to take Latin, and their parents would want them to have it, if only they knew that it was respectable to take Latin. Mavrogenes writes, "in 1974-75 in Philadelphia 16,000 children were studying Latin in the public school system ... in 1967-68 the total Latin enrollment in Philadelphia was 490.

Armed with these facts, we are now in a position to ask school administrators, state legislators, and colleges of education to take a hard look at the possibility of reinstating Latin on a wide scale, as one solution to the problem of continually declining verbal ability among students of all ages.

To promote the revival of Latin in the schools, the American Classical League has formed a committee on "Latin and the Basic Skills". One project of this committee, for which it hopes to obtain federal funding, is a Summer Workshop program, to teach elementary and secondary school teachers about Latin and the connection between Latin and English so that they can in turn help their students overcome problems in English. These workshops will be held at six centers around the United States: Tufts College, the University of Illinois, Pacific Lutheran University (where a similar workshop was held in the summer of 1976), the University of California at Northridge, the University of Texas at Austin, and the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. Each of fifteen participants at each center will receive one thousand dollars to help defray expenses. For further information contact: Professor Samuel Carleton or Professor Edward George
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C.A.E. Luschnig is preparing a propaganda pamphlet for the same ACL committee. Any suggestions for this booklet will be greatly appreciated.

To keep up with the progress of Latin in the primary and secondary schools, follow Rudolph Masciantonio's regular column In the Schools, in the Classical World.

Contributions to the ACL booklet and to this column should be sent to:

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