

CLASSICAL ASSOCIATION OF THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST
BULLETIN

Vol. 9, No. 1

November 1978

Notice of the Ninth Annual Meeting:

The meeting will be held at Reed College in Portland, Oregon on the evening of Friday, 16 March and the day of Saturday 17 March.

Call for Papers:

Members wishing to read papers at the 1979 meeting are asked to communicate with Professor Frederic Peachy, President of CAPN, Department of Classics, Reed College, Portland, Oregon 97202. Please send both the title and a brief abstract (for inclusion in the CAPN Bulletin) of the proposed paper and indicate the length of time needed for presentation, by 15 January 1979.

From the Secretary-Treasurer:

This issue of the *Bulletin* is being sent to all members of CAPN for 1977-8. Those who have not yet paid their dues will find a membership-subscription blank enclosed, which should be returned no later than 1 January 1979, to be included in this year's membership list. The total membership for 1977-78 was 117; the present membership is 85.

The present balance in the savings account (Scholarship Fund) is \$1,172.91; in the checking account, \$433.27. Periodical subscriptions were sent out on 4 August and 8 October.

MINUTES OF THE 1978 MEETING

The eighth annual meeting of the Classical Association of the Pacific Northwest (the 66th since the organization of CAPS, which CAPN continues) was held April 7 and 8, 1978, at the University of British Columbia.

The business meeting was called to order at 1:50 P.M. at the beginning of the afternoon session of April 8 by the President, Professor Anthony Podlecki. The minutes of the previous meeting, as well as the treasurer's report, were approved. The report of the Scholarship Committee, which was published in CAPN Bulletin Vol.8, No.2, was approved, together with that Committee's recommendations, also published in the same issue of the Bulletin. Professor Galen Rowe of the University of Idaho presented the report of the Nominating Committee, and the following officers of CAPN for 1978-79 were elected unanimously:

President: Frederic Peachy (Reed College)

Vice President: John Madden (University of Montana)

Secretary-Treasurer: Frances Stern (University of Oregon)

Editor: Cecelia Luschnig (University of Idaho)

Executive Committee:

Anthony J. Podlecki, *ex officio* (University of British Columbia)

Ronnie Ancona (The Bush School)

David Campbell (University of Victoria)

Jane Wilson (McNary High School)

John Yardley (University of Calgary)

Scholarship Committee:

Fred Cadman, Chairman (Alpha Secondary)

Ronnie Ancona (The Bush School)

William Read (University of Washington)

Peter Smith (University of Victoria)

Jane Wilson (McNary High School)

Professor John Madden expressed thanks on behalf of the entire group for the hospitality of Professor Podlecki and the University of British Columbia. Professor Podlecki officially welcomed into CAPN the University of Calgary and the Province of Alberta within the area included by CAPN. The business meeting was then adjourned.

The Secretary-Treasurer wishes to make public acknowledgement of the generous gift again this year by the Oregon Classical Association to our scholarship fund and of the many contributions by the membership of CAPN to that fund.

Respectfully submitted,

Samuel Carleton
Secretary-Treasurer, 1977-78

REPORT OF THE SCHOLARSHIP COMMITTEE

(1) CAPN Scholarship and Grant in Aid of Classics Instruction

In May Mr. Marvin Davis of Tonasket, Washington and Mr. Fred Cadman of Alpha Secondary School, Burnaby, B.C. were awarded \$100 each 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 A grant of \$200 will be made to a teacher who will use the money 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 the problem and what is hoped to be accomplished. The application must be approved by the principal of the school

B A grant of \$100 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 approved by the principal.

Fred Cadman, Chairman

TITLES AND ABSTRACTS OF PAPERS READ AT THE 1978 CAPN MEETING

The Renunciation: Catullus 11

Robert Schmiel
University of Calgary

The single most important fact about this poem is that it falls into three sections which differ markedly in style and mood. The first section is in the grand, formal style (1-14). This effect is produced by epic epithets, various sound effects, and formal structure. The second section is plain, crude, almost prosaic in style (15-20). The third section creates the mood we expect of Catullus in his short amatory lyrics.

Critics have puzzled over the function of the geographical excursus which is the first section. It is certainly ironic. Critics have suggested that Catullus' voyage symbolizes change: that the exotic geography is a correlative to Lesbia's lust; and that there is a contrast between Catullus' wide-ranging freedom and the constricted boundaries of Lesbia's world. A bit too imaginative perhaps. But there are verbal relationships between the first and last stanzas. *Penetro* (2) and *tundo* (4) are apt erotic metaphors, though not at first glance, and they are related to *rumpo* (20) and *complexa tenet* (18).

Furthermore, *ilia rumpens* (20) gives Lesbia the active, male role. The reversal of roles is even clearer in the final stanza. The flower is normally a symbol of female virginity: here it refers to Catullus. The plow is a common symbol of male sexual activity: here it refers to Lesbia. This reversal of roles heightens the sense of the delicacy, the fragility of Catullus' love; and it exaggerates the casual brutality of Lesbia.

The Renunciation: Catullus 11

John Yardley
University of Calgary

The main problem in the interpretation of Catullus 11 is the relationship of the first three stanzas to the rest of the poem. The problem has not, to my mind, been resolved, despite the fact that this poem must have received as much scholarly attention as any in Catullus. Critics note the intended contrast between the "romantic travelogue" (Kenneth Quinn's words) and the harsh message which Furius and Aurelius are asked to deliver to Catullus' mistress, but this just isn't good enough.

Francis Cairns comes close to the truth when he categorizes the poem as a *renuntiatio amoris*. What it is, in fact, is a renunciation of friendship set in an erotic situation. The opening stanzas emphasize the friendship of Furius and Aurelius by means of the familiar "assertion-of-friendship" topos of friend's declaration of willingness to travel with friend and the rest of the poem, the message, is the *renuntiatio amicitiae* (regrettably this phrase does not actually occur in classical Latin, though *amicitiam renuntiare* does!) which the good friends are to deliver to Lesbia. The main element in the formal renunciation of friendship seems to have been the proclamation to the addressee that he was no longer welcome at the sender's house (cf. Suet *Gramm* 14, Quint. 6.3.79, Tacitus *Ann* 6.29.3 etc.). In the last two stanzas Catullus adapts this to suit his relationship with Lesbia (*cum suis vivat valeatque moechis*).

Aeneas and the Imagery of Aeneid 10.636-642

Mark Northrup
University of Washington

At *Aeneid* 10.636-642, with Aeneas raging more furiously than at any other point in the entire epic, Juno saves Turnus' life by removing him from the battlefield. She does this by making a shadow-image of Aeneas which lures the Latin champion away from the real Aeneas. Vergil modelled this episode on *Il.* 5.449 f., where Apollo, after rescuing Aeneas from Diomedes, is described as using a similar device. In a recent article (*AJP* 92 [1972], pp. 566 ff.), H. Nehr Korn has suggested that Vergil deliberately reversed the details of this Homeric original in order to show how Homer's gods had now (in the Latin epic) shifted their support to Aeneas and the Trojans. Instead of a pro-Trojan divinity using the shadow image to save Aeneas, it is the anti-Trojan Juno who uses it to save Turnus. In this way, argues Nehr Korn, Juno saves Turnus for the moment but ruins him for the future by depriving him of his self-confidence. This interpretation does not, I think, lack sensitivity; but the imagery of 10.636 ff. seems to suggest another interpretation as well--one which is much less flattering to the Trojan commander.

Juno's Aeneas-image, we must realize, is merely a reflection of the real Aeneas in his most destructive capacity. By describing this image as an *umbra*

which is like "dreams that delude the senses" (642), Vergil directs our attention back to 6.893 ff., the only other place in the epic where Aeneas was also specifically associated with "deceitful dreams" (*falsa insomnia*). This famous passage (Aeneas departing from the underworld by the gate of false dreams) marks the conclusion of the interview between Aeneas and his father Anchises. The most important feature of this interview itself was Anchises' exhortation to Roman *humanitas* at 6.851 ff., a primary tenet of which was "to spare the humbled" (*parcere subiectis* 853). Aeneas' conduct in book 10, however--especially his slayings of the two suppliants Magus and Liger (the latter of which immediately precedes the introduction of the Aeneas-image at 636 ff.)--constitute flagrant violations of this command. By applying the same dream images to Aeneas at both 10.636 ff. and 6.893 ff., Vergil seems concerned to have us compare these two portions of the poem, and, in so doing, to contrast Anchises' well-articulated ideals with the present grim reality of his son's behavior.

The suggestive bond which Vergil creates at 10.636 ff. between Aeneas (in his Juno-crafted form), shadow, and mist (the *umbra* and *nube* of 636) is another reason that the tone of this passage seems less than positive; for these same images (together with others denoting similar degrees of darkness and incorporeality) regularly appear in the text whenever Aeneas' destructive potency is most graphically depicted. [A more fully footnoted version of this paper will be appearing in the journal Ramus.]

Fabius Titianus, Opportunist

Edward George Wilson
University of British Columbia

In the fourth century after Christ, Fabius Titianus, by carefully exploiting events, exceeded the aspirations of his fellow senators. He was granted three governorships, the rank of *comes primi ordinis*, and the consulship of 337 by Constantine I. Titianus' subsequent retirement into private life was shortlived, for Constantine II, requiring the expertise of his father's veterans, appointed him urban prefect of Rome. When Constantine II was killed in 340 by forces loyal to Constans, Titianus had to choose whether to follow the honourable course and offer his resignation to the new ruler of the West or to play the part of the opportunist and beg leave to offer his services to the victor. Titianus choose the latter course and, feigning that he had always been Constans' most devoted servant, persuaded him not only to extend his appointment as urban prefect but also to grant him the praetorian prefecture of Gaul. Nine years later, Titianus conspired with other western administrators to kill Constans and set Magnentius upon the throne, thereby putting personal pique and revenge before the unity of the Empire. Titianus served Magnentius as urban prefect, assisting in crushing the revolt of Nepotianus at Rome. In 351 he was sent as an ambassador to the court of Constantius II, where he bitterly censured the Flavian household. After the initial defeat of Magnentius, Titianus made his peace with Constantius II, much as he had done when Constans had been victorious over Constantine II. In his failure to continue his support for Magnentius, Titianus proved himself to be a confirmed opportunist.

The cicada-poem (Anacreontea 34)

David A. Campbell
University of Victoria

Anacreontea 34 (the cicada-poem) has enjoyed a well-deserved popularity: the humour of the subject and of its treatment (epic touches, reminiscences of

Thucydides, Plato, Aristotle), the gay metre and the structure can all give pleasure. Recent studies by Dihle (Harv. Stud. 1966) and Maximo Brioso (Emerita 1970) make valuable remarks on the language of the poem but adopt an over-solemn approach, the former seeing it as the product of an age (350-580 A.D.) in which the identification of Stoic ἀπάθεια (v.17) and Platonic ὁμοίωσις θεῶν (v.18) was important, the latter as belonging to an age of zoological pseudo-science and pedantry (3rd-5th c. A.D.). G. Giangrande (Q.U.C.C. 1975) argues convincingly that except at the beginning of v. 7 the manuscript text is correct.

Monophony and Polyphony in Greek Music

Elizabeth E. Zakarison
University of Idaho

Whether or not the Greeks had any kind of polyphony or harmony has been a subject of considerable debate. The most widely accepted theory is that the music of the Greeks was monophonic; that is, it consisted of a single line of melody without harmony or counterpoint. It is generally claimed that the writings of Greek philosophers and music theorists contain no references to playing or singing in any style except unison. However, Greek texts are in fact ambiguous on this point. Careful examination of passages from Plato's Laws, the Aristotelian Problems, and the writings of other theorists suggest that deliberate heterophony and even some kind of rudimentary harmony may have existed in Greek music. This paper shows that although Greek music was primarily monophonic, there is evidence of two-part music in ancient Greece.

Womb-Harbor in Oedipus Tyrannus

John Hay
University of Montana

The major image patterns in Sophocles' *Oedipus Tyrannus* work in concert to support a highly significant symbolic meaning for Oedipus' entry into the palace, his discovery of dead Jocasta, his self-blinding, and his subsequent emergence from the palace. These events symbolize a return to the womb, a reconception, and a rebirth. The paper demonstrated how the Helmsman/Ship images prepare for this larger significance. This argument, with the rest of the evidence for such an interpretation, a thorough discussion of Sophoclean imagery, and an hypothesis of how and why the play was written, has been in the meantime published as a book. The title of the book is Oedipus Tyrannus: Lame Knowledge and the Homosporic Womb. [It is available from the University Press of America (4710 Auth Place, S.E. Washington, D.C. 20023) for \$7.25.]

Iphigenia Heleptolis (IA 1476): The Tragic Person as Artist

C. A. E. Luschnig
University of Idaho

In Euripides' *Iphigenia at Aulis*, Iphigenia, the traditional first-victim of the Trojan War, surprises us all (and perhaps even herself) by exchanging her role as unwilling victim for that of tragic heroine. Most paradoxical of all is her appropriation of the epithet *heleptolis* (at 1476), a title she has stolen from the passive and therefore undeserving Helen (*Agamemnon*, 689). In many dramas which we call tragic there is a point of *aporia* at which the tragic person stops for a moment in time and chooses a new reality. It is at this point that the tragic person realizes that his life cannot go on at random as it has done, that in fact he must act as the artist of his fate. In the *IA* Helen is mentioned some fifteen times by name as the cause of the war, but she is passive

throughout, the 'gift of Aphrodite' (IA 178). Iphigenia, though no such choice is really required of her, will not let herself be the gift to allow the war to take place: she chooses instead to be Helen's active counterpart, to be the director of the action, in short, to steal the show from the men who thought it was their war, their opportunity for heroism.

The Early Career of Cassander

Gwyneth Lewis
University of British Columbia

The paper covers Cassander's career down to 319, when he appeared for the first time acting in his own name. Cassander was born in 355, and for the first thirty years, he did nothing. Too feeble to take part in Alexander's campaigns, he stayed in Macedon, and thus was unable to form important ties of friendship with other nobles, or to gain the loyalty and respect of the army. In 324 he was sent to Babylon as an expendable pawn, to answer charges laid against his father Antipater. There the poor impression Cassander made is reflected in the loss of power for Antipater in the settlement after Alexander's death. Antipater tried to recoup his position by a series of marriage alliances. One of his newly-acquired sons-in-law, Craterus, seemed clearly marked out as his heir. Cassander was ignored. At Triparadeisus in 321, Cassander was made Chiliarch. Under Alexander, this had been an important position, but how empty it now was can be seen by considering the nonentities who filled the previously important position of somatophylax. Cassander returned to Macedon with his father, after giving him a warning about the ambitious Antigonos; to this warning Antipater replied by giving Antigonos more troops. Finally, when in 319 Antipater died, he made Polyperchon his heir, and left Cassander only with his position of Chiliarch. Up until 319, then, Cassander had been regarded with scorn as an incompetent weakling, easy to manipulate and easy to discard. Yet when he asked for help to dispute his father's choice of successor, there came to his assistance Antigonos, who had every reason to hate him; Ptolemy, who had observed his poor showing in Babylon; and Lysimachus in Thrace, to whom a powerful western neighbour could only mean trouble. All hoped to use him for their own purposes. Had Cassander previously shown any ability at all, none of this help would have been forthcoming; thus, he owed his entire success to his incapacities.

PERSONNEL, TRAVEL, SCHOLARLY ACTIVITIES

Eastern Washington University

Frederick Lauritsen was in Turkey during July and August on the New York University-National Geographic Expedition to Aphrodisias (Geyre) Turkey. Most of his time was spent on a hoard of Late Roman Bronze coins. He also collated all the hoards which have been found up through 1978, worked on the excavation coins found in the last four years and on significant stray coins.

The Association of Ancient Historians will meet in Seattle, hosted by the University of Washington, the weekend of May 5, 1979. Inquiries and applications for membership may be directed to Frederick Lauritsen, Department of History, EWU, Cheney, Washington 99004.

The Eastern Washington University Consortium Project sponsored a fund-raising series of lectures on *The Mystery and Reality of Tutankhamun* this fall, in the hope of eventually raising enough money to join an Old World archaeological project.

On Wednesday, the 18th of October, Dr. T. H. Tzavella Evjen gave the Archaeological Institute of America talk at the museum. She spoke at Eastern on the 19th, *Prehistoric Aegean Demonology*.

Gonzaga University

Father John H. Taylor, S.J., will be reading a paper at the annual meeting of the North American Patristic Society in San Francisco on December 29th. The title of his presentation will be: "Literal Interpretation according to Augustine's *De Genesi ad litteram*."

Father Fredric W. Schlatter, S.J., has returned to the Department of Classical Languages after his sabbatical in London where he enjoyed the facilities of the University of London and the British Museum. Father Marcus A. Haworth, S.J., who replaced him during his absence, has returned to teaching duties at St. Louis University.

University of Idaho

New laboratory courses have been designed in Classical Mythology, Greek, and Latin by members of the Classics section. The taped courses in Greek and Latin closely follow the textbooks (Wheelock in the latter, Luschnig in the former) and are intended to give the students additional drills in the forms and vocabulary, as well as syntactical hints.

Last summer, Galen Rowe video-taped his course in Classical Mythology. The thirty, one-hour, video cassettes were made available to nine public libraries throughout the state of Idaho.

Marny Menkes successfully defended her Ph.D. dissertation, *Herakles in the Homeric Epics* at Johns Hopkins University in May.

C. Luschnig's pamphlet, *Latin and Literacy: An essay on How and Why to Revive Latin in the Schools* is now available from the American Classical League.

Elizabeth Zakarison, a UI classics alumna and now a first-year graduate student at the University of North Carolina, won the Eta Sigma Phi Latin translation contest for the second year in a row last spring. She also received the Lindley award for outstanding senior and the first annual DeCoursey Book Award for outstanding Classical Studies major.

The fourth annual Eta Sigma Phi lecture series on the Classics has the following speakers and topics slated for the fall semester:

19 September: C. Luschnig, *A Footnote to a Theory of Tragedy*

24 October: R. McFarland *The Great Chase: The Apollo-Daphne Myth in English Poetry 1567-1717*

8 November: C. Rostankowski, *Illusionism in Roman Art*

5 December: G. Shurr, *The Classical Tradition in Modern French Drama*

University of Oregon

D.A. Amyx, Professor Emeritus from Berkeley's Department of the History of Art gave a lecture on *Hercules, my Hero: an Illustrated Biography* on 18 October (and on 23 October at U.B.C.). On October 23 he gave a seminar on *Problems in the Iconography of Theseus*.

Pacific Lutheran University

Sam Carleton is spending the fall semester in London as the Assistant Director of American Heritages Program: Independent Liberal Arts Colleges Abroad. In the spring he will be on sabbatical in Scotland, working on religion during the principate of Nero. Replacing him at PLU for the year is Rochelle Snee, formerly of the University of Washington, who has spent the last two years at Dumbarton Oaks and Catholic University.

University of Washington

Professor McDiarmid has completed his year as University Professor of the Humanities at the University of Washington and has once again assumed his teaching duties. He has 19 students enrolled in his upper-division Greek course on the Pre-Socratic Philosophers!

Professor McDiarmid is also President of the Seattle Society of the AIA for 1978-79.

Professor Bliquez has returned from his year of research at the Center for Hellenic Studies, Washington, D.C.

Professor Harmon spent a month in Rome at the end of the summer.

Professor Pierre MacKay has received an NEH grant enabling him to spend the current academic year in Athens, where he is completing his translation from Ottoman Turkish of the *Travel Journal of Evliya Celebi*, a 17th century Turkish gentleman who traveled extensively in mainland Greece.

The University of Washington Classics Department has a strong class of graduate students this year—a total of 24.

Autumn Quarter enrollments in beginning and intermediate Latin and Greek are very encouraging:

First year Latin	57
First year Latin, Accel.	20
Intermediate Latin	17
First Year Greek	45
Intermediate Greek	17

Roosevelt High School boasts 31 beginning Latin students this year.

The Seattle Society of the Archaeological Institute of America announces these lectures:

17 October: Professor Terpsichore H. Tzavella-Evjen, University of Colorado, Boulder, *Prehistoric Aegean Daemonology*

6 February: Professor William Coulsen, University of Minnesota, *The Western Peloponnese during the Greek Dark Ages*

6 March: Professor M. Kelly-Buccellati, California State University, Los Angeles, *Terqa--By the Meadows of the Euphrates*

Washington State University

Hack Chin Kim spent the summer in Cambridge, England, attended the Pre-Triennial and then the Triennial Conference of Teachers of Classics organized by the Cambridge Classical Faculty. He also visited Greece, travelling in Attica, Epidaurus to see a production of Sophocles' *Electra*, Thebes, Boeotia, and some of the Aegean Islands: Crete, Thera, Syros, and Tenos; and ended his summer with a holiday in Wales, the Highlands and the Western Islands. Last spring semester he offered a course in the Calligraphy of East and West.

University of Victoria

Mr. James Butrica (B.A. Amherst, M.A. Toronto) has joined the Department this year as a Sessional Lecturer. H.H. Huxley is on Study Leave for the fall term and is working on Virgil and Juvenal. J. G. Fitch is on Study Leave for the full academic year. He holds a Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council leave fellowship, and is preparing an edition of Seneca's *Hercules Furens*. J.P. Oleson has returned from a leave of absence in Rome; his major project was the completion of a monograph on the sources of foreign influence in later Etruscan tomb architecture. P.L. Smith is the guest lecturer this year on the tour of Eastern Canada sponsored by the Classical Association of Canada.

Registration figures for 1978-79 show almost a 20% increase over figures for 1977-78; indeed, these figures are the best in the Department's short history. A weekend Workshop of Euripides in early October was most successful; the principal speakers were Helene Foley (Stanford), T.G. Rosenmeyer (Berkeley), D.J. Conacher (Toronto), and A.J. Podlecki (U.B.C.). The Department is considering organizing a tour to Southern Italy and Sicily in the spring of 1979.

MEETINGS AND ORGANIZATIONS

AIA-APA: The joint meeting of the American Philological Association and the Archaeological Institute of America will be held in Vancouver, B.C. at the Hotel Vancouver from 27-30 December 1978.

PNCFL: The Classics section of the Pacific Northwest Conference on Foreign Languages will be chaired by Professor David Campbell of the University of Victoria. Papers to be read at the annual meeting should be sent to him at the Classics Department, University of Victoria, Victoria, B.C.

Latin Teachers of the Seattle area will meet at the University of Washington on 2 December. For more information, contact Professor Linda Rutland, Classics Department, DH-10, University of Washington, Seattle, WA 98195.

BCATC: The British Columbia Association of Teachers of Classics sends the following report: The annual general meeting of the B.C.A.T.C. was held in the board room of the B.C. Teachers' Federation Building, Vancouver, on April 15, 1978. Papers presented:

Dr. Elizabeth Bongie - *The Cambridge Experiment at U.B.C.*

Dr. Paul Pascal - *Classical Vancouver*

Prof. Herbert Huxley - "Words" - a look into his new course "English Words with Greek Origins"

Dr. A. A. Barrett - *Some Reflections on Ancient Astronomy*

Most of the morning session was spent discussing the presentation by Bill Barazzuol and Don Hodgson of a proposed outline for an autumn workshop in the Cambridge Programme to be held on November 25th.

The spring meeting of the B.C.A.T.C. is a combined effort. It was a pleasure to join with Seattle area Latin teachers in this convention. In the fall it is hoped that members of the B.C.A.T.C. will be able to return the visit to Seattle at the meeting usually held under the auspices of the Classics Department of the University of Washington.

The Status of Latin in B.C. Schools: Even with the new Cambridge Latin Programme, Latin is barely surviving in B.C. schools. Three or four schools in Vancouver, 2 in West Vancouver, 1 in Burnaby, 2 in Coquitlam, 2 in Victoria and odd classes scattered in schools throughout the province make up the total.

It is of satisfaction to the B.C.A.T.C. that Latin is still being taught in B.C. schools with French still compulsory at the grade eight level. Not only Latin, but other foreign languages as well are offered on a minimal basis. Latin is still alive and quite well in some of the Independent schools of the province.

The slate of Officers (for the BCATC) for 1978/79 is:

Past President: 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 & P.S.A. Council Representative: Mr. W. Barazzuol
University of Victoria Liaison: Professor G. Archbold
University of B. C. Liaison: Professor E. Bongie
Independent Schools Liaison: Mrs. K. Porter

ACTFL: The American Council on the Teaching of Foreign Languages meets in Chicago at the Conrad Hilton Hotel on 23-25 November with Preconference Workshops 20-22 November. The CAPN representative to ACTFL has been asked to poll members in the Pacific Northwest regarding a proposed ACTFL dues increase; the chart below indicates the difference between alternative plans.

ACTFL Current Dues	Graduated Plan	Fixed Plan
Student \$9	\$9	\$12
Retired \$9	\$9	\$12
Regular \$15	\$15-\$30 (depending on salary)	\$20
Joint \$25	\$35	\$25

Members interested in this issue, please contact the Editor (address on the final page of the Bulletin) by the end of December, voting for the graduated plan, the fixed plan or recommending another plan.

CASUS: We have received the following information of interest to all classicists from the Classical Association of the Southwestern States (through Edward George, the CASUS representative to the ACL and Gilbert Lawall, president of ACL): *The Los Angeles Language Transfer Project*. Results of this project, whose object is to teach Latin to Los Angeles fifth and sixth graders, were delivered by E. Jules Mandel (Project Director), Kay Neshat (Project Coordinator), and Albert Baca (In-Service Director). The principal objective was to use Latin as a means of improving students' English communication skills, and this in a district which is 45 percent Hispanic, with some of the Spanish speakers knowing little or no English. Students in the program received twenty minutes daily (five days a week) of instruction in basic Latin, not from Latin teachers, but from teachers of other subjects who received sixteen in-service training hours in basic Latin structures and vocabulary specifically pointed at English improvement. Students, said Ms. Neshat, were "basically minority children who are disadvantaged as readers"--two to four years below the expected reading ability level.

Statistics were touched upon briefly, giving results of the project for 1975-76, 1976-77, and the first three months of 1977-78. The California Test of Basic Skills was used for evaluation. The comparison group was given twenty minutes of reading instruction daily instead of the target group's Latin instruction. The target group showed consistently greater rates of progress than the comparison group. For example, in tested seven-month intervals at the fifth-grade level, target students showed a reading ability gain of eight months against the comparison group's seven months in 1975-76; in 1976-77, again for seven months of instruction, the target group showed an eight-month gain, the comparison group a six-month gain. For the first three months of 1977-78, the target group showed a gain of three months, the comparison group a gain of no months. Other figures are similarly encouraging. They were presented only in briefest summary by the reporters, as the terms of the ESEA Title IV grant under which this program was instituted stipulated a time not yet arrived for publication of the whole story.

This project is of the greatest importance, not only because it demonstrates the value of Latin in the learning of English, but also because it appears to suggest that school districts can, with the proper preparation, provide teachers of English and other subjects with the appropriate background to teach Latin at a fundamental level in a practical way. The implications for Latin teachers are interesting. Those who have a Latin and English combination may with confidence propose the installation of Latin more widely in English courses. Encouraging the in-service training of English teachers in basic Latin will give Latin considerably added exposure. Whether this would result in increased interest in taking Latin beyond grade six is impossible to say with certainty, but it has been traditional for classicists to lament that the presence of modern foreign languages in the elementary schools has cut down on the audience for Latin in the high schools. The L.A. project may show a way to alter this balance.

ACL: The Secretary-Treasurer of CAPN has passed onto the Editor the following news from Gilbert Lawall, president of the American Classical League, in which he asks the members of CAPN if they are willing to establish a COMMITTEE FOR THE PROMOTION OF LATIN, to be affiliated with ACL and to contribute \$25 per annum to support the activities of the office coordinating the efforts of local promotional committees (which are already established) in the CAAS, CANE, CCA, and CAMWS areas along with those of our own (should it be established). The rationale of the local committees is: "The years ahead will see an increase in Latin study in the schools, and we should have the organizational structure needed to permit our classical associations to help foster that increase and to help schools in planning new programs, locating qualified teachers, and expanding and up-dating existing programs. And, we should organize and coordinate our efforts so that we can help one another and avoid wasteful duplication of effort."

These laudable aims are given as the functions of the local committees:

Gather data on teaching of Latin in each state: trends, projections.

Share materials and ideas.

Recruit able college students to prepare for careers teaching classics in the secondary schools.

Promote the study of Latin, Greek, and the classics in the schools.

Mail promotional literature to school administrators twice a year in each state.

Aid state, regional, and national placement services for Latin teachers.

Create such placement services if none exist.

Develop public awareness through coverage in the media.

Encourage public enjoyment of the classics.

Raise the morale of Latin teachers.

QUISQUILIA

CARMEN NATALICIUM (a carol)

I.

*Dormi, Jesu parvule,
in praesepe tutus:
tacitus te colit bos
asinusque mutus.*

II.

*Magi venerantur te
Persecuti sidus;
caelestique monitu
grex pastorum fidus.*

III.

*Clamor nullus excitet
suavi te sopore;
namque tempus imminens
plenum est dolore.*

IV.

*Manet spinæ Filium,
manet triste lignum -
caritatis erga nos
infinittæ signum.*

V.

*Fiet, qui negaverit,
hominum piscator;
tuque, proles virginis,
judex et salvator.*

Herbert H. Huxley

(sung at Christchurch Cathedral, Victoria, B.C.)

SCHOLARS

Two main reasons may be given of it, why students should be more subject to this malady [melancholy] than others. The one is, they live a sedentary, solitary life, *sibi et musis*, free from bodily exercise, and those ordinary disports which other men use; and if discontent and idleness concur with it, which is too frequent, they are precipitated into this gulf on a sudden, but the common cause is overmuch study: "Too much learning" (as Festus told Paul) "hath made thee mad. . . ." Marsilius Ficinus gives many reasons "why students dote more often than others." The first is their negligence: "Other men look to their tools; a painter will wash his pencils; a smith will look to his hammer, anvil, forge; a husbandman will mend his plough-irons, and grind his hatchet if it be dull; a falconer or huntsman will have an especial care of his hawks, hounds, horses, dogs, etc.; a musician will string and unstring his lute, etc.; only scholars neglect that instrument (their brain and spirit I mean) which they daily use, and by which they range over all the world, which by much study is consumed." *Vide* (saith Lucian) *ne funiculum nimis intendendo, aliquando abrumpas.*

* * *

Now because they are commonly subject to such hazards and inconveniences as dotage, madness, simplicity, etc., Jo. Voschius would have good scholars to be highly rewarded, and had in some extraordinary respect above other men, "to have greater privileges than the rest, that adventure themselves and abbreviate their lives for the public good." But our patrons of learning are so far nowadays from respecting the Muses, and giving that honour to scholars, or reward, which they deserve and are allowed by those indulgent privileges of many noble princes, that after all their pains taken in the universities, cost and charge, expenses, irksome hours, laborious tasks, wearisome days, dangers, hazards (barred interim from all pleasures which other men have, mewed up like hawks all their lives), if they chance to wade through them, they shall in the end be rejected, condemned, and, which is their greatest misery, driven to their shifts, exposed to want, poverty, and beggary. Their familiar attendants are:

*Pallentes morbi, luctus, curaque laborque,
Et metus, et malesuada fames, et turpis egestas,
Terribiles visu formae.*

If there were nothing else to trouble them, the conceit of this alone were enough to make them all melancholy.

Robert Burton
The Anatomy of Melancholy

The editor wishes to thank all who contributed to this issue of the *Bulletin*. Contributions are welcome at any time: the usual deadlines are for the fall issue, 15 October; 1 February for the spring issue. Material to be included should be sent to C.A.E. Luschnig, Department of Foreign Languages and Literatures, University of Idaho, Moscow, ID 83843.