This first issue of News and Views from Trinkle like its predecessor, Trinkle Little Star, is designed to bring the resources and services of the library to the attention of students and faculty. We trust that each of you will find at the sign of the urn, our proud masthead designed by Taketo Ohtani, something of interest.

Although responsibility for the publication rests with the Library Staff, faculty and students will be asked to contribute articles from time to time. Each issue will be under the general direction of a library staff member who on a rotating basis will act as the managing editor of that particular issue.

On a regular basis Dr. Gordon W. Jones, Chairman of the Rare Book Committee, will contribute a column entitled "Wertvolle Drucke," in which he will comment on various aspects of rare books as well as discuss book collecting for a personal library. Mr. Bernard L. Mahoney has agreed to collect and record for each issue information on "Faculty Writings and Research." Among other regular features are "Current and Choice," a bibliography of recent library acquisitions, and "From the Woodward Room," comments and articles concerning the rare book collection.

The Staff invites comments on the newsletter and welcomes suggestions for making the library and its resources more useful to its patrons.
The books listed below are selected from the numerous volumes that have been recently received in the Library. Although they are not necessarily books to read for fun, we believe that all of them will be fun to read.

A card file of all books received within the past three months is maintained in the Bibliography Room. A selected display of new books is available for your browsing pleasure to the right of the entrance in the rotunda. Books from this display may circulate.

917.5034
C679f


Hailed in a *Time* cover story as "the most influential living psychiatrist in the United States," Robert Coles received numerous awards for his earlier multi-volume study of school integration, *Children of Crisis* (301.451/C679c). His newest book incorporates essays published over the past dozen years in such periodicals as *New Republic* and *Daedalus*. The book demonstrates Coles' remarkable gift for letting people speak frankly, revealing to us and to themselves the ways in which the South has changed in the past decade and the effect these changes have had on Southerners of all races. At the same time, the author explores those qualities of the Southern mind and condition which continue to endure. As befits a research psychiatrist who did his undergraduate thesis on American poet William Carlos Williams, Coles combines an objective eye with an ability to make his subjects come alive unsterotyped, many-faceted human beings. Nor do his own emotions escape analysis. If this book is indeed not only a farewell to the Old South, but a farewell to Robert Coles' preoccupation with the subject, it will be a loss to the field of modern social history.

927.8
Sy82h


A Pulitzer Prize winner in history, a novelist of such popular fiction as *A Distant Trumpet* (H78ldi), the versatile Mr. Horgan here chronicles his involvement with Igor Stravinsky, one of the foremost musicians of the twentieth century. Simon Karlinsky writing in the *New York Times* (July 2, 1972) calls this book "an exquisitely literate record of one man's obsession with the music and person of Igor Stravinsky and of the way this obsession enriched and brightened his life." Brought up in
New Mexico, Horgan became an admirer of Stravinsky through reading reviews of his work before he had ever actually heard the music played. He eventually met Stravinsky and became a personal friend during the composer's last fourteen years of life. Although Robert Craft's numerous books on Stravinsky deal with the composer in more depth and although assuredly there will be more definitive biographies to come, Horgan manages to humanize the genius using his novelist's eye to make the composer live for the reader.


This is a book of unpopular opinions about Democracy in America written with a persuasive reasonableness in their presentation which is frightening. The essays it contains were published between 1967 and 1971 by a professor and editor of experience, and how the American scene appears from Mr. Kristol's point of view is anything but flattering.

Seldom has the case for censorship been presented with more forthright vigor than in "Pornography, Obscenity, and the Case for Censorship." Perhaps Mr. Kristol will help champions of complete freedom of the press to realize that even they are not for license of the press.

It would take an historian to judge the essay on "American Historians and the Democratic Idea." But even to a superficial reader of history, the idea that the word "Democracy" has shifted its interpretation throughout the period of our nation's history seems incontrovertible and, sad as it may be to admit, as stated in Mr. Kristol's "Preface" "away from ... the original, animating principles" which "firmly linked popular government to a fair measure of self-government (i.e., self-discipline) on the part of the individual citizen." This is, perhaps, no new thought on the 1972 horizon, but it deserves the attention Mr. Kristol's style demands.

When he links it with the need to restructure our universities, thus laying some of the blame for our present shaken foundations at the feet of educators, there is likely to be an outcry of denial from some quarters. However, the long, long thoughts of youth may give even members of the Establishment pause upon occasion, a pause which might produce some better ideas for the future than so far we have developed--at least in the recent past.


Journalist Joseph P. Lash was commissioned by Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., to write a definitive biography of Eleanor based on selected letters and personal papers. The first volume Eleanor and Franklin (920.7/R67712) was published last year to critical acclaim. This sequel is concerned with the nearly twenty-year span of Eleanor Roosevelt's widowhood. Although the new volume
lacks what the New York Times calls the "contrapuntal tension" of the earlier best seller, it compensates by greater concentration on Mrs. Roosevelt's emergence as a political figure in her own right. A close personal friend of Eleanor Roosevelt's in these last years, author Lash is able to combine vivid anecdote with documented analysis of her relationships with such notables as Adlai Stevenson and John F. Kennedy.


The female organism! The dangers of the Pill! The sexual capacity of women versus men! Today these topics are dealt with ad nauseam in ladies' magazines—periodicals for which Barbara Seaman frequently writes and publishes. What is worthwhile in her new book? For one thing, Mrs. Seaman writes clearly and forcefully. Her angry tone may alienate the reader but it won't bore him. Further, the author does cover some more unusual topics such as the new liberated woman's effect on children. Her documented demonstration of how little the medical profession knows about woman's physiology and psychology is also noteworthy. While this book is by no means revolutionary, it is a welcome addition to the feminist library that can profitably be read by the non-feminist as well.

Other Titles Briefly Noted


An examination of how women have been mistreated by the American political system together with suggestions on how to change the process.


Two dozen progressive Southerners examine the state of the South today.


The winner of almost every major prize for national reporting, here Bagdikian explores the problems of the American press.


The final poems of a major American poet who committed suicide last year.

How the present land masses were formed and how and why they are changing is reviewed in light of the newest theories in the earth sciences.


The expansion of a symposium, these essays representing academic, professional and managerial outlooks explore how business has responded and how it should respond to the concerns of today's America.


Fresh interpretations of mythological and theological themes in Renaissance art.


An unofficial report commissioned by the United Nations to examine environmental problems from a global perspective.


A study of the development of T.S. Eliot's thought and the implications of that thought for our time.


The second of three tellings of the highborn lady-lowborn gamekeeper love affair. It is an autonomous work but is especially interesting when juxtaposed to the most famous third version, Lady Chatterley's Lover.


A notable South African novelist and scholar offers insights into the literature and culture of Africa and Black America.


Shakespeare, Melville, Dostoevsky, Chekhov, Yeats and Mann seen through the unique vision of an award winning novelist.

A year by year account of the social, political and artistic life of the 1850's enhanced both by Priestley's lively style of writing and by the illustrations which abound.


In these reviews which originally appeared in the *New Yorker* Rosenberg confronts present developments in art and indicates future trends.


What effect did Freud's physical disabilities have on his theories? How did he apply his psychology to his own life? Freud's personal physician makes some revealing observations.


A how-to-do it manual of political tactics which were successfully tested against the Chicago Democratic political machine.


An eyewitness account of the people, government and leaders of China by a young Harvard professor who has travelled extensively in the Far East.


The newly translated biography of Lenin by his chief lieutenant during the Russian Revolution.


A posthumous collection of witty essays on Russian writers and the Russian language by a noted scholar.


Selected as the Best American Play of the 1969-70 season by the New York Drama Critics Circle, this drama centers on an embittered mother and the two daughters whom she seeks to dominate.
Recent Periodical Additions

The library currently subscribes to 1,269 periodicals covering a great variety of subjects. We would like to call your attention to four newly acquired titles which are briefly described below.

Ms.

With its fourth issue now off the press, Ms., the magazine for women, is fast gaining a following. Although called the magazine for women it certainly does not treat of the subjects usually contained in women's magazines; rather it is intended for women who are "beginning to discover the truth about their oppression." Although the editing is shared "equally" among eleven women, Gloria Steinem is the best known of the group.

Among the articles included in July, its first issue, is "A Marriage of Equals" by Claude Servan-Schreiber in which through the interview technique a married couple describe the workings of a marriage composed of two truly equal people. Ann Scott in "The Equal Rights Amendment: What's in it for you?" points out the advantages that can accrue to women through the ratification and adoption of the amendment. Gloria Steinem in "Women Voters Can't Be Trusted" discusses the myths associated with the women's vote and assesses the future power of this vote. Among other topics covered are lesbian love and housework from the view of a liberated woman.

Paideuma; a journal devoted to Ezra Pound Scholarship.

This new periodical, the first issue (Spring and Summer 1972) of which has just arrived in the library, carries an impressive list of names on its editorial staff. Foremost among them are Hugh Kenner and Eva Hesse, listed as Senior Editors.

As stated in the initial subscription invitation, Paideuma's immediate purpose is to give scholars an opportunity to pool their research efforts; its long range purpose is to provide the scholarship needed for an annotated edition of the complete works of Pound, and ultimately, the definitive biography.

Plans now call for two issues to be published in 1972. Beginning in 1973 and each year thereafter, Paideuma will be published three times annually by the National Poetry Foundation, Inc., and printed at the University of Maine.
Published quarterly by the National Science Teachers Association (NSTA), the first issue of the Journal appeared in October 1971. Although the library's subscription has only recently begun, back issues have been obtained.

The Executive Secretary of NSTA assured the readers in the first issue that the decision to launch such a publication came only after prolonged careful study by the Association. The focus of this new journal will not be competitive with, but rather an adjunct to the several journals already available in the separate disciplines. Planned as an interdisciplinary communication medium, it is dedicated to the improvement of college science teaching at the introductory level in all disciplines and at all institutions of higher learning. Special emphasis is placed on "science for nonscience majors toward the goals of scientific literacy."

From "how-to-do-it" articles on classroom, lecture, and laboratory activities to discussions on the philosophy of science and science teaching, the magazine strives to maintain a highly readable format. Up-to-date information on national and legislative news, innovations in curriculum and organization, new products information and book reviews are regularly included.

Human Needs

A new monthly magazine whose stated purpose is to improve communications between Washington and the many thousands of professionals in the field of human services at the local, state and National levels. Published by the Social and Rehabilitation Service, Department of Health, Education and Welfare, the magazine, first issued in July 1972, will span the spectrum of human resources development in both the private and public sectors. A unique feature will be the listing of career openings in state and local social service agencies.
A Historian's Tribute
Edward Alvey, Jr.

For the past three years I have been engaged in writing a history of the College. During this time I have read— and read carefully— literally hundreds of documents: quarterly and annual reports, minutes of meetings, reports of committees, programs, newspapers, scrapbooks, and, of course, publications of the College.

The catalogues, student handbooks, directories, and other official publications afford an authoritative source of information on the development of the College since 1911. The Battlefields beginning with 1913 offer a rich, pictorial account of student activities over the years. It is the Bullet, I believe, that has proved the richest source of information about day-to-day student life during the period between 1939 and 1967.

From the opening issue, with announcements of new faculty, new courses, new facilities, and information of special interest to new students, to the final issue describing commencement plans and listing award winners, the Bullet is an absorbing chronicle of events. However, it is more than a description of "happenings" (The Bullet describes the cornerstone laying of George Washington Hall as an "impressive happening"). It is a journal of ideas, of people and personalities, of student activities both as individuals and as clubs, and of academic affairs.

Editorials reflect a broad concern with life at the College. They champion causes, not hesitating to criticize but also giving just praise for accomplishment. The numerous columnists ("Read It or Not," "The Literary Corner," "Saddle Soap," and "The Inquisitive Mouse," for example) provide a light touch as the weekly issues appear.

The richness and variety which characterize the contents of the Bullet reflect the life of the College. Included are reviews of plays and other student productions, descriptions of formal and informal dances and parties, class and club activities, athletic events, lyceum programs, and convocation addresses. Weekly features describe student and faculty personalities, and, weekly also, appear such items as the column entitled "Notes from a Prof" with a different contributor each time.

The coverage of addresses by visiting speakers is an important contribution of the Bullet reporters. Even in those days, it was not possible or even desirable to hear all of the lecturers. However, one could share their thinking by means of the reports in the Bullet.

Finally, a word about the pictures. The anonymous Bullet photographers have given us a good idea of how persons and events looked to those who saw them then.
A fairly complete set of bound volumes of the Bullet since 1939 can be found in the Archives in the Library. They are interesting not only to a historian but to anyone who wishes to catch some of the enthusiasm and dedication of past student generations. Bullet staff of bygone days, we salute you!

The First Incunabulum

Lucile Cox Jones
and
Robert Epes Jones

How appropriate that the first incunabulum at Mary Washington College should be a Latin book! The term incunabulum is itself the Latin term for "cradle" and is employed for a book printed with movable type before 1501. The plural form of the noun, incunabula, was used by Plautus to mean "swaddling clothes," by Ovid to mean "cradle," but by Cicero to mean "origin" or "beginning," which suggests why the term is used to describe books printed between the date of the printing of the Gutenberg Bible, 1454, and the beginning of the sixteenth century.

Our incunabulum, presented to the College by Mrs. Carrol H. Quenzel, widow of Dr. Quenzel, librarian from 1943 to 1968, now may be consulted in the Rare Book Room. It is Pliny's Naturalis Historia, 1496.

Who was Pliny? "Pliny the Elder" (as he is generally known in order to distinguish him from his nephew of the same name who was adopted by him, Gaius Plinius Secundus) was born in Cisalpine Gaul in 23 or 24 A.D. As a young man he acquired military experience and probably also rhetorical training, for the latter was a custom of the day and is evident from his literary style. He himself records that he saw the harbor works in progress at Ostia at the beginning of Claudius' reign and the building of Nero's domus aurea after the fire of 64 A.D. He held the post of admiral of the fleet at Misenum in 79 A.D. at the time of the eruption of Vesuvius. His nephew, Pliny the Younger, in a letter to Tacitus, the historian, tells of his uncle's death and cites the Elder Pliny's scientific interest in the phenomenon that caused him to insist on watching every step of the eruption. Troubled by breathing, he died of asphyxiation in the volcanic eruption that destroyed Pompeii and Herculaneum.
Another letter of his nephew lists all the works of Pliny the Elder and describes his indefatigable industry and his desire for knowledge. All except the *Naturalis Historia* are lost today, but the list marks the versatility of the author's interests also demonstrated by the only work of his now extant.

His nephew characterized the *Natural History* as "a diffuse work, learned, and no less varied than nature herself." Dedicated to Titus in 77 A.D., it contains thirty-seven books, but there is reason to think that only the first decade was brought out in that year or that there were revisions by the author after that date. Book I contains a table of contents of each book, with the authoritative sources used in each. In his preface Pliny cited "one hundred selected authors," and elsewhere 146 Roman and 327 foreign authors. How exhaustive is this opus may be gathered by a glance at the subjects covered by the several books. There is a general section on the universe and its elements in relation to the divine (Book II), followed by "books" (III and IV) on the "geography and ethnography of Europe," one on Africa (Book V), and another on Asia (Book VI). There are five books on the living world (Book VII on man and human physiology, Books VIII to XI on terrestrial animals, sea animals, birds, insects) plus eight more (Books XII to XIX) on fragrant plants, foreign plants and trees, vines, fruit trees, forest trees, etc. Books XX to XXXII concern materia medica from botanical and zoological sources; and the last five, minerology and metallurgy.

A translation of the colophon reads quaintly, "The work was happily finished. It was corrected as carefully as possible. It was printed very accurately at Venice by Bartholemew de Zanis de Portese in the year of our Lord, 1496 on the 13th day of December."

Many notes in Latin on the margin of our copy testify to the scholarship and interest of various readers through the centuries. One is a correction in Book VII of the Latin from *ceterae certae* to *ceterae terrae*. On one page is the name James Burns, M.D. Was he the owner? Some one who was the owner read it, and read it very carefully, we can be sure.

**Recent Acquisitions**

Wars! Riots! Murders! Demonstrations! Political unrest! If anyone imagines that the Twentieth Century has more than its share of these, let him read the latest acquisitions of the Rare Book Room. Through the thoughtfulness of Daniel H. Woodward, former Librarian at Mary Washington College and now Librarian at Huntington Library and Art Gallery, Trinkle Library was offered and has secured the following three Eighteenth Century pamphlets.

*The Life of Sir Robert Cochran, d. 1482, prime-minister to King James III of Scotland.* London, printed and sold by A. Dodd, and the booksellers of London and Westminster, 1734. 55 p. (Rare/923.241/M3231)

The biographee, whose name is spelled Cochrane in the *Dictionary of National Biography* and who is cataloged in the Library of Congress under "Mar, Robert Cochran, earl of," was a Scottish architect and
courtier. Called a mason by his enemies, he was probably responsible for the construction of the Parliament House and the Chapel Royal at Stirling. His title and position were bestowed by a monarch (1460-88) noted for surrounding himself with men who could gratify his pleasures. But his deceit and conceit served only to bring about a tragic ending. Seized by the group of nobles whom he had displaced, he was dragged to the river and hanged.

Porteous, John, d. 1736, defendant. The Trial of Capt. John Porteous, before the High Criminal Court, or Lords of Justiciary, in Scotland. London, printed for T. Cooper, 1736. 45 p. (Rare/941.07/p832t)

Rough, irascible, and inconsiderate describe John Porteous, an English soldier whose trial is the subject of this work. Made captain of the Edinburgh city guard, he was hated and feared by the mob. When a smuggler who had gained the sympathy of the people was hanged, a riot erupted. The city guard fired into the crowd killing nine people. Porteous was tried for murder and sentenced to death, but his execution was postponed by Queen Caroline pending a review of his petition for pardon. The mob broke into his prison, seized and lynched him, an event which received only a token investigation. Sir Walter Scott used the incidents of the Porteous riot in his The Heart of Midlothian (1818).

Arbuthnot, John, 1667-1735. Lewis Baboon Turned Honest, and John Bull, Politician. Being the Fourth Part of Law is a Bottomless-Pit. London, J. Morphew, 1712. 30 p. (Rare/827.54/SS)

In a different vein is John Arbuthnot's work. A Scottish doctor referred to as Queen Anne's "favorite physician," he was also writer, wit, musician, and humanitarian. His publications include political, literary, medical, and mathematical works. He was elected a fellow of the Royal Society and of the Royal College of Physicians. Doctor Arbuthnot formed with Alexander Pope and Jonathan Swift the Scriblerus Club, whose purpose was to satirize literary incompetence. In his political satire "Law is a Bottomless-Pit; or, the History of John Bull," he attacked the war policy of the Whigs and established—one source credits him with originating—the term "John Bull." Here Lord Strutt (Spain), Nicholas Frog (Holland), and Lewis Baboon (France) continually engage in debate with John Bull. The last, of course, always comes out ahead.
The College possesses a rare book collection in the Woodward Room which comprises enough fine books to be of significance. The rare book room of a college differs in purpose from that of a university. The latter is a repository, often in great depth, of books and manuscripts needed by scholars in various fields. Each university tends to be unique in its field of collecting. The University of Virginia, for instance, has the greatest of all concentrations of American literature in its Waller Barrett Room. At Yale Medical School there is a splendid collection of books in the history of medicine. Kansas has its Linnaean collection. However, I repeat, in a college rare book room the slant is different. There the focus should be on the glory of the book itself. Without books civilization would be impossible. You students should be exposed, either in the Rare Book Room itself or in show cases, to fine and significant works of the past and present so that you may learn to appreciate the romance and value of the book in history, science, and literature. You ought to be able to see and even touch books that have survived in good condition for up to five centuries. You should be able to see early editions of classics which have helped shape our human world. You also should be able to get an appreciation of fine printing, fine paper, fine binding. The Rare Book Committee should teach you how to build your own personal libraries; you can now buy the rare books of the future. Thus, a college rare book room may legitimately acquire books more or less at random; no one field need be bought exclusively. The emphasis must be on quality and enduring worth.

I do not wish to give the impression that your Rare Book Room is a hodge-podge. We have bought carefully. Few places will have a finer run of Claude Bernard’s writings. There is enough material for many term papers in the Rare Book Room. But do not wait for term paper time. Think up some other excuse—and come away inspired!

In future columns your self-appointed professor of bibliomania will discuss various aspects of the rare book field, and will dwell on collecting and building your own personal library.
Abstracts provide the capability to concentrate within a single publication knowledge that is recorded in a multitude of research and technical reports." So stated Irving M. Klempner in his 1968 publication on abstracting services. Invented over three hundred years ago so that an informed man could keep up with intellectual developments, an abstracting journal is essential today both as a research tool and for the scholar who wishes to keep abreast of the literature explosion in his field. It succinctly presents all the points contained in an article or a book. An abstract provides a check on whether or not it is worth one's time to read the cited article completely, and it also gives the reader an idea of what is being published currently in a particular field. Today at least a thousand abstracting journals are issued. Two in the field of history among the thirty some abstracts to which Trinkle Library subscribes are described below. Both journals are invaluable aids not only to the historian wishing to cope with excessive publications, but also to the students of related disciplines.


An abstract of articles pertaining both to the past history of the United States and Canada and to current American life and times, it examines 2,200 serial publications written in forty languages, seven hundred of which are published in the United States. Also included are books which contain separate articles. The fourth issue of each year is an annual index.


This abstracting journal began nearly a decade earlier than its American history counterpart. Originally it included material on all
countries of the world, but since 1964 it excludes the United States and Canada. The subtitle indicates the scope of the work, but "periodical" here embraces serials appearing annually or less frequently, published transactions and proceedings of learned societies, and collections of individual essays. It analyzes 2,200 publications printed in forty languages in 85 countries. The library has complete holdings since 1967, with scattered issues for 1955, 1961-66.

Bulletin of Bibliography and Magazine Notes. v. 1, 1897-date. Boston
F.W. Faxon Col., 1897-date.

Is anyone interested in a selected bibliography on Aleksandr
Isayevich Solzhenitsyn? No, the items are not all in Russian. They
include articles from the Times Literary Supplement, the New York Times,
the Nation, Partisan Review, etc.; books; and works by Solzhenitsyn in­
ccluding translations, all gathered by the Slavic Bibliographer of the
University of Massachusetts Library in collaboration with a member of the
Department of Slavic Languages and Literature of the same university.

Or perhaps a bibliography of Sidney Joseph Perelman. "Twenty years
of American Humor," would be more in demand. This one was compiled by a
member of the English Department of the University of Puerto Rico from
periodical pieces appearing "in major American periodicals from 1940 to
1960 together with his books published in America during the same period."

Though the small quarterly magazine now called the Bulletin of Bibli­
ography and Magazine Notes might be thought of merely as a trade journal,
its helpfulness to anyone doing research in any branch of English or American
literature should not be underestimated. It has been 'a going concern'
since 1897, and over its long history has included bibliographies for almost
every major American and foreign author. True one must use the indexes
at the end of each volume in hunting for bibliographical material in the
years before 1937. After that, however, the Bulletin has been indexed in the
Bibliographic Index: A Cumulative Bibliography of Bibliographies
published by the H.W. Wilson Company.

Of the latest two issues (both on the shelves of the Current Periodical
Reading Room) the cover contents of the April-June 1972 issue announces
bibliographies for Norman Mailer, Harold Pinter, and Paul Goodman. That
for July-September 1972 begins with a bibliography entitled "Forgotten Mi­
nority Filipinos in the United States" and ends with a brief listing of
books "Toward a Bibliography of the Bible in American Literature" which in­
cludes both "full length studies ... on a number of American authors' use
of the Bible" and "studies with a smaller focus" which "appear as indi­
vidual chapters of books and dissertations, as well as articles and notes."
Anyone doing even a perfunctory job of research on any prominent author
or subject connected with books and literature could do worse than to in­
clude a search through the Bulletin of Bibliography. It might take several
hours of exploration; on the other hand, it might save many hours of valu­
able time.
The first issue of News and Views from Trinkle marks the beginning of a column devoted to recognition of scholarly activities of the Faculty. This section of the newsletter will include announcements of recent journal publications, books, articles, presentation of papers, exhibits, and other creative endeavors. Information on such activities should be forwarded to the author on a regular basis. Faculty members should give as complete information as possible about their work in order for it to be identified clearly.

To keep these announcements current, this column will begin in the fall with those activities or publications since the end of the previous academic year. Three more issues of the newsletter will be published this academic year so that there will be additional opportunities to include material as time goes on. The deadline for the December issue is November 15. Materials already received that were published prior to the end of the last academic year have been recorded in the Archives. Reprints of previous publications should be forwarded to Miss Alden, the Archivist, so that they may be preserved for future reference.

An appreciation of the life and works of Mrs. Jean Slater Edson of the Departments of Physics and Music has been published in Diapason, 63, 9 (August 1972), p. 10, with a photograph by Mr. Nikolic. From the Biology Department, Mr. Johnson's article entitled "Abortion: A Metaphysical Approach" was published in Freeman, 22, 8 (August 1972), pp. 498-505. "What Is A Humanity?" by Mr. Van Sant of the Philosophy Department appeared in Southern Humanities Review, 6, 3 (Summer 1972), pp. 213-220. Mr. Leidecker of the Philosophy Department participated in a panel discussion, "Asian Regional Development," at the 11th Annual Meeting of the Southeast Regional Conference of the Association for Asian Studies meeting at the College on May 29-30.


Congratulations to Mr. Carruthers of the English Department who was awarded the Doctorate from the University of Iowa, Iowa City, in August. Mr. Carruthers' dissertation is entitled "The Introduction of Christianity in Scandinavia in Snorri Sturluson's Heimskringla."

The recent fall issue of the Virginia Journal of Science contained

From the Education Department Mr. Slayton delivered a paper entitled "For Shame, You Who Would Put a Man to School to Learn His Native Tongue" before the Tidewater Early Childhood Association, Norfolk, Virginia, on September 23, 1972. Mr. Holmes will present a paper entitled "Individualization in Mathematics Instruction" to the Mathematics Section of the Virginia Education Association at its annual meeting on October 13.

**NEWS AND NOTES**

**New Books File**

Last year the New Books File was revamped to reflect a subject approach to the annual acquisitions of the Library. (See *Trinkle Little Star*, December, 1971, p.5.) A further change has now been initiated to reflect current acquisitions. Instead of being maintained on a fiscal-year basis, beginning in October the file will contain cards, arranged in subject categories, for books and phonograph records cataloged during the latest three-month period. Plastic colored coverings on the cards will indicate the month the book was added to the collection. It is hoped that this change in the New Books File will enable its patrons to keep abreast of Trinkle Library's recent acquisitions.

**Vertical File**

Do you need current information on summer employment, overseas study, vacations in Australia? These are some of the topics found in the Vertical File, a collection of pamphlets and clippings. Moved out of the office of the Reference Librarian further down the hall north of the rotunda, the Vertical File cabinets are now accessible to the public. A reader may help himself to its materials.

Before removing material from the folders, users are urged to read the instructions for use on the poster placed on top of the cabinet. Also on top of the cabinet for the convenience of patrons is a card index of the subject headings used in the Vertical File.
As exams rush down upon us, with the end of the semester and Christmas vacation following closely behind, the Library staff is hopeful that you will take a few minutes to relax and browse through this, the second issue of News and Views from Trinkle.

You will find a continuation of several columns from the first issue. Of particular interest is "Ulysses and The Holy Office: Two Titles from the Joyce Collection" by Mr. Sidney Mitchell in which he attempts to relay something of the flavor of the Joyce holdings in the Woodward Collection.

Under the "News and Notes" column, you will read of the dilemma faced by the Library staff in attempting to make the Library and its collection more useful. Perhaps it is in order to remind you once again that we welcome suggestions for making the Library and its resources a more meaningful place in the academic community.

From each of us on the Library staff to each of you on campus--faculty, staff, and students--we extend our best wishes for a happy holiday season and an intellectually exciting and prosperous New Year.

Contents

Current and Choice ........................................ 2
Recent Periodical Additions ............................. 7
From the Woodward Collection ......................... 9
Wertvolle Drucke ........................................ 12
Are You Acquainted with These ....................... 14
Faculty Writings and Research ......................... 15
News and Notes ............................................ 18
The books listed below are selected from the numerous volumes that have been recently received in the library. Although they are not necessarily books to read for fun, we believe that all of them will be fun to read.

A card file of all books received within the past three months is maintained in the Bibliography Room. A selected display of new books is available for your browsing pleasure to the right of the entrance in the rotunda. Books from this display may circulate.

941.58  B814p

Those interested in Irish history and literature will find rewarding reading in this account of the political events surrounding the rise to eminence of such figures as G. B. Shaw, W. B. Yeats, and James Joyce. The author's opening sentence sets the theme of his book: "Modern Ireland provides us with the classic case of an impressive literature brought to birth by politics." The author threads his way with masterful dexterity through the intricate interactions of Irish literary and historical events, mentioning only in passing that these events were destined to culminate disappointingly when "Ireland celebrated her independence by inaugurating in 1929 a literary censorship whose zeal in the cause of old-maidish prudery achieved laughable...perfection," followed by a "massive, glacial indifference" such that "today the edifice of Irish literature is best known to Irishmen by hearsay." Perhaps the author will reward us with a sequel in which he details some of the concrete instances of this prudery and indifference. Meanwhile, the present volume contains much meat for thought for English and history scholars alike.

927.93  N582bu

This biography by the ballet critic of the London Sunday Times preserves rather than illuminates the uncoordinated facets of the Nijinsky legend. While one might wish that more analysis were done, it is no small feat simply to unearth the facts about a man who was never filmed, never gave an interview, and spent the last thirty years of his life in seclusion, plagued by schizophrenia. A prodigy of Diaghilev, Nijinsky was a leading
figure in the Russian Ballet until his marriage to a society girl caused his dismissal. A small man with sloping shoulders and a thick torso, nevertheless Nijinsky's erotic grace on the stage electrified audiences. His career, although brilliant, was brief; he gave his last public performance at age 29. Not a definitive biography, this carefully researched work nevertheless helps to recreate Nijinsky's special charisma as experienced by those who actually saw him perform.


It has long been a cherished axiom of American culture that better schooling can narrow the gap between the rich and the poor. Not so, according to this provocative report, the result of a three year study by an eight member Harvard research team. Drawing data from such sources as the 1966 Coleman study of 4,000 public schools, Jencks concludes: "The character of a school's output depends largely on a single input, namely the characteristics of the entering children. Everything else--the school budget, its policies, the characteristics of the teachers--is either secondary or completely irrelevant."

Not only does the school not change the student much, but those students who do achieve the sought after goal of high test marks on intelligence tests vary markedly in their economic success in future years. Therefore, Jencks argues, we should reform schools with the idea of diversifying the curricula and making school time more pleasant for students and teachers rather than trying to use schools to manipulate the financial disparities among the incoming students. The battle of reducing economic differences, if it is to be fought at all, must be fought in the political arena, redistributing wealth through taxation of the rich and aid to the poor.

Already Jencks's methods of analyzing data and the conclusions which he draws from it have received violent criticism. Whether the reader agrees or disagrees, this book cannot be ignored.


Packard's latest book is a sociological analysis of the effects of high mobility on Americans. Forty million Americans move every year with effects that are far-ranging. A highly mobile American is less interested in political and community participation, and in volunteering his services in his neighborhood. Moving is a traumatic experience effecting family relationships and children. Thus, the divorce rate is higher in the more mobile West. Moving can result in mental depression, a feeling of social isolation, and a lack of interest in social responsibility. It can change the character of a community, as developers take advantage of changing population patterns.
New businesses have been established to serve the moving American. For instance, Homrica, the National Association of Real Estate Boards, and Area Consultants, Inc. are in business to locate new homes across the country. Mr. Packard's book presents effects of the moving experience; and, since most people have moved at one time or another, there is material in this book that will interest nearly everyone.


This book is presented as the secret history of the Office of Strategic Services, the World War II cloak and dagger team organized by Major General William "Wild Bill" Donovan during the administration of Franklin D. Roosevelt. The author was briefly a research analyst for the CIA, an outgrowth of the OSS, and is now a political science lecturer for the Extension Division of the University of California. Because the author was denied access to the official papers of the OSS, the work is largely based on interviews with several hundred OSS veterans who are probably some of the most accomplished storytellers alive. These two facts would indicate that, although the volume is most interesting reading, the real secret history of the OSS is still most likely buried in mothballs.


This most recent work by Solzhenitsyn deals with the Russian army on the Prussian front in 1914, its defeat at Tannenberg, and the origins of the revolution. August 1914, in contrast to Solzhenitsyn's previous novels, is not based on the author's own personal experiences. As is typical in the Russian novel, numerous characters appear, some only briefly, possibly to be more fully developed in later volumes of a series of novels on World War I. Many of these characters are historical, others fictional. Solzhenitsyn, currently Russia's foremost living author, intends this series of novels to occupy the rest of his life.

Other Titles Briefly Noted


The distinguished poet's first collection of new poems since 1969.
In order to provide more equal representation, this book proposes redividing the 50 states into 15 new states of roughly equal size and internally homogeneous characteristics, with such new state names as Sierra, Deseret, and Savanna, and old names like Texas and Missouri covering new broader regions.

One tale from the Arabian Nights and two from Greek mythology are reworked in a sophisticated three-part narrative in this newest novel by the author of Giles the Goatboy and The Floating Opera.

A prominent sociologist’s views on the present state of the institution of marriage and on the new forms marriage may eventually take.

A black member of the Georgia House of Representatives talks about the present status of Afro-Americans and the future of the black in politics.

"Camus ... was a man who essentially dealt in people ... while Sartre ... eventually dealt mainly in abstractions ... and yet was deeply preoccupied with people." Bree uses this distinction both to analyze the authors themselves and to study the kinds of commitment that are open to twentieth century man.

Explores the ways in which twentieth century artists have used photographs in their work.

Born in China during the last days of the empire, the author served as an American diplomat in the Chinese-Japanese conflict, a political advisor to General Stilwell during World War II, and dealt with Chou En-lai and Mao-Tse Tung during this period. Thus, he is in an excellent position to analyze the American experience in China in the 1930's and 1940's.

Shirley Chisholm, Helen Gurley Brown, and Joyce Carol Oates are among the prominent women queried by the author in exploring the reactions of modern women to feminist causes as well as femininity.


A study of one of the first advocates of women's rights who worked out her ideas in the context of a bitter life experience.


To the typical layman adrift in modern technological society, this guide succinctly explains the principles behind the workings of everything from zippers to color television.


Lists over a hundred commonly used food additives with information on their uses and effects.


Biography of the famous jazz musician.


In the guise of an artistic biography, this novel about an eleven-year old prodigy evokes the world of childhood and of genius.


Most of the art works included in this catalog of the Blue Rider School were hidden from the Nazis by Kandinsky's mistress and donated to the Munich Museum in 1957. The excellent reproductions are accompanied by statements by the artists, their friends, and critics.


Examines how the consumer movement arose and how it works as a political force today.

This prolific writer won the National Book Award with her novel Them. In her new novel she confronts her protagonist Jesse and his associates with a series of tragic events in order to explore the idea of the human personality, what it is and how stable it is.


A lavish reproduction of a rare medieval prayer book.


A study of the advantages and dangers of applying chemical technology to agriculture.

Recent Periodical Additions

The library currently subscribes to 1,269 periodicals covering a great variety of subjects. We would like to call your attention to four newly acquired titles which are briefly described below.

The Black Scholar; Journal of Black Studies and Research.

According to the Black World Foundation, the publisher and editor, The Black Scholar is "committed ... to being an independent black cultural center for the black liberation movement--through publishing, distribution, cultural and political forums." There is an obvious effort to strike a balance between academic interests and black revolution in order to unite the black intellectual and the street radical.

The current Summer 1972 issue, which is the first issue received in the library, publishes an exchange of letters between William Marshall, black actor and dramatist, and Anthony Quinn, entitled "The Black King must be Black." The letters were written after Quinn's announcement on May 12, 1972, while on the Dick Cavett show, that he planned to produce and star in a movie about Henry Christophe, the 19th century black Haitian ruler. Max Roach, musician, composer, actor, producer and educator, has an interesting article entitled "What Jazz Means to Me." Other contributors include Eileen Southern, teacher and concert pianist, and Don L. Lee, writer-in-residence at Howard University.

According to the statement of purpose by the editors, this quarterly "is dedicated to advancing all phases of the profession of foreign language teaching, and it seeks to serve as a chronicle of information of current significance to the teacher, administrator or researcher, whatever the educational level or the language with which he is concerned."

Although publication began in 1967, the first issue received in the library is for October 1972. The first third of this 180-page issue is given over to announcements of professional meetings in the field of foreign language teaching. One learns the when and the what of meetings, not only of the Annals' sponsor, the American Council on the Teaching of Foreign Languages, but also of such affiliated organizations as the American Association of Teachers of Italian and various other specific languages, and even the American Conference of Teachers of Uncommon Asian Languages.

The second third of the issue consists of articles devoted to "advancing all phases of the profession of foreign language teaching." Among the articles are "Behavioral Objectives, Skinnerian Rats, and Trojan Horses," an anti-behaviorist polemic; the no-nonsense title, "Contrastive Analysis, Difficulty, and Predictability," and an article with the humdrum, ho-hum title, "Principles and Techniques for Stimulating Foreign Language Conversation"—which may be a very stimulating article despite its title.

The remaining third of the issue consists of miscellaneous material concerned mostly with advertising.

Once or twice a year the journal contains a catalog of documents related to the teaching of foreign languages which may be obtained in microfiche or hard copy from ERIC (Educational Resources Information Center) Documents Reproduction Service. Each citation refers the reader to the page and issue of Research in Education (to which the Library subscribes) where he can examine an abstract of the document.

Performance: Exploring What is New and Alive in Theater, Film, Music, Dance—and Society.

The editorial staff of this bimonthly publication is composed of the same persons who until May 1971 put out Drama Review. The similarity with the earlier publication is indeed striking. Beginning with the November/December issue, however, the Center for Theater Research, located at the State University of New York, Buffalo, will edit and publish the magazine. The Center's director, Gordon Rogoff, has been a contributing editor to Performance, which until now has been published by the New York Shakespeare Festival Theater.

The lead-off article in the September/October issue (the library's first) asks the philosophical question, "What's Theater For?" The author, John Arden, claims that the usual reaction to this question in theatrical circles is embarrassment or irritation. "You will probably get the feeling that you have broken a taboo, mispronounced a shibboleth, or farted at the dinner table." The author answers the question by drawing an analogy to the problems of the Apollo 16 astronauts. By making use of a laboratory model of the spaceship, the fault could be found and "the information forthwith transmitted to the intrepid crew who would vigorously set to with their wrenches and screwdrivers and thereby save their lives." Just as the radio link between ground crew and astronauts proved vital on the Apollo 16 flight, "Similarly, in times of social stress the relationship between the playwright and
The community in which he lives is the most vital part of theater." The author then applies this analogy to the relationship between social stress and the theater in Ireland.

Among the other articles included in this issue are "Violence in Film," "On the Popularity of The Godfather," and discussions on the French, English and West German theaters.

Previews: News and Reviews of Non-Print Media.

R. R. Bowker, a well-known publisher of library materials, has launched a new magazine whose purpose is to provide a single comprehensive and systematic listing and evaluative reviewing service for audio-visual materials, thereby alleviating some of the burdens of selection. The magazine will appear nine times a year from September through May. The October issue begins with a critical look at tape recorders: open reel vs. cassettes, giving a brief description and history of each, advantages and disadvantages of each, things to be wary of, basic specifications to look for and other items of interest.

The Review Section lists approximately 65 reviews, both favorable and unfavorable, of 16 mm. films, 8 mm. films, filmstrips, slides, maps, and prints, followed by approximately 50 reviews of records, including word albums, blues, classical, jazz, opera, and rock.

From the Woodward Collection

ULYSSES AND THE HOLY OFFICE:
TWO TITLES FROM THE JOYCE COLLECTION

Sidney H. Mitchell

At seven in the morning of February 2, 1922, Sylvia Beach, proprietress of the bookshop and publishing firm known as Shakespeare and Company, met the Dijon-to-Paris express at the station and received from the Dijon printer, Maurice Darantière, a package containing the first two copies of what was to prove the most influential novel of the twentieth century—James Joyce's Ulysses. One copy Miss Beach promptly delivered to Joyce, whose birthday it was. He inscribed and presented it to his wife, Nora, who apparently never read it. The second copy Miss Beach proudly put on display in her bookshop, where many a visitor from other countries would, over the years, purchase copies from later editions to smuggle home.

The entire first edition of Ulysses was limited to one thousand numbered copies, and although the handmade paper on which the book was printed has endured very well, few mint specimens have survived, partly because of the large size (23.7 x 18.5 cm) of the book, and partly because of the fragile paper wrappers in which it was issued. Among the nearly one hundred items in the Joyce collection in the Woodward Room of the Trinkle Library is a fine example (number 552) of the first edition. It is well worth
viewing. For one thing, one may not realize until he sees an actual copy of the first edition that Joyce extended the symbolism of his multi-symboled novel even to its binding, taking pains, with the assistance of his friend the painter, Myron Nutting, to match the blue of the wrappers to the exact shade of blue in the flag of Greece, which he thought an appropriate garb for his transmutation of a Homeric theme.*

The Joyce collection in the Woodward Room contains, besides the first edition, eleven other editions of Joyce's most famous work, including the fifth (September 1924), the seventh (December 1925), the eighth (May 1926), and the ninth (May 1927). All of these were published by Sylvia Beach's Shakespeare and Company. In the fifth edition the binding colors were reversed (i.e., the author and title appear in blue against white wrappers), and the work was unfortunately printed on very inferior machine-made paper which has in all instances browned and seriously deteriorated. The color of the binding in the seventh, eighth, and ninth editions once more resembles that of the first edition.

Because of the rush to print Ulysses by Joyce's birthday (not to mention the problems posed by the complexity of the text itself), p. xi of the first edition bears the notice The publisher asks the reader's indulgence for typographical errors/unavoidable in the exceptional circumstances. In the fifth edition these errors were largely corrected, but others, discovered later, were listed as Ulysses/ Additional corrections on pp. 733-736. The type for the eighth edition was entirely reset in an attempt to improve the text.

Other editions of Ulysses in the Woodward Room include the first (1932) and second (1933) editions in two volumes issued by The Odyssey Press, of Hamburg, Paris, and Bologna. This edition has often been, as its publishers proclaimed (on p.47) that it should be, regarded as the/ definitive standard edition, as it has been/ specially revised, at the author's request, by/ Stuart Gilbert. Because in 1932 Ulysses was still banned in England and America, the back covers of the first Odyssey Press edition bear the caution NOT TO BE INTRODUCED INTO THE BRITISH EMPIRE OR THE U.S.A.

The Joyce collection also contains both the rather familiar first authorized American edition (Random House, 1934)** with the text of Judge Wolsey's decision, dated December 6, 1933, lifting the ban on the novel, and the particularly handsome first edition printed in England in 1936. The latter is a large (25.7 x 19 cm) volume on Japon Vellum paper in a green linen buckram binding stamped on the front cover with a large (23 cm) gilt Homeric bow designed by Eric Gill. Our copy (a very fine one in the original dust wrapper) is number 994 of the 1000 copies that constituted the first British authorized edition.

Of equal interest is the considerable run of the American magazine The Little Review, in which Margaret Anderson and her associate editor Jane Heap attempted to serialize Ulysses in the United States before legal permission had been granted. Although between March of 1918 and December of 1920 they published a large portion of the novel, four issues of their magazine were confiscated by the Post Office Department, and they were brought to trial on the charge of publishing "obscene literature." (The Little Review, incidentally, contains a wealth of other material besides its installments of Ulysses, including T. S. Eliot's "Sweeney Among the Nightingales," "Dans le Restaurant," and "Mr. Eliot's Sunday Morning Service"; W. B. Yeats's "in Memory of Robert Gregory"; and works by Djuna Barnes, Ezra Pound, William Carlos Williams, Aldous Huxley, Wallace Stevens, and many, many others.)

Among other editions of Ulysses in the collection is the first French translation, which consisted of an edition of 1,200 copies: Ulysse. Traduit de l'anglais par M. Auguste Morel assisté par M. Stuart Gilbert. Traduction
entièrement revue par M. Valery Larbaud avec la collaboration de l'auteur. Paris, La Maison des Amis des Livres, Adrienne Monnier, 1929. A more recent French version (Gallimard, 1948) marks a return to paper wrappers. There's even a handsome and very limited edition (ours is number 20 of a total of 100 copies) in Dutch.

In sharp contrast to the bulk of the 700-plus pages of the first edition of *Ulysses* is the single sheet of white wove paper measuring 28.9 x 22.1 cm on which is printed *The Holy Office*, the earliest separate published work of Joyce, and the most valuable item in our collection. This ninety-two line iambic tetrameter poem, the rarest of extant Joyce items, and a most interesting example of a broadside, was published by Joyce at his own expense in late 1904 or early 1905 while he was in Pola (then part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire). Joyce mailed the copies to his brother Stanislaus, who distributed the work free to Joyce's friends in Dublin. In all probability fewer than one hundred copies were originally printed. No census of the surviving copies has yet been made. The paper on which *The Holy Office* is printed (Mercantil Eagle Paper) is recognizable by its large and striking watermark of an eagle with spread wings. One day soon, I hope, our copy of this most rare and interesting item will be displayed with a transparent rather than opaque backing, so that the water mark may be seen easily.

This cursory discussion of just two works—one large, one little—from the nearly one hundred items in the Joyce collection may give at least some indication, however imperfect, of the riches waiting in the Woodward Room for the student interested in James Joyce.

*Joyce did a similar thing when he had his little volume entitled *Pomes Penyeach* (Shakespeare and Company, 1927) bound in the pale yellow-green of his favorite apple (pomme), the Calville.

**Ironically enough, the Random House edition was inadvertently set from the text of a pirated version of the ninth Shakespeare and Company edition, which Samuel Roth, publisher of *Two Worlds* and *Two Worlds Monthly*, had printed in New York without authorization from Joyce, and which he sold illegally in the United States. A copy of this pirated and most imperfect version of the novel reached Paris and was sent unwittingly by Joyce himself to Bennett Cerf, who used it, errors and all, as the model for the *Ulysses* that most of us in this country have read.
What is a rare book, or, what makes a book rare? The word "rare" when applied to a bird refers to a species nearly extinct and practically never seen. An example is the ivory-billed woodpecker. When applied to books "rare" has a slightly different connotation. I own a book of sermons published in Richmond during the Civil War. Of this apparently only three or four copies are known. Thus, it is uncommon to the point of rarity. I paid five dollars for it. It may now be worth ten. Its only value lies in the fact that it is a Confederate imprint. If it had been published before or after the War, it would be worth ten cents. Not owned by me is the twice as common (or half as rare) Journal of George Washington, printed in Williamsburg in 1754, chronicling his trip to consult the French commandant on Lake Erie. It is, perhaps the most important of all American books, for three reasons—it was printed in Virginia in colonial times, it gives details of the opening gambit of one of the two or three greatest careers in world history, and it contains much about the Indians and primeval America. At auction today a copy might well bring $50,000. Much less rare yet is the Gutenberg Bible (1455?), the greatest of all the first printed books, and apparently the very first. A copy was recently offered for sale by a New York dealer at $2,500,000. The last two of these books would be in rare book rooms, but the really rare first might not. Thus, "rare" as applied to books really means "valuable." One witty dealer likes to call his stock "uncommon rare books."

So, rarity or uncommonness is really only one of the criteria used in judging the value of a book. The book must also have intrinsic worth. Many considerations are involved here. The little Washington book is valuable because of its contents. The Gutenberg Bible is great, because it is an example of fine printing and is a landmark in the history of printing. I must add that most old bibles have little value. Many even from the eighteenth century are nearly worthless. There have been so many millions printed. That is, of course, the collector's problem regarding many books published today. Exceedingly significant works abound, but even the first editions of most of them were printed in tens of thousands of copies, for instance the memoirs of Eisenhower. Worth must be combined with uncommonness. This latter requirement is answered by some books of today, of scholarly or other interest, which are printed in limited fine editions. Libraries buy the bulk of these editions of a thousand or so, and thus relatively few are left for the collector's market.

Some collectors pay great attention to the quality of the paper and to the clearness and beauty of the print. These are practical considerations. The better the type and the whiter the paper, the easier it is on the eye of the reader.

A great point of value may be the illustrations. It is the marvelous woodcuts which make the Nuremberg Chronicle of 1493 so valuable. It is a fairly common book. Scores of copies are known. It is so common in fact
that only recently has its price gone up. Beautifully illustrated books of all centuries, if they are not too common, tend to be very valuable. Many collectors specialize in such books.

Original paper wrappers are important. Bindings are sometimes significant. An early American book in "original boards," i.e. original, perhaps drab, blue cardboard binding, is more desirable by far than one rebound in modern buckram. A book of no great intrinsic worth bound in a fancy sixteenth century binding is of great interest. Special bindings like those done for the French collector Jean Grolier (1479-1565) are works of art and are valued in the tens of thousands of dollars. I once met a distinguished Belgian bookbinder who spent nearly a year creating one binding for his patron. Naturally such a work is expensive, but is really a piece of art rather than a book.

We often note the place of publication in evaluating a book. The first American edition of an American novel is usually more valuable than the first London one. The Williamsburg edition of Washington's Journal is several times as valuable as the London one. A book published in Richmond during the Civil War may be far more valuable than the same one published in New York.

There are many fine points which intrigue collectors. If a certain word is misspelled on page 19, that may mean that the particular copy at hand was one of the first score or so run off before the error was discovered. Title pages may vary in the same edition. Such was the case with the first edition of Robert Boyle's Sceptical Chymist (1661). The Marquess of Bath owns a copy which has both title pages. You can imagine the excitement of his sophisticated visitors over that treasure!

Age is the criterion most people think of first. Age per se is of significance only in books over two or three centuries old. An "old" book of 1872 is likely to be a bore. But a date of 1472 is another matter. Century by century age-value runs rapidly downward. Any book printed before 1501 is valuable. After that date books were produced in greater and greater quantities and other criteria for the value of books had to come into play. Generally speaking, the quality of book production gradually decreased through the centuries until rather recently. The first printed books were the best done because they had to be beautiful to compete with manuscripts. After the scribes had died off, printers could get away with shoddy manufacture. The worst printing of all occurred in the second half of the nineteenth century. It became so bad that a reaction occurred, and for the past two or three generations beautifully printed and designed books have found an increasing market. Such contemporary books are the ones most likely to appreciate in value.
Among Trinkle Library's recent acquisitions is the above-named manual for geography researchers. Its author is Assistant Professor of Geography at Ball State University. He has taught library research techniques in geography at the University of Colorado and at Ball State. His guide was prepared to answer questions commonly asked by students of that discipline. The manual is organized to reflect the interdisciplinary realm of the geographer.

Aside from an introductory chapter describing the flow chart as a technique which geographers may use to deal with a profusion of information, the bulk of Dr. Martinson's book lists sources in various categories, such as serials, government publications, statistics, and theses. These are separated into two parts—those of a general nature and those primarily for geographers. A brief introduction to each chapter makes annotations unnecessary. Geography researchers should find this source a helpful publication.

Another 1972 acquisition of interest to students of geography is Robert Durrenberger's text. While Dr. Martinson speaks to the advanced student, Professor Durrenberger, of San Fernando State College, addresses himself to the beginner. Therefore, he discusses, in Part I, problems basic to writing a research paper. "Identifying a Problem...," "Taking Notes," and "Preparing the Manuscript" are examples of topics about which he writes. Part II is a bibliography listing sources in various categories similar to those of Dr. Martinson. As should be expected, there is some overlap in citations listed. It updates and supplements Wright and Platt's book, the basic geographic research tool described below. In addition to enumerating sources useful for finding statistics, periodicals, government documents, etc., Geographical Research and Writing contains a chapter on "Map Sources" and one on "Sources of Photographs." Altogether the book is an excellent reference, and readers will profit by consulting it.

For those who might not yet be familiar with geographic reference tools, the following two essentials are noted:

These two bibliographies are described in geographical sources as starting places for researchers. The first is a photographic reproduction of the catalog cards in the library of the American Geographical Society. Included are books, periodical articles, pamphlets, and government documents. The cards are arranged by a regional and topical classification system developed by the Society. To use the Research Catalogue one must first familiarize himself with this classification scheme, explained in the introduction. A brief condensation of it has been inserted on the front flyleaf of volume one. The Society keeps its Catalog up-to-date with the periodical, Current Geographical Publications, issued ten times a year and in Trinkle Library shelved in the Bibliography Room with the basic volume. Wright and Platt’s book is old, but it is still accepted as an invaluable manual.

The author would like to thank the many contributors who have responded to this column. Two more issues of News & Views next semester will allow faculty members further opportunities to contribute information on their scholarly accomplishments. Material for the February issue should be forwarded to the writer by January 10.

As mentioned in the last issue, "Faculty Writings and Research" will be devoted to those activities which have taken place since the previous issue. However, since there were reports of many scholarly activities for the 1971-1972 academic year, the author has listed these at the end of this column. Information on activities prior to this period has been forwarded to the Archives in the Library. Documentation and a copy of the publication, if available, should be forwarded to the Archivist in order to be preserved for future reference.

The last issue of this column listed an incorrect date and an omission for the Eleventh Annual Meeting of the Southeast Regional Conference of the Association for Asian Studies which met at the College. The correct date was January 29, 1972. In addition to Mr. Leidecker of the Philosophy Department, Mr. Fickett of the Economics and Political Science Department presented a paper "The Triumph of Indian Socialism" at this meeting. Mr. Fickett also recently chaired a panel on "Programs and Facilities for Asian Studies in Virginia" at the Fall Colloquium of the Virginia Asian Studies
Consortium at the University of Virginia on October 21, 1972. From the same department, Mr. Krickus authored "Platform for Survival," which appeared in City, May/June 1972. "Why McGovern Turns off the Ethnics" was a more recent publication by Mr. Krickus, which appeared in the Washington Post November 5, 1972. Mr. Krickus is also editor of Working-Class and Ethnic Priorities published by the National Center for Urban Ethnic Affairs (1972).

Mrs. Sumner of the Department of Classics, who is President of the Classical Association of the Middle West and South, delivered the presidential address "Plain, Plaid, or Printed: A Look at Ancient Textiles" on November 3, 1972. From the Psychology Department, Mr. Bill co-authored a paper "Dichoptic Brightness and Stereopsis" which was presented at the Annual Meeting of the Psychonomic Society in St. Louis, Missouri, November 1972. In addition, a paper "Maintenance Schedules and Hunger Drive: An Examination of the Rat Literature" was published by Mr. Weinstock in Psychological Bulletin, 78 (October 1972), pp. 311-320.


The Virginia Geographer, the Journal of the Virginia Geographical Society, is published biannually by the Department of Geography with Mr. Emory as Editor-in-Chief, Mr. Bowen, Editor, and Mr. Gouger, Managing Editor. Mr. Singh of the English Department also edits a locally published journal, Studies in Black Literature.

At the Fourth Virginia Conference on Slavic Studies meeting at Old Dominion University, Norfolk, Virginia, on November 18, Mr. Warner of the History Department delivered a paper "Emperor Paul and the Historians." "Relief Totem," a bronze sculpture by Mr. Muick of the Art Department, was recently purchased for $3,000 by Mr. Bailfield Clark for his collection at Warwick, Bermuda. The sculpture was displayed at the Sculpture Center in New York City and was one of a series of bronze totemic compositions designed for an interior architectural situation.

List of Scholarly Activities 1971-72 Academic Year


___."The Peaceable Kingdom" and "The War Dead," Foxfire, 3 (Fall 1971).
___."Self-Assessment" and "Leaving the World," Heirophant, No. 7 (April 1972).


___."A Limit on Campaign Spending—Who Will Benefit?" The Public Interest, No. 25 (Fall 1971), pp. 3-13.


McClure, J. A., and Pitts, L. E. "Dispersion-Relation Calculation of the $\gamma N$ Elastic Scattering Amplitude $A'$ for $-t \leq 0.20$ (GeV/C)$^2$ and $0.575 \leq p \leq 0.0$ GeV/C," Physical Review, 5 (January 1, 1972), p. 109.


"Ontological Commitment," paper presented at Johns Hopkins University, April 1972.


Van Sant, George M. "Belief Complexes," paper presented to the Cambridge University Moral Sciences Club, Cambridge University, England, and to Philosophy Faculty, University of East Anglia, Norwich, Norfolk, England.


**NEWS AND NOTES**

From the Suggestion Box

"I have been trying to write a paper on Spanish Romanticism. After 4 days in the library I have yet to find 1 book that would help me.... I find in the 860's there are many novels, etc., but few criticism books ..."

We of the Library staff appreciate all the suggestions we receive. Nothing is worse than operating in a vacuum and being unaware of our failure to serve the needs of the College community. Therefore, it is certainly not our aim to disparage the above note which was recently dropped anonymously into the suggestion box in the Library rotunda. However, we are concerned because, without the writer's name, we are unable to offer advice on the many books which the Library has--books which could have helped in writing the paper.

In the Reference Room, for instance, the following three works, containing a brief outline of "Spanish Romanticism," names of appropriate writers of the period, and bibliographies, could have served as a starting point:

- Cassell's Encyclopedia of World Literature. 1953.

An examination of the card catalog shows three cards under "Romanticism--Spain." Two of the three works have bibliographies. Under the heading "Spanish Literature--19th century--History and criticism" are eleven books owned by the Library. A further check of the card catalog for names
of individual writers of the period shows critical works for three out of seven: Becquer, Rivas, and Larra.

Turning next to periodical indexes, a spot check of the 1969 edition of the PMLA shows at least four articles, appearing in journals the Library has, on authors of the Spanish Romantic Movement. A quick examination of the Social Sciences and Humanities Index also reveals material under "Romanticism--Spain."

The search conducted above indicates the type of sources available in the Library. No doubt additional material could be found through specialized bibliographies and a more exhaustive search. The point we want to stress, however, is that the Library staff, which is here to serve you, can often furnish leads for your research. If the Library does not have material on a topic, it is important that we are made aware of this fact in order to fill any gaps that exist in the collection. But please ask for assistance before deciding that the Library doesn't have what you need. The sole reason for the existence of the position of Reference Librarian is to advise you on the Library and its uses.

Please continue to make suggestions, preferably under your signature so that we may follow up your requests. Most important, please let us help you make the Library a meaningful place in your academic life.

Of Interest to Seniors

Recently acquired by Trinkle Library is the 1972-73 edition of Occupational Outlook for College Graduates. This reprint of pertinent sections of the current Occupational Outlook Handbook (R/331.7/Un3o/1971-72) is a guide to employment opportunities in a broad range of professional and related occupations for which a college education is required. It is hoped that placing it on an open shelf near the college catalogs in the Reserve Room will make it easily accessible to job seekers. The same information may be seen in the Reference Room by culling the professional occupations from the complete Handbook. The Preface succinctly summarizes the purpose of the book:

The growth of our Nation's economy brings many changes in the employment outlook for college graduates. New occupations emerge and old ones change in nature and attractiveness. To keep abreast of these changes, counselors and college students need an authoritative source of occupational information. The Occupational Outlook for College Graduates is one such source.

Trinkle Seminar Series

The schedule of faculty lectures, initiated two years ago and presented as the Trinkle Seminars, continues during the 1972-73 term. Plans this year are to alternate sessions between afternoon and evening. Details concerning each lecture will be given in the College Bulletin the week preceding the event. Forthcoming in the series are:

Cornelia D. Oliver, Associate Professor of Art and Academic Adviser - December 5, 4:00 p.m.
Roger L. Kenvin, Professor and Chairman of Department of Dramatic Arts - January 25, 7:30 p.m.

Michael L. Mery, Associate Professor of Psychology and Academic Adviser - February 27, 4:00 p.m.

Sidney H. Mitchell, Professor of English - March 27, 4:00 p.m.

Almont Lindsey, Professor of History - April 19, 7:30 p.m.

Mrs. Janie Kash's Retirement

For over ten years Mrs. Kash has superintended the Periodicals section of Trinkle Library. Watching it grow to over twelve hundred titles, she has willingly assumed the enlarged and changed responsibilities that accompany growth. Mrs. Kash's retirement at the end of December will mean a great loss to the Library force, not only because of the efficiency with which she performs her varied duties, but also because of the personal touch by which she has endeared herself to her associates—from able assistance rendered to perplexed readers of PMLA or Biological Abstracts to the lovely flower arrangements which have graced the Library over the past years.

Her many friends can wish her all the rewards and joys of leisure, as she continues to cultivate her garden with as much success, undoubtedly, as that she brought to the cultivation of her three fine sons. We, in the Library, are proud of her many accomplishments here, and everyone can admire in her a delightful representative of a well-educated college woman.
To make the Library a better place for study and research, a series of changes have been initiated during intersession. As discussed in the "News and Notes" column, the heating system has been overhauled, the typewriters in the Typing Room have been reconditioned, the Psychology Library is being revamped, and many rooms have been freshly painted. Reference service has been extended in the evenings from 7 to 10 Monday through Thursday.

However, the response to News and Views to date has been so favorable that we have decided not to tamper with the basic format in this our third issue. You will find such familiar columns as "Current and Choice" and "Faculty Writings and Research." In "Wertvolle Drucke," Dr. Gordon Jones this time addresses himself to the question of where the neophyte book collector can find some good buys. Mr. Sidney Mitchell, in "Dickens in Parts," describes and discusses the latest addition to the Woodward Collection, the original edition of Charles Dickens' Bleak House.

Any comments you have on changes that have been made or should be made either in News and Views or in Library services or resources will be greatly appreciated.

Contents

Current and Choice ........................................... 2
Recent Periodical Additions ................................. 10
From the Woodward Collection ........................... 11
Are You Acquainted With These? .......................... 14
Wertvolle Drucke ............................................ 15
From the Archives ............................................ 18
Faculty Writings and Research ............................ 21
News and Notes .................................................. 21
The books listed below are selected from the numerous volumes that have been recently received in the Library. Although they are not necessarily books to read for fun, we believe that all of them will be fun to read.

A card file of all books received within the past three months is maintained in the Bibliography Room. A selected display of new books is available for your browsing pleasure to the right of the entrance in the rotunda. Books from this display may circulate.


"He be real tall." According to linguist-educator Dillard, the foregoing is not a sloppy imitation of standard American speech but an example of a precise language with a history and grammar of its own. Using such sources as seventeenth century journals and the writings of Defoe, Dillard traces Black English back to the slave trade. He finds that it is based on West African languages blended with European, Asiatic, and even Indian tongues. The author points out the similarities between the structure of Black English and the speech patterns of black Caribbean peoples. He also explores the ways in which Black English has affected words and accents in standard American, asserting that the Southern White dialect was influenced by Negro speech rather than the reverse as is more usually thought.

If Black English is a language, what effect does this idea have on the way Black youngsters are taught in school? Since the Federal Bilingual Education Act of 1967 legalized using languages other than English in classroom instruction, efforts have been made to teach Spanish-speaking and other minority groups in their native tongue. Dillard, a professor at the University of Puerto Rico, examines in terms of their effectiveness a number of techniques that have been used to teach standard speech as a second language to Black children. He advocates training Blacks to read Black English first so that they will know the principles of reading before they attempt to read standard English. Although this educational practice is certainly open to debate, the ideas that this book raises about the nature of Negro speech, its history and its future, deserve serious consideration.


Among the programs the New Deal established to alleviate depression conditions by hiring the unemployed was the extraordinary Works
Progress Administration (redesigned in 1939 as Works Projects Administration) operating with an initial appropriation of $4,880,000,000. Several projects emanated from this gigantic endeavor, one of them called "Project One" or Federal Writers' Project, a novel undertaking which ultimately prepared state and regional guidebooks, organized archives, indexed newspapers, and conducted useful, sociological and historical investigations.

In this book, the author, a Federal Writers' Project member for two years, examines this first attempt of the United States to give widespread Federal sponsorship to the arts. Compiling his information from some 70 interviews and much correspondence with fellow members of the project, he details in depth the activities of the various state and city programs, especially those located in metropolitan areas. He captures the turbulence of the Thirties while describing the series of overlapping crises which ultimately contributed to the demise of the whole program. His work is a rich treatment of the Project and its problems of funding, personnel, patronage, and politics.

At its peak, 6,686 authors were enrolled, including many hacks and a few competent professionals including Saul Bellow and Ralph Ellison, who produced a stream of publications ranging from mediocre or worse to exceptional. Most outstanding is the American Guide Series, giving for each state information about points of interest and some historical and background material. Arthur Scharf, quoted in a footnote on page 375, said that "travel without the American guide books would seem like dentistry without the X ray." And Ralph Thompson in his New York Times column of September 14, 1938, predicted that "when we of this generation are all dust and ashes...the American Guide Series will be still very much in evidence. And not only in evidence but in use: our children will be thankful for it, and their children, and their children's children." The next 30 years have attested to the correctness of his prediction. We can thank the Federal Writers' Project for its contribution to the series and Jerre Mangione for relating the circumstances under which the work was produced.


For the Mary Washington College community, happy to have had Margaret Mead as the first Distinguished Visitor in Residence in the spring of 1971, Blackberry Winter should have a special interest. Miss Mead's dedication, "To the eight peoples who have admitted me to their lives I dedicate this book in which I try to give of my own life as they have given of theirs," reveals her purpose to be one overriding the usual purposes of autobiographical writing. Probably this should be expected of so great an anthropologist, but not many persons with themselves the subject would have been capable of the objectivity she maintains together with so much warmth of concern for people in general. The last three chapters alone deserve to be read by all women, whatever their status, as a scientist's-cum-humanist's revelation of what it may mean to have a baby and what it may mean to be a grandmother.
Nancy Witcher Astor, Viscountess, 1879-1964, the first woman member of the British House of Commons, was born in Danville, Virginia, the daughter of Chiswell Dabney Langhorne. After moving to Richmond, her family later settled at Mirador, a farm estate in Albemarle County. Although author Sykes seems less comfortable writing about Nancy's earlier years than in relating her later life in England, this section of the book should be especially interesting to the native Virginian.

The beautiful Langhorne daughters were socially prominent. Irene married Charles Dana Gibson and became the original "Gibson Girl." At eighteen, Nancy wed Robert Gould Shaw, a rich alcoholic. Six years later, in 1903, she divorced him and took their son with her to England where she met and, in 1906, married the even more wealthy Waldorf Astor. She won Astor's seat in the House of Commons when he succeeded to the viscountcy and thus automatically became a member of the House of Lords. During her years as a Conservative M.P. for Plymouth, Lady Astor advocated such causes as women's rights and temperance. She also headed the "Cliveden Set," a group of socially prominent Englishmen who supported Hitler prior to World War II. A hostess of renown, Nancy became the friend of such men as George Bernard Shaw, T. E. Lawrence, Philip Lothian and Hilaire Belloc.

In his biography Sykes tries to give a well rounded picture of Nancy and her family. Nancy emerges not only as a vivacious, charming woman but also as one swayed by prejudices and stridently attached to causes which varied widely in their inherent worth. Sykes has done his research carefully and quotes extensively from Nancy's entertaining memoirs. The book is enlivened by anecdotes such as the famous bit of repartee between Lady Astor and Winston Churchill.

"Winston, if I was married to you, I'd put poison in your coffee."

"Nancy, if I was married to you, I'd drink it."

This book does not pretend to define the terms used in the title, sincerity and authenticity. Nor, as Mr. Lionel Trilling points out in the preface, "When I chose as their subject of these lectures given at Harvard in the spring of 1970 as the Charles Eliot Norton Professor of Poetry the cognate ideals of sincerity and authenticity historically considered," could I "fail to be aware that no six lectures could conceivably encompass it." What this little and difficult book does succeed in accomplishing is to raise many important questions about modern attitudes towards these terms, especially in the light of present psychoanalytical theory from Freud's latest developments in Civilization and Its Discontents (1930) to Herbert Marcuse's in Eros and Civilization (1955) and Norman O. Brown's in Life Against Death (1959). Finally, though he resolves none of these questions, he does succeed not only in clarifying them but also...
Anthropologist Colin M. Turnbull has written several distinguished, scholarly studies of the peoples of Africa. His new one is a shocker. What does the civilized Westerner do when he encounters a people who have divested themselves of all the attributes we call human? Children are kicked out to forage in bands at age three, are totally isolated by age twelve; parents hunt for food separately without sharing finds; old people are abandoned to die, left unburied, their bodies quickly looted.

Turnbull's initial reaction is horror and disgust but after a two year stay with Iks of Uganda, described above, he came to see them as a symbol of what all mankind may be like in a few generations. The Iks' spiritual demise came about when a growing nationalism ended their former existence as hunters and gatherers and forced them to try agriculture on basically unfarmable land. Faced with an untenable situation from which they had no recourse, they became alienated and simply gave up.

The author sees the same sort of alienation happening in American cities where each man apathetically views the crimes committed against his neighbors. Turnbull calls us "affluent Iks," who are replacing human society with a mere survival system. By writing himself and his emotions into this account, Turnbull has written a much more important and compelling book than any purely objective study could have been.

Other Titles Briefly Noted


Chronicles the strange friendship between the sophisticated, highly educated Gertrude Stein and the naive, midwestern ex-businessman, Sherwood Anderson.


Based on the autobiographies of more than 75 slaves, this study tries to project what slave life was really like—its culture, family ties, relation to the white world, etc. The picture that results is quite different from the stereotyped image held by many modern Americans, both black and white.


A new book of essays written over the past three years by one of America's most witty conservatives. Buckley delights in exposing the contradictions and pretensions of the liberal establishment.

The General Motors engineer who tipped off Ralph Nader that Corvairs are dangerous, the doctor in the Food and Drug Administration who first told the nation that cyclamates may cause cancer, these and many other concerned citizens discuss the hazards and responsibilities facing the employee who finds that his organization is engaging in fraudulent activities.


The authoress gives a cogent review of the literature of women's liberation and then counters with her own philosophy that women have never had it so good. A useful guide to both sides of the debate.


A history of the experimental North Carolina college which abolished grades, credit hours and football in favor of a Socratic community controlled by the faculty but receptive to the student's individual needs. In its brief 23 year existence (1933-1956), it was the nurturing ground of such men as John Cage, Buckminster Fuller, Paul Goodman and Robert Rauschenberg.


An explicit counterstatement to those ecologists who see man as having doomed himself and the planet. Although aware of the perils caused by technology, Dubos is more concerned with the quality of life than in the mere fact of survival. He advocates an active stewardship of the earth by mankind.


The fourth and final volume in this distinguished biography reveals the pressures under which Washington struggled to maintain America's unity during peacetime.


The first full-length biography of the artist whose Action Painting style earned him an international reputation.

Published for the first time are nearly 200 letters written by the New England poet, Robert Frost, and his wife to members of their family, particularly to their oldest daughter Leslie.


An attempt to understand our political policies particularly those concerning Vietnam in terms of the backgrounds and attitudes of the group of intelligent, successful young men drawn from the fields of business and academia by President Kennedy. It was these men who made America's decisions from 1960 to 1968.


Based on a study of private records and extensive interviews, Professor Holmes of Pomona College, California, has given us a thorough scrutiny of James Thurber's literary career. He finds that Thurber's particular magic stemmed from a blend of the midwestern sensibility of his youth and the New York sophistication of his later years.


The author brings order to the chaotic political and military history of World War II as well as discussing the ways in which decisions made during the war influenced postwar policies.


The fascinating diary of a Victorian gentleman who married a charwoman and kept the marriage a secret for a quarter of a century.


The author challenges the prevalent theory that the uniqueness of the American experience has stemmed from bringing consensus from diversity—the great melting pot concept of America. Using an impressive array of original sources and commentaries to back up his claim, Kammen proposes that, instead, America's vitality comes from a constant interaction of opposing ideologies which are never resolved.


This is the first book by Landau, who is still in his twenties. Despite his inexperience the author succeeds in analyzing the intellectual, aloof socialite Kissinger of current myth and revealing the more credible man beneath the legend.

In his first new novel since Ada (N112a), Nabokov continues his preoccupation with escapes from space and time. The hero (or victim), Hugh Person, an American intellectual employed as a copy editor, searches frantically for any meaning that may lurk in his experience. As the reader is challenged to decide whether human beings have the power to be real or to order their lives, he is treated to a gamut of Nabokovian observations ranging from the mindless vulgarity of the current theatre to the debased state of hot chocolate in Switzerland.


An autobiography by the headmaster of the controversial progressive school, Summerhill, in England. In reaction to the tendency of conventional schools to stress conformity, Summerhill was founded in 1921 to try to help children develop individually without imposing upon them, in advance, any of society's values.


A collection of love poetry by the 1971 Nobel laureate.


Through eyewitness accounts and archival materials, Victor Serge recreates Russian life in 1917-1918. The author, who died in 1947, was born the child of exiled Russian intellectuals and first set foot in Russia soon after the October Revolution began. This book was smuggled out of Russia and first published in Paris in 1930.


A report of what life is like in a country where 90% of all women work. The author has worked extensively in the field of child care and bases this book on a tour of China made with her physician husband as guests of the Chinese Medical Association.


This, Snow's last book on China, incomplete at his death, was finished by a friend who had been working with him. Journalist Snow spent most of his adult life in the Far East and has written a number of other books on the Orient. This last one records Snow's
visit to China with his wife in 1970–1971 and includes long conversations between the author and Mao Tse-tung as well as with Chou En-lai.

843.91 T647rxB


The first book ever chosen unanimously for the Prix Goncourt, this richly metamorphic novel uses the image of a man carrying a child to explore the relationship between love and power. The protagonist, Abel Tiffauges, believes he participates in a cosmic drama of archetypes and symbols. The plot follows his progression from child to garage mechanic to prisoner of war to procurer for a Nazi camp and finally to attempted savior of a small child.

920.7 K638t


Abraham Lincoln's wife, Mary, has been accused of being a Southern sympathizer, a psychotic, and a hindrance to her husband's career. Using Mary Todd Lincoln's personal correspondence to her family as well as to such well known figures as General Grant and Queen Victoria, the Turners explore the reasons for the accusations and the justice of these claims.

Uplm


A collection of 29 stories, most of them originally published in the New Yorker from 1960 to 1972. As usual Updike excels in capturing modern suburban life.

262.001 W685b


Wills explores the American Catholic Church's confrontation with the issues of liturgical reform, birth control, and social and moral activism in the past decade. He believes the Church is hiding its best features and oppressing its soundest critics behind a framework of tradition which is beginning to crumble just as U.S. society is doing.

923.142 V666w

Woodham-Smith, Cecil Blanche (FitzGerald). Queen Victoria; From Her Birth to the Death of the Prince Consort. New York, Knopf, 1972. 486 p.

A biography of the zestful woman who at 18 became Queen of England and, under the tutelage of her beloved husband, Prince Albert, developed into a symbol for an era.
An examination of 20 novels written in the past century with plots which parallel the life of Jesus.

The library currently subscribes to 1,269 periodicals covering a great variety of subjects. We would like to call your attention to two newly acquired titles which are briefly described below.

The American Poetry Review

The editors of this unique, new magazine regard poetry as a powerful instrument in shaping today's society. In newspaper format, they present a magazine of poetry and prose about poetry that will be published six times a year. The magazine not only includes new work by unknown poets and work by authors who have never written about poetry before, but also provides essays, book reviews, portions from forthcoming books, interviews, songs, photographs, and graphics. Ancient as well as modern classics will be given new translations by various poetry writers and critics. Even though the title signifies an American publication, works from all over the world will be included.

The first issue (Nov.-Dec. 1972) has arrived in the Library and includes a selection of love poems by Pablo Neruda from his book, The Captain's Verses. Joyce Carol Oates writes about sex, mysticism, and love in D. H. Lawrence's poetry. Richard Wilbur's poem about having tea with Sylvia Plath is another selection. Dennis Saleh and Glover Davis, his former students, interview Philip Levine in this issue and quote some of his poetry. Diane Wakoski, who provides a regular column, discusses the sentimentality in Wayne Newton's popular song, "Daddy, Don't You Walk So Fast." Students and teachers will find the "Poetry in the Classroom" series, a regular feature, helpful with the problems of working with poetry in classes. Special texts, conceived by poets who teach, are included to help clarify and improve learning about poetry.

Virginia Woolf Quarterly; a Scholarly, Critical, and Literary Journal.

The Virginia Woolf Quarterly aims to study, document, appreciate, and perpetuate the memory of the twentieth century writer Virginia Woolf as well as that of the Bloomsbury Group, an association which included Virginia and her husband Leonard among its members. The Group's friends and associates and the times in which they lived are also seen as appropriate subjects for study.
To this end, the editors hope to bring to their audience the finest in literary scholarship, criticism, memoirs, Bloomsbury-related literature—whatever will best forward their purpose.

The first issue, published by California State University Press in the fall of 1972, is a 155-page publication which includes 16 articles. Among them "Monks House, 1970" contains reminiscences on the residence of Virginia and Leonard Woolf by George Spater, a later occupant; "The Evolution of the Interludes in The Waves" is a critique by Elizabeth Reine of Virginia Woolf's most puzzling and difficult book; and "Second thoughts on E. M. Forster's Maurice" by F. P. McDowell analyzes the recent novel of another member of the Bloomsbury set. Also included are a poem "The Lady of Elvedon," illustrations, some hitherto unpublished letters, and, most important, two annotated bibliographies. The first lists editions of Leonard Woolf's publications. The second contains abstracts of recently published criticisms (January 1970-June 1972) of Virginia Woolf. Altogether, this new journal appears to have the makings of a scholarly publication with appeal to students of twentieth century literature.

From the Woodward Collection

DICKENS IN PARTS
Sidney H. Mitchell

Gary Trudeau's comic strip "Doonesbury" and the novels of Charles Dickens will not go down in literary history as coequals, but despite their obvious differences they share a number of common features. Both lambast with great gusto the social and other ills noted by their authors, both have a strong pictorial element, and both are examples of serial composition and serial publication. The last is the important point. Everyone knows that "Doonesbury" is a serial. To see the next installment one must wait for tomorrow's newspaper. But for some perverse reason generations of Dickens' editors have determined to obscure the original serial nature of his works, and to convince us that every Dickens novel has always existed in its Victorian leather library binding like a great elephant pill, to be taken in a single convulsive cultural gulp.¹

Not so. Dickens wrote his novels in parts, they were published in parts, and they were awaited, purchased, and read by his public in parts. In larger parts, at longer intervals, and with more suspense than "Doonesbury," but nevertheless in parts. To see a fine example of a Dickens novel as its first readers would have encountered it, take a look at the stunning copy of Bleak House now on display in the Trinkle Library, in its original "20 parts in 19." It is the first example of a "part-issue" novel in the library collection.

The typical Dickens part-issue appeared on the first of each month in distinctly colored and illustrated paper wrappers (blue, in the case of Bleak House) that made it easily recognizable on the shelves of the corner druggist.
Selling for one shilling, each number except the last contained thirty-two pages of text comprising three or four chapters of the novel, accompanied by two of the popular engraved plates in which Hablot K. Browne (better known as "Phiz") presented scenes from the story. A full novel consisted of eighteen such parts plus a final double number selling for two shillings, and containing four plates, forty-eight pages of text, and the title-page, frontispiece, preface, table of contents, and other "front matter" that a purchaser would need should he wish to have the wrappers removed and his assembled copy bound for preservation in his library.

In addition to the novel and plates, the purchaser received an average of thirty or forty pages of advertising matter (important to the publisher as a source of additional income). Because of the vagaries with which the printers included or omitted them when assembling the sheets for particular numbers, these advertisements now constitute (for collectors) a "particularly harrassing" bibliographical feature. At the time, the reader probably paid them little heed, at least when first receiving his new number. Surely an avid reader who at the end of Number Ten (December 1852) had in quick succession been horrified to learn that Esther Summerson had been made blind by her illness, and that the evil Krook had died by spontaneous combustion would not have dawdled long on the advertisements when he received Number Eleven. But today they make interesting reading, and constitute a sort of miniature Sears or Montgomery Ward catalog of the years from 1836 through the mid 1870's.

There were of course the publishers' lists of recent and forthcoming works; the catalogs of Children's Frocks, Coats, and Pelisses; the advertisements for Chrystal Spectacles, Hair Lubricant, and Gentlemen's Real Head of Hair, or Invisible Peruke. Better are the ones promising the same sort of cosmetic cure desired by every teenager. For example---

ROWLAND'S KALYDOR/ An Oriental Botanical Preparation, of unfailing efficacy in rendering the SKIN SOFT, CLEAR, AND FAIR, BESTOWING A HEALTHY ROSEATE HUE ON THE COMPLEXION. Composed of BALSAMIC EXOTICS derived chiefly from the East, and pure and free from all mineral or metallic admixture; it displays in unequalled perfection the following admirable qualities. It exerts the most soothing, gentle, cooling, and purifying action on the skin; and by its agency on the pores and minute secretory vessels, dispels all impurities from the surface, allays every tendency to inflammation, and thus effectually dissipates all Redness, Tan, Pimples, Spots, Freckles, and other cutaneous visitations so inimical to FEMALE BEAUTY...

Best (or worst) of all are the medical quack or "snake oil" ads, written (in their unique rhetoric) by a collection of totally unconscionable liars and charlatans. Take a look, for example, at the ad for

PULVERMACHER'S PATENT PORTABLE/ HYDR-0-ELECTRIC CHAIN,/ FOR PERSONAL USE. The Records of this Latest Discovery in Electricity containing upwards of FOUR HUNDRED Communications of Cures, effected within the last Six Months/ from Physicians of the highest standing, Noblemen, Clergymen, Magistrates, in short, persons in all classes of Society, and from all parts of the country, may now be had at MR. MEINIG'S HEAD OFFICE, . . . being, however, mostly Chance Communications, even this great number does not probably represent ONE-FIFTIETH of the Cures actually effected within Six Months.
Or, for half-an-hour's true confession, Believe-It-Or-Not, and fanciful fiction, try reading the two pages of testimonials to the efficacy of Kaye's Worsdell's Pills that appear in the end matter of Number Five.

As one reads a novel in its original parts one comes to realize what an immediate form of communication part publication constituted. Dickens followed the Nielsen rating of his circulation closely, and was quick to develop and exploit what the public seemed to savor. This does not mean that his novel was without overall shape. We know, from the surviving "number plans" that are the blueprints from his completed novels, that quite the opposite was true. He knew precisely the symbols and subjects that he would develop, but he also had the flexibility to adapt to events of the day, or to reader reaction to events in his novel (as in the controversy over Krook's death).

At the same time, much as "Doonesbury" can touch on such timely issues as life in the commune, women's liberation, and the day-to-day progress of the negotiating and bombing over Vietnam, so Dickens was enabled by part publication to deliver to his readers editorials on what he considered the relevant topics of his time. His chief target in Bleak House, of course, is "that leaden-headed old obstruction...Temple Bar....and the High Court of Chancery." But he also attacks the "telescopic philanthropy" of Mrs. Jellyby that can see the plight of the pagan African, but not that of her own neglected children. In the person of Charley he holds up a symbol for all children unprotected by child-labor laws. He gloriously satirizes the empty religious rhetoric of Mr. Chadband. And in poor homeless Jo who lives and dies near the filthy cemetery, and in the disease that spreads from that cemetery to unite and blight all classes in the novel, he finds his two most powerful symbols for the underlying oneness of society.

Of course this form of composition had its problems and its perils. The story of Dickens overhearing a woman asking eagerly for the next number of David Copperfield and realizing in consternation that he had not yet written a word of it is well known. It is also true that both he (in the midst of Edwin Drood) and Thackeray (in Denis Duval) died in the process of such composition. But it is perfectly apparent that part publication provided a unique stimulus and satisfaction to Dickens' acute sense of his audience, and at the same time proved highly satisfactory to the general public. Pickwick Papers, Nicholas Nickleby, Martin Chuzzlewit, Dombey and Son, David Copperfield, Bleak House, Little Dorrit, Our Mutual Friend, and Edwin Drood all appeared that way. Thackeray used it for Vanity Fair, Pendennis, The Newcomes, The Virginians, and Denis Duval. Trollope, Marryat, Surtees used it. Even Newman's Apologia, Robert Browning's The Ring and the Book, and, of all things Herbert Spencer's First Principles, appeared first in part-issues. I for one would like to see a return to it. The current notion that a book to be good must grip one so that one cannot put it down is to me, particularly when the book is big, a pain in the neck. I long for the days of Dickens, when after reading four chapters one was compelled to put the book down and wait for the next installment. To read Bleak House thus took from March of 1852 to September of 1853, but it must also have been an experience that made the book, its plot, its characters, and its whole reason for being, a part of one.

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1 Of course, John Butt, Kathleen Tillotson, and the readers of their books and articles knew better. See, for example, their joint Dickens at Work (London: Methuen, 1957), and Mrs. Tillotson's Novels of the Eighteen-Forties (Oxford: Clarendon, 1954). Nevertheless, until Duane DeVries' edition of Bleak House (New York: Crowell, 1971) appeared last year, I do not know of an edition that attempted to show in the text the segments in which Dickens had written and issued it.
2 The phrase is that of John Carter, who in Gordon N. Ray et al, Nineteenth Century English Books: Some Problems in Bibliography (Urbana; University of Illinois Press, 1952), p. 75, points out that such advertising matter was included so inconsistently and haphazardly in different copies, that the attempts of decades of collectors to establish priority of issue on the basis of it is a mug's game. For examples of a few of these collector's "points" see the little eight-page booklet The Village Pastor in Number Fifteen, between pages 480 and 481 (often touted as "a rather scarce item, often wanting"), or the advertisement for Handley Cross, in Number Eleven, between pages 16 and 17.

3 Dickens apparently actually believed in such a death. After receiving some flack after the account of Krook's death, he attempted to defend it in Number Eleven, and again in the Preface that appeared in the final number of Bleak House. For more on the rather absurd controversy, see Gordon S. Haight, "Dickens and Lewes on Spontaneous Combustion," Nineteenth-Century Fiction, X (1955/1956), 53-63.

Are You Acquainted
With These?


When a publisher issues from 25,000 to 150,000 pieces of literature annually (no one can tell the exact count), it must be a large enough producer to attract attention. We expect a publisher to supply us with a catalog listing the works available for purchase, but this publisher goes further and also indexes the publications. There has even been developed a classification system for locating the items on the shelves. The publisher in question is the U. S. Government Printing Office. Whether one's interest is abortion or food additives, mental illness or industrial trusts, zoology or American literature, GPO has printed something about it.

That the U. S. Government Printing Office is the world's largest publisher is not debatable. Its publications range from one- or two-page handouts to multi-volume sets. However, such an amazingly voluminous output creates problems for a library, as well as for the Printing Office, trying to identify and make known the information. To find what information is available one needs an index. The Superintendent of Documents supplies this under the title, Monthly Catalog of U. S. Government Publications, a monthly index listing titles of all publications of various bureaus and departments of the U. S. Government published during the previous month. Other information furnished the reader include the price, instructions for obtaining the item, number of pages, and the classification number. Of most value to the researcher is the subject
index appearing at the end of each monthly issue and cumulated annually in the December issue. A two-volume cumulative decennial index is available for 1951-60. The reader may consult the Monthly Catalog for whatever the government may have published on a subject. Volumes of this set from 1961 through the current issue are located in the Bibliography Room; volumes from 1920 to 1960 (with a few gaps) are shelved in Subbasement 1 where the uncataloged government documents are shelved.

Some libraries, Trinkle Library among them, use for their government documents the classification scheme designed by the Superintendent of Documents. Although this eliminates the necessity for cataloging and classifying, it has the disadvantage of not having all materials on a subject appear together in the card catalog. The Superintendent of Documents classifies materials alphabetically by the agency issuing the publication with numbers following the alphabetic designation to denote the kind of publication. Those government documents which Trinkle Library shelves in Subbasement 1 are arranged by this system. To find these, the classification number should be obtained from Monthly Catalog. However, some documents, especially large volumes such as Statistical Abstract of the United States and Supreme Court Reports, are cataloged with a Dewey Decimal number and shelved among the main collection. Periodicals, such as American Education and Department of State Bulletin, are filed by title in the Periodicals Room.

In summary, Monthly Catalog is both a bibliography of and an index to U.S. Government publications. Its use cannot be ignored by the serious student.

WERTVOLLE DRUCKE

Gordon W. Jones, M.D.
Chairman, Rare Books Committee

In the course of four years at Mary Washington the students will see many exhibits of books. A few of these are loan exhibits, but most come from the collection in the Rare Book Room. The obvious purposes of all these exhibits are the lofty one to instruct and the only slightly less lofty one to instill an appreciation of the importance of the book in our civilization. That is what we say. What we really hope and intend is that an increasing percentage of the student body will become at least modest book collectors, that these exhibits plus the general college experience will cancel out for many the anti-book influence of television. Only the book is the convenient permanent source of information. Anyone who has used microfilm, that great economizer of space, will appreciate the ease of use of the book. The Romans used scrolls, but the early Church fathers invented the book as we know it because of that very ease of reference. They argued a great deal and had to have their facts quickly available.
Cicero is quoted as having said, "To give a house a library is to give that home a soul." Disquietingly few Americans seem to realize this. An astonishing number of expensive homes have hardly a book on the premises.

What does that say about the affluent owners? What solaces them on rainy days? Television? Where do they get comfort in times of stress if no old friends are standing on nearby shelves? It is not a question of expense. The price of an evening out will buy a fine modern book and often a good old one.

Beginners in book buying do deserve guidance. Most of us waste considerable money until we learn to select wisely. Before we begin to accumulate or collect we should make plans. Books are a potential capital investment. The ones we buy, besides those necessary for our careers and ordinary reference books, ought to have present or possible future worth.

You do not have to spend a great deal of money if you limit yourself to good books in print. Some of them may become very valuable. Various private presses and university presses constantly publish works of enduring value in limited editions of a thousand or less. The value point of a limited edition is that, if the content is worthwhile, libraries will buy a large percentage of the run for their permanent collections, leaving a comparatively small number for the collectors. I shall give three examples. In 1940 the Johns Hopkins Press published a lovely reproduction of an Aztec herbal, The Badianus Manuscript. It sold for $6.50 when published. Now it retails at $125 in rare book stores. In 1951 the Virginia Historical Society published Whitelaw's Virginia's Eastern Shore at $17.50. A recent price was $125. In 1954 the University of Coimbra, Portugal, published in English Cortesau's Nautical Chart of 1424. After considerable correspondence I got a copy for about $15. Now it brings $175. Please note that all these books were desired for their own sake. The potential profit was a bonus. None was produced by a commercial publisher.

Of similar potential, if you wish to speculate, are two books which may still be in print. The first, published by John Howell, Books, 434 Post Street, San Francisco, California 94102 at $10.50 postpaid is A Description of The Kingdom of New Spain by Pedro Alonso O'Crouley. The low price of this beauty is due to the fact that publication was heavily subsidized by a wealthy man. Another charmer is William Bartram's Botanical and Zoological Drawings, 1756-1788, edited by Joseph Ewan and published in 1968 by the American Philosophical Society, Independence Square, Philadelphia. Its cost of $36 is about the price of an evening in Washington for two.

Some people will want "just nice books" on various subjects for their decorative and browsing value. Quality of binding, printing, paper, and illustrations can be the unifying theme throughout such a home library, the subject matter being anything of interest to the owner. Each item should be an adventure in discovery and decision.

Definitely there should be a unifying theme. Perhaps you like American literature. Collect first editions of Ellen Glasgow or Willa Cather or John Dos Passos at $7.50 to $20 each from dealers like Duschnes or Seven Gables Bookshop in New York. Perhaps only a true bibliophile would choose one of the rather ratty-looking first editions of novels published in the late nineteenth century.

Do you like early American books—say, up to 1820? They are still not especially expensive, most of them. Up to $25 will buy many of these little gems which are only of antiquarian interest and value. Be sure the bindings are not broken (it is costly to have them repaired) and that no pages are torn or missing.
Children's books have an almost universal appeal. Fine ones have been published lately. Go to some trouble to be sure that any you select are first editions. And don't let children mistreat them. Toss the third edition to the little lions.

Is your major music? If so, through the years you can build up a fascinating musicology collection. Many dealers in the "old and rare" carry significant music books. One of the very best dealers has his shop right here in Fredericksburg. Mr. Sidney Hamer, a musician himself, carries a fine selection. My daughter is building up her home music library there.

In general, antiquarian books—those old, valuable, out-of-print items which a dealer can afford to carry on his shelves, often for years—tend to be expensive. You seldom find worthwhile books in antique shops. Thus, your best bet in an attempt to build up a quality home library at modest cost is to explore the field of good current publications produced in limited quantities. You can tackle the antiquarian dealers later, when you are more sure of your wants. Mass-produced art books, incidentally, while lovely, have little investment potential.

Possibly the Library staff can comb the field and recommend purchases from time to time. Each year a group of fifty or so best-produced books is selected by experts and sent on tour. Perhaps an exhibit of such books could become an annual event here. If so, a little shrewd book-buying from this selection might pay off in happiness and possible future assets. Publications of the most prestigious book-collector club in the world, The Grolier Club of New York (NOT the Grolier SOCIETY), 47 East 60th Street, New York City, are published in small editions and usually eventually go up in value. They are handsome books.

It is never too soon to begin the nucleus of such a home cultural center. Good books come in slowly even to feverish collectors. Each new book should be an adventure in acquisition and reading and should be well cared for. Primarily book-buying should be an act of love, not a business venture. Any profit is usually decades away. But there is no point in buying books which soon certainly will be worthless. Borrow those from the public library.

Editor's Note: The five books mentioned in "Wertvolle Drucke" have been placed on display in the rotunda of E. Lee Trinkle Library.
If you found a holograph letter by Milton Avery in which he tells where he painted "Pink Pasture," one of the first Purchase Awards from Mary Washington College's Annual Exhibitions of Modern Art held here from 1956, would you be excited? This very letter is in the Archives, and perhaps an account of other materials there which describe these exhibitions and their significance may interest those of the College community who were not here during those years.

For ten years, month-long exhibitions of modern art were held at Mary Washington College. The artists represented by paintings displayed at these exhibits included a wide range of the best obtainable from outstanding galleries in New York City during these years, and from their paintings began the College's permanent collection which now includes over thirty, many of which can be seen hanging in the foyer of George Washington Hall, others in various offices and other College buildings.

The project began as part of the celebration of Dr. Simpson's inauguration as Chancellor of the College, and the first catalog, issued in 1956, describes that exhibition as "Dedicated to Chancellor Grellet C. Simpson whose imagination made these beginnings possible." Throughout these years Mr. Julien Binford served as Chairman of the Exhibition Committee except for the year 1957-58 when he was on leave. He was ably assisted by his wife, Elizabeth Binford, who wrote several of the forewords to the catalogs, and who served for many years as a member of the Exhibition Committee. They were joined in the work of selecting, judging, and displaying the paintings by many varied members both of the faculty and of the student body, especially from the Art Department. A file in the Archives includes the names of every artist and painting exhibited, the names of all members of committees, and also lists of paintings which became purchase awards from year to year, gifts to the College and other paintings purchased at the time.

Some idea of the value of the acquisitions to our permanent collection may be gained by the following complete list of the Purchase Awards:

1956 Avery, Milton "Pink Pasture"
Stuemfig, Walter "Man with a Rake"

1957 Prestopino, Gregorio "Roots"

1958 Gorki, Arshile "Composition"
Shahn, Ben "Moses"
Of immediate importance in view of the presence among us of Mr. Eric Isenburger as Visiting Professor of Art for the second semester will be the evidences in our catalogs of paintings he exhibited here: at the first exhibition in 1956, "The Indian Village," and in 1957, "The Dying Bull," when Mr. Isenburger was also Visiting Professor of Art at MWC during Mr. Julien Binford's absence. Another painting, "Parrots," by Mr. Isenburger, was exhibited in 1958, and that year his "Easter Lillies" was purchased for the College. In 1959 another of his works, "Reclining Figure," was shown, and again in 1963 his "Rialto" was on display.

Other paintings by Mary Washington College artists appeared in these annual exhibits from time to time. Mr. Binford in 1961, 1962, and 1963 exhibited the "Little Red Horse," "Tokens, Blue and Black," and "L'Embarquement pour Cythere" respectively. "Yet to Journey" by Mr. Tetsuo Ochikubo, Visiting Professor of Art from 1961 to 1963, was purchased for the College by friends of Mr. Emil Schnellock in 1958.

In the catalogs of these exhibitions, deposited in the Archives, are listed several donations to the College of paintings exhibited in various years and purchased by faculty members, students, and alumnae. The Class of 1957 gave Karl Knath's "Bouquet." The Class of 1958 gave Norman Rubington's "North African Village." And the Class of 1959 gave Gustavo Foppiani's "Seashore."

Occasionally a group of faculty members including Dr. Simpson cooperatively financed a purchase under an agreement whereby each person who donated a share might keep the painting in his home for a period of time and, on his departure from the College, would give up his interest in it until, when all should have gone, the painting would become fully the property of Mary Washington College. Perhaps the most appealing of these shared paintings is Louis Bosa's "Washday," given by Margery Arnold, Marguerite Carder, Boyd Graves, Margaret Hargrove, Rosemary Herman, Albert Klein, Katherine Moran, and Mary Ellen Stephenson. In the absence now of many of the original donors, this painting often hangs in the foyer of George Washington Hall. With its sober monks hanging in the wind their gaily colored wash, the picture is a happy reminder of those whose care for the College took this unique form of expression.
In Milton Avery's letter (one among several in the Archives from artists who contributed to the initial exhibition in 1956) Mr. Avery explains, "I painted 'Pink Pasture' from a sketch I made in France on one of my walks.... I remember the exact spot where I stood by a small bridge with a flock of geese waddling around the little creek." This painting, one of the first Purchase Awards, was borrowed in 1969 for an exhibition of Mr. Avery's work by the National Collection of Fine Arts to be shown at the Smithsonian Institution, the Brooklyn Museum and the Columbus Gallery of Fine Arts in Columbus, Ohio. The catalog for this exhibition has an introduction by Adelyn D. Breeskin, then Curator of Contemporary Art for the National Collection. "Pink Pasture" was also borrowed in 1965, the year of Mr. Avery's death, by the Museum of Modern Art in New York to be included in a traveling exhibit between 1965 and 1966 to colleges and museums from Texas to New York and into the Midwest. The itinerary included Mary Washington College from January 7 to 28, 1966, and an exhibition with a preface by Miss Pauline G. King, Chairman of the Art Department, is available in the Archives.

As the impact of these annual exhibitions grew and as people of the wider Fredericksburg community, which includes several local artists, became more and more interested, the Fredericksburg Gallery of Modern Art was opened on Sophia Street and first incorporated in the fall of 1963. Newspaper clippings that concern the activities of the Fredericksburg gallery and related subjects, as well as reviews of most of the college exhibitions, have been accumulated in the Archives.

It should be added that from time to time the College purchased other works by artists represented in these exhibitions. Thus was acquired, in 1957, one of Mr. Binford's paintings, "Still-Life with Sweet Potato," as well as several works by Mr. Ochikubo during his residence here. In 1960 the College bought Les Cantiques Spirituels de Saint Jean de la Croix, translated into French verse and illustrated by twelve lithographs in color by Alfred Manessier, now in the Rare Book Room. Manessier had been represented in the exhibits of 1958 and 1960.

Further information about the work of Mary Washington College faculty members including a catalog of an exhibition of paintings by Mr. Binford, April 7 to May 1, 1971, may be found in the Archives. Much of this material remains uncataloged, but it waits to be investigated and appreciated by those who can bring their specialized knowledge to bear upon it.
This issue of News & Views brings a request to the faculty for information about scholarly activities since the beginning of the 1972-73 academic year. Complete information should be forwarded to the author as soon as possible so that it may be included in the fourth and last issue of News & Views for this academic year. The deadline for this issue is April 10.

"Unamuno: Existencialista Cristiano," an article by Mrs. Chaves of the Department of Modern Foreign Languages, was recently published in Cuadernas de la Catedra Miguel de Unamuno, XXII, 1972. Mr. Krickus of the Economics and Political Science Department published an article "White Ethnic Group" in Public Administration Review, XXXII (October 1972), pp. 651-654.

An article by Jean Gebser entitled "The Foundations of the Aperspective World" was translated from the German by Mr. Leidecker of the Department of Philosophy and appeared in Main Currents, 29, 2 (November-December 1972), pp. 80-88.

Mr. Vance of the Department of History delivered a talk entitled "Virginia on the Eve of the Civil War" to the Civil War Round Table of Fredericksburg on Monday, January 23.

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NEWS AND NOTES

Miss Ritchie Joins the Library Staff

The Library staff wishes to welcome a new member to its ranks. Miss Cathy Ritchie joined the Library as Periodicals Librarian on January 2, 1973. A native of Fredericksburg, Miss Ritchie attended Appalachian State University and Virginia Polytechnic Institute from which she received a B. A. in history. In December 1972, she was awarded a degree of Master of Science in Librarianship from Western Michigan University in Kalamazoo, Michigan.

Extended Reference Service

Often the comment is heard, "The Library doesn't have any material on my subject," or "The Library doesn't have the book I want." Admittedly, Trinkle Library does not compare with the Library of Congress in the number of volumes it owns or in the extent to which information is available. However, the staff frequently finds that the reader's inability to locate materials stems from an
inadequate knowledge of the resources of the Library. This problem is common to most libraries, not just to Mary Washington College. The problem was recognized years ago by the library profession which responded by establishing the position of Reference Librarian. His or her main duty is to provide personal assistance to individual readers.

The Reference Librarian in Trinkle Library is Mary J. Porter, who willingly offers assistance to patrons each weekday from 8-5 (except for a lunch hour). Additionally, evening reference service, beginning this semester, will be from 7 to 10 p.m, Monday through Thursdays. During those hours members of the professional staff, on a rotating basis, may be consulted in the Reference Office to the left of the rotunda just before entering the Bibliography Room. The staff hopes that lengthening the hours of evening reference service will result in better use of library resources and greater patron satisfaction. Those signs posted throughout the Library, IF YOU NEED HELP, ASK, mean what they say. No matter how slight or insignificant or even "stupid" a question may seem to the reader, the reference staff is willing to answer it.

Psychology Room Renovated

During intersession, the Psychology Library was rearranged and new shelving added to provide space for anticipated growth of the collection. At the same time, a large section of the room was preserved as a reading and study center. Arrangements have been made to install new lighting to further improve the usefulness of the room.

New Reserve Room Policy

Increasingly students and faculty have complained that the system for using reserve books was not working adequately. All too often the particular book needed simply could not be located. During last semester, as more complaints were received, rules for using reserve books were tightened. When these changes did little to improve the situation, the Library Staff searched for an answer to this very disturbing problem. The solution, approved by the Library Committee, called for a closed reserve system. Such a system necessitated a rearranging of the Reserve Room which was completed during the interim between sessions.

This new system became effective at the beginning of the spring semester. Books are now shelved alphabetically by author behind the desk. Students must request the books they need from the attendant at the desk, charge them out for use in the Reserve Room and return the books to the same desk when they are no longer needed. Reserve lists by course number and name are available for use at the desk. The disadvantage of having to sign for a book should be considered as slight when the alternative is too often a missing book. (Overnight, 3-Day, 7-Day Books and Phonograph records can still be checked out and returned as usual.)

The recently overhauled heating system has resulted in a much more pleasant, even temperature in the Reserve Room than has been possible in the past. New draperies are being hung to cut down on glare and to further enhance the appearance of the room. In these ways it is hoped that the Reserve Room will become both more functional and more comfortable and ultimately will better serve Mary Washington students.
Typing Room is Readied for Use

Many students may not realize that the Library has a Typing Room located on the Ground Floor adjacent to the smoking lounge known as Foggy Bottom. The typewriters have been reconditioned and are all now in good working order. You are welcome to use them any time that the Library is open. However, if the typewriter you are using runs out of ribbon or in any way malfunctions, please do not try to remedy the situation yourself. Report the problem to the Circulation Desk and a staff member will make the proper adjustment.

Heating System Overhauled

No more wearing your coat and watching your fingers turn blue as you study in the Reserve Room. In response to complaints from students and staff, the Library's heating system has been inspected, cleaned and overhauled by a team of experts from Richmond. It is expected that an even, comfortable temperature can now be maintained in all parts of the Library. If you find any room uncomfortable, please report the fact to the Circulation Desk or to the Librarian's Office.

New Income Tax Guide Arrives in Library


Just in time for tax filing, Trinkle Library has received two copies of this newly revised tax guide. Designed primarily for educators and administrators, it covers such topics as: the home office, research and publication expenses, deducting professional library purchases, and teaching abroad. The emphasis is on ways to save on Federal taxes rather than on filing techniques. The Library's copies have been placed in the Reserve Room for the convenience of those wishing to consult them.
This, the fourth issue of News & Views from Trinkle, brings to a conclusion the college year and the first volume of the Library newsletter. The next issue will appear in October 1973.

In this issue the articles by Mr. Lawrence Wishner and Dr. Gordon Jones are of particular interest. Mr. Wishner's article "A Pasteurized Friendship" deals with the scientific comradeship of Louis Pasteur and Claude Bernard. Now is a particularly fitting time for this subject since the Pasteur Sesquicentennial has just passed and our Woodward Collection contains eighteen of Bernard's works in first edition. Dr. Jones writes of several of the greatest book collectors--Phillips, Huntington, Morgan, Folger--and their libraries.

Any comments or suggestions you may have concerning News & Views or Library services or resources will be welcomed by the Library staff.

In the meantime, from the entire Library Staff, best wishes for a good summer whether it takes the form of a vacation or a summer session on this campus or some other.

Contents

Current and Choice .............................................. 2
Recent Periodical Additions .................................... 9
From the Woodward Collection .................................. 10
Are You Acquainted With These? ............................... 13
Wertvolle Drucke ............................................... 15
From the Archives .............................................. 16
Faculty Writings and Research ................................. 18
News and Notes ............................................... 19
The books listed below are selected from the numerous volumes that have been recently received in the Library. Although they are not necessarily books to read for fun, we believe that all of them will be fun to read.

A card file of all books received within the past three months is maintained in the Bibliography Room. A selected display of new books is available for your browsing pleasure to the right of the entrance in the rotunda. Books from this display may circulate.


Quentin Bell is Virginia Woolf's nephew. The closeness of his parents to the novelist throughout most of her life enabled Bell to make use of his own memories. Having access to unpublished letters and diaries in writing this massive biography also gave Bell a great advantage.

Virginia Woolf was the daughter of a distinguished Victorian scholar. Her large and diverse family included a much beloved mother, later to be a model for one of Woolf's most vivid fictional characters, and several siblings to whom she was deeply attached, among them Bell's own mother, Vanessa. The family circle also included a half-brother, George, whose sexual molesting of Virginia probably was the root of her later frigidity and lesbian leanings. It may also have sparked her lifelong battle against masculine tyranny.

Virginia Woolf's life precariously balanced between despair and triumphant brilliance. She had a series of nervous breakdowns, was frequently tied to sanity only by the devoted attention of her husband, Leonard, and finally committed suicide in 1941. On the other hand, she wrote a series of impressive novels and was the acknowledged leader of the glittering Bloomsbury Group which included Lytton Strachey, Clive Bell and T. S. Eliot among its members. She and her husband also founded the Hogarth Press which published the first edition of *The Wasteland* and the first English edition of Freud's works.

In the foreword of *Virginia Woolf*, Bell states that "the purpose of the present volume is purely historical... providing a clear and truthful account of the character and personal development of my subject." Although future biographers may profitably combine literary criticism with biographical data, the informed presentation of the facts of Virginia Woolf's life which Bell has chosen to do has been done very well indeed. Clearly, for many years to come, this will be the definitive biography of Virginia Woolf.

Now in her 80's, Fanny Butcher's life has been an extremely varied one. As newspaperwoman for the Chicago Tribune, she worked in every department—reporter, music critic, society editor and, most important, book columnist. For Fanny Butcher's one love has always been books. She came of age at the time of the Chicago literary renaissance and as one of the most influential book reviewers of the Midwest, she both interviewed and knew as friends such literary figures as Edna Ferber, Willa Cather, Anderson, Hemingway, and Sandburg. The personal anecdotes and photographs which enrich this engaging autobiography help bring to life an exciting era in American history.


The author, a trained employment counselor, has written a book that should prove helpful to any liberal arts graduate as well as to those seeking or presently filling positions in the very competitive field of education.

The first section of the book tells the prospective employee how to evaluate himself. Here, as elsewhere, the author's tone is informal and the advice practical.

The second section lists more than 100 potential careers available to the teacher with a minimum or no retraining. Some of the positions listed may seem unduly specialized. However, many jobs such as those of recreation worker, technical writer, foreign service worker and management analyst might well be worth investigating. For each position the author summarizes the duties involved, the qualifications needed and the salary potential that might be expected. He also tells where to write for more detailed information.

The next section of the book deals with the practical problems of resumes, interviews and other methods of job-hunting. Anecdotes based on the author's experiences as employment counselor enliven the text.

The final section suggests some non-traditional careers in education and ends with a word of encouragement. This book will not of itself get anyone a job, but it may offer many readers a new perspective on potential careers.


Daniel Moynihan, former Assistant for Urban Affairs and recently appointed Ambassador to India, has written an insider's history of a major piece of legislation—the Family Assistance Plan. This bill was based on the premise that there is a strong connection between welfare dependency and family collapse. Therefore, it was reasoned, a plan which guaranteed a minimum stipend for all families with children regardless of whether a male head of household was in residence would encourage family solidarity as well as provide a solution for the present welfare chaos.
The Family Assistance Plan was introduced into the House in 1970 with enthusiastic support. It quickly passed the House only to stagnate in the Senate held back by argument and revision. This is the heart of Moynihan's book—an astute examination of what killed the bill and why the death blows came from the political left rather than the right. He charges that many of the liberals were too beholden to their constituency, the organized members of the present welfare system—the social workers and spokesmen for the underprivileged as well as the current welfare recipients in high payment states who resisted the Family Assistance Plan.

Although the value of the Politics of Guaranteed Income as a call for welfare reform cannot be underestimated, the book is also important as an examination of the workings of the American government, a study of the compromises with theory that democracy demands of the powerful.

923.173 T771t


With the death of Harry S. Truman has come a deluge of books examining the man and his presidency. This biography by his devoted daughter, Margaret, is not a definitive historical analysis but neither is it merely a collection of sentimental reminiscences.

Although the politician Truman who appears in these pages is an impossibly faultless figure, historians will find issues brought into focus by backstage details. The thinking and planning that went into such controversial decisions as dropping the bomb on Horoshima or firing General MacArthur are well illuminated in this biography. Margaret Truman Daniels has supplemented her own memories with a number of family letters written by Truman together with the responses received. The raw material will be invaluable to future scholars.

However, Mrs. Daniels has also done something which perhaps no one else could do as well—that is, to depict Truman the man. We see him keeping peace between wife and daughter, encouraging Margaret in her singing career, reading Thucydides to his grandchildren. These anecdotes which flesh out our picture of Truman make the book well worth reading both as entertainment and as an attempt to understand the man who became the 33rd President of the United States.

Other Titles Briefly Noted

843.91 B388dxB


In this brief surrealistic tale, a group of men and women endlessly seek to escape from the cylinder 50 meters in circumference which they inhabit. Their constant failure to reach their objective dramatizes Beckett's nihilistic world view.

923.673 B813b


This first volume of a well researched biography stops four years short of Harper's Ferry. However, by exploring Brown's
activities as "stationmaster" on the underground railroad, his plans for guerilla warfare expressed as early as 1847, his personality, and the temper of the times, Boyer lays the groundwork for the gaunt fanatic who was to lead his army of 21 on that quixotic raid.


Using photographs, interviews, and letters, interspersed with autobiographical comments, one of America's leading poets reveals her changing attitudes towards her blackness. These feelings culminate when in 1967, at age 50, she finds new direction for her poetry and her life through involvement in the Black Arts Movement.


The authors, both well known journalists on Soviet affairs, painstakingly compiled this biography from autobiographical data in Solzhenitsyn's works, from his public statements, and from interviews with his associates. The Nobel Prize winning novelist's reluctance to be interviewed and the Russian government's censorship (they confiscated notes for the manuscript and expelled one of the authors from Russia) probably ensure that this is the most complete biography of Solzhenitsyn that we shall see for some time.


The author charges that our society's judgments about mental illness and the means of cure are founded on the male ethic. The feminist psychology professor based her well-documented study on interviews with American women who underwent psychotherapy for reasons which Miss Chesler suggests are more related to a misunderstanding of the roles played by women than to true mental illness.


The author, a member of the parliament of the Irish Republic, combines current events, political and cultural history, family memoir and personal report to reveal the roots of the present Ulster crisis.


It is difficult to separate American history from the history of the influential Randolph family and, fortunately, Daniels does not try. The genealogical tangles lead to Thomas Jefferson, John Marshall and Robert E. Lee as well as to a fascinating group of adulterers, murderers and scoundrels.
British journalist, Henry Fairlie, takes a hard look at the Kennedy administration, particularly at the gap between liberal image and actual accomplishments.

Fisher, himself a member of the New York City chapter of the Gay Activists Alliance, tells what it is like to be a homosexual in America today. His emphasis is on males who openly acknowledge their sexual preferences but attention is also given to "closet" homosexuals, transvestites, and other sexual deviants.

By the author of the highly acclaimed Grendel, this philosophical novel with mythic overtones is set in Batavia, New York, and mythical Camelot. It seeks to explore the conflict between freedom and order.

The author, a New York science editor, deals with a number of topics related to death -- euthanasia, cryogenics, how the dying face up to their own impending deaths, and such new movements as the one to convert cemetery land into recreation centers.

Twenty-three stories -- twenty never before available in English -- trace Hesse's development from the aestheticism of his youth through the realism and surrealism of the next decades to the classicism of his old age.

A study of the radical groups that proliferated during the Cromwellian Revolution. Hill, an Oxford scholar who has written extensively on English history, convincingly demonstrates that the historical influence of these radicals is still not exhausted.

Einstein felt that the biography of a scientist should "discuss and explain in language which will be generally understood, the
problems and solutions which have characterized his lifework." Author Hoffmann, a Queen's College mathematics professor, has admirably done just this for Einstein's own life.


Whether or not you've seen the movie, New Yorker film critic Pauline Kael's witty reviews make entertaining reading and reveal a firm grasp of the film world.


Canadian painter and printmaker Saul Field's color engravings are accompanied by the explanatory essays of Professor Morton Levitt of Temple University to form a unique reaction to Ulysses.


A London physician, President of the Medical Acupuncture Society, explains acupuncture from a scientific point of view.


Experts in the fields of sociology, human relations, psychology and philosophy examine the history of the institution of marriage and the ways in which modern man is modifying his attitudes towards marriage.


A book of poems by a powerful new voice whose theme is the liberation not only of women but of society.


The distinguished Mexican poet and essayist in his newest book presents his artistic credo as well as his ideas on a number of contemporary themes.

The letters between F.D.R. and one of his closest confidants are personal, gossipy and significant for understanding the history of the Roosevelt era.

843.91

A novel about one of history's walking wounded, a proud slave woman executed for leading a revolt in Guadalupe in 1802. The author's previous work, The Last of the Just, published in 1961, won the Goncourt prize.

301.4442

Based on in-depth interviews of working-class Boston families, the authors observe that the conflict between the ideal of the natural equality of man and the class distinctions which actually exist result in a feeling of guilt and a loss of dignity for those in the lower classes.

923.2485

The author, himself an Assistant Secretary-General of the United Nations, had sole access to Hammarskjold's papers in producing this in-depth biography of the late United Nations Secretary-General and the times in which he lived.

927.92

This, the first scholarly biography of Fanny Kemble in thirty years, is based on the nineteenth century Shakespearean actress' papers and the writings of those who knew her. A vivid portrait emerges of a many faceted woman who worked tirelessly for abolition causes—even at the cost of her own marriage and children.

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The author uses over 1000 illustrations from all over the world to study the political poster as a vehicle for carrying a propaganda message.
Manchete

The library currently subscribes to 1,269 periodicals covering a great variety of subjects. We would like to call your attention to two newly acquired titles which are briefly described below.

After a long delay the Library is receiving current issues of Manchete. This attractive, weekly news magazine, with a format similar to Life, provides news of Brazil as it is popularly presented to the Brazilian people. Published in Portuguese the journal includes interesting articles on topics such as education in Brazil, the Church in Latin America, and many items on the entertainment field. International news of interest to Brazilians is also presented.

The latest issue received, dated January 20, 1973, includes articles on the profitable business of shark hunting; the musical comedy, "The Man of La Mancha," now being performed in South America; the discovery of life in the afterworld; and the game of college entrance examinations. Manchete is the right magazine for anyone with an interest in Brazil.

Mythlore

Are myth and fantasy some of your reading enjoyments? If so, the Library's new periodical, Mythlore, might interest you. Mythlore is the scholarly journal of the Mythopoeic Society, a non-profit, educational and literary organization which is interested in the study, discussion, and enjoyment of myth, fantasy, and imaginative literature. The journal features articles, reviews, columns, letters, and notable artwork. Its focus is on providing background material on J. R. R. Tolkien, C. S. Lewis, and Charles Williams including studies of their works and the mythopoeic genre of literature in general.

One of the features of the Winter 1972 issue, the first received by our Library, is an article by editor Glen Goodknight entitled "Tolkien at Eighty: An Appreciation." This particular issue of Mythlore is dedicated to Tolkien, in honor of his eightieth birthday, and Goodknight comments on some of the qualities he most admires in this famous man. In another article, "The Unity of Word," Brian C. Bond discusses the unity of language theme in C. S. Lewis' trilogy. The final chapter of the unfinished manuscript by Charles Williams entitled "The Voices That Weren't There" is presented in this issue, and the editors invite readers to speculate what would have been the development of the rest of the novel if Williams had lived to finish it. A short poem entitled "Monolog of a Certain Hobbit" by Doris Robin is included along with letters, artwork, and many more articles.
Now that the Pasteur Sesquicentennial has passed—Louis Pasteur was born in 1822—we can bring it out into the open and feel as though we were exposing a secret. As quiet as the event may have been, it was commemorated with a fine article by J. R. Porter which appeared on 22 December, five days before Pasteur’s birthday.1

Louis Pasteur and Claude Bernard were contemporaries whose careers interacted and who enjoyed a unique friendship. It is somewhat unfortunate that Bernard’s work and contributions were eclipsed by the popularity of the relationship between bacteria and disease that formed the basis of Pasteur’s fame. The Woodward Collection contains eighteen of Bernard’s major works in first edition and in fine condition, forming an excellent nucleus of historical research material for the biologist or biochemist who can read French.* In 1965 the Trinkle Library published a short pamphlet (in English) describing fourteen of the books then in the collection. This publication is still available. It seems appropriate now to examine some of the later additions to the collection and to consider the friendship that existed between two prophets of 19th century science.

The first formal recognition of Pasteur’s work by the French Academy of Sciences occurred in 1859 when he was awarded the prize in experimental physiology. Bernard was the chairman of the award committee, although he did not agree with Pasteur’s thesis that alcoholic fermentation depended upon the presence of living organisms. He considered the process to be a strictly chemical phenomenon. One would expect these beliefs to have been reversed, for it was Bernard who was the physician turned physiologist and it was Pasteur who was the chemist working with microorganisms. As a result, they both shared criticism by their colleagues. Pasteur, supported by Bernard, was finally elected to the Academy of Medicine by a single vote and was often treated by the members as a layman who dared to dispute the convictions of clinical medicine, while Bernard had disputed clinical medicine in even stronger terms with regard to the novel role of physiology in medicine. During one particularly unpleasant session, Bernard, the physician, was overheard whispering to Pasteur, the chemist, that he could always identify a doctor entering a room because he looks as though he is going to say, “I have just been saving my fellow man.” These men obviously liked one another and had new ideas about medicine.

In 1862 Pasteur published the results of his famous experiments demonstrating the absence of fermentation in sterile solutions. As a result, Bernard’s

*An advanced knowledge of the language is not necessary, because the prose is very well-written and precise, and scientific French, in general, is not difficult to read. Unfortunately, only one major work has been translated into English. The Introduction to Experimental Medicine2 is available in the College Bookstore.
committee awarded him the Alhumbert prize and he was elected to the Academy of Sciences. After vicious attacks on this work, he repeated these experiments under Bernard's observation and disproved the possibility of spontaneous generation. Although Bernard still did not agree that fermentation required living organisms, he recognized that Pasteur's results were indisputable in terms of the experimental conditions he had imposed.

Out of gratitude for his support, in 1866 Pasteur published a remarkable and lengthy tribute to Bernard. "When I look for Bernard's weak side, I do not find one," he said. Bernard replied in a letter: "This article paralyzed the vasomotor of nerves of my sympathetic system, causing me to blush right up to my eyes."

The basis for Bernard's later unpublished studies on fermentation is found in his Lectures on the Phenomena of Life Common to Animals and Plants, published in 1878, but presented as early as 1872, in which he said that enzymes, the catalysts of fermentation, are related to chemistry rather than to life. The research he pursued after this point in his career concerned the ability of fermentation to occur in the absence of living cells. Most of this work deals with experimental designs and although his approach was different, Eduard Buchner, in 1897 finally succeeded in separating enzymes from cells and demonstrating fermentation without life. Pasteur had refused to consider this approach and Buchner's discovery showed that the two friends who refused to argue with one another had really not been talking about the same concepts. Pasteur's ideas were more practical, dealing with wine making, while Bernard was a theorist attacking vitalism.

So close was their friendship, that Bernard had kept his work entirely secret from Pasteur and the way in which Pasteur discovered it was unfortunate. After Bernard's death, some of his students published parts of his work on fermentation and drew conclusions that Bernard himself would never have considered from his incomplete data. Pasteur, deeply hurt by what must have seemed his friend's treachery, was forced to defend his own work. Strangely enough, neither man's scientific reputation suffered, for after all, Pasteur had almost silenced the threat of agonizing death from rabies and Bernard had nevertheless founded experimental medicine.

It is really too bad that many know of Bernard only through Dostoyevsky. In The Brothers Karamazov, Mitya asks: "Who was Karl Bernard...no...Claude Bernard?" Alyosha answers: "He must be a savant." As a result of the discussion that follows, a Bernard becomes synonymous with a soft-bred city rogue.

A few hours spent with the Woodward Collection will convince anyone that Claude Bernard was a simple man of many talents who, according to Paul Bert, "discovered as others breathed." Reading his lectures at the College of France, one forms the impression that he almost never finished a lecture, for while formulating his thoughts or performing a demonstration, he frequently discovered some phenomenon more important and more interesting than what he had begun to talk about. New books in the Collection include, in addition to more exotic works on animal heat and the color of blood in various organs, a manual on surgical anatomy. His remarkable skill in dissection, which had been perfected through the many anatomical preparations he had made for his teacher, François Magendie, is shown in the illustrations of this textbook. The book was frequently reprinted and was translated into many languages. Copies were issued to U. S. Army surgeons during the Civil War. It is the most colorful item in the collection.

The latest acquisition is a biographical lecture on Magendie, delivered when Bernard succeeded his teacher to his chair at the College of France in 1856. In addition to containing the basic material for all succeeding biographies, it shows the sensitive appreciation of the student and is a tribute.
to Magendie's leadership and friendship. Here, we listen to Bernard the man rather than the cold scientist, the man whose daughters, so upset with his treatment of experimental animals, established a dog and cat hospital; the man who struggled for government grants just as we do today and was told, just as we are today, that "physiology seems to cost as much as artillery."

In his youth, he wrote a tragedy, Arthur of Brittany, in the style of Victor Hugo. Shortly before his death he gave the manuscript to a friend making him promise not to publish it for at least five years. Say, shouldn't we have a copy of that for the collection?

Back to the bookseller's catalogs....

If a tally were kept of the type of question for which reference assistance is most frequently sought, perhaps finding biographical information—sufficient to ascertain the competency of a writer—would head the list. The fourth issue of this column endeavors to assist readers who are searching for such information. The list of biographical sources included is not intended to be all-inclusive but merely aims to cite a few standard titles which can serve as starting points for the search. Each set has its own style of presenting material; therefore, the preface or introduction of each should be read for an explanation of how it is used.

There are three types of biographical directories: general, national or regional, and professional or occupational. Each of these may be subdivided into contemporary or retrospective, the categories under which examples will be cited in this paper. The more one knows about a biographee—his nationality, occupation, vital statistics—the more likely one is to select the proper directory on the first try. If the biographee is an author, the card catalog often helps one to determine these facts. Following the author's name is frequently stated his date of birth, from which one can calculate whether he is still active in his field. The titles and call numbers of his publications give clues to his field of interest. Noting the place of publication helps one surmise whether he is American or British.

Many contemporary directories are of the who's who's type, for which information is usually secured by sending a questionnaire to the biographee. Facts appear in the same order for each entrant, and hence abbreviations are numerous; for example, b. - born, m. - married, and c. - children. The first seven books below are samples of this kind of directory.

Directory of American Scholars (R/923.773/D628), a four-volume set, gives information on scholars in four areas of the humanities—history; English, speech, and drama; foreign languages; and philosophy, religion, and law. The fourth volume contains an index to the entire work.

American Men and Women of Science (R/925/Am35c) is an eight-volume set covering scholars in (1) physical and biological sciences and (2) social and behavioral sciences. There is no cumulative index, so one must choose the appropriate section or use both.

These directories do not include scholars in the library world, in art, or in music, because similar publications cover these disciplines.

Who's Who in America (R/920) and Who's Who of British subjects (R/920/W62) register persons who have attained more national prominence than that derived from publishing a book or two. They include people from all fields of interest—not just scholars as do the first two titles above. To complement Who's Who in America, Marquis Publishers have prepared regional editions: Who's Who in the East (R/920.07/W62), Who's Who in the South and Southwest (R/920.075/W62), and Who's Who in the West (R/920.078/W62).
Contemporary Authors (R/928.1/C767) is a bio-bibliographical guide to current authors in many fields and from many countries. Popular rather than scholarly writers are stressed. The last volume of the set which began in 1962 contains an index to all preceding volumes.

Current Biography; Who's News and Why (R/920.02/C936), published monthly since 1940, contains in a bound annual cumulation 300-350 biographies of newsworthy persons of various nationalities. Each volume includes a cumulated index to all preceding volumes for ten-year periods.

For retrospective subjects, the earlier editions of any set listed above may include someone no longer living, but he must have been active when the volume was published. Superseded editions of many of these titles are transferred out of the Reference Room into the stacks.

For people historically significant the following may be consulted: Dictionary of National Biography (R/920.042) referred to as DNB, describes in essay form in 22 volumes British subjects from earliest times to the twentieth century and in a six-volume supplement British subjects of the twentieth century who are no longer living. This constitutes the most important reference for English retrospective biography and includes all noteworthy inhabitants of the British Isles and Colonies.

Dictionary of American Biography, or DAB (R/920), a 20-volume set with two supplementary volumes, describes noteworthy persons who lived in the territory now known as the United States from colonial times to 1940.

Who Was Who of British subjects (the Library has the 1951-60 and 1961-70 editions in (R/920.042/W621)) and Who Was Who in America, 1607-1968 in five volumes (R/920.073/W62), contain sketches removed because of death from their current counterparts, with dates of death and often interment location appended. The last volume of the latter contains a cumulative index.

National Cyclopedia of American Biography (R/920.073/N213) is the most comprehensive of the retrospective biographies. In 53 volumes of the Permanent Series, it aims to tell American history through the men who made it. Names are listed chronologically rather than alphabetically; therefore, the general index volume must be used. The publisher, James T. White and Company, decided in the mid-1920's to inaugurate a new series to be devoted exclusively to living persons. These biographies are contained in lettered volumes of the Current Series.

New York Times Obituaries Index, 1858-1968 (R/929.3/N42) lists those names for which an obituary notice appeared in the New York Times and cites the issue and page containing it.

Mention of Biography Index (Rb/016.92/B52) will conclude this article. A quarterly publication, with annual and three-year cumulations since 1946, it indexes current books in the English language, 1500 periodicals plus additional professional journals, and obituaries from the New York Times. It includes only those persons popular or newsworthy enough to have been written about in lengthy articles. Most names appearing in who's who type directories will not be included in Biography Index.
Book-collecting is a game which has had a long, usually honorable history. To my knowledge there has only been one rascal among book collectors. That was Sir Thomas Phillips who died in 1872. For quantity and also quality of his material he is the greatest private collector the world has ever known. Collecting was for him a mania, an all-consuming obsession. Nothing and no one came between him and his books. He was rude to his daughter, he was beastly to his son-in-law, and harsh to everyone else once he had obtained his ends. What is more, though he lived in a day when priceless tomes went for peanuts, he did not hesitate to cheat the booksellers out of their measly profits. It was his ambition to own a copy of every book ever printed. This goal he pursued with abandon. Then he branched off into the pursuit of manuscripts, ancient, medieval, renaissance, anything scribbled or ornamented, priceless or commonplace, obscure or famous. At his death he owned the greatest collection of manuscripts in the world. For a century his library has been gradually dispersed at gradually more astronomical prices. The Robinson firm in London holds the remainder in its warehouses. There are still enough fine items for twenty more years of fabulous book and manuscript auctions. Hardly a great library in the world has not been enriched by acquisitions from that storehouse. Even the present writer has a half dozen seventeenth century letters once owned by Sir Thomas. Sadly, he bought things so feverishly and in such huge quantities that he really had no idea what he owned. And he was unable to find any item he did recall owning. I will confess, with my envy, that I wonder how he could have enjoyed his hobby-obsession. Every true bibliophile certainly knows about his gems.

Never before was there such a man, nor can there ever again be such a collection, no matter how feverish the desire. America has had her share of princely bibliomaniacs. The greatest of them certainly was Henry Huntington of California. In less than twenty years after his retirement he proved himself to be the most astute and aggressive American accumulator of books. One dealer alone sold him more than four million dollars worth of books, in a day when a haircut cost ten cents. Phillips collected individual items. In general Huntington built his collection by buying whole libraries, brought together in the lifetimes of other affluent collectors. Someone called his library a collection of libraries instead of books. At any rate he left his native California an unrivalled repository for scholars. Our own ex-librarian, Daniel Woodward, now presides over this breath-taking collection which, unlike that of Phillips, remains intact. Huntington, by design, immortalized himself. He will always be remembered.

Other American accumulators have left shrines which have become institutions. The Morgan Library of New York is a monument to another fierce collector. He bought anything fine, whether art, or books, or furniture. Fortunately he had a librarian, Miss Belle Green, who was able to channel his book buying in such a way that we have that renowned institution of his. But
was he a true collector? A true collector should personally choose his books. Morgan was too busy, I guess, saving the U.S. (and his own) economy to devote himself single-mindedly to individual book buying on a vast scale.

Henry Folger left us an equally great institution three hundred miles away in Washington. The Folger Library, across the street from the Library of Congress, is the greatest collection of books and manuscripts devoted to Shakespeare and his times.

All these American institutions are freely available to qualified scholars and also have programs of general public instruction. They rival the great libraries of Europe. They are a transplant of European culture on American soil. Only men with large egos and large funds could have accomplished such a transplant.

Phillips, Huntington, Morgan, Folger, were the great accumulators. Only the first failed to create a monument to himself. Beneath this top echelon of bookmen there was and is a great mass of eager, scholarly book-collectors whom I hope to make subjects of future columns. Librarians in general tend to look with some disdain on private collectors, but I hope to demonstrate that, until recently at least, private collectors were the prime means of broadening and making viable and valuable scores of America's finest libraries.

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From The Archives

TREASURES IN THE ARCHIVES

Four examples of work by former professors and students at Mary Washington College may begin to suggest the variety and interest of materials hidden in your Archives.

It is a matter of pride to know that the Mary Washington College History Department has contributed much to the education not only of students but to the general information of all who have the privilege of reading their publications. Of unusual interest in the Archives are the papers of a former member of this department, once President of Randolph-Macon Woman's College, Professor Dice R. Anderson. Professor Anderson came to Mary Washington only at the very end of his life, in 1941, the year in which E. Lee Trinkle Library was constructed; and he died the following year, but not without leaving a warm impression of his personality with many people. Most of his papers are deposited at Randolph-Macon Woman's College, but some were left in the care of a fellow member of the department who came as Librarian in 1943, Dr. Carrol H. Quenzel.

Dr. Anderson was a good friend of William E. Dodd under whom he studied at the University of Chicago, the same Mr. Dodd who became Ambassador to Nazi
Germany and whose *Diary* is well known. Several letters of William Dodd to Dice Anderson are catalogued and now in the Archives, the most interesting, perhaps, being a long, three-page, typewritten account of President Wilson, written on January 16, 1921, in which he said, in part:

The President may not live to see the day when we wish him to address us. He walks with great difficulty, but he was most interesting, keen in his conversation and he apparently expects to be able to meet the occasion. I spent nearly the whole afternoon of the 30th with him in his sick room, after being with the family, including himself, at luncheon. It was a most affecting scene, the man whom I had talked with when all mankind did him obeisance was now broken, plainly broken by the stubborn wills of imperialistic and selfish men, and no man anywhere speaking a word of good will. I have sat and listened to him talk about his hopes and purposes when exgovernors, archbishops and business magnates were literally shouting about the White House, trying to get in. They were trying to wreck him and his cause. He would not see them. Now they have wrecked his cause, they endeavor to make out that it was he who betrayed the world. More than once as he talked this time, his eyes filled with tears; and mine were not dry. I could not help thinking of that famous saying: "how oft would I have gathered you, like a hen doth her brood, under my wings but ye would not."

Another historian, not a member of our History Department but a former student who won the Allan Nevins History Prize for her book published in 1964, *Rehearsal for Reconstruction: the Port Royal Experiment*, is a woman, Willie Lee Nichols Rose, Class of 1947. In the Archives is the manuscript for this volume as well as a copy of the book autographed by her as follows: "Good luck to the American History students at M.W.C., especially those who read their assignments!" Mrs. Rose is now Commonwealth Professor of History in the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences of the University of Virginia.

Recently a former member of the English Department, Mrs. Evelyn Eaton, at seventy-two published a little book of poetry entitled *Love is Recognition*. From 1956 to 1959 Mrs. Eaton was Visiting Professor teaching creative writing, and she is reputed to have written over twenty novels, together with numerous other publications. Several are a part of the Library's main collection, perhaps the best known being *Quietly My Captain Waits*, an historical novel about the early French settlement of Canada with plenty of action and an unusual love story. Her more philosophical novel, *Flight*, is shelved in the Archives where the manuscript of it is also deposited, given to the College by the author "in memory of the two years she taught there." She describes the origin of the novel as beginning "in the author's mind in 1945 as she was flying the Hump between India and China during World War II."

That Mrs. Eaton has changed to poetry from writing prose for so many years after her most successful ventures in fiction may not surprise literary critics. The same delicacy of perception and depth of emotional understanding underlies her performance in both media, however, so that a sample from *Love is Recognition* may suggest the flavor of her writing.

**Charted**

He leaves a charted course to trace Him by:
spearhead of grass; chalice of the rose;
a bird's wing making beautiful the sky,
its figure cruciform; day's due close;
never is bread broken
or wine poured
without sign or token
of the Word.

Jo Alys Downs, a biology major in the Class of 1951 (her honors paper is in the Archives) after graduation developed her artistic talent and has become very successful as an artist and illustrator. One of the books she illustrated is an English translation of the masterpiece by the Nobel Prize winner, Juan Ramón Jiménez, *Platero and I*, published by the University of Texas Press in 1967. Her picture (on page 135) of a turtle with a little boy trying to find out which is the head end, which the tail, is only one of the many charming drawings in this lovely book. A worn copy is in the stacks of the Library, but the Archives has one in mint condition.

At the latest report, in April of 1972, Jo Alys Downs had become the production manager and designer for the University of Texas Press, but as early as 1962, according to Dr. Quenzel, she was designing "practically all of the book jackets" for the books published by the University.

Dice Anderson, Willie Lee Nichols Rose, Evelyn Eaton, Jo Alys Downs--these are only four out of countless others whose careers have contributed to the continuing life of Mary Washington College. Further discoveries in the Archives await the efforts of researchers.

Bernard L. Mahoney

The author would like to thank the many faculty members who contributed to this column during the 1972-73 academic year. During the summer months faculty members are encouraged to continue to submit information on their scholarly activities so that they may be included in the first issue of News and Views which will be distributed in October.

Congratulations to Mr. Holmes of the Education Department who was recently awarded the doctor of education degree from the University of Virginia. Mr. Holmes' dissertation is entitled "A Study of the Use of Behavioral Objectives by Student Teachers." "A Role for Social Workers in the Consumer Movement" by Mrs. Malinda Orlin of the Department of Sociology appeared in *Social Work, 18*, No. 1 (January 1973), pp. 60-65.

At the Twelfth Annual Meeting of the Southeastern Regional Conference of the Association for Asian Studies held at Appalachian State University, Boone, North Carolina on January 26-27, 1973, Mr. Fickett of the Economics and Political Science Department presented a paper "Pakistan and Bangladesh: The Politics of Survival." From the same department, Mr. Kramer published a paper "Prices and the Conservation of Natural Resources in the USSR" which appeared in *Soviet

Mrs. Reinburg of the Music Department performed in a contemporary concert with the Capital Flute Consort on February 18, 1973 at the Union United Methodist Church, Washington D. C. She was featured on the organ in the "Petite Fantasie Pastorale." "An Evening of Songs From the Plays of William Shakespeare" was the title of a faculty recital which was presented at the College on February 28, 1973 by Mrs. Sabine of the Music Department. Mrs. Sabine was accompanied by Gilliam Cookson at piano.

Thanks Are Due Student Aides

A special debt of thanks is due to the forty-three student aides who work in Trinkle Library. They perform many tasks, some monotonous but very essential to the operation of the Library.

The aides in the Circulation Department must attempt to keep over 220,000 volumes in order. They are responsible for charging out, checking in, shelving and searching for these books. They must count and file cards from books circulated each day. They attend the Reserve Room desk issuing reserve books, phonograph records and microfilm. And in addition, they have the most essential job of all—shelf-reading (checking to see that the books in a pre-assigned section are all in the correct order on the shelves).

Then there are the special jobs assigned to student aides in other departments. In Acquisitions the aides must check order cards to see that duplicates are not purchased and verify authors' names, titles, publishers, dates and editions. New books must be checked in, accessioned and delivered to the Catalog Office.

Student aides in the Catalog Office type, file, label and assist in the technical processing required to get new books ready for the stacks.

The Periodical Department has student aides who check in and process periodicals and newspapers on a daily basis. They also serve the public on the second floor getting unbound periodicals for patrons and reshelving these after each use.

In the Rare Book Room aides handle carefully, and with special attention, the most valuable items in our collection. These aides also do typing as required by the staff.

In the Archives a student assistant helps with the problems that concern the history of the College—filing newspaper clippings, typing cards for the Archives' file and checking locations of the growing bulk of material there, both cataloged and uncataloged.

And last, but certainly not least, this newsletter itself is typed entirely by a student aide.

Our student aides range from freshmen to seniors, from newly-come "workers in the vineyard" (as Dr. Quenzel used to say) to girls who have worked in the
Library for as many as three years during their college careers. Several of them have made the Dean’s List over and over, a few even getting all A’s. Perhaps working in the Library has helped them learn better than other students how to use it to the best advantage in their academic work; at least some of them have said so.

New Copier

The Library’s new copier was installed in the Typing Room on February 28. An Olivetti-Coinfax machine having a roll type paper supply, it offers the user a choice of copy sizes. All one must do is insert a coin and press a button for either eleven inch or fourteen inch copy. The machine makes change and the price is still only five cents.

Door Guard

A door check system has been in effect at Trinkle Library since the beginning of second semester. Persons entering the Library must identify themselves by an MWC ID card, and materials being taken from the building must be checked by the door guard. It is hoped that the system will continue to reduce the number of missing or lost books and will discourage visits to the Library by persons whose presence only disturbs serious library users.

New Book Shelf

Do you check the New Book Shelf frequently? Do you know that new books are added to the shelf almost daily? Be sure to scan the titles at every opportunity as you will find books of value to you in your classes as well as for recreational reading.

Summer Job Information

Looking for a summer job? Have you used the directories available to you in the Library? First there is the Summer Employment Directory of the United States (R/331.115/Su64) which is divided geographically by states. It gives a selection of jobs available in summer camps, the national parks, resorts, restaurants, museums, summer theatres, business, and industry. Samples of a letter of application and a résumé are included.

Are you planning to work your way overseas? If so, see The Directory of Overseas Summer Jobs (R/331.1151/D628). Pick your country and skim through to see what is available. There is also a chapter on visa, residence and work regulations.

Next go to the Vertical File where in the folder labeled "Employment" you will find a booklet entitled Employment Abroad. This is published by the Council on International Educational Exchange.
Reserve Room

If judgement can be made after half a semester, the new closed reserve system is achieving its purpose. There is greater control over the books since they must be issued by a student aide, and the new arrangement has been well received by students.

Also new in the Reserve Room are the draperies which have brightened the room this semester.
The Library staff extends greetings and a welcome to all returning students and faculty. We hope that you will continue to find News and Views from Trinkle newsworthy and interesting. To the Freshman, we extend a very special welcome and an invitation to use the facilities and services of Trinkle Library. We trust that this newsletter will serve to keep you informed about the Library and its operations and at the same time afford you a few moments of pleasure.

This first issue of our second volume continues many regular features from last year. Reviews and annotations of recently received books should provide suggestions for reading. In his column, Wertvolle Drucke," Dr. Gordon Jones comments on how and where a true bibliophile can find his books. Two "rare" books discovered in the stacks are discussed in the article, "From the Woodward Collection." Comments on the close relationship between the College and the City of Fredericksburg are taken "From the Archives." In Mr. Mahoney's "Faculty Writings and Research" can be found the activities and writings of the faculty since last April.

A special thanks to Miss Christi Ritchie for the illustrations. Christi, sister of Cathy Ritchie, is a student at V. P. I.
The books listed below are selected from the numerous volumes that have been recently received in the Library. Although they are not necessarily books to read for fun, we believe that all of them will be fun to read.

A card file of all books received within the past three months is maintained in the Bibliography Room. A selected display of new books is available for your browsing pleasure to the right of the entrance in the rotunda. Books from this display may circulate.


It is an awesome task to write a cultural and social history of the American people, and Daniel Boorstin seems uniquely suited for the job. Educated at Harvard, Yale, and Oxford, he has a law degree and has taught literature and history as well as jurisprudence. He has written a number of books and articles and is a world-travelled lecturer.

Boorstin began his trilogy in 1958 with The Americans: The Colonial Experience (973.2/B644a) which received critical acclaim. It was followed seven years later by The Americans: The National Experience (973.4/B644a). Now The Americans: The Democratic Experience continues the narrative from the close of the Civil War through the first moon landing in 1969. Like its predecessors, it is based on the thesis that the uniqueness of American social and political institutions stems from a practical reaction of the American people to environmental and entrepreneurial factors. However, where, in the earlier books, facts were subordinated to the dominant theme, in this final volume, data run rampant.

Perhaps this change in emphasis is appropriate since Mr. Boorstin indicates that Americans, having set the tide of technology in motion, are being swept helter-skelter into the future by a flood of inventions and products. In any case, it is on the inventors, the products and their means of
distribution that Boorstin concentrates. In 61 massive chapters he includes information on bathrooms and elevators, as well as on F. W. Woolworth, Montgomery Ward, and literally thousands of other items and those concerned with their manufacture and distribution.

In this volume Boorstin sees the democratic experience in terms of mass society and the homogenization of ideas. He de-emphasizes the political concept of democracy and scants the multiplicity of intellectual endeavor during the past century. Michael Kammen in Book World calls the work a "panoramic history of bourgeois middle-class Americans on the make." Although some may find the book insulting, few will find it dull.


Thousands of potentially newsworthy events occur each day, but only a scant handful can be seen on the 6 o'clock news. How do television networks decide what to cover and how to cover it? To find the answer Epstein relied on direct observation, interviews, and a careful study of major station records in 1968-69. The result was a doctoral thesis which later appeared in a revised, serial form in the New Yorker and has now been gathered into a book.

Epstein notes that the networks have relatively few camera crews so that the news filmed comes predominantly from easily accessible areas, big cities like New York or Washington, D. C., and often in the form of prearranged press conferences. Further, because of the nature of the media, TV news must emphasize dramatic events with exciting visual action. This has led to the dangerous phenomena of news being staged specifically for the eye of the camera. Television news is largely that which can be covered easily and cheaply and which will attract wide audiences. It must conform to government regulations and not alienate the independent affiliate. In reaching these conclusions, Epstein confirms what most of us intuitively knew (although some may be surprised by his findings on the beliefs and political feelings of TV correspondents whom he characterizes as middle-American rather than liberal both in geographic origin and in outlook). However, since increasing numbers of Americans rely on television for their information on current events, Epstein's study is well worth examining.


Mark Twain appointed Albert Paine his official biographer and granted him limited access to himself and his papers. The resulting work, published in 1912, pictured Twain's last decade as a triumphant crown to his career. Although critics have increasingly doubted this view, it remained for Twain scholar Hamlin Hill to present such a complete challenge to
Paine's presentation. Hill charges that "Wherever Twain went after he died, much of the last decade of his life he lived in hell."

A Stanford English professor who has written numerous books and articles on Twain, Hill had access to many materials unavailable to Paine and, indeed, unknown as recently as 1970. He bases Mark Twain: God's Fool primarily on the Mark Twain papers at the University of California at Berkeley. Of particular importance are the notebooks of Isabel Lyon, Twain's secretary and confidant during his last years. Hill presents a depressing view of the disintegration of Twain's business, literary, and personal worlds. His publishing company went bankrupt, his mind was failing, his daughters were in poor physical and mental health. Although Hill may err in creating such a completely bleak picture of Twain's last decade and, further, may overemphasize the importance of these years in our total view of the literary giant, the wealth of information presented here for the first time makes this book must reading for all students of Twain.


Mrs. John D. Rockefeller invited A. Conger Goodyear to lunch one day in 1929 and, together with Mrs. Cornelius J. Sullivan and Miss Lizzie P. Bliss, they laid plans for what was to become the world's greatest repository of twentieth century art--New York's Museum of Modern Art (MOMA). Lynes, who has written numerous books dealing with cultural trends and tastemakers, here gives us a history of the museum from that historic day through recent times.

From its beginnings the Museum was a foil for both the vanities and the generous impulses of its wealthy trustees. Its story is their story as well as the tale of the Museum's directors, particularly Alfred H. Barr, a 27-year old Wellesley professor who became the first director and remained a guiding force in its growth until his death in 1967.

Although MOMA consistently lagged behind certain New York galleries in recognizing those who were to become important names in modern art, it still has been a leader in a surprising number of ways. It virtually invented the scholarly, readable art catalog, established one of the earliest film libraries, began the first photography department in an art museum and, through its exhibits, changed the character of American architecture--all at the same time that it was building the largest permanent collection of modern art in the world.

Present criticism directed against the Museum stems chiefly from this last achievement, a dilemma succinctly stated by Gertrude Stein as: "A museum can either be a museum or it can be modern, but it cannot be both." Lynes does not fully come to grips with this problem and its implications for the Museum's future. Perhaps he is hampered here, as in other areas, by his role as outsider, albeit an intelligent and conscientious
outsider. In any case, he does leave the reader with a lively if unofficial overview of MOMA, its politics, personalities, and innovations.

Other Titles Briefly Noted

901.94  B413c


An influential intellectual, Harvard sociologist Bell here profiles what he terms the post-industrial society in which we live. He finds it to be a service-oriented economy, freed by the machinery of the industrial age from a confining preoccupation with productivity. To Bell knowledge is currently the most important social force and the knowers (professional and technical workers) comprise the most important social group.

342.7305  B453i


This is not an instant book created in response to Watergate but a thoughtful study by a Senior Fellow at Harvard Law School. Berger is primarily concerned with demonstrating that American emphasis on judicial impeachment has distorted the Framers of the Constitution's aim of using impeachment as an institution for the preservation of government. To the average reader, the book will be most valuable for its history of the origins and meanings of the constitutional provision for impeachment.

833.91  B638gxV


Leni Pfeiffer, 48, a lost soul in a materialistic world, is portrayed through those whose lives touched hers, interweaving 50 years of German history into this novel by the 1972 recipient of the Nobel Prize for literature.

618.1  B657o


In this encyclopedic survey, 12 women in their twenties and thirties provide authoritative essays on such subjects as the anatomy and physiology of reproduction, special problems of female nutrition and exercise, birth control, abortion, and lesbianism. The book features not only simple, forthright language and abundant diagrams but an impressive number of footnotes and bibliographies as well.

301.16  C225o

Anthropologist Carpenter, a one-time associate of Marshall McLuhan, recounts his experiences among Eskimos and New Guinea tribesmen to further his thesis that: "We use media to destroy cultures but we first use media to create a false record of what we are about to destroy."


In this collection, his first in nine years, Cheever wittily reworks his favorite themes--such as marriage as a theater of the absurd--into short stories in which quaintness and innocence form the basic values.


In this moving but unsentimental account, a young feminist nurse narrates a series of personal vignettes, stressing ways in which older people deal with the loss of dignity which seems to be the lot of the aged in America. She concludes by calling on the elderly to organize and take control of their own lives.


The memoir of a pioneering woman psychiatrist whose massive Psychology of Women is a classic in the field. Emphasizing her life rather than her theories, Dr. Deutsch candidly reveals her eight-year affair with a Polish Social Democratic leader and her involvement with Marxist causes. Later Freud was to become her intellectual mentor, and she underwent a brief didactic analysis with him before embarking on a long career in psychoanalysis.


The convoluted plot concerning an actor who marries his mother-in-law gives satirist DeVries ample opportunity to display his wit.


This allegory by a well-known Chilean author is a prime example of Latin American "magical realism." Narrated by Humberto Penaloza, a deaf-mute living in a decrepit convent, the plot counterpoints his present condition with his hate-distorted memories of his former position as secretary to a haughty aristocrat. The latter may or may not have peopled his estate with freaks and monsters to shield his grotesque son from knowledge of his hideousness.
Mathematician-artist Escher, more accepted by the scientific world than by the artistic community in his own lifetime, has now posthumously come into vogue. This volume provides an illustrated catalog of Escher's graphic work as well as five essays by or about the modern Dutch virtuoso of optical illusion and multiple perspective.

A fascinating study of the phenomena of the English nanny and of the effects this method of child rearing had on the children involved.

Drawing on hitherto unpublished letters, Hyde tells the fascinating tale of the acquaintance, rivalry, and eventual estrangement of Samuel Johnson's two contemporary biographers.

Based on Lesy's Ph.D. thesis, this controversial book juxtaposes excerpts of a small, turn-of-the-century Wisconsin town. Through these specifics, Lesy attempts to reveal something of the psychic crisis which many historians feel began in the 1890's--a growing awareness that the awesome problems of delinquency and degeneracy could apply to rural as well as to urban life.

A major new work by an outstanding American poet including 80 new poems as well as reworked versions of previously published verse.

A convincing attack on the motherhood mystique by a professor of psychiatric nursing at Yale, herself the mother of two.

Hailed in the New Yorker as "one of our best young novelists," McGuane combines a keen sense of American life...
and language and a preoccupation with aspects of American virility. This, his third novel, tests sensitive Thomas Skelton, a dropped-out marine biologist and would-be fishing guide, against the violent skills of Nicholas Dance, professional guide on the Florida Keys.


Do we fear 1984 unnecessarily? This study examines the role of computerized record operations in over 1500 organizations and attempts to assess the social impact of such automation. Although the conclusions which the professors draw from their two and a half year project are comforting, an examination of the data they supply may be less so.


Based on a year's residence in San Francisco's Chinatown and extensive interviews, the authors reveal a world of violence, poverty, frustration and exploitation that contradicts the popular stereotype of the placid, well-ordered life of the Chinese.


A young historian at the University of Texas explores the intellectual impact that the Great Depression had on American culture and social ideas. He focuses on such figures as Lewis Mumford, John Dewey, and Reinhold Niebuhr, showing how they based their programs consciously or unconsciously in the Progressive era. To Pells the fundamental tragedy of the 1930's was that "the political and psychic wounds of the decade's final years virtually paralyzed an entire generation of intellectuals."


A moving novel of an Eskimo family's fight for survival written by a Swiss author who has spent many years in the Canadian North. Ruesch reveals a thorough knowledge of Eskimo customs and beliefs.


British journalist Sampson chronicles the growth of I.T.T.
into a conglomerate with 1000 firms in 70 nations. The book raises questions as to the effect of multinational corporations on the public.


Twenty-nine-year-old Sanchez spent seven years writing this first novel and, so far, the critical acclaim has more than justified his effort. The book traces the Indian experience in America through four generations, focusing on the Washos of the Tahoe, California, region and makes real the Indian's vision of the white man as savage and waster.


The author, a journalist, spent two years traveling across the country and observing thousands of weddings in order to provide this picture of the modern American ceremony. She finds that, despite escalating costs and new trends towards naturalism, i.e., being married barefoot in a cornfield, the traditional white-gown-and-bridesmaids wedding still flourishes.


An intriguing blend of literature and history, this book analyzes early American popular culture, especially the impact of the Indian and his environment on white minds.


Nigeria's foremost poet, playwright, and social critic recounts his prison experiences during the Biafran secession and civil war.


A complex double biography of two monarchs whose marriage and succession to the throne in 1688 changed the course of British and European history. The authors deal equally well with the personalities of their protagonists and with the politics of the period.


Vonnegut's seventh novel, which he calls his 50th birthday present to himself, ostensibly concerns science-fiction writer Kilgore Trout, a familiar figure to Vonnegut fans, who is on a collision course with a mentally crumbling Pontiac dealer named Dwayne Hoover. However, the plot simply provides a background for Vonnegut's personal State of the Union message.
which hits on nearly every major problem afflicting this country.


One of the outstanding names in New Journalism explains this technique of applying fictional devices to reporting and presents a sampler of the art as practiced by Norman Mailer, Gay Talese, and others.


A potpourri of primary materials by the Irish poet, essayist and dramatist, making available for the first time a full text of his 1908-1930 journal and the first draft of his autobiography begun in 1915.

Recent Periodical Addition

The library currently subscribes to 1,264 periodicals covering a great variety of subjects. We would like to call your attention to five newly acquired titles which are briefly described below.

Bulletin of Concerned Asian Scholars

Published in San Francisco, this journal has been described as one of the most important magazines for an understanding of China and Asia. Although publication began in 1968, the Library's subscription begins with Volume 4, No. 1, 1972. The magazine provides both articles and book reviews dealing with Indochina, Philippines, Japan, India and other Asian countries. The writers, many of whom have lived in Asia, discuss the matters of Asian policy frankly and objectively. Most contributors are teachers from American universities as well as from the various schools and universities in Hong Kong.

The current July issue (Volume 5, no. 1), the latest received in the Library,
includes a selection by University of California sociology teacher, Gail Omvedt, entitled, "Gandhi and the Pacification of the Indian National Revolution." Carl Riskin, economics teacher from Columbia University, considers work incentives in China in his article, "Maoism and Motivation." John F. Hellegers, a Washington, D.C. lawyer, discusses the harmful side effects of the chloramphenicol drug with its wide circulation in Japan.

**Chicago Tribune**

Recognizing a need for regional coverage of Mid-America, the Library has begun subscribing to the Chicago Tribune, a newspaper also frequently requested by patrons. The subscription begins with the September 1, 1973 issue. Labeled as "the conservative voice of the Middlewest," the paper contains extensive coverage of regional, national, and international news obtained through the use of their own reporters and the usual news services. Although noted for conservative viewpoints, the editors in 1971 began introducing some liberal elements into the paper. For example, an editorial page feature entitled, "Perspective," now offers middle-of-the-road to left-wing opinion. This newspaper with midwestern point of view can be found on the newspaper table in the Library.

**Foundations of Language**

Subtitled an "international journal of language and philosophy," this bimonthly magazine is published in Holland. Each issue usually contains six or eight original articles along with one to three lengthy discussions, which are explications or sometimes refutations of other opinions in the field. Articles and discussions are well documented, and each issue also provides short notices of interest that include brief, half-page reviews of recent books and journal articles. The first issue received in the Library (Volume 10, no. 1: May 1973) includes Ann Banfield's discussion of the grammar of direct and indirect speech and Jonathan Bennett's article considering the different meanings of words.

**Parnassus: Poetry in Review**

Unique to poets and readers of poetry, this new journal attempts a single purpose: the reviewing of poetry. The first issue (Volume 1, no. 1: Fall/Winter 1972), now available in the Library, contains 22 reviews in the form of essays which not only consider the book itself, but also discuss in detail the author's works and his significance as a poet. The essays are contributed by poets as well as teachers and include Helen Vendler's comments on Frank O'Hara, Michael Wood's survey of Latin-American poetry, Donald Sutherland's discussion of Paul Valéry and St.-John Perse, along with Morris Dickstein's observations of C.K. Williams. Contributions by poets Diane Wakoski, Michael Heller, Erica Jong, and Jonathan Williams are among other articles appearing in this issue.

**Soviet Law and Government**

This quarterly journal, a publication of the International Arts and Sciences Press of White Plains, New York, provides unabridged English translations of
scholarly articles in leading Soviet publications. As the editors note, the materials selected are intended to reflect developments in Soviet law and government, and to be of interest to those concerned with those fields.

The first issue received in the Library (Volume 12, no. 1: Summer 1973) includes an article published in a Soviet newspaper by A. Borin entitled, "Blackballing," relating how one medical doctor was discharged from his research institute for no apparent reason. Another article follows with a discussion of the professional and ethical aspects of such blackballing. B. Stolbov in his article, "Applying the Legislation on Marriage and the Family," draws conclusions on how the new provisions in the law have actually worked in practice.

from the Woodward Collection

Did you know that approximately one third of the books in the Rare Book Room came from the College's original collection? Each year "rare" works are discovered in the stacks. Two of these titles, recently transferred to the Rare Book Room, are discussed below.


Born 1721 or 1722 at Annapolis, Maryland, educated at Eton College and Cambridge University, England, Daniel Dulany became a lawyer and embarked upon a political career in Maryland when he was 30 years old. He served as an elected representative in the state legislature, was appointed to the Council, became secretary of the province and then commissary general.

"Indisputably the best lawyer on this continent," Charles Carroll said of him. He is even said to have been superior to Fox and Pitt. Dulany's opinions came to have the same weight as a court decision. Indeed, his reputation was so high that frequently questions were withdrawn from courts in Virginia, and
Dulany was known for his defense of the government and his opposition to the violence of popular factions. He manifested no sympathy for the American Revolution and remained a Loyalist throughout the war. As a result, nearly all his property was confiscated in 1781. He died in Baltimore sixteen years later.

Examining his essay Considerations on the Propriety of Improving Taxes... (written in response to the Stamp Act of 1765) without a reading of his biography, one would class him with the fiery patriot Tom Paine. In this 47-page tract, Dulany contended that the colonies were not represented in Parliament—that they could not be effectually represented—and that taxation without representation was a violation of English common law. Further contradicting English policy, he maintained that the colonists should engage in manufacturing for themselves, an action which would remove the danger of being oppressed and would teach the mother country to regard her colonies as part of herself rather than mere possessions.

The printer and place of publication of this secretly printed edition of Dulany's work are unknown. At the end of the preface is one word "Virginia." Apparently this was used to mislead those seeking to identify the author. His first edition bears the inscription "Printed by a North American." It has been ascribed to the Annapolis printer, Jonas Green. The presumed later edition, the one in Trinkle Library's Woodward Collection, translates the Latin couplet on the title page. The punctuation, too, is more profuse than that in the Green edition. In general, an edition containing additions to the text not in another edition is presumably of a later date. For these reasons it is probable that the edition in the Woodward Collection was published in Boston, but the publisher is still disputed.

Dulany's literary legacy, in addition to newspaper articles under the signature of "Antilon," consists of two political pamphlets, both of which are among Trinkle Library's holdings. His The Right to the Tonnage, the Duty of Twelve Pence per Hogshead on all Exported Tobacco, and the Fines and Forfeitures in the Province of Maryland, printed originally in 1766, is available on microcard.

Kennedy, John Pendleton. Rob of the Bowl: A Legend of St. Inigoe's. Philadelphia, Lea and Blanchard, 1838. 2 v. (Rare/813.32/V10)

Kennedy, a lawyer, public official, and writer, was born in Baltimore of a good Virginia family and graduated from college there in 1812 in time for military duty. Having studied law but disliking its practice, he turned to politics. He served in Congress, where, as Chairman of the Commerce Committee, he influenced that body to appropriate funds to test Samuel Morse's telegraph. As Secretary of the Navy under President Fillmore, he organized four naval expeditions, among them Perry's visit to Japan.

Writing, always his avocation, was perhaps his deepest interest. He wrote on politics, often satirically. But Kennedy is remembered today primarily for his fiction, which was classed by some contemporary critics with that of Cooper and Irving. Rob of the Bowl—many critics consider it his best work, although at the time of publication it was not as successfully received as his earlier Swallow Barn and Horse-Shoe Robinson—depicts life in colonial Maryland and describes Catholic and Protestant feuding there. In writing this novel, Kennedy depended more on fact than invention for almost all his action as well as for his
details of topography and costume. He had a gift for enriching actual events with a finer grace than many of his rival romancers could command.

Twentieth century critics feel that Kennedy was using seventeenth century events in Maryland to reveal an image of problems in nineteenth century United States. The Catholic-Protestant conflict of the colonial period symbolized the sectional conflict of his era. It was Kennedy's idea that American writers should place nationalism above sectionalism. Rob of the Bowl is an attempt to resolve, through fiction, the dilemmas which the national spirit had created.

His presence in Baltimore made that city a literary center to be rivaled only by Charleston. In his usual friendly way, he helped Poe and became his patron. Thackeray received data for The Virginians from Kennedy, and the latter is said to have written one of its chapters. His range of friendship with other authors was wide. He taught his countrymen that an American could mix politics and belles lettres and bring distinction to both.

Gordon W. Jones, M.D.
Chairman, Rare Books Committee

Every bibliophile has been asked where on earth he has managed to find all his books. The prime requirements, of course, are true love of the avocation and diligence. One fine book cost me over a dozen letters and only fifteen dollars. With this diligence and passion for books there will come a knowledge of the sources of books. Everyone knows where he can find a new or in-print book. But how about the out-of-print, the rare? Perhaps women would first think of antique shops. Most do have a few books, but only once have I found treasures in one. Country auctions usually have a few books, practically always junk. In several large cities there are auction houses devoted to the sale of books. Parke-Bernet and Swann are in New York. Best of all is Sotheby's of London, which, incidentally, owns Parke-Bernet. Dazzling items appear for sale at these auctions, but amateurs in the audience have no chance there. Dealers see to it that they get no good buys. An amateur can employ a dealer, at ten percent commission, to buy for him, with the understanding that the dealer will not go beyond a given limit. But auctions are risky. They encourage a sort of gambling fever. I own one book,
a copy of which brought at auction twenty times what I had paid a dealer a few years before. It is possible for an individual to bid quietly by mail. He gets the book if his bid tops any offered from the floor.

Every city of size has second-hand book shops where "old out-of-print books" are to be found. Some of them have vast stocks. Most are depressing to the true bibliophile who is usually pressed for time. Rarely does one find a fine item there. Usually anything good has been seized by a book scout of a true rare-book dealer.

And so it is to the rare-book dealer that we must turn. He often has "scouts." He has mysterious sources. He knows where books are. He makes deals with libraries for duplicates. He knows the stocks of other dealers. He goes to book auctions. He is a book expert who has an impressive reference library to back up his own usually impressive know-how. He collates each copy he stocks and guarantees its quality. He is a professional and part of his sometimes large mark-up is actually a professional fee.

In future columns I hope to give brief biographies of some of these book dealers as well as of certain collectors. Book dealers seem to be, in general, of two sorts: those with big reputations, to whom insecure or prestige-conscious collectors tend to turn; and those "everyday" hard-working, equally respectable men who are known well only to the first sort, who often buy from them and resell at large mark-ups, and to their loyal clients. Not customers, clients. Remember, these men are professionals more than they are merchants. Their wares are nearly-human things which evoke the human past at its best and its worst.

Just how the men with big reputations arrive at their pinnacles is hard to understand. Essentially a rare-book reputation is an amalgam of marvelous self-advertisement and showmanship, great ability, inherited reputation, and large financial resources. Sometimes not all of these are necessary. Mr. Warren Howell of San Francisco has, by his own abilities, maintained the reputation of his late father. Dr. A.S.W. Rosenbach gained an enormous reputation and made a fortune selling to the very wild gambling in the auction rooms. He was learned and scholarly, but so were many others who have barely made a living. His successor, Mr. John Fleming, also successful and able, has reversed his mentor's bombast. He advertises with impressive simplicity. In the middle of a full magazine page, quite blank he simply has printed:

John Fleming
New York

The height of self-confidence. No street address necessary for this dealer! Mr. H.P. Kraus has "made it," partly because of great resources and partly on his ability to sell himself as an expert. Most of these dealers publish fine catalogs listing examples of their wares, with long scholarly descriptions, followed by quotations at high prices. Mr. Kraus recently offered his copy of the Gutenberg Bible at two and a half million dollars.

Sometimes these catalogs, often collector's items in themselves, are gratis to known or probable customers. Often they are sold, sometimes for high prices. Some rare book dealers offer a wide range of works. More often they specialize. Several sell only children's books. Others specialize in Americana, or English Literature, or medicine and science.
But catalogs, fun though they are to study, are for chronic stay-at-home collectors. They are discouraging too. Like as not some juicy item has been sold before your order arrives. No, the real fun is in going to the bookshops themselves. If you have reasonable credentials, most will let you browse. Picky dealers, however, may ask your interests and bring books out to show you. That is far less fun and most bibliophiles do not go back to such places. Where are these wonderful oases? Most large cities have one or more, though several touted ones have disappointed me, New Orleans and Cincinnati, for instance. There are a few in the South. The best one south of Philadelphia, the Leamington, is right here in Fredericksburg. The Collector's Old Bookshop in Richmond is good for Virginiana, fair for other things. In a day when so many rare book dealers are retiring, it is refreshing to find a few young men going into the business. Mr. John Curtis' Bookpress in Williamsburg shows real promise.

Yes, it is the excitement of finding a known or discovering a previously unknown volume that makes bookshop exploring memorable. Each book of a true collector represents an adventure, a happy conversation, and perhaps half an hour studying the dealer's reference books on the subject. I have found Virginiana in surprising places: Milan, Munich, Copenhagen. The books on my shelves bring back memories of happy trips.

Just let the book-bug bite you and you will have a permanent cure or preventive of depression of the spirits.

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From the Archives

TOWN AND GOWN RELATIONSHIPS AS REFLECTED IN THE ARCHIVES

It is as impossible to draw a line separating Mary Washington College from the City of Fredericksburg as it would be to sever a vital organ from a physical body. Without the aid of Fredericksburg citizens, the College could not have been established sixty-five years ago. Dr. Alvey's History of Mary Washington College will reveal in detail the story of the birth and development of the College and the intimate relationship it has to its environment. But his emphasis,
of course, is upon the people in the College and their contributions to its growth. Much of the raw material for this as well as for a different story remains in the Archives.

Long before Mary Washington achieved her distinctive name, students at the State Normal School for Women in Fredericksburg were receiving the Kiwanis Award—given continuously from 1923 to date with only one brief interruption. Later, history students wrote honors papers on Fredericksburg subjects; Kenmore Scholars received scholarships to work at the Fielding Lewis mansion, several producing studies based on their work at this historic place; faculty members wrote histories of Fredericksburg and its local worthies—and most of these are deposited in the Archives, some as unique copies. Not only do student publications like the Bullet (bound issues beginning in 1937), Battlefield (a complete run, though some worn copies, starting with 1913), and Epaulet (1940-1968, incomplete run), here preserved, contain frequent references to Fredericksburg's importance in the life of the institution; but Fredericksburg's Free Lance-Star (Daily Star before 1926) also bears constant witness to the interest of the town in the concerns of the College. The Library now possesses on microfilm a complete run of this paper to date, as well as bound copies given to the College by Judge Alvin T. Embrey in 1943, which furnished Dr. Alvey with valuable material for his opus.

Much biographical material has been collected in the Archives' files about some members of the academic community, especially reprints of publications by them, copies of papers given and as yet unpublished, one or two book manuscripts, and even a few letters. And there is more than a passing local connection between such accomplishments and the persons who lived and worked here while writing them. Several faculty members have served the town in very important civic positions; their children have attended Fredericksburg schools; the churches know them; they are members of all kinds of Fredericksburg organizations to which they have contributed much. Many have bought their homes here and retired as long-time citizens of both communities.

Since 1969 the clippings file from the Free Lance-Star, kept in the Archives, reveals a fascinating web of town and gown relationships. When the Fredericksburg Gallery of Modern Art was established in 1963, an alumna, Miss Pauline King of the Art Department, was President of the Board of Directors; Mr. Reginald Whidden, then Associate Dean of the College, was Treasurer. Other former students and townspeople, as well as faculty members, have exhibited work at the Gallery in the last ten years, and there is material in the Archives that describes their displays. When the Comprehensive Plan was drafted for the city in 1970, the present head of the Department of Geography was Chairman of the Planning Commission, and a copy of the Plan can be consulted in the Archives. Mr. Albert Klein directed not only performances of the Mary Washington Players but many Fredericksburg Little Theatre productions, some at the "Stone House" in Falmouth, once a studio of Gari Melchers. One or two programs belong to the Archives, and an effort is being made to collect all of them since there must be many more in private collections in the city.

These are only a few samples of the evidence gathered here to be sifted, someday, and hopefully serve as background material for a study of the inter-penetrating influences between our two communities that make a larger whole.
CONGRESSIONAL HEARINGS.

When a bill is introduced into Congress, it is referred to a committee for consideration. To obtain, direct from many sources, information which will aid in enacting legislation committees of Congress make extensive use of a procedure called public hearing. The best brains of the nation may be tapped during the course of the hearings. The statements of those giving the information are taken down verbatim. Although not always printed, the publication of transcripts of hearings has increased during recent years.

The value of hearings as social and economic documents, while always recognized by scholars, is more fully appreciated today than ever before. They are one of the most important publications originating with Congress. Frequently they contain primary data—statistics, research papers, studies—not available in any other sources. The subjects of hearings have considerable range, including child day-care, population trends, juvenile delinquency, methadone use, amnesty, and revenue sharing.

John Andriot's Guide to U.S. Government Serials and Periodicals (Rb/015.73/An28g) lists approximately 52 committees, either Senate, House, or joint, which publish hearings. Trinkle Library regularly receives, as depository items, hearings from 12 of them. They are listed below, together with their Superintendent of Documents classification number:

1. Senate Committee on Armed Services Y4.Ar5/3:
2. House Committee on Banking and Currency Y4.B22/1:
3. Economic Joint Committee Y4.Ec7:
4. House Committee on Education and Labor Y4.Ed8/1:
5. Senate Committee on Finance Y4.F49:
6. House Committee on Foreign Affairs Y4.F76/1:
7. Senate Committee on Foreign Relations Y4.F76/2:
8. House Committee on Judiciary Y4.J89/1:
9. Senate Committee on Judiciary Y4.J89/2:
10. Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare Y4.L11/2:
11. Joint Committee on the Library Y4.L61/2:
12. House Committee on Standards of Official Conduct Y4.St2/3:
Following the colon in each classification number will be a designation indicating the title or the subject of the particular hearing. Each committee has its own method of assigning the designation. Some are designated numerically, some alphabetically, some series run through a session, some through a congress, and some continuously.

Having established the importance of hearings, the next point to consider is how they can be found. They are always referred to by the name of the committee before which they were held. Unless one is familiar with the subjects the various committees consider, it is sometimes difficult to track them down. Trinkle Library has cataloged some hearings. These are shelved in the regular collection according to their Dewey Decimal number and may be found in the main catalog by either title of the hearing, committee authoring the publication (always cited as U.S. Congress. House or Senate. Committee on...), or subject. In the future, the more noteworthy hearings will be catalogued as part of the regular collection.

The bulk of hearings are now shelved in Subbasement 1 according to the Superintendent of Documents classification number. Several indexes held by the Library contain references to some or most hearings in their pages. The Monthly Catalog of the United States Government Documents (Rb/015.73/Un3m) lists hearings under names of the committees and also under subject. Congressional Information Index to Publications of the United States Congress (Rb/015.73/C76), an abstracting service which began in 1970, includes within its pages a very detailed analysis of most committee hearings. If the subject of the hearing warrants inclusion, it may appear in the Bulletin of the Public Affairs Information Service (P/016.3/P96). Whatever the source of citation, please feel free to inquire at the Reference Office if you have difficulty in locating the hearing you desire.
The author would like to thank the many faculty members who recently responded to a request for information of their recent scholarly activities. Those who did not submit information for this issue are encouraged to submit information on their activities as it becomes available throughout the year. Reprints of papers, articles, or programs should be sent to Miss Barbara Alden, the Archivist, so that they may be preserved in the library for future reference.

Congratulations are in order for several faculty who have recently completed the requirements for the doctorate: Department of Biology—Mrs. Mary Pinschmidt (Virginia Commonwealth University) and Mr. William Sydor (Cornell University); Department of Psychology—Mr. Thomas Moeller (University of Iowa), Miss Marilyn Bresler (University of Massachusetts), and Mr. J. Christopher Bill (Dartmouth University); Department of Art—Mrs. Barbara Hochstetler Meyer (Johns Hopkins University); Department of Modern Foreign Languages—Mr. John Bruckner (University of Virginia).

Mr. Dervin in the English Department has recently received the good news that his book, Bernard Shaw: A Psychological Study, which is a revised version of his doctoral dissertation, will be published by Bucknell University Press in October 1974. In addition, Mr. Dervin presented a paper, "Norman O. Superstar: Apotheosis of the Androgyne," at the Third Annual Meeting of the Popular Culture Association in Indianapolis, Indiana on April 15, 1973. From the same department, Mr. Singh published a paper, "Christian Heroes and Anti-Heroes in Richard Wright’s Fiction," in Negro American Literature Forum (Vol. 6, No. 4, Winter 1972).


Mr. Komodore of the Art Department presented a one-man show of twenty-five works at Automation House in New York City from August 20 through September 17, 1973. The show included a variety of painting, drawings, water colors, and etchings that were produced over a three-year period.

Mr. Atalay of the Physics Department recently returned to Mary Washington College after a year of postdoctoral research as Visiting Professor in the Department of Theoretical Physics at Oxford University. While at Oxford he co-authored six publications which will appear in several physics journals within the year. The following publications will appear this fall: "Perturbation Theory for Projected States II, Problem of Convergence and Application to a Soluble Model," with Ady Mann and Sir Rudolf Peierls, Proceedings of the Royal Society (Section A, November 1973); "Perturbation Theory for Projected States Applied to the Nuclear Pairing Force Model," with David Brink and Ady Mann, Nuclear Physics (Section A, December 1973). During this period, Mr. Atalay had an exhibit of his sketches presented at the Gallery of the American Embassy in London from May 21 through June 22, 1973. This exhibit included "Lands of Washington," impressions in ink (Vol. I, Virginia; Vol. II, Fredericksburg), and "Oxford and the English Countryside." Mr. Atalay was also the recipient of an honorary masters degree, MA Oxon., which was awarded by Oxford University. "Some Empirical Comparisons of Certain Probability Distributions Used to Describe Precipitation Amounts," a paper co-authored by Mr. Johnson of the Statistics Department and P.W. Mielke, Jr., appeared in Proceedings of the Conference on Probability and Statistics in Atmospheric Science (1973, pp. 91-95).

Miss Harty in the Health, Physical Education, and Recreation Department (Dance) performed with the Jose Limon Dance Company at the Filene Center, Wolf Trap Farm Park on August 6, 1973. The company performed the "Missa Brevis" with choreography by Jose Limon to the music of Zoltan Kodaly, and performed with live chorus and orchestra. The tenth season of "Abendmusik" concerts opened at the Union United Methodist Church in Washington, D. C. on September 16, 1973, featuring Mrs. Peggy Kelly Reinburg of the Music Department at the organ and harpsichord. Mrs. Reinburg will also perform in and direct the next concert scheduled for November 18, 1973.
Microfilm Reader-Printer Acquired

A 3-M Reader-Printer has been acquired by the Library during the summer. This machine enables a patron using microfilm to make a photocopy of an item from the film. Negative microfilm produces positive prints, and positive film gives negative prints. The cost is ten cents per sheet. Members of the staff will be happy to assist you in using the equipment which is located in the alcove off the Reserve Room.

Recordak Motormatic Reader in Library

Another recent acquisition is the Recordak Motormatic Reader for microfilm. Located in one of the Reserve Room carrels, this is a motor-driven film reader which threads automatically and allows a slow scanning process, electronically controlled.

A Brighter Building

The Psychology Library has been freshly painted and air conditioned this summer. Before air conditioning can be really effective, the floor, under which is housed the heating unit for the Library, must be insulated. New upholstery has brightened some of the lounge chairs in the Art and Philosophy Libraries.

Charging Machine

On September 17 a Gaylord 400 Charging Machine was put into use by the Circulation Department. It is no longer necessary for borrowers to sign book cards; however, it is mandatory that an MWC ID card for use in the machine be presented whenever a book is borrowed. This makes for a speedier process and is a preventative measure against borrowing by unauthorized persons.
Library Staff Changes

After 18 years as Library Assistant in the Circulation Department, Mrs. Reed Simmons resigned in May and was replaced by Mrs. Judy M. Welsh, a recent graduate of Ohio University.

Ronald K. Hoeflin, Assistant Cataloguer for two years, resigned at the end of June. Helen Thornton, Catalogue Typist for two years, resigned in August to resume her college studies. She now is an MWC student and part-time aide in the Library. Her replacement, Shirley Middleton, formerly worked in the office at Buildings and Grounds.

Taketa Ohtani, part-time Library Assistant and Instructor in Japanese, resigned in May to attend graduate library school at the University of Michigan. Lloyd A. Busch III, part-time Library Assistant in the Circulation Department, resigned in August to attend graduate school. They were replaced by Sharon Armbrust and Susan Lawson. Sharon is the wife of Peter Armbrust, former Instructor in German and part-time Library Assistant. Susan is an MWC graduate.

Extended Library Hours

Beginning fall semester the Library's Saturday hours were extended. The Library will open at 8:00 a.m. and close at 5:00 p.m. A member of the regular staff, either professional or clerical, will be on duty each Saturday to assist those using the services and facilities of the Library.

First Trinkle Seminar, 1973/74

The first Trinkle Seminar for 1973/74 will be held on Thursday, October 11 at 7:30 p.m. in the Philosophy Library. The topic "Energy or Ecology?" will be discussed from various points of view by Professors William Clatanoff, Nikola Nikolic, William Pinschmidt, and Newton Stablein. Professor Bernard Mahoney will act as moderator.
Thanksgiving holiday! Exams! Christmas vacation and semester break! Thoughts of these must be uppermost in the minds of those on campus as News & Views goes to press. However, for a few moments of relaxation, perhaps each one will find something of interest in this issue.

Twenty-eight new books and four new or additional periodicals are reviewed or briefly noted. The staff is pleased to have two faculty members discuss some of the Library's rare books—Mr. Lawrence Wishner writes an article on the W. B. Yeats' editions in the Woodward Collection and Miss Pauline King describes a valuable biography of Manet by Zola (found among the stack holdings), which contains an etching by the artist. Dr. Gordon Jones has his usual fine article, introducing readers to an example of an outstanding bibliophile and bookseller, A. S. W. Rosenbach. A plea comes from the Archivist for materials which ought to be deposited in the Library to preserve them for posterity's sake. Listed in her column are examples of kinds of papers which the Archives holds. Thanks to Mr. Mahoney, the College community is kept up-to-date on the research activities of its members.

Contents

Current and Choice ........................................ 2
Recent Periodical Additions .................................. 10
From the Woodward Collection ................................ 12
Wertvolle Drucke .............................................. 18
Are You Acquainted With These ............................... 20
From the Archives ........................................... 22
Faculty Writings and Research ................................. 24
News and Notes ............................................... 25
The books listed below are selected from the numerous volumes that have been recently received in the Library. Although they are not necessarily books to read for fun, we believe that all of them will be fun to read.

A card file of all books received within the past three months is maintained in the Bibliography Room. A selected display of new books is available for your browsing pleasure to the right of the entrance in the rotunda. Books from this display may circulate.


Why has the American Civil War inspired thousands of volumes of writing but little in the way of superior literature? It is to this question that literary historian, Daniel Aaron, addresses himself in his latest book. Aaron, a professor of English at Harvard, attempts a systematic examination of the American literary response to the Civil War including writers of both major and minor stature from Emerson to Faulkner.

The author suggests that the writers who lived through the Civil War were overwhelmed by the horrors of the war and repelled by the new emphasis on technology which meant the end of the world as they knew it. Some, like Henry Adams, Mark Twain, and Henry James, reacted by dealing with the war scantily if at all. Others, like Herman Melville and Walt Whitman, although obviously affected by the war, seemed unable to respond fully. Instead of portraying the fears, bewilderments, petty squabblings, and small heroisms of the common soldier, they created one-dimensional characters symbolic of abstract ideals. In short, they saw the war as they wanted to see it, not as it was.

Later generations were better equipped to portray realistically the human elements of the Civil War. However, both the writers and their readers had been raised on the myth making of their predecessors. Many authors simply cranked out the historical romances their audiences demanded. Others, particularly Southern writers like Faulkner, were prevented from writing Civil War masterpiece because of the confining nature of the very regional literature based on Civil War
tradition from which they drew their strength.

The Unwritten War invites comparison to Edmund Wilson's Patriotic Gore (810.9/W692p). Written a decade ago, Wilson's book deals in similar context with many of the same poets, novelists, diarists, and essayists. Although Aaron lacks Wilson's style, he substitutes for the latter's idiosyncratic judgments a more analytical, scholarly approach. Aaron studies such questions as the race issue, completely ignored in Wilson's book, and brings a sympathy to his subject which can perhaps be attributed to his own exposure to the Vietnam War. Certainly, both books are well worth the reader's attention.


A professor at Harvard Divinity School, Cox is considered to be one of the most influential contemporary Protestant theologians. His works have mirrored the prevailing religious doctrines of the sixties. Cox's first major book, The Secular City (301.36/C8392s), published in 1965, extolled technology and the problem-solving man. Against a background of civil rights marches, Cox's doctrine that "politics replaces metaphysics as the language of theology" seemed particularly appropriate. However, in the years that followed, radical theologians became disenchanted with technology and there began a push to recover mysticism and ritual, a movement which was celebrated in Cox's 1969 work, Feast of Fools (260/C8392f).

The author's newest offering, The Seduction of the Spirit, cannot be so neatly summarized. Basically Cox elaborates on the themes of his earlier books and tries to reconcile them. In doing so, he explores three aspects of modern religious life which he characterizes as: testimony, the value patterns promulgated by the mass media, and the people's religion. By testimony, Cox means a highly personal self-examination, and his account of his own religious coming of age in rural Pennsylvania makes lively reading. To Cox the mass media have created an anti-Christian religion based on perverted values which, as the title suggests, seduces the spirit. He finds the counterbalance to this pseudo-religion not in problem-solving man but in simple, feeling man. Thus, the core of his book is an effort to construct a theology by observing and taking part in the worship practices of the common man.

The solution is not wholly satisfactory, even to Cox. However, Seduction of the Spirit is worthwhile reading for what it reveals about Cox, for its perceptive insights into such diverse topics as political radicalism, the theology of revolution, and Latin American folk religion, and for the ideas it suggests as possible trends for religious thought in the seventies.


William F. Buckley in the New York Times calls this massive work "a lament for the lost idea of fraternity." Basically it is McWilliams' thesis that all men have an innate need for a feeling
of brotherhood, that revolutionaries and reactionaries alike wish to cling to their own kind. McWilliams contends that the Puritans did achieve a kind of fraternity but, as the country grew, the fraternal concept became increasingly hard to maintain and was overshadowed by a seeking of the more easily defined goals of liberty and equality. McWilliams examines American history in terms of an attempt to recover the elusive ideal of brotherhood through a number of various possible routes. He outlines two principal avenues trod, the "liberal-enlightened" and the religious, both offering their own concepts of fraternity which were eagerly embraced and eventually rejected. To McWilliams the possibilities for fraternity have been severely limited in today's world by liberal individualism and technological advances and, therefore, he concludes his book on a rather bleak note.

However, the journey to that end is a fascinating one. The author, now chairman of the department of political science at Livingston College, Rutgers, has chosen to explore the historical idea of fraternity through an examination of the works of the myriad of writers who have shaped the American mind. He concentrates on belles lettres, thus precluding evidence to be garnered from those closer to the life of the average American; and, indeed, McWilliams' frequent tangents into literary analysis sometimes obscure his central argument. On the other hand, the asides are themselves a delight in their penetrating examination of such literary figures as Hawthorne and Twain. They help to make the work a mindstretcher to the intellectually curious, whether humanist, historian, or social scientist.


The British author of The American Way of Death (393.0973/M696a) worked for three years on this scathing indictment of the American penal system. Summarizing data from a variety of sources, Mitford traces prison philosophy as it evolved from a religious cleansing of evil from the prisoner's soul to punishment to treatment to the current vogue of behavior modification. Although this last sounds humanitarian, the author reveals that it is little more than a euphemism for brain washing, a frightening blend of sensory deprivation and drug administration designed to make the prisoner more amenable to the values of society. Some of the ethical ramifications of behavior modification are taken up in Solzhenitsyn's play Candle in the Wind (891.72/So49sxA) which has received a shorter review in this month's column.

Miss Mitford also condemns such other widespread prison practices as the use of prisoners for medical experimentation or as cheap labor. She decrees a system which feeds an inmate on $.30 a day and yet costs the taxpayers as much to keep a man in San Quentin as it would to send him to Harvard for an equivalent amount of time.

What is the solution? The author criticizes reforms now popularly advocated, such as making prison sentences indeterminate or abolishing prisons altogether in favor of new towns for criminals, as she feels these proposals could lead only to abuse. Instead she distinguishes between reforms which would strengthen the present
penal system and changes which would eventually lead to the end of the prisons we know today. In this latter category, which she vigorously supports, she puts such concepts as: due process within prison, abolition of parole, and legalizing victimless crimes like prostitution and the taking of drugs. The reader may not agree with all Miss Mitford has to say, but this vividly written work makes frightening yet fascinating reading.

Other Titles Briefly Noted

927.8 M278b

Drawn from three decades of research, this study balances a psychological appraisal of the life of the Austrian composer, Mahler, with a thorough review of his musical evolution.

823.91 J853 Q7br

Classical scholar Brown is well known for his attempts to understand history through psychoanalysis, a method which he has previously expounded in such works as Life Against Death (131.34/B814k) and Love's Body (150.195/B814l). Here, using quotations from Giambattista Vico and James Joyce to set up a dialogue, Brown tries to arrive at a unified vision of man in history.

347.99 Er67g

A prominent civil liberties lawyer reviews the history of more than 100 U.S. Supreme Court decision reversals, one of the ways by which U.S. law adapts itself to social change. The emphasis is on cases relevant today, and such legal questions as censorship, women's rights, segregation, and income tax are considered.

923.173 R677f v.4

Freidel, a professor of history at the University of Illinois, began his definitive history of FDR in 1952. In this, the fourth volume to be published, he explores in substantial detail the period from the winter of 1932-33 to the adjournment of the "Hundred Days" Congress in June 1933.

F273f5

This, the first of the Yoknapatawpha novels, originally appeared in a drastically cut version in 1929 as Sartoris. Working from Faulkner's own manuscript and edited typescript, Professor Day has restored the book to its original form.

Considering economics as a branch of politics, in his newest book Harvard professor Galbraith emphasizes the need for the public to assert itself by such actions as socializing those parts of the economy which provide essential services. Galbraith contends that, without public pressure to act as a counterbalance, the free market will benefit only the already rich and powerful.


In 1969 Germany's celebrated novelist, Gunter Grass, left his work and family to campaign for Willy Brandt's Social Democratic Party. From that experience, this newest literary offering emerged, combining an intimate portrait of the writer-citizen with philosophical commentary on the progress of civilization.


A British consul in a small city in northern Argentina is kidnapped when he is mistaken for the American ambassador. As is usual in Greene's novels, this error paves the way for both comic and tragic consequences permeated with complex metaphysical overtones.


Basing their work on previously unpublished notes taken by various Washington Post reporters at private meetings over a period of years, two Post journalists present a balanced view of Lyndon Johnson, man and president. The authors sympathetically define Johnson's limitations through use of direct quotation, a modest amount of analysis, and approximately 100 fine photographs.


Using the dramatic skills which won her such acclaim in The Little Foxes and The Children's Hour, Lillian Hellman vividly re-creates those whose lives touched on hers in order, she says, to see "what was there for me once rand what is there for me now." She emphasizes personal rather than professional reminiscences so that the reader comes to know and care about not only such celebrities as Dashiel Hammett and Dorothy Parker but Hellman's girlhood classmate, Julia, and her remote cousin, Bethe, as well.

In support of the limitation of presidential power, New York Republican Senator Javits reviews the history of American involvements conducted without Congressional consent from the war against the Barbary pirates through the Vietnam war.

923.942 L763J


Twenty-eight year old Jeal has written what is being hailed as a new standard biography of David Livingstone. Through scrupulous research, Jeal unearths a balanced picture of the Victorian explorer-missionary who awoke the Western world to the reality of central Africa.

838.91 K119 L3


In these intense letters to the practical working girl who was twice his fiancee, one of the presiding geniuses of Western experimental fiction reveals insights into the enigmatic workings of his mind.

944.04 L521gW


Forty years after its publication in France, this classic, by a man who spent his life studying eighteenth century French peasantry, is now available in English. Its importance lies in Lefebvre's ability to explain the beginnings of the French Revolution in socioeconomic and psychological contexts.

823.91 W462 Bm


Previous Wells biographers have been hampered by the need for discretion in dealing with still living persons who figured in the novelist's numerous love affairs. The passage of time has lessened this necessity: and this fact, combined with the wealth of material on Wells now housed at the University of Illinois to which the MacKenzies had access, has allowed the authors to produce a particularly well-balanced and thoroughly documented work.

791.435 M39c


Associated with films since his child actor days, Gerald Mast examines the principal traditions and artists of film comedy from the silents to Woody Allen's What's Up, Doc?

History professor Muncy examines those nineteenth century experimental communities which were novel in their treatment of sex and marriage, their approaches running the gamut from continence to free love. Muncy draws some surprising conclusions concerning the relationship between the length of time a particular utopian community lasted and its adherence to the idea of the basic monogamous family unit.


The curator of the Museum of Modern Art's photography division has selected 100 photographs from the collection and succinctly commented on why these photographs, and the photographers they represent, are important to the history of the art.


A Chicago Sun-Times reporter, who herself lived apart from her family for two years, bases this book on interviews with single women of all classes who live alone either through choice or because they have been abandoned, widowed, or divorced. She finds her subjects generally untrained for economic independence and usually depressed by the negative connotations that society has attached to their single status.


Employing two very different heroines, one a sophisticated New Yorker working on a Ph. D. in math and living in a ménage à trois and the other a quiet upstate New York girl who marries a mechanic following high school graduation, poetess-novelist Piercy deftly explores the possibilities and predicaments of being a woman in the seventies. She finds that women's oppression is a cross-class phenomenon.


Critic-journalist Pritchett gives the reader a fascinating biography of the five foot, three inch literary giant. Balzac emerges as both gross and grand, a boisterous infant who could plunge everyone, including himself, into disaster at the same time that he was creating his masterful La Comédie Humaine, an interrelated series of more than 90 stories and novels.
This never performed play by one of the major writers of our time explores the ethical problems of using science to further the purposes of the state—in this case, employing biocybernetics to create a stable, unquestioning personality. By curtain time the hero has rejected the project while still affirming the importance of scientific endeavor.

The author, who has degrees in history and economics, has written an innovative work tracing the influences that have shaped man's diet as well as showing how the pursuit of more and better food directs, often decisively, the course of history. This book is for the reader who is curious about such bits of information as the role that pepper played in the fall of the Roman Empire.

West, who was chief usher at the White House for 28 years, reminisces about the six first families whose homes he kept in order. The memoir makes lively reading and includes such delightful vignettes as Winston Churchill reigning nude in the Rose Suite, Margaret Truman giving herself beer rinse shampoos, and Mamie Eisenhower shopping newspaper specials and keeping track of leftovers.
The Library currently subscribes to 1,263 periodicals covering a wide variety of subjects. We would like to call your attention to four newly acquired titles which are briefly described below.

Genetics

The scope of Genetics is explained by its subtitle: *A Periodical Record of Investigations Bearing on Heredity and Variation*. Published monthly by the zoology department of the University of Texas, Austin, it is the official organ of the Genetics Society of America, an organization founded in 1932 to provide facilities for association and conferences among students of heredity and for encouragement of close relationship between workers in genetics and those in related sciences.

To conclude that Genetics is a scholarly publication, one need only note its indexers: Biological Abstracts, Chemical Abstracts, and Index Medicus. Each issue usually contains about fifteen research articles and short reports—ranging in length from a few to thirty pages—which are dedicated to studies in such representative fields as genetic variation and evolution, natural selection, mutation, cytogenetics, population genetics, and molecular genetics. Papers, proceedings, and information about the Society are also included in its pages.

Beginning with the January 1973 issue (v. 74, no. 1), Trinkle Library has again begun to subscribe to this fine genetics journal. Available in addition to the current 1973 issues are intermittent holdings of back numbers.

Impact of Science on Society

This quarterly UNESCO publication reports on science as a major force for social change. Written for the educated layman and the scientist, it describes and predicts the consequences of scientific developments for the individual, for nations, and for mankind as a whole. Each number is devoted to a subject of significant interest and importance for the citizen of today. In addition, regular features in each issue include a letterbox and notes on contributors. The first issue of Trinkle Library's current subscription is January–March 1973 (v. 23, no. 1). Having previously subscribed to Impact of Science on Society, the Library still includes volumes five to ten among its holdings.

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that man's sociocultural evolution exceeded the rate of his biological development. As a result his behavior today is irrational, a condition which could be rectified by the application of the latest findings in molecular biology and in animal comportment. The topic of the April-June 1973 issue, the latest received in the Library, is "Science and the Sub-Sahara." One article discusses the problems of scientific and technological development in Black Africa, an area by-passed by twentieth century progress. The author suggests steps to remedy the technological backwardness. Another article by a British ecologist, James Sholte Douglas, who is a specialist in the development of marginal and unexploited land, proposes forest-farming as an innovative approach to solving some of Africa's food problems.

Music Educators Journal

This leading music education journal is the official publication of the Music Educators' National Conference, a voluntary, nonprofit organization representing all phases of music education in schools, colleges, universities, and teacher-education institutions. The Library's subscription began in September 1973 (v. 60, no. 1). Articles range from philosophy to practical teaching suggestions, and include news of current music activities and developments, research, awards, and competitions. Special features are a part of some issues, and one issue each year is devoted to a single special topic, such as electronic music, technology in music teaching, and urban music education.

The current November issue (v. 60, no. 3), the latest received in the Library, features an article, "The Bowed Strings--Yesterday, Today, Tomorrow," which bears the caption, "Enthusiasm mounts for a new family of violins. 'I've waited all my life to hear that sound,' says composer Henry Brant." The emergence of this new family of instruments has been made possible by the applications of modern technology to the violin family by a group of scientists, musicologists, performing musicians, instrument makers, and composers. Another selection considers the first university production of Leonard Bernstein's Mass, A Theatre Piece for Singers, Players, and Dancers, performed at Wichita State University in Kansas, and answers affirmatively the question: should a college of fine arts ever undertake such a spectacular production? The elementary school specialist should enjoy an article on innovative approaches to music instruction aimed at involving elementary students in the manipulation of sound producing objects. Book reviews and notes on new music materials add to the usefulness of the journal.

Young Children

Another recent addition to the Library's periodical holdings is the official publication of the National Association for the Education of Young Children, an organization founded in 1931 to serve and to act on behalf of the needs of nursery school, kindergarten, and primary school children. With membership composed of directors and teachers of nursery schools, day care centers, church schools, play groups, and groups having similar programs for the young, the NAEYC focuses its attention primarily on educational services and resources. The aims and goals of this organization are reflected in its bimonthly journal, Young Children.

The Library's subscription begins with the November 1973 issue (v. 29, no. 1). In it one may read an article which discusses the methods of evaluating the educational progress of young children. Another article reports the findings of an
independent study researcher whose project was to learn the specific activities involved in teaching reading to first graders through the use of "key words" or "key vocabulary." A third article, stating that preschool is the ideal time to introduce cooking to children, presents a teachers' guide to educational cooking in the nursery school. Book reviews and association news, as well as many more articles, round out this issue.

W. B. YEATS: SEED CRYSTALS FOR A COLLECTION

Lawrence A. Wishner

Our present civilisation began about the first Crusade, reached its mid-point in the Italian Renaissance; just when the point was passing Castiglione recorded in his Courtier what was said in the court of Urbino. . . . These admirable conversationalists knew that the old spontaneous life had gone, and what a man must do to retain unity of being, mother-wit expressed in its perfection; he must know so many foreign tongues, know how to dance and sing, talk well, walk well, and always be in love.

On the Boiler, 1939, p. 23

A superficial familiarity with the work of W. B. Yeats does not furnish adequate recognition of the importance of a well-known book published in 1528. Castiglione's Book of the Courtier, contained in the Woodward Collection in the Fifth Aldine Edition of 1547, was introduced to Yeats by Lady Gregory in 1903 and became one of his "sacred books." From it and from his later travels in Italy, Yeats experienced Italian art and learning, recognized aristocratic values and a religion of courtesy which later became the basis for his guiding principles—unity of being and unity of culture.

This is probably the oldest book in our collection that we can definitely relate to the poet. Recently, the Yeats canon in the Woodward Collection has
been growing, and it is the purpose of this paper to explore briefly some of its more interesting and significant members.

The source of the initial quotation, *On the Boiler*, is a collection of essays, the last book published by Elizabeth Corbet Yeats at the Cuala Press in Dublin during Yeats' lifetime (1939). (How many poets are fortunate enough to have a sister in the publishing business?) Elizabeth's limited facilities only permitted editions of 500 or so copies; hence, many of Yeats' editions are extremely rare and expensive. Incidentally, the boiler is the Dublin dock worker's equivalent of a soap box.

The collection contains five more Cuala Press editions worthy of mention. One such edition is *Two Plays for Dancers*, printed in 1919 when Elizabeth was operating her press at the Yeats family home in Dundrum before moving to Dublin. These plays represent Yeats' development of the Japanese Noh style to which he was introduced in 1913 by Ezra Pound. The traditional Noh play is characterized by a detached chorus, masked players, a climactic dance, and a bare stage separated from the audience by only a small cloth that was ritualistically folded and unfolded between scenes. Yeats soon learned to free himself from his obligations to a naturalistic stage and from, as he put it, the stupidity of an ordinary audience, trained in its conventions. He could create a ritual of passion, a subjective rather than an objective theater showing the unity of being that he had learned from Castiglione rather than the unity of things. Although his development in this direction is evident from the bird symbolism in *The Shadowy Waters*, the star and moon symbolism of *The King's Threshold*, and the animal metaphors of *Dierdre*, even Gordon Craig had not been able to supply the required stage abstraction for a conventional theater. *The Dreaming of the Bones* and *The Only Jealousy of Emer*, the two plays for dancers, were his first in this idiom. They were reprinted in 1923 in *Plays and Controversies* with added stage notes, original music, and costume drawings.

*The Cat and the Moon and Certain Poems* was printed in an edition of 500 copies in 1924 shortly after the Cuala Press had moved to Merrion Square, the Yeats family home in Dublin. It contains "Leda and the Swan," one of Yeats' best known poems.

Elizabeth published her father's work as well as her brother's. *Early Memories and Further Letters of J. B. Yeats* by John Butler Yeats were printed in 1923 and 1920 respectively. The son of a clergyman, Yeats' father turned away from a religious career early and, while studying law, became a portrait painter in London, Dublin, and New York. Although a talented artist, he was equally unsuccessful in all three cities and was, therefore, constantly in need of encouragement. His early youth is described with a kind of perceptive innocence and goodwill not even possessed by his son. One almost forgets that he had been a lawyer until reading the letters, all of which were written to his son after 1916. In the letters he discusses, among other things, art, poetry, politics, protestantism, solitude, conscience, and tells us how severely critical he was of contemporary poetry. Yeats once said that no Irishman was of any interest until he had lost his faith and been thrown out by his father. These were two things he never achieved himself.

The last Cuala Press edition in the Woodward Collection was published in 1970 in the old style and tradition after operation of the press was resumed at what had been its final location on Lower Baggot Street. *Reflections* was transcribed and edited from Yeats' journals, journals that were not made public until after the death of the poet's wife several years ago. The later journals describe the results of Mrs. Yeats' automatic writing and show the development of the poet's symbolism as it was finally described in *A Vision* in 1925. The passages included in *Reflections* and in a later book only whet the appetite for more. We look forward with excitement to the publication of the remainder.
Another of Yeats' "sacred books," The Enneads of Plotinus, is represented in the collection in the 1921 translation by Stephen MacKenna, an Irishman, who was able to communicate with Yeats.

The supreme experience, Plotinus' ecstasy, ecstasy of the Saint, will recede, for men--finding it difficult--substituted dogma and idol, abstractions of all sorts, things beyond experience; and men may be long content with those more trivial supernatural benedictions... Men will no longer separate the idea of God from that of human genius, human productivity in all its forms.

A Vision, 1925, p. 215

Yeats learned from Plotinus the concepts of wisdom and pure contemplation when he realized that their influence was the promise of the infinite power of the human mind.

It seems I must bid the Muse go pack,
Choose Plato and Plotinus for a friend
Until imagination, ear and eye
Can be content with argument and deal
In abstract things...

"The Tower," 1926

At the present rate of exposition, space will not permit comment on all of the Yeats material in the Woodward Collection. There are many other items of interest. For example, "Three Things," 1929, is almost too small to be found and A Tower of Polished Black Stones, 1971, is a beautiful edition of the early versions of The Shadowy Waters complete with Yeats' own sketches for the seagoing sets. From these sketches, one would never dream that his father, his brother, and his daughter were artists. But then, there was only one W. B. Yeats, poet.

Come on up and see what else is here!
The original etching, that is. Now she has been transferred to the Woodward Collection, along with the book of which she is a part.

Actually, the etching of Olympia appears as an insert between pages 36 and 37 of Émile Zola's Éd. Manet, Étude Biographique et Critique, published in Paris in 1867 by E. Dentu (Rare/759.4/M313zz). It is printed on laid paper rather than on the conventional nineteenth century wove paper used for the rest of the book. In his preface, Zola says that Manet made the original etching available for his use as a demonstration piece with his comments on the painting. These comments occur on pages 35 and 36.

The book was purchased by Trinkle Library in 1957 for $75. At that time the Art Department was much smaller than now, and there was no Rare Book Room. When the latter was established, an effort was made to pull from the stacks and place in that special collection all books of such interest and quality as the work of Zola. This work, however, was overlooked—until Mr. Mathew Herban, III, ran across it in the stacks and immediately recognized its significance. In a letter of November 6, 1973, from Columbus, Ohio, where he is now on the faculty of Ohio State University, Mr. Herban writes:

The Manet book by Zola has not been on the market since 1969, and then it was sold in Europe. According to the Jahrbuch der Auktions Preiss, Vol. XX (1969), it sold for $400.00, and Vol. XVII (1966), for $300.00. With the rarity and the devaluation of the dollar it, the book, should be worth approximately $1000.00. But, there is a difference between the rare book market and the fine print market. One price does not always reflect the value of the print while it does reflect the value of the book. Further, the plate for printing the "Olympia" was used later in the 1902 edition of Guérin's book on Manet which also includes another original print by Manet. In other words, the Zola book contains a fine, clear original printing of the plate and is worth more
because of that, while the Guérin book contains what might be considered restrikes. The "Olympia" out of the book would be worth about $1000.00 as to its clarity and perfect condition but if cut out of the book it would ruin the value of the book. It is strange that two different markets could so differently value the same work—one for the Manet work of art and the rare book collector for a first edition of Zola.

Since the book and the print are so rare now, the print/book are most likely to be worth even more but there have been no auctions of it in England or America for over fifteen years.

Although the etching "illustrates" Manet's painting, it is also a work of art in itself, as were all of Manet's etchings. They were done in the middle years of the nineteenth century when etchings became creative works in themselves, executed with pride and care by first-rate artists. James A. McNeill Whistler is another example of a first-ranking artist of the times who produced etchings as separate and original works of art. Jean C. Harris, in Édouard Manet: Graphic Works: a Definitive Catalogue Raisonné (New York, 1970), page 6, says: "There is still another feature of the renaissance of the graphic arts which remains to be more fully evaluated—its remarkable coincidence with the mania for photography." For Zola, Manet's etching was better than a photograph.

Manet had invited Zola to his atelier to see a group of paintings he had entered in the Exposition Universelle. Zola wrote an article which was published in the Revue du XIXe Siècle on January 1, 1867. His article was enlarged and republished in June 1867 in the form of this forty-eight page biographical and critical study. George Heard Hamilton, in Manet and His Critics (Yale University Press, 1954), says that the more sophisticated vocabulary and subtler elucidation of Manet's technique were undoubtedly due to Zola's further conversations with Manet.

The artist had begun his formal training in 1850 in the atelier of Thomas Couture (1815-79), where he remained for six years. He chafed under the repressive (to him) style of Couture, who had painted the famous Romans of the Decadence in 1847. This 15'1" x 25'4" spread of a painting—which the Louvre has placed on the wall at such a height that one's neck must bend at approximately a 45-degree angle to look at it (not see it)—represented exactly what Manet came to despise. However, there are two smaller paintings in the collection of the Walters Art Gallery in Baltimore, one of which (Judge Going to Court) seems to support Zola's contention that Manet's Absinthe Drinker of 1860 is "a canvas in which there is still a vague impression of the works of Thomas Couture, but yet it contains a germ of the personal manner of the artist" (Zola, Ed. Manet, p. 12). Manet's work was known to the public from 1860 on.

As one reads Zola's discussion of Manet's Olympia (ibid., pp. 35-36), he should turn frequently to the etching—that is what Zola intended. In this way he can attempt to gain something of the contemporary uniqueness of vision which Zola gained through talking with Manet. As Zola writes about the painting, the dominant characteristics of it can be seen in the etching. (Following is Zola's description of Olympia. The translation, for the most part, is from G.H. Hamilton's Manet and His Critics, pp. 98-99. However, in some cases I have varied the choice of words or the emphasis.)

Olympia, reclining on the white bed sheets, makes a large pale spot against the black background. In this black background, one finds the head of a Negress who is carrying a bouquet and the famous
cat which has amused the public so often in other works. At first glance you distinguish only the two tones in the painting, two violent tones which interact with one another. Moreover, the details have disappeared. Look at the head of the young woman: the lips are two thin lines of pink, the eyes are reduced to a few black strokes. Now look at the bouquet, and closely, I beg of you: some patches of pink, blue, and green. Everything is simplified, and if you wish to reconstruct the reality, you must move back a few steps. Then a curious thing happens: each object falls into its proper plane, the head of Olympia becomes detached from the background and becomes an amazing relief, the bouquet becomes a marvel of freshness and brilliance. A sureness of eye and a directness of hand have performed this miracle. The painter has worked as nature itself would work, with simple masses and large areas of light, and his work has the somewhat rude and austere effect of nature itself.

Zola speaks of the personal artistic qualities exerted by the artist, saying that art takes on life only through the exertion of an almost fanatic individuality. Manet's individuality he sees as la secheresse elegante, which is almost untranslatable although Hamilton translates it "elegant austerity," and a violence des transitions which Zola has already pointed to above.

There is, of course, more to Zola's characterization of the Olympia as he sees it with the eye of Manet. But enough has been said, perhaps, to make it possible to see that the strokes of the etcher's needle on the plate in the hand of Manet have been applied almost as one would handle a brush. The directions in which the lines lead and the thickness or thinness of their massing have been used to contribute the effects which Zola so ably describes. To go further in this piece would be tasteless.

One should say, however, that this etching published in Zola's book is a second one. It reduces the proportions of the original painting. A presumably earlier one of the approximate original proportions is reproduced in Jean C. Harris' Edouard Manet: Graphic Works (p. 146-47). This version appears in Manet's 1868 portrait of Zola, fastened to the wall on the upper right. Both versions add a little curl in the middle of the forehead of Olympia, literally, by comparison with her image in the original painting of 1863. However, the more one looks at the version used as an illustration in Zola's Etude Biographique et Critique, the more subtleties one sees in terms of the superb etching technique Manet has developed.

Pauline G. King
Most people agree that Abraham Simon Wolf Rosenbach, Ph.D., was the greatest bookseller of all times. Partly, no doubt, his success was due to the economy of the times in which he lived. He managed to find many men of great wealth who were interested in book collecting in the grand manner. It became, partly under his tutelage, one of the things which rich men did. Two of them, Huntington and Folger, managed to immortalize themselves by leaving their great collections to the public as research institutions. "The Doctor" had the genius to sense his opportunities and the ability to make the most of them.

He made himself colorful. He was an accomplished gourmet. This made him fat. He drank whiskey all day with gusto: a quart a day was usually his limit. His food and his liquor were finally his undoing at 76. He was so fat (and tipsy?) that he developed a most peculiar walk, something like that of a penguin. He had great charm. His affability to the rich was legendary. He was never discourteous to anyone, but none of his associates ever accused him of showing interest in a modest collector with a few hundred to spend. He could tell the tallest tales of his bookish exploits with great books and the European nobility who once owned them with a zest which opened many a purse. He had a prodigious memory, an unfailing book sense, an unfailing sense of his market which enabled him to smother his competition. It was he who taught many of today's dealers how to sell books and excite the cupidity of the rich bibliomaniacs. He priced his wares at the limit and beyond, yet some of the prices he charged in 1937 seem modest now.

His performance was backed by a solid knowledge of books and literature. He published scholarly catalogs, usually written by employees under his careful tutelage. His famous bibliography of children's books, authorship of which he proudly claimed, was really done by Miss Millicent Sowerby. The rich clients to whom these catalogs were directed would visit him in his book rooms in New York or Philadelphia and become awed by this genial, whiskey-swilling bookman sitting in a room surrounded by gem-like great books which only Rosenbach knew how to puff.

"No price is too high for a really great book," he would say of his great Shakespeare items, his Caxtons, his incunabula, his great Americana, his manuscripts from the Middle Ages. One of these awed men might spend a hundred thousand dollars in a few hours.

Rosenbach's earliest intention was to be a scholarly recluse delving into the details of early English literature. He was saved from that fate by his brother Philip who, after many unsuccessful ventures, decided he would start a fine store, the Rosenbach Company, in Philadelphia. Philip was interested in lamps, furniture, prints, curios, and other decorative items. He felt his brother might run a book department. Under some family pressure A.S.W. agreed. He obtained the stock of a deceased uncle who had been an excellent, retiring, gentle book dealer of the old school. He found a few rich clients and entered
his fabulous career. In a few years his little book department became the tail that wagged the Rosenbach dog.

Things went rather slowly at first, of course. Apparently his first appearance at a great book auction got his name in the papers as an eager underbidder. He had gone with commissions from Philadelphians, but they had not been large enough to compete with such men as those who held commissions from the likes of a Huntington. But he became known. Even Huntington began to buy from him. Other great collectors began to notice this man who was completely book-centered except for his whiskey and fishing.

His reputation grew fast. Soon he had enough commissions to be top bidder at sales. After one George D. Smith, a Chicago dealer, died, A.S.W. stepped into a void. Soon nearly all the moneyed collectors in the world were turning to him. His antics and triumphs in the auction rooms became frequent news items. Most of these auction deals were on commission for clients, not for stock. After all, what he paid at public auction was public record. He could hardly put a Rosenbach mark-up on such items. His great profits were on books he bought at private treaty.

One of his greatest assets was his ability to buy privately. That is where his reputation got him opportunities. In his day there existed many great private libraries in England and on the continent which had reposed untouched for generations, even centuries. Heirs were beginning to lose sentiment and want money, and Rosenbach seemed to have an endless supply of cash and credit. Strange to say, his lines of credit with the banks did not seem to falter even during the Depression.

Once he had become an internationally known dealer he had little difficulty in meeting the owners of these private libraries who often wished to sell only a few books at a time and to do it very privately. Observers were amazed at A.S.W. in action in a huge stately ducal library. His keen sense, a sixth sense which true bookmen often develop, would help him pick the best books in an hour or so, a dozen or two items out of thousands. For these he paid thousands and sold for tens of thousands. This was the material that went into his huge stock. It is hard for a mere collector to understand how he was able to finance such purchases and to build up such an incredible inventory of both books and manuscripts.

He did not neglect the latter. In 1949 the Rosenbach Company published a lavishly documented three-part catalog of letters and manuscripts important in American history. There were more than thirteen hundred items, a list rich in such names as Cortez, Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Lafayette, Lincoln, and so on. What were A.S.W.'s secret sources? The ways of an expert rare book dealer are very private.

America is much the richer for Rosenbach's activities. In ten years he spent fifty million dollars on books in Europe, much of this on commissioned bidding. Great libraries of America--Huntington, Folger, Yale, Harvard--are all greatly in his debt for much of the richness of their holdings. Never again will there be such a titan among dealers simply because the sources of books have dried up. We may sigh, but Rosenbach's wares were too rich for most of us anyway.
INDEXES TO PLAYS

Have you ever looked in the card catalog for Milk Train Doesn't Stop Here Any More, a play by Tennessee Williams? And not finding it, have you gone away disgruntled because the Library doesn't have a copy? Perhaps with knowledge of appropriate play indexes your search would have been more fruitful.

Publishers frequently print in one book an anthology of several plays. The card in the catalog, however, doesn't index the individual titles and author in such a collection. To assist the reader in his search for a particular play which is part of a collected volume, a variety of indexes have been published. Trinkle Library has several such indexes.

Play Index, 1949-72. New York, Wilson, 1954-73. 4 v. (Rb/016.80882/P698)

H.W. Wilson Company publishes materials which are designed for librarians but which are also beneficial to researchers and other library users. One of these, its Play Index, may be used to locate a specific play when either the title or author is known. It also includes a subject index to plays, e.g., plays about Abraham Lincoln, young women, World War I, or plays with a psychological theme. Another feature is a cast analysis, listing each play under type of cast (male, female, mixed, puppet) and further by the number of characters. A directory of publishers and their addresses rounds out each volume. It includes both collections and individual plays published within the years of the volume; hence, its scope is broader than merely indexing plays in collections.

Ottemiller, John Henry. Index to Plays in Collection; An Author and Title Index to Plays Appearing in Collections Published between 1900 and Mid-1970, by John M. Connor and Billie M. Connor. 5th ed. rev. & enl. Metuchen, N. J., Scarecrow, 1971. (Rb/016.80882/0t91)

Plays from the earliest times to the present--from the Greeks to current Broadway and London successes--which have been published in play anthologies and collections of literature are indexed and identified in this volume. It is limited to books published in England and the United States from 1900 through mid-1970. The author defines a play anthology as a collection of plays by three or more authors published in book form and usually cited by an editor's name or by title. Plays in foreign languages published in anthologies in England and the United States are included. Ottemiller differs from Play Index in that
it is limited to standard full-length plays, the complete text of which appears in an anthology. Children's plays, one-act plays, radio and television plays, excerpts from plays—all of which fall within the scope of Play Index—have been omitted.


v. 1: Plays in Print Available in the English Language.
v. 2: Plays Not Indexed in Volume I Available in the English Language.
v. 3: Plays in Collections, Anthologies, Periodicals, and Discs in England.

The Chicorel index aims to fill a gap in the work of its predecessors. This is explained in its foreword:

"One seeking a particular play or author would have found himself facing the unpleasant prospect of multiple look-ups. In addition, he would have found that many anthologies containing plays all by the same author had not as yet found a place in any index. He would not have suspected the existence of many of the most modern plays which have been published only in periodicals and have not yet found their way into anthologies or periodical indexes, or separate monographs....In this book a concerted effort has been made to correct these lacunae.

Ease of use and contemporaneity are the main characteristics of the work. Its scope encompasses world drama from the classical theater to the social plays of the late 1960's. Plays are listed by author and title, anthologies by editor and title, all in a single alphabet; hence, there is no need for multiple look-ups. An index of "subject indicators" provides an approach by type of play, nationality, and period. Subsequent volumes will include additional records and tapes and will cover plays in European languages.

Keller, Dean H. Index to Plays in Periodicals. Metuchen, N. J., Scarecrow, 1971-73. 2 v. (Rb/016.80882/K281i)

Patterson, Charlotte A. Plays in Periodicals: An Index to English Language Scripts in Twentieth Century Journals. Boston, G. K. Hall, 1970. (Rb/016.80882/P277p)

The Chicorel index lists plays in recent periodicals, but only about 16-18 of them are included. The periodical sources indexed by Keller extend back to the mid-nineteenth century; sources of the Patterson index begin in 1900. Keller's work lists by title and author plays found in over 140 selected periodicals. It may be used to help identify a play as well as locate it. Its more than 7,500 author entries include also dates for the author when they could be determined, number of acts in the play, a brief description of the play (comedy, tragedy, satire, etc.), and the periodical title, together with issue and date, containing the play. Patterson's work gives access to approximately 4,000 plays gathered from 97 different English language periodicals. The main entries are titles of plays. They also include the author (and translator or adapter where appropriate), length of the play, size and mixture of cast, and bibliographic location by name of periodical, volume, date, and pagination.
"What is kept in the Archives?"

"College publications" is not a sufficiently specific answer, apparently—
even when broken down into classes as: 1) official bulletins and catalogs; 2) faculty publications; and 3) student publications—Battlefields, Polemics, etc. Even when one defines it as "whatever can serve as raw material for the history of Mary Washington College" people assume that student club material is not relevant, committee meeting minutes are not to be included, "Printed programs of College events?"—yes, perhaps. "But you probably have all of these anyway and surely you don't want duplicates."

This article is an attempt to clarify the purpose behind such collections as are already started in the Archives, and to suggest the variety of written material which is pertinent. Let the Archivist decide what to discard. Eventually the size of the room may dictate material relevancies. Meanwhile, although nothing is being requisitioned—especially nothing needed by any member of the academic community—whatever anyone's good imagination realizes has value as a record of what has or has not taken place, if it has any connection with Mary Washington College, then it is grist for the Archival mill. How else can a future historian discover what really happened on campus in the '60's the '70's, or for that matter, the vanished '30's?

To the simplest-appearing questions often there is no answer because of lack of documentary evidence. True, even where documents are available, the lack of indexes often makes each answer found a matter of basic, time-consuming research. But without the documents problems become insoluble. Given a complete run of the Battlefields, from them anyone can compile a list of Class Presidents "from the beginning" or a list of the other class officers from year to year, and he can find out what clubs and other organizations were active from period to period. But "in the beginning" the only complete run of any College publication in the Archives was that of the annual catalog. An appeal in MWC Today finally closed the gap in the incomplete run of Battlefields when a Fredericksburg alumna of the Class of 1924 contributed her yearbook.

From 1948 to 1971 when Honors Papers were automatically deposited for safe keeping in the Library, there is in the Archives a complete file. Since
1971, however, there has been no way of determining easily who has done for that purpose a noteworthy piece of written research nor where it may be consulted. A record of such research is kept, of course, in the Office of the Assistant Dean of Instruction. But the original manuscript may remain the property of the student, the Department, or some other depository unknown and unavailable to the College community. Moreover, some student papers not submitted for honors may be worthy of preservation.

Thanks to the Herculean efforts of the Presidents of I.C.A. for the last two years—Miss Sharon Richmond and Miss Jeanne Struntz—the Archives has received a considerable body of material about clubs, either retired clubs, or clubs still active whose back papers were in danger of being lost or thrown away once their present usefulness had passed. Here those papers remain, reasonably secure, available in this central depository to be consulted by club members present or graduate, by historians, or by any person having a serious interest in the accomplishments of those who have gone before. But the collections are only as complete as these contributions—and Dr. Alvey’s research for his History of Mary Washington College—have made them. What of this year’s club activities? Both the Honoraries and all the others? Only their members can keep track of them, and send their records to the Archives.

The same may be said of faculty activities including the publications of individual faculty members. Some committee material has been deposited in the Archives—the working papers, for example, of the P.O.P. Committee and for the establishment of the chapter of Phi Beta Kappa inaugurated February 22, 1971. And—though not indexed—here also are deposited the Faculty Minutes, from 1945 to the present. Before 1945 there is a long break, only in part sketched even in such a complete undertaking as Dr. Alvey’s History. There will be another gap unless the present records, once their current usefulness is past, are added to those already gathered in the Archives.

To return to the initial question: "What is kept in the Archives?" In answer, perhaps an incomplete but specific listing will be helpful. Here are both cataloged and uncataloged materials. All cataloged material is fully represented in the public catalog in the same way as holdings in the Rare Book Room but with an "A" over the call number. In addition, there is much uncataloged material; for example,

folders containing some news clippings about and publications by over 200 present and former faculty members
some publications of MWC alumni
a newspaper clipping file on matters affecting education in the last four years both in the State and in the Nation pictures of the College from the earliest days including students and student life
scrap books kept by former President Combs, by the Office of Publicity, by students, and by alumni
copies of presidential reports to early Boards of Visitors of the College
financial reports of the College
dean’s lists (incomplete file)
commencement programs (incomplete file)
inauguration programs from MWC representatives who attended presidential inaugurations at other colleges (incomplete file)
faculty committee material (very incomplete and miscellaneous)
self-study reports by the College
some material on associations to which the College belongs
papers deposited in bulk on the U.S.-India Faculty Exchange Program and pictures of Indian colleges
some material including manuscript papers from individuals
e.g. Dice R. Anderson
Carrol H. Quenzel
James Harvey Dodd
Edward Alvey, Jr.

Though there is little room for museum items in the Archives, here is kept the shovel (silvered) used to break ground when the College was started on December 14, 1909. And some people may be interested to know that the Archives room was once a classics classroom, which is why the walls are decorated with murals of Greeks and Romans painted by Mr. Schnellock of the Art Department and his students. Perhaps most precious of all the present holdings is the uncut, original draft of Dr. Alvey's History of Mary Washington College.

Bernard L. Mahoney

Congratulations to Mr. Paul B. Manchester of the Department of Political Science and Economics who was awarded the doctorate degree from the University of Minnesota in August. From the same department, Mr. Fickett published "Pakistan and Bangladesh: The Politics of Survival" in Asian Forum 5 (April-June 1973), 130-33.

"The Role of Na+ and Anions in the Triple Response of Isolated Frog Skin to Norepinephrine" was a paper published in Biochimica et Biophysica Acta 323 (1973), 309-25, by Mrs. Pinschmidt of the Biology Department.

Mr. John K. George of the Department of Chemistry published a paper with C. Trindle entitled "Effect of d-orbital Occupation on the Geometry of 1,2-Dithiabicyclobutyl Diradical" in the International Journal of Sulfur Chemistry 3 (1973), 87. At the Southeastern Regional meeting of the American Chemical Society on November 7-9 in Charleston, South Carolina, Mr. George co-authored with C. Trindle a paper, "Application of the Integral Hellman-Feyman Approximation to Isomerization of Nitrene and Nitrenium Ion Systems." At the same meeting, Mr. Mahoney presented a paper, co-authored with A. Eckhart, B. Friedman, and C. Kolmstetter, entitled "A Chemical Evaluation of the Sediment Composition of the Rappahannock River and Its Effect on the Survival of Aquatic Life."

Mr. Bulent I. Atalay of the Department of Physics co-authored with D. Brink and A. Mann a paper entitled "A Product Form for Projection Operators" in Physics Letters 46B (1973), 145.
Trinkle Seminars 1973/74 Continue

The schedule of faculty lectures, initiated three years ago and presented as the Trinkle Seminars, continues during the 1973/74 term. The remaining seminars with titles and participants are listed below:

"Oxford at 800" by Mr. Bulent I. Atalay, Associate Professor of Physics - Thursday, January 31, 1974, 7:30 p.m.
"George Bernard Shaw and the Genesis of the Life Force" by Mr. Daniel A. Dervin, Assistant Professor of English - Tuesday, February 26, 1974, 4:00 p.m.
"Soren Kierkegaard and the Inefficiency of Faith" by Mr. David W. Cain, Assistant Professor of Religion - Thursday, March 28, 1974, 7:30 p.m.
"Current Issues in Feminism." Panel discussion by Mrs. Alice B. Rabson, Associate Professor of Psychology; Mr. Nathaniel Brown, Professor of English; Mrs. Malinda Orlin, Assistant Professor of Sociology; Miss Mary Jo Parrish, Professor of Biology; Miss Elizabeth A. Clark, Professor of Religion, Moderator - Tuesday, April 16, 1974, 7:30 p.m.

Library Inventory Completed

This past September an inventory of the entire holdings of E. Lee Trinkle Library, a project begun the preceding May, was finally completed. Not since mid-1960's has the Library undertaken a complete accounting of its holdings. Since the inventory, the staff has been evaluating the losses and, when possible and feasible, reordering missing titles. Printed below are the numbers of books within each Dewey Decimal or other category missing since the last inventory.

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<th>Classification Category</th>
<th>Number Missing</th>
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<td>000's</td>
<td>25</td>
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<tr>
<td>130's; 150's</td>
<td>128</td>
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<tr>
<td>100-129; 140's; 160-199</td>
<td>100</td>
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<td>200's</td>
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National Children's Book Week Observed

In observance of National Children's Book Week, November 12-18, five students from the class in Children's Literature, taught by Mrs. Catherine Hook, Associate Professor of Education, prepared a colorful display of children's books in the rotunda of the Library. Various kinds of attractive books--fiction, poetry, history, science, and religious writing--were on exhibit in all the display cases; and arranged on side tables and bookcase were figures of Mother Goose, a woodland scene from Winnie the Pooh, Red Riding Hood, and novel animated picture books for very little youngsters. From the number of visitors who came to see the exhibit, it seems to have been enjoyed by people in every age bracket.
Half the year has gone, and now to make this a semester of "the better half." In this third issue of News and Views attention is called again to familiar topics—new books in the library, faculty news and research, and miscellaneous library news and notes. In "Wertvolle Drucke" Dr. Gordon Jones, Chairman of the Rare Books Committee, sketches a picture of the fourteenth century bibliophile, Richard de Bury. Mr. Claudio Ascari of the Modern Foreign Languages Department in "From the Woodward Collection" suggests some of the obstacles that scholars encounter in establishing Dante's original text of his Divine Comedy, basing his comments on the facsimile copy of the fifteenth century first edition in the Rare Book Room.

A new column in the newsletter called "The Soapbox" contains an article warning library users of the dire effects of doing research in Trinkle Library without recourse to the card catalogue. This column will be open in the future to all who wish to comment on any subject which may have interest and importance for patrons of the College library.

Contents

- Current and Choice .................................................. 2
- From the Woodward Collection ................................. 11
- Wertvolle Drucke ....................................................... 13
- Are You Acquainted With These ............................. 15
- The Soapbox ............................................................ 16
- Faculty Writings and Research ................................. 19
- News and Notes .......................................................... 20
The books listed below are selected from the numerous volumes that have been recently received in the Library. Although they are not necessarily books to read for fun, we believe that all of them will be fun to read.

A card file of all books received within the past three months is maintained in the Bibliography Room. A selected display of new books is available for your browsing pleasure to the right of the entrance in the rotunda. Books from this display may circulate.

152.5 F929a

Psychoanalyst, social philosopher and university professor, Fromm has built his career on the application of psychoanalytic techniques to the problems of cultural neurosis. Among his previous best-selling books are Escape from Freedom (323.44/F927e) and Art of Loving (301.42/F927a). In this newest work, he draws from such diverse fields as neurophysiology, paleontology, and sociology to compile a stimulating analysis of the nature of aggression.

Fromm criticizes both the instinctivists such as Freud and Lorenz who, he feels, held that aggression is a built-in and ineradicable response and the environmentalists and behaviorists like B. F. Skinner who contended that man's aggression is totally a product of environmental conditioning. In constructing his own theory, Fromm distinguishes between "biological adaptive aggression which serves life" and is present in both man and animals and malignant or destructive aggression which is unique to mankind. This destructive aggression, Fromm feels, is not innate but results "from an interaction of various social conditions with man's existential needs."

To illustrate his theory, Fromm has written fascinating case studies of Stalin, Himmler and, most notably, Hitler. He traces Hitler's desire to destroy for the sake of destruction to his repeated defeats in early years and further back to his lack of strong maternal attachment. Not everyone will agree with Fromm's viewpoint but the book makes provocative reading.

923.273 D888h

The Devil and John Foster Dulles is both the first full-scale biography of one of the most powerful Secretaries of State
and a masterful study of the diplomacy of the Eisenhower years—years that introduced "massive retaliation" and "brinkmanship" into the vocabulary of the world, and that produced tense confrontations with China at Quemoy-Matsu, the Suez War, the Lebanon intervention, Sputnik, the Berlin crisis, and America's gradual descent into the Vietnam morass.

From Dulles' beginnings as a minister's son in upstate New York, Townsend Hoopes follows his career through college years at Princeton, as a Wall Street lawyer, and into the high position which was the conscious summit of his driving ambition and which seemed in part a family legacy (his grandfather, John W. Foster, and his uncle, Robert Lansing, had both been Secretary of State before him). This is a portrait of both the human and the historical Dulles—the young man, husband and father, as well as the lawyer, churchman, politician, and global chessmaster.

Hoopes shows us the paradoxical mixture of honest conviction and political accommodation that was Dulles: the powerful intellect and shrewd analytic capacity that at times produced brilliant performances; the moral self-righteousness, vanity, and compulsive over-advocacy that often led to singularly rigid policies and to charges from critics that the Secretary of State was at once a "card-carrying Christian" and a fire-breathing proponent of nuclear incineration. With penetrating research, Hoopes shows that, while Dulles in 1939 eloquently warned against the dangerous tendency in foreign affairs to identify one's own nation with God and the other nation with the devil, he later fell into the same trap—pushed by domestic, political pressures and his own irrepressible penchant for strident moralizing.

Through, and yet beyond, Dulles, the book expounds and interprets the dramatic story of the Eisenhower-Dulles foreign policy—the President's firm restraint in the face of bellicose advice from the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the GOP leadership in Congress, and the Secretary of State; the determined effort to ring the USSR and China with regional military alliances; the proliferation of American overseas military bases; and the rising flow of American arms for foreign armies. The author believes it was in this period that the cold war was pervasively institutionalized in America.

Townsend Hoopes, a former government official in both Defense and State and author of a book on Vietnam, The Limits of Intervention (959.704/H766h), spent two years studying the Dulles Papers and interviewed large numbers of people connected with the late Secretary of State. The result is a brilliant and piercing portrait of American foreign policy in the 1950's and of Dulles and the other personalities who gave it distinctive shape and content. Compelling as a narrative, it sheds important new light on men and events and thus significantly advances understanding of the troubled recent history of the United States. As a biography of Dulles, this book is a superb achievement, a work of impressive scholarship that is also supremely readable.
urban civilization bear in upon us and we discover that they are not new. Aubrey Menen's new work on this subject treats three ancient cities long buried—in the sands of North Africa, Leptis Magna and Timgad; Palmyra in the Middle East; and an epilogue about Petra, the "rose-red city," all magnificently illustrated with colored plates that dazzle the imagination.

And Menen's perspective is even more dazzling. Born in England but of an Indian father, familiar with Kerala as his source, Aubrey Menen has lived for twenty years in Rome. He received his higher education at University College, London, and wrote, as early in his career as 1947, a fascinating novel about an Englishman's round kingdom in the primitive wilds of the South Asian sub-continent, The Prevalence of Witches (M524p).

In this new book Mr. Menen shows the significance of these cities and their deaths with rare sensitivity, simplicity, and understanding. All, he tells us, were settled by the Semites, the Phoenicians our ancient histories taught us, better known to Biblical scholars as the Canaanites. Their voyages "were as epic as those of the Norsemen, yet they are nowhere celebrated. There are no poems about them..." and he explains why: "the Canaanites killed nobody, burned down no cities, and stole no land... Their only interest was in trade."

In 1971 a similar kind of book was written by Michael Grant, Cities of Vesuvius: Pompeii and Herculaneum (913.377/G767c). Paris and London have been treated at length with similar emphasis. Now Cities in the Sand by its unique approach broadens our vision and introduces us to a lesser known world.


Karl Meyer first became interested in archaeology on a trip to Latin America in 1959. The result was a 1970 guide for fellow amateurs, The Pleasures of Archaeology (913.031/M575p). Now he has spent three years interviewing scores of archaeologists, curators, dealers, and officials in order to write this first book length survey of the international trade in stolen antiquities.

Many incidents read like detective stories as Meyer traces the tangled history of works of art looted from archaeological sites and smuggled out of their country of origin finally to surface in private or museum collections. One example studied in depth is the Metropolitan Museum of Art's acquisition of the beautiful calyx krater by Euphronios which Italian authorities claim was stolen from an Etruscan tomb in 1971.

However, Meyer's emphasis is scholarly rather than sensational. He thoroughly documents the alarming increase in art thefts, the irreparable damage done to archaeological ruins by greedy tomb-robbers as well as the detrimental effects of pollution and industrial development to those sites still left intact. If we continue with these practices, Meyer argues, it will become increasingly impossible to study man's history through the artifacts left behind. He concludes by calling on national and international institutions, particularly the large museums, to prepare for the future by developing proper conservation programs.
Other Titles Briefly Noted

B466b

The short stories in this sixth work by a talented Southern writer center around misfit individuals and their search for love. The tales explore with sensitivity a wide range of experiences including a woman in first childbirth, a boy grieving over the death of his father, and a crazed widow finding romance with a "defrocked" abortionist.

B537r

This assiduously researched account celebrates the lives and fortunes of a prestigious clan of interrelated Irish-American families living primarily in New York City. Fact is enlivened with numerous anecdotes. The author has previously written similar histories on the Anglo-Saxon American social establishment and on the prominent Jewish families of New York.

B574c

The author, professor of economic history at the University of Melbourne, has examined all wars since 1700 and most of the theoretical explanations of why men fight. In this provocative essay he concludes that issues are less important than expectations; that is, countries go to war because they disagree on who has the stronger bargaining position and make peace when they agree again on their relative strength.

C42y

A cartoonist and writer who has lived in China since 1950, Chen describes the year he and his wife spent working on a commune along with other white collar workers trying to shake off bureaucratic habits through direct contact with the masses. The result is an authentic account of the clashes and accommodations between the old way of life in China and the new.

C42y

In this biography Day explores the background and personality of English novelist, Malcolm Lowry, whose literary genius produced only one masterpiece, Under the Volcano (L955u). Day has previously edited several of Lowry's posthumous works, and he had access to the writer's private papers in compiling this biography. Here,
the author deals sympathetically with Lowry's compulsive drinking and provides insight into the autobiographical nature of Lowry's work.


Dos Passos' idealistic response to life is apparent in this collection of revealing letters to close friends and fellow literary figures. A long factual introduction to each of the eight chronological sections of letters allows this book to serve as a useful biography of this major novelist.


How are the inhabitants of a small poverty-stricken Spanish town affected when the area is discovered by the tourist industry? English author Fraser who received acclaim last year for the interviewing techniques he employed in In Hiding (923.246/C818f), a study of a victim of the Franco regime, here allows sixty of the villagers of Taos to speak for themselves.


Providing yet another viewpoint on the feminist revolution, Gilder contends that men are inferior to women since they cannot bear children and, therefore, men need to create a sexist society to help themselves compensate. Formerly editor of The New Leader and a fellow at the Kennedy Institute of Politics at Harvard, Gilder suggests that women should just relax and enjoy their lot since sexism is inevitable in a civilized society.


The hauntingly, grotesque drawings by an outstanding illustrator greatly enhance this volume which includes the familiar as well as some of the lesser known tales collected by the Grimm brothers. The reader may be surprised by how little resemblance today's watered down versions intended for the pre-schooler bear to the violent originals translated here.


Author and former Life staff writer, Jane Howard intersperses autobiographical sections on her own happily unmarried life with
portraits of dozens of nonprominent women—some feminist oriented, others antimovement, and many somewhere in between. The resulting book is a telling commentary on the role of women in today's society.

353.0313 H874

Presidential speech writer and advisor, journalist and scholar, Hughes is well qualified to explore the relationship between the president's personal character and his political power. Hughes combines history, anecdote and analysis to show how presidents from Washington to Nixon have reacted to our highest office, the scope of this position having been deliberately left vague by the framers of the Constitution. The author concludes that the office is most effective when led by an assertive, activist president.

J732f

Fear of Flying is the story of Isadora Wing, one of the most hilarious and touching anti-heroines to appear in recent fiction. A compulsive day dreamer, a seeker of saviors and psychiatrists, the author of a book of supposedly erotic poems, and a neurotic who fears flying but will not allow that fear to keep her off planes, Isadora, in this intensely readable, witty, and sad novel, relates her adventures and misadventures with wit, exuberance, and the sort of absolute candor that for centuries was permitted only to men.

301.412 K122h

Kahn, a country and western singer, activist, and writer, spent two years in southern Appalachia recording the beliefs, and experiences of 19 mountain women in their own words. The resulting work portrays a fiercely proud sisterhood that has survived exploitation, caricature, and neglect from society at large.

OS

The founder of the New York City Ballet gives his own informal view of the events and considerations that shaped this famous company which specializes in American style ballet. The 450 photographs, many in color, give a wonderful composite picture of the way the company danced and dances.

This wide-ranging anthology of 45 classic articles on feminism by movement activists--ranging from the personal to the theoretical--is drawn mainly from Notes, an annual underground radical feminist journal. The editors, themselves active in the women's movement, have brought together some of the best statements of the movement and present a balanced, comprehensive overview of the varied issues with which feminists are concerned.


This is the first collection of the public prose of this major poet and novelist. Although book reviews, essays and letters to the editor are included, interviews compose two-thirds of the book and reveal the author's thinking on such diverse topics as literature, psychology, butterflies, and his own uncomplicated patriotism.


"Compared to 'Pentimento' [by Lillian Hellman]," John Leonard in the New York Times says this book "is high-class gossip, fascinating but ultimately evasive . . . . Nicolson the son scants his father's homosexuality and ducks away from discussing the effect of such parents on his own life." The author has reconstructed the marriage of Harold Nicolson and Vita Sackville-West "around portions of her diary . . . an elegant style trying to accommodate a sexual obsession."


Now translated into English for the first time, these lectures by the eminent Spanish philosopher were first presented at the Institute of the Humanities in Madrid in 1948-1949. While presenting a critique of Arnold Toynbee's A Study of History, Ortega has ample opportunity to expound his own theory of historical progression, to analyze the structure of classical civilization, and to air his views on race and religion.


This latest in Braziller's series of magnificently illustrated reproductions of medieval manuscripts upholds the standards of the series. The Rohan Book of Hours was originally commissioned by Yolande of Aragon in the 1420's and passed as ransom into hands of
the Viscomte de Rohan. Little has come down to us concerning the identity of the so-called Rohan Master who has been credited with this work, and scholars Meiss and Thomas separately introduce the manuscript with two fascinating theories on the Master's true relation to the work. Thomas' thoughtful annotations augment the magnificent plates in this edition.


The British author of this work received a bachelor's degree from Oxford in 1967 at age 19 and has studied at the Graduate School at M. I. T. Here, in elegant prose, she exposes the flaws of the American auto industry. Rothschild predicts the downfall of the industry unless it modifies two of its basic policies—that of equating workers with machines and that of considering the consumer an easy mark to be sold by inessential fripperies.


This is a comprehensive historical analysis of the circumstances, causes, and processes of change in the political party system in the United States. The author, a senior fellow in Brookings' Governmental Studies program, combines traditional research with quantitative analytical techniques to examine three major and several minor realignments of the American party system. He uses the theories thus derived to study the current political parties and to predict future developments.


The wife of the late Protestant theologian, Paul Tillich, incorporates fantasies, journal excerpts, poetry and conversational reporting into her memoirs. Her personal narrative of love affairs, marriages, and a daring escape from Nazi Germany makes exciting reading, and the facts are enhanced by a candid account of Paul Tillich's shortcomings as husband and father and of her own difficulties in adjusting to being the wife of a famous man.


This is one of two excellent biographies of Stalin recently received by the Library—the other is Stalin as Revolutionary 1879-1929 by Robert C. Tucker (923.247/St16tu). Written by two senior non-Marxist American scholars in the field of Russian history, both books incorporate much new material. The Tucker volume,
the first in a projected trilogy, dwells in depth on Stalin the man, while Ulam is more interested in giving an overview of the way Stalin fits into Russian history.


The 77 year old author of such works as Bridge of San Luis Rey (W645b) and The Skin of Our Teeth (812.5/W645/W5) here gives the reader a novel which is really a series of interconnected short stories unified by the narrator-hero, Theophilus North, an ex-teacher supporting himself by odd jobs. In the New York Times, Granville Hicks sums up: "It is like Wilder that he should celebrate 50 years of distinguished writing by producing a book that is gayer in spirit than anything he has previously written, that generously displays his varied talents and that asks more questions than it answers."


In Puritan society, both in England and in the United States, the interaction of theology and daily life was carried to a height seldom reached anywhere else. The exploration of that interaction is a basic theme of this history, underlying the study of an Indian war, witchcraft trials, sermons, and other writings and major figures of the period.
ON EXAMINING A FACSIMILE OF A FIRST EDITION
OF DANTE'S DIVINE COMEDY

Clavio F. Ascari


The assiduous and exhaustive research conducted by Michele Faloci Pulignani and Tommaso Valenti at the beginning of this century, though probably definitive, has not been able to dispel some of the doubts still obscuring our critical appreciation of the editio princeps of the Divine Comedy.

The colophon carries a date: April 11, 1472, and a name, one of the best known among the pioneers of the new-born art of printing, Johann Numeister from Mainz. We know Numeister had been associated in Foligno with Emiliano di Piermatteo degli Orfini since about 1470, the year in which their printing press turned out their first work, Leonardo Bruni's De bello Italico adversus Gothos. Explicit mention of Emiliano degli Orfini is also made in an edition of Cicero's Epistolae ad familiares, printed in 1471. But we are not sure whether this collaboration took place for the Divine Comedy as well. On the other hand, the mysterious "elfulginato Evangelista mei" mentioned in the editio princeps of the Comedy has been convincingly but not conclusively identified with an Evangelista Angelini from Trevi: in fact, the spelling in the Foligno edition reveals at least that an Umbrian was at work on it, either as a type-setter, or in some other capacity.

The facsimile edition which Trinkle Library owns was issued in 1965 (seventh centenary of Dante's birth), no. 385, one of a limited number of copies reproduced from an original preserved in the Biblioteca dei Lincei, and known to specialists as the "Corsinian" Comedy.

In the text punctuation is not used, except for the colon and the period, found in the rubrics and in the colophon; abbreviations are rare and mostly confined to rubrics. As far as decoration goes, the printer, as was customary in the fifteenth century, left blanks for the miniator and the rubricator to fill in at the beginning of each cantica.

Some exemplars—the Corsinian among them—bear the inscription SOLI DEI GLORIA all in capital letters at the end of the second cantica.

The general layout of the editio princeps displays an austere simplicity enhanced by the use of the littera antiqua, the character by far preferred by humanists, and derived from the classics. Although there is no doubt about Numeister's primary role in the printing of this edition, it appears he did not design the types he used in this work and throughout his long and successful career. Indeed, there is indirect evidence that the types of the Foligno
edition of 1472 were created by Emiliano degli Orfini, who incidentally was medallist and minter to the pope. If this attribution can be the subject of some speculation as far as the small letters are concerned, there is absolutely no room for skepticism in regard to the capitals, as their elegant and incisive design betray the expertise and refinement of a goldsmith.

To be sure, misalignment and the transposition of letters are found on practically every page, and so are misprints. Some lines are skipped, two whole tercets are missing from Canto XX and one from Canto XXI of "Paradise." Yet, apparently, these omissions were not due to negligence on the printers' part, but to the one and single manuscript that served as their blueprint. This single manuscript theory is important if we are to understand the meaning of all the variants and corrections found in different copies of the Foligno edition. If we did not know otherwise we might tend to think of all these changes as editorial interventions critically to improve the text. In reality, the differences present in the Corsinian, the Angelican, the Magliabechian, the Palatin of Florence, and the Grenvillian of the British Museum, to mention just the most famous, are only the result of arbitrary adaptations to the taste of the type-setter, or pure and simple mistakes in reproducing the manuscript.

At the present stage of research the Corsinian Dante and all the others in the same Foligno family seem to be based on a manuscript belonging to the same sub-group as Lollinianus 35, in the Library of the Seminary of Belluno, and dating back to the mid-fourteenth century.

The distinctive features of the Corsinian Dante, as opposed to other copies of the same edition, are:

1) the initials
2) the handwritten corrections and notes added in the margins and between the lines by an unknown reader
3) the nineteenth century binding.

Although we do not know the identity of the mysterious Dantist that liked to take notes and make corrections, he can safely be said to have done this between 1472 and 1490. He must have been a cultured man, judging from the writing and especially from the corrections, which indicate he was comparing the text with another one, maybe in manuscript form. As a whole, his corrections, though occasionally erroneous, show an improvement of the text.

The eighteenth century saw a reawakening of Dante's popularity, after the dismal oblivion of the previous century. It was Giovanni Antonio Volpi's bibliography of Dante that polarized the attention and the interest of bibliophiles on the Foligno edition of the Comedy. Among these bibliophiles, cardinal Lorenzo Corsini, later pope Clement XII, was one of the most active, and sometime after 1735, the Foligno Dante made its way into the Bibliotheca Corsinia Vetus.

In the nineteenth century, in the wake of romanticism and Italian nationalism, the name of Dante became even more popular as a symbol of unity and personification of the values in which the Italians recognized their identity. And it was only fitting that a new dignified appearance should be given to the Corsinian Comedy through a parchment binding made in 1825. In 1883, when the Corsinian Library was merged into the Accademia dei Lincei, the volume received the prestigious red stamp "Lynceorum Bibliotheca."

Editor's note: The facsimile copy from the Rare Book Room collection is now on display in the rotunda of E. Lee Trinkle Library.
RICHARD de BURY, A FOURTEENTH CENTURY BIBLIOPHILE

Gordon W. Jones, M.D.
Chairman, Rare Books Committee

Bookish people can be divided into many groups. Most numerous are those who are satisfied by the Book of the Month Club. Less common, perhaps one person per ten thousand of the population, is the true booklover who buys according to his own judgement books devoted to a favorite subject. Then there is the true bibliophile, about one per fifty thousand, who is an accentuated booklover, who is scholarly and knowledgeable, and who spends until it hurts. He trusts to luck that social security will take care of his old age and buys a rare book instead of General Motors stock. His family may suffer ever so little. Finally there is the one in a million bibliomaniac whose whole life centers about books. Sir Thomas Phillips, whom we have mentioned before, was one of these.

Far more attractive was the first great English bibliomaniac, Richard de Bury (1287-1345). His reason for being was the collecting of books and the encouragement of learning. Everything he did in life—and he was immensely successful—seemed subordinate to that end. It is said that one had to walk warily through his apartments to avoid the piles of books on the floor. (My wife says that sounds familiar.)

He was the early-orphaned son of a minor knight. His uncle, a priest, sent him to Oxford where he did very well. He entered the priesthood, but because of his scholarship he soon was detailed to be tutor to Edward of Windsor, son of King Edward II. Richard became and remained partial to his pupil and later, perhaps illegally, managed to funnel funds to him and his mother when they fled the household of the unpopular Edward II. The king was understandably incensed and Richard just made it to Paris. Beyond this finding of money I am glad to report that our priest stayed aloof from the dynastic troubles which followed. He had nothing to do with the murder of the King. Bibliomanics stop short of murder.

His pupil thus became King while still a lad. And this lad remembered his tutor. Wise beyond his years, he recognized ability. Successively Richard de Bury became cofferer, treasurer, Keeper of the Seal, ambassador to the Pope, Dean of Wells and finally Bishop of Durham. Even this was not the pinnacle. Next he became High Chancellor of England. Finally he retired to his bishopric which he managed so well and charitably that all loved him.
These positions and accomplishments were important in his day, but mean nothing to us now. With us his fame rests on his few remaining books and on his Philobiblion, the greatest prose hymn to the love of books ever written. He wrote it as a sort of guide and manual for those who would one day manage his library.

In comparison to wisdom and knowledge, he said, silver is clay and gold but paltry sand. You reward athletes but you do not reward wise men because wisdom is a sufficient reward in itself. And where do you get wisdom? From books. And so by getting books you get wisdom. And how did the good Richard de Bury get books? By arousing the gratitude of the King so that he was showered with political and economic power. But the good Richard was not grasping. He had no interest in money. He simply let it be widely known that the way to his heart and preferment was through book bribes. There is something charming about the thought of being bribed with books. Very shortly books poured in from monasteries and embassies. All men who wanted to curry favor with one of the most powerful men in the kingdom, beloved of Edward III, found books either at home or by sending book scouts all over Europe. Often books forgotten for generations were found. Tattered or whole they were welcomed by the Bishop of Durham.

The condition of some of the books he obtained aroused his pity and made him wax eloquent over the plight of books. Stupid priests and their slovenly mistresses push books aside in favor of anything else in the way of worldly goods. Books are traded off for caps or lace, thrown under the table, despoiled by dogs, and otherwise disgracefully used. An especial complaint, however, is issued against the destructiveness of war and civil strife.

Please, please, books do deserve an honorable respect. When the youth's nose is watery from the biting cold he should protect the books from the wet. No straws to mark places! No smudges from dirty fingers! No use of books to press the rose or violet in summer! Dry your sweaty hands! No eating in the presence of books: greasy fingers mar books. And no dog-earing or mutilating with pen or knife.

Several chapters are on the books which interested him. Law books rated lowest. Grammar and poetry and literature and history and theology all rated high. He proclaimed the value of Greek and Arabic and hoped his books would help scholars to find the wisdom in both languages.

The multitude of books which the good Bishop accumulated were to be preserved for the benefit of scholars after he was gone. He himself was admittedly not a great scholar. Petrarch, whom he met in Italy, considered him a delightful amateur. His books, with detailed instructions as to who could use them and how they might be borrowed, were left to Durham College, Oxford. Durham was closed on the dissolution of the monasteries by Henry VIII, and de Bury's books were scattered. Some, however, did go to the Bodleian Library and thus have remained in Oxford, relics of one of the most fervid book-collectors of all time.
Are you looking for the population of Virginia by various age groups? Do you want to know the average monthly rainfall for selected cities of the United States? Can you find how many homes had television sets in 1952? Do you need a list of those cities in the United States which have per capita expenditures greater than $400 and of those which have less than $150? Did you know that the percentage of degrees granted by U. S. colleges to males varied only 0.1 percent between 1940 and 1970? Or that in only South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida were more murders per 100,000 population committed than in Alaska? And that North Dakota had fewer than any state? Did you know that there were more auto thefts in Massachusetts and fewer in Mississippi than in other states?

Information on these and many more topics may be found in Statistical Abstract of the United States. Published annually since 1878 and designed to serve as a convenient volume for statistical reference, it is the standard summary of statistics on the social, political, and economic organization of the United States. Its 1,350 charts in 834 pages (1973 edition) give figures on 32 different topics, among which are vital statistics, manufactures, agriculture, construction and housing, prices, elections, geography and environment, and science. Two additional sections show statistics by federal administrative regions and by metropolitan areas. Three appendices and a detailed index—the 47 pages of the latter enable one to find statistics on many unexpected subjects—bring the 1973 edition to a total of 1,014 pages. Data for statistics are drawn principally from U. S. government publications, but some are obtained from nongovernmental sources. Statistics cover a period of the 15-20 years before publication date.

A second function served by this fascinating and invaluable volume is its references to data elsewhere. The U. S. Bureau of the Census issues voluminous sets of statistics—decennially, quinquennially, annually, sometimes even monthly. The Departments of Labor, of Agriculture, of Health, Education, and Welfare, and other governmental agencies also compile, tabulate, and publish statistics. Each chart in Statistical Abstract cites the source from which its figures were obtained, thus leading to more complete data than that given in this one-volume compendium. Included also are an introductory text to each section explaining the sources and a "Guide to Sources of Statistics" contained in one of the appendices.

The Statistical Abstract places emphasis primarily on national data. To meet the need for more detailed information for smaller areas (cities, counties, metropolitan areas, etc.) the Bureau of the Census has issued a series
of supplements. Among these are County and City Data Book (R/317.3/Un3c), which, for each county and metropolitan area over 25,000, presents more than 160 items of statistical data using the censuses of business, governments, manufactures, mineral industries, agriculture, population and housing; and Congressional District Data Book (R/317.3/Un3etc), which gives by congressional district data on population, housing, and votes cast for presidential and congressional elections.

From time to time members of the Library Staff (or faculty or students, if they so desire) will use this column to pontificate on various subjects. The first article attempts to show the folly and perils of ignoring the card catalog when doing research or using the library.

WHAT YOU FIND IS WHAT YOU GET!

How can one find a book in the library if he knows what it is about but can't remember its author or title? The answer is, of course, to use the subject approach in the card catalog. In some instances it is easy to do this; in others, it is more difficult. The problem is to know which red subject heading is applicable. Finding a book on twentieth-century poetry is easy; the proper heading is POETRY, MODERN--CENTURY--HISTORY & CRITICISM. That is the subject heading, for example, for Michael Hamburger's book The Truth of Poetry; Tensions in Modern Poetry from Baudelaire to the 1960's. Books on birth control methods are under the heading CONCEPTION--PREVENTION. Books on photogrammetry may be found under PHOTOGRAMMETRY and under PHOTOGRAPHIC SURVEYING. The large volume entitled Subject Headings Used in the Dictionary Catalog of the Library of Congress, located on one of the tables near the card catalog in the Bibliography Room, contains the list of subject headings used by that Library. It includes cross references and "see also" references to headings where additional information on a subject may be found. This is the same list that is used for establishing subject headings in Trinkle Library.

Another method of finding needed material on a particular subject consists of going directly to the stacks, bypassing the card catalog. The assumption here is that the books on a subject will be located in one specific area in the stacks. This, however, is a lamentable assumption. Books that include similar
material or which may contain even more helpful material could have entirely
different Dewey classification numbers, and thus would be located elsewhere
in the stacks. For example, suppose one is interested in books on Karl Marx.
If one goes to 193.9 in the Philosophy Library, he can indeed find books on
Marx, but these are principally books on Marx as a philosopher or on his
thought in general. Harry Burrows Acton's book What Marx Really Said is not
in 193.9, but in 335.411. The latter number includes books on the philosophic
foundations of Marxism as an economic system. Raymond Aron's book Marxism
and the Existentialists is classed in 142.7, the number for phenomenalism and
phenomenology, including existentialism. Isaiah Berlin's Karl Marx; His Life
and Environment is classed in 923.343, the number used for biographies of Marx.
Thus anyone doing research on Marx would find relevant material in several
areas of the stacks. To know the specific locations of this material one must
make use of the subject cards in the card catalog. Bypassing the card catalog
because one knows there are books on Marx in a particular area of the stacks
limits the user to only one aspect of Marx's work. To find all the books in
the Library on Marx, the card catalog must be consulted.

The scattering of materials is due to the nature of the Dewey Decimal
Classification system. This system divides knowledge into ten general subject
areas—philosophy, economics, science, literature, for example—and then into
particular aspects of those areas. The classification number for a particular
book will depend on the approach to the subject taken by the author. Books
on the history of agriculture are classed in 630.9, but the economics of agri­
culture is in 338.1. Like agriculture, areas of knowledge have many possible
approaches.

The one-volume Relative Index to the Dewey Decimal Classification scheme
lists subjects and then gives Dewey numbers for various aspects of those sub­
jects. The main Schedules and Tables in two volumes list these subjects with
explanatory notes, divide them into particular aspects, and then give a Dewey
number for each division. New books acquired by the Library are classified
according to these appropriate Dewey numbers. Thus a book which takes an
interdisciplinary approach to human ecology and pollution would be classified
in 301.31. A book on a specific aspect of pollution, however, such as air
pollution, would be placed in 628.53. In some cases in Trinkle Library, how­
ever, two books having the same approach to a subject will have different
Dewey numbers. This has been caused by changes made in various editions of
the Dewey Decimal Classifications, which is now in its eighteenth edition.
An example of this is the number for hypnotism which has changed from 134 to
154.7. The Library has recataloged the older books on hypnotism to 154.7,
but there are other subjects where the recataloging has not been done. The
psychology and mathematics schedules are two which have been completely re­
vised, psychology in the seventeenth edition and mathematics in the eight­
eenth. As time permits the library is recataloging books whose numbers have
been changed because of these revisions in Dewey in order to bring similar
material on a subject together. In order to discover whether there is more
than one number used for the subject, however, it is again necessary to use
the card catalog.

Another excellent example of the problem of changes in the Dewey sched­
ules is the number for books concerning women. They may be found both in the
number 396 and in 301.412, the number currently being used. Another example
from the psychology schedules is the subject heading ADOLESCENCE where both
155.5 and 136.7 are used. A final example is the number for the European
Economic Community. Material is classed in 337.914 up to the sixteenth edi­
tion of Dewey, but the number 382.9142 has been used since the seventeenth
edition. The use of the subject heading cards in the card catalog solves this problem for the reader by bringing together in one place all references to books on a particular subject area and by indicating which Dewey classification numbers have been used.

Finally, there are several other reasons that make use of the card catalog a necessity. Books are often about more than one subject. There are rules catalogers follow in deciding which Dewey numbers should be assigned in these instances. For example, a book on both English and American literature is classified in 822.09, the number for English literature. Of two possibilities, 812.09, the number for American literature, or 822.09, the latter is chosen. A book on two subjects such as N. M. Cary's Dostoevsky and Dickens, a Study of Literary Influence is assigned the Dewey number for the first subject mentioned in the title. It is thus classified in Dostoevsky's number in 891.73. If one were not familiar with this book and were doing research on Dickens, he would find it under the subject heading DICKENS, CHARLES--INFLUENCE--DOSTOIEVSKII. In any case it is necessary to use the subject cards in order to find references to subjects mentioned secondly in the titles of books.

Another factor in the assignment of Dewey numbers is the personal opinion of the classifier as to just exactly what approach the author has taken. Thus it is possible for two classifiers to assign the same book different numbers. Unfortunately authors do not think of catalogers when they determine how a subject is to be treated. Another complicating factor in the assignment of Dewey numbers is the determination of just how certain kinds of books should be handled. Here again there is the possibility of more than one approach. The Library does make efforts to catalog books in a consistent manner. Whereas a book in the stacks can have only one classification number, in the card catalog books are brought together by having several entries for the same book, e. g., subject entries, added entries, series entries, and others. It is this advantage that takes the curse off the problems encountered in classifying books.

In doing research on a subject, one should consult the card catalog to determine the Library's holdings for a subject. Consultation with the librarian on duty to explain and help in locating tricky subject headings should not be overlooked. To put it bluntly, ignoring the card catalog or relying on a browsing approach in the stacks for locating books on a certain subject could prove disastrous in doing a thorough research job.
Faculty members are encouraged to submit information on their recent scholarly activities as they become available. In order for material to be listed in the last issue of the 1973-74 session it should be submitted to Mr. Mahoney by March 15.

Mrs. Peggy Kelley Reinburg of the Music Department gave an organ recital at the College on October 29, 1973, dedicated to the late Michael Houston. She also performed on an 1895 Jardine tracker organ at a recital for the District of Columbia Chapter Organ Historical Society on November 4, 1973. Mrs. Reinburg conducted and accompanied the C.P.E. Bach "Magnificent in D Major" for the second 1973-74 Abendmusik concert at the Union United Methodist Church, Washington, D.C., on November 18, 1973; and with Donald Boothman, a bass-baritone, she appeared in a recital at the Phillips Collection in Washington on December 9, 1973. From the same department, Mrs. Yvonne Sabine presented a recital entitled "An Evening of Songs from the Plays of William Shakespeare" with Gillian Cookson at the piano. The recital was held at the American University, Washington, D.C., on November 7, 1973.


Mr. Bozicevic of the Department of Modern Foreign Languages presented a paper "Slavs and Nonslavs of the USSR - Population Trends and Self Determination of Asian and Caucasian Minorities" at the Second South Asia Seminar sponsored by the Society for Asian Affairs in Washington, D.C., on November 17, 1973.
Trinkle Seminars 1973/74 Continue

The schedule of faculty lectures, initiated three years ago and presented as the Trinkle Seminars, continues during the 1973/74 term. The remaining seminars with titles and participants are listed below:

"George Bernard Shaw and the Genesis of the Life Force" by Mr. Daniel A. Dervin, Assistant Professor of English - Tuesday, February 26, 1974, 4:00 p.m.

"Soren Kierkegaard and the Inefficiency of Faith" by Mr. David W. Cain, Assistant Professor of Religion - Thursday, March 28, 1974, 7:30 p.m.

"Current Issues in Feminism." Panel discussion by Mrs. Alice B. Rabson, Associate Professor of Psychology; Mr. Nathaniel Brown, Professor of English; Mrs. Malinda Orlin, Assistant Professor of Sociology; Miss Mary Jo Parrish, Professor of Biology; Miss Elizabeth A. Clark, Professor of Religion, Moderator - Tuesday, April 16, 1974, 7:30 p.m.

Library Staff Changes

Cathy Lynn Ritchie, Periodicals Librarian, was married on December 16 to George Taylor Butler III, at Christ Episcopal Church in Blacksburg. Both Mr. and Mrs. Butler graduated from Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University where Mr. Butler is now a graduate student. On December 10 the Library Staff gave a luncheon party for Cathy at Ann Carter Lee, made possible by kind arrangement with Mrs. Mary Lee Carter, Manager of the College Shop. Miss Ritchie will be missed by students and faculty, and especially by her colleagues in the Library.

Sandra G. Brown has joined the Staff of E. Lee Trinkle Library as Periodicals Librarian, replacing Cathy Lynn Ritchie. Mrs. Brown came to Fredericksburg from Syracuse, New York, in the fall of 1973 when her husband, Mr. Dale Allen Brown, joined the faculty of Mary Washington College as Assistant Professor of Mathematics. She has a B.A. from Hiram College in Ohio, an M.L.S. from Syracuse University Library School, and was employed at Syracuse University from 1968 to 1973.

News of Former Faculty Members

From Mr. Richard Wilfong, formerly an instructor in the Biology Department, 1967-1972, has been received in the Archives an abstract of a paper he read recently at the teaching division of the American Society of Agronomy. It is entitled "Undergraduate Research: A Key to Student Involvement and Motivation," and was prepared by Mr. Wilfong together with E. W. Carson and D. J. Parks at Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University as another phase of the program held while Mr. Wilfong was at Mary Washington. Mr. Wilfong
writes that this piece is a follow-up to a paper he gave on the Field Day during the meetings in Miami, last year.

Mrs. Jean Slater Edson, Professor Emeritus of Music and Physics, has received honorable mention in a composition competition of the American Guild of Organists. Her piece entitled "Ars Festiva" was performed together with other prize compositions at a recital on September 30, 1973, in the Memorial Church at Stanford University, California, on the occasion of the Fiftieth Anniversary Celebration of the American Guild of Organists. The program is in the Archives.
Spring is here! The campus is in its most beautiful season, and soon exam time will arrive again. But before exams, why not take a break and browse through this latest issue of News and Views? "Current and Choice" may provide you some ideas for interesting summer reading.

The library is fortunate to have recently obtained a copy of the first edition of Yeats' John Sherman and Dhoya, an early and very scarce volume, and Mr. Lawrence Wishner has written a fine article describing the work. Dr. Gordon Jones tells the story of Erasmus as a bibliophile in "Wertvolle Drucke," and Britannica 3, the unusual new edition of the Encyclopaedia Britannica is introduced in "Are You Acquainted With These?" In this issue "The Soapbox" is a collection of suggestions from the Library staff concerning what readers can do to help improve surroundings and service in the Library.

Our thanks go to Thomas F. Cowan, '74, for his illustrations for the last three issues of News and Views.

The entire Library staff extends best wishes to all members of the College community for a pleasant and enjoyable summer.

Contents

Current and Choice ........................................... 2
Recent Periodical Additions ............................... 10
From the Woodward Collection .......................... 11
Wertvolle Drucke ............................................ 14
Are You Acquainted With These? ......................... 16
The Soapbox .................................................. 17
Faculty Writings and Research ............................ 19
News and Notes ............................................... 20
The books listed below are selected from the numerous volumes that have been recently received in the Library. Although they are not necessarily books to read for fun, we believe that all of them will be fun to read.

A card file of all books received within the past three months is maintained in the Bibliography Room. A selected display of new books is available for your browsing pleasure to the right of the entrance in the rotunda. Books from this display may circulate.


In 1965 American journalist Margaret Craven spent a number of weeks living among the Kwakiutl Indians in northwest Canada, interviewing members of the isolated fishing village and observing their fast disappearing culture. Everything that she experienced and loved about the Kwakiutls in this, her first novel, is gradually learned by Mark Brian, a young Anglican vicar. Brian, who is originally unaware of his fatal illness, has been sent to the village by his bishop "to learn enough of life to be ready to die."

Read as a documentary, the book gives a fascinating glimpse into a little known way of life. As a novel, although slow-moving, it beautifully maintains a parallel between the uncertain future of the Indians with only tribal memories to guide them in a rapidly changing world and the fate of Mark Brian who, on the brink of death, learns to draw strength from the cyclical, nature-oriented life style of his parishioners.

Authoress Craven, now 72, first published this novel in Canada in 1967. Made into a film, which was televised last December, it has currently become a surprise best seller in the United States.

Despite the fact that Martha Graham has long been acknowledged as the most illustrious exponent of the modern dance in the United States, outstanding as choreographer, dancer, and teacher, relatively little is known about her. Part of the difficulty is the media in which she works since few of her dances have been filmed or otherwise permanently recorded. Most of the problem lies in the reticent personality of Miss Graham herself. With complete disregard for posterity she has made no attempt to preserve her dances once the act of creating them was behind her. Further, she hated passing on her roles to other dancers so that once she stopped dancing them, they simply were not performed.

With the publication of her Notebooks, the reader is given a rare glimpse into the workings of Miss Graham's mind. The book includes a broad array of quotations, musings, trial scenarios, sequences of steps and a number of fine photographs. The range of works which influenced Miss Graham are staggering; Dante, Rimbaud, Greek plays, contemporary psychology, expressionist painting, modern poetry, and music all find their way into Graham's Notebooks. In describing her work she says, "I am a thief--but with this reservation--I think I know the value of that I steal and I treasure it for all time not as a possession but as a heritage and a legacy." It is fascinating to watch her building that heritage into something new and beautiful. Although the reader unfamiliar with Miss Graham's dances may often find the Notebooks difficult to follow, it will be required reading for dance enthusiasts and should give insight to anyone interested in the process of creating.


Although the government of the Soviet Union made a massive attempt to obliterate the name of poet Osip Mandelstam, now, 30 years after his death, his work is being rediscovered and reevaluated, largely due to the heroic efforts of his widow, Nadezhda. Today several American universities are offering seminars on his work and both a critical biography (Mandelstam by Clarence Brown [on order]) and a translation of his poems (The Complete Poetry of Osip Emilievich Mandelstam [on order]) have recently been published. Mandelstam is being hailed as Pushkin's equal and, even in Russia, he has become a cult figure of the underground press.

Four years ago, his widow told his story in her memoir Hope Against Hope (891.71/M312zm). A member of the Acmeist school of formal, rigorously clear poets, he was first arrested for describing Stalin in one of his poems as a "tribal henchman savoring death like a raspberry." Hounded, ostracized, exiled, he finally died in a prison camp in the winter of 1938. Hope Against Hope chronicled Mrs. Mandelstam's struggle to save his manuscripts from destruction, to smuggle them out of Russia and into publishers' hands.

Now in her newest work, Mrs. Mandelstam shifts her emphasis to herself, her views and opinions. The narrative sequence is scrambled although much of the book deals with the early years of the couple's marriage and vividly reveals what life in the Soviet Union was like during that era.

At 74, one of the last of the Russian intelligentsia, Mrs. Mandelstam seems determined to be candid, with no holds barred. Her sharp
comments take in not only Russian politics but such diverse topics as Symbolist and Futurist poets, the stage productions of Meyerhold, and the films of Eisenstein. Her explanations of her husband's more difficult poems have an insight and authority that no other living person could match and are an added plus to the volume. Finally Mrs. Mandelstam's flamboyant style of writing, here ably translated by Max Hayward, has earned her a reputation as one of the great memoirists of our time and makes her work a pleasure to read.


Who was Bernard DeVoto? Essayist? Novelist? Literary critic? Historian? Guardian of the public conscience? All these and more, for the indefatigable DeVoto condensed a dozen careers into his lifetime as this, the most comprehensive biography to date on DeVoto, reveals in lively fashion.

DeVoto, a child prodigy who was reading Pope's translation of the Iliad at age three, was born in Ogden, Utah, where at least one woman remembered him as "the ugliest, most disagreeable boy you ever saw." He was educated at Harvard and then launched into a whirlwind career that soon had him trading insults with men like T. S. Eliot, Sinclair Lewis, and William Faulkner. Before he was 40 he had written 230 magazine pieces, four rather unsuccessful novels, a volume of essays, and the book that made his reputation, Mark Twain's America (817.44/D/D499). He had still before him the accolades he was to collect in the latter part of his career as a historian primarily of the Western frontier. He won the Pulitzer Prize in 1948 for Across the Wide Missouri (918/D499a) and in 1953 garnered a National Book Award for The Course of Empire (973.1/D499c).

In 1935 DeVoto began a new career as public defender. For twenty years from his column "The Easy Chair" in Harper's Magazine, he was to rail at what he found wrong in America—the censor, the Old Left, the New Critics. He fought for conservation years before it became fashionable and was a confirmed consumer advocate. (DeVoto once wrote that a certain processed cheese was "unfit even to bait traps with.")

Essentially DeVoto was a polemicist. As Stegner notes, "[r]eignition was his style and the style was the man. There was no more moderation in him than there is in gunpowder." DeVoto died in 1955 when his heart wore out; his angry voice would be welcome today. As it is, we should be thankful to Stegner who, as novelist, college professor, fellow native of Utah, and DeVoto friend of 16 years standing, is well suited to the task, for bringing us this fine biography.

Other Titles Briefly Noted


Noted journalist Alsop gives a very readable personal memoir of what it is like to be told one has inoperable cancer. Never maudlin,
his account of a leukemia which confounded doctors with spontaneous remissions reads like a medical detective story. Alsop centers on that rarest of autobiographical topics—contemplation of impending death—and although what he has to say is not profound, it is interesting and honest. As he stoically reviews the pluses and minuses of his life, medical details yield to entertaining reminiscences on wartime adventure, Washington journalism and politics, and childhood and family experiences.


Letters by American lyric poetess Louise Bogan to such friends as Rolfe Humphries, Edmund Wilson, and Theodore Roethke provide a humor-filled, insightful autobiography calculated to send the reader to Bogan's poems.


These fourteen short stories by a well known member of the Harlem Renaissance evoke black Southern life during the thirties. Occupying a territory somewhere between fiction and personal reminiscence, these low key tales deal affectionately with such topics as country superstitions, dressing up to go to Sunday "sporting," and hearing the blues for the first time.


In colorful, witty style, the author, who has written extensively on the stock market, here recreates the lively trading which characterized Wall Street in the 1960's, years which saw the rise of the conglomerate, audacious inter-company raids for the services of the new performance-oriented young men on the Street, and the intricate machinations of men greedy for wealth and power. Brooks intersperses anecdotes with details on how the market really works and puts the whole into meaningful historical context.


The author, a doctor of sacred philosophy as well as a radical feminist, combines a critique of the misogyny of Judeo-Christian tradition with a delineation of her personal metaphysics. She affirms feminism as the radical source of vision in this century.

This is the first comprehensive volume on Anna Mary Robertson Moses. A farm woman from upstate New York, she was a hired girl at 12, married at 27, and bore 10 children. Then, in her late seventies, she began her career as an artist and achieved world renown with her scenes of rural American life. The text by Grandma Moses' long-time friend and promoter is enhanced by more than 100 color reproductions of her art work.


Although the last decade has seen dramatic changes in the behavior of young adults, clinical psychologist King contends that the psychological processes involved in growing up remain essentially the same, basically being a matter of gradual adaptation rather than a series of reactions to crisis situations. King illustrates his theory with the case histories of five Harvard students. The young men were selected as representative of the findings of a longitudinal research project which followed some 500 Harvard undergraduates through four years of college during the late 1960's.


The author, a poet in his own right and a teacher at PS 61 in Manhattan, describes his method of exposing children to great poetry and having them use it as the basis of their own works. The book is liberally sprinkled with examples of the poems that resulted from classroom use of his techniques.


This volume contains lectures given at the Library of Congress over the last 30 years by 28 giants in the literary world. Here is a 1943 lecture on World War II by an anguished Thomas Mann, Irving Stone on the biographical novel, and Saul Bellow on recent American fiction. Leading literary figures such as Poe, Burns and Willa Cather are analyzed by their equally famous peers.


Alone among political figures, the President has open access to television air time, and the advantage this gives him has redefined the relationship between presidential powers and the constitutional system of checks and balances. This Twentieth Century Fund report furnishes some of the best summaries to date on how American presidents have used and misused their television privileges. The authors present a number of reforms, such as guaranteed opposition response time and federally subsidized equal air time for all political
candidates, designed to improve television's role in American political life.


Focusing on one man's obsessive pursuit of a beautiful woman and his equally passionate search for mystical enlightenment, Mishima attempts to recreate the Japanese experience from the eve of the Second World War through the degradation of the postwar era. The author of this complex novel, the third in a tetralogy, committed ritual suicide in 1970 at the height of his literary career.


Presently United States ambassador to India, Moynihan has served the past three presidents. Based on his experiences in Washington, Moynihan examines with varying success the crucial problems facing America today from welfare to traffic safety, from racial relations to urban affairs.


Over a hundred artists have illustrated Alice in Wonderland since it was first published more than a century ago; and the darkly moody drawings of Tenniel, the light witty work of Pogany, and the dream-like particularities of Rackham have influenced the reactions of generations of readers to the work. John Davis, a major Alice collector, explores just this relationship between illustration and literary work illustrated in his provocative introduction to this collection. Ovenden, himself one of the more prominent Alice illustrators, has gathered a full range of reproductions including art nouveau, art deco, surreal-ist and pop Alices.


A young British archaeologist used tree ring sequences to confirm his theory that carbon-14 dating must be corrected to account for fluctuations in cosmic radiation reaching the earth. Using his new data, he concludes that Europe, not the Middle East, is the cradle of civilization.


Pulitzer Prize winning historian Schlesinger presents a study
of the growing centralization of power in the American presidency and the revolutionary ways in which Richard Nixon has escalated the historic process.


America is no longer looking for a New Frontier or a Great Society—just "holding the line" is now our greatest goal. So contends Peter Schrag who has previously written several books on social history. Here he examines the causes for the current disenchantment of Americans with traditional cultural ideals and for their failure to find new commitments.


This biography illuminates the restless, insecure personality of the well-known American composer of such works as Porgy and Bess and Rhapsody in Blue. Schwartz, a professor of music and himself a composer, is well qualified for his role as biographer.


The author, a well known liberal journalist and self-styled muckraker, provides a sardonic overview of the history, psychology, and sociology of America's love affair with the gun. Sherrill is currently the Washington correspondent for the Nation.


Essays by such well known literary figures as A. Alvarez, Allan Sillitoe and Diana Trilling help place this modern British novelist in the context of his art and times.


This lively history traces campaign financing from George Washington to pre-Watergate Nixon. The author draws from a background in political research and economics to examine how people are persuaded to give, what they expect in return, the nature of campaign financing law, and prevalent attitudes toward this uniquely American institution.


Alice Toklas is best known as poetess Gertrude Stein's close friend.
and companion; however, she outlived Stein by 20 years. These letters to such figures as Picasso and Hemingway written following Gertrude Stein's death not only reveal details of interest to students of Miss Stein but show Alice Toklas as a shrewd, lively person in her own right.


Can plants feel pain? Do they respond to music? Is contact between plants and man possible? Journalist-historian Tompkins and biologist-anthropologist Bird present a potpourri of fact and legend dating back to antiquity and including the latest research into the physical, emotional and spiritual relations between plants and man. Many of the experimenters come across as colorful crackpots, and the skeptics may not be converted; but the range of ideas proposed and the ingenious experiments by which they have been tested make fascinating reading.


Is Virginia to get another law school? A library science program? A veterinary college? The answers to these and other questions are revealed in the master plan issued this month by the State Council of Higher Education after nearly two years of study. Planning statements are given for the state's public institutions and over 40 specific recommendations for action are included.
The Library currently subscribes to 1,265 periodicals covering a wide variety of subjects. We would like to call your attention to two newly acquired titles which are briefly described below.

**Women Studies Abstracts**

Just as the field of women's studies is broad and interdisciplinary, so is the scope of this new quarterly. The thirteen topics covered in the latest issue include the following: education; sexuality; society and government; family planning, childbirth, and abortion; women in history, literature, and art; interpersonal relations; and the women's liberation movement.

There are 200 one-paragraph abstracts in each of the approximately 100-page issues. These abstracts are divided into the headings discussed above and further made accessible by a detailed subject index. Included in the issues are also brief citations of additional articles in the categories and an index to reviews of books about women. Some issues have one or two original essays concerning a women-related topic.

Volunteers do the abstracting of articles which come from over 2,000 periodicals. Women Studies Abstracts began publication in the winter of 1972, and the Library has all issues to date. Because of the wide field which it covers and the large base from which it indexes, we believe that it will be of considerable value to the College community.

**Lost Generation Journal**

This magazine focuses its attention on the members of the Lost Generation, those Americans living in Europe, especially Paris, between the years of 1919 and 1939. Its particular emphasis is on the Lost Generation people who rose into prominence in the literary and performing arts during those years. Thus included are Ezra Pound, Gertrude Stein, Ernest Hemingway, and others.

The format is an inviting one, replete with photographs and illustrations. Along with articles about Lost Generation people and their environments, each issue contains special departments. These departments include news of interest to the journal's readers, book reviews, and obituaries of Lost Generation members (some, called "auto-obits," were written by the deceased before his death).

Published three times a year, the Lost Generation Journal is now represented in the Library by all issues since its first publication in May 1973. We hope that you will find it interesting reading and a valuable research tool.

John Sherman and Dhoya, W. B. Yeats' third published book (1891), is not Yeatsian. The two stories were written long before the author had discovered his poetic voice. It is not strange, therefore, that it was published under a false name (Ganconagh) even though this was not the reason. The real reason was simply that it was printed in a series known as the Pseudonym Library. The sham was not successful because "Dhoya" contains one of Yeats' previously published poems. Besides, Yeats wrote to the reviewers and asked them to mention his name.

Since the early works of a writer are frequently considered to be inconsequential, a typical present-day discussion of "Dhoya" (1887) might be expected to begin as follows. The early short story "Dhoya" sets the landscape for Yeats' powerful later play At the Hawk's Well (1917). Now, in At the Hawk's Well..., etc. Similarly for "John Sherman" (1888): the early novelette "John Sherman" contains the original prose version of Yeats' well-known poem "The Lake Isle of Innisfree" (1890). Now, "The Lake Isle of Innisfree"..., etc. Significantly, the "nows" do not end their sentences as they might when spoken by down-to-earth Irishry, nor do they begin their sentences as they might in a recitation of Irish mythology. They occur in the middle so as to avoid the issue.

It is admittedly difficult to discuss the literary merits of a great writer's third book solely as they arise from imaginative expression. Not having been schooled and not being skilled in this art, I hesitate to undertake the task, but, since Yeats always condemned abstract intellectualism, maintaining that his work
could not be separated from his life, it is a much simpler matter to look at these stories in the contexts of their hindsight prediction of the nature of the author's later work and their intimately autobiographical origins.

"John Sherman" is intensely autobiographical. It tells of a romantic young man who loves the simple life of the small town of Ballah (Sligo) but is lured to London by the promise of a different kind of life and of marriage to a wealthy woman that would allow him to live a life of introspective leisure. He is encouraged in this endeavor by William Howard, his friend and antithesis, a man of classical intellect. Both characters represent Yeats himself in his Hegelian conflict of self (Sherman) and anti-self (Howard), what he was as opposed to what he considered being. In later works these roles are assumed by Michael Robartes and Owen Aherne. He soon learns to hate London and to yearn for his childhood home where "one sees the whole world in a day's walk." Meanwhile he has become engaged to a London society woman who offers him wealth, part of his goal in leaving Ballah. Self wins out over anti-self, and he returns to his home and his childhood sweetheart. How he extricates himself from the London marriage is reminiscent of Virginia Woolf's Night and Day.

All of the characters in "John Sherman" can be easily identified from among Yeats' friends and relatives, and he later wrote to Katharine Tynan, "There is more of myself in it than anything I have done." The concept of self versus anti-self, the Platonic theory of opposites, pervades all of his later work, especially A Vision (1925, 1937), the dialogue poems involving Aherne and Robartes, and the poem "Ego Dominus Tuus."

Two minor incidents in the story demonstrate Yeats' growing interest in the occult symbolism that became so important in his later work. Sherman observes a falling star at the moment he makes his decision. He also reminisces at one point on his drawing lessons by attempting to examine a painting of a cow in terms of geometrical figures. We know now that at this time Yeats was experimenting with the inducement of dream-like states by printed geometric patterns as a means towards stimulating artistic expression. Although "John Sherman" is an early work, it was not written by an amateur.

Dhoya is a giant who has, for many years, been enslaved by the Fomorians, a mythological race whose origin has been almost completely obscured by medieval scholars in their attempts to trace its lineage back to Adam. Since he is subject to fits of rage that terrorize his captors, he is released--exiled even from slavery--on the shores of Ireland where a woman of the Sidh becomes his mistress and soothes his rage. The attraction of immortals by mortal love is a basic subject in mythology, yet Yeats gives one of the first clear explanations of the phenomenon. Life is quite uninteresting in the world of the Sidh because nothing ages, nothing changes. In the story, Yeats continually repeats the worldly phrase "but always everything changes, save only the fear of change," and Dhoya's spirit mistress tells him "only the changing, and moody, and angry, and weary can love." Even Dhoya's unsophisticated mind finally grasps the fact that she lives on his love but offers none in return. Eventually another member of her race comes to take her back, fights with Dhoya, and barely escapes with his "immortal life." At this point in the story the almost entirely overlooked tragic nature of the nameless heroine is revealed. Although she revels in the joys of life, she cannot love and knows full-well, has known all along, that sooner or later she must return to the dull world of immortality. Finally the representative from the spirit world returns and, using his head this time, challenges Dhoya to a game of chess--winner take all. The mortal Dhoya, conditioned by the changing world and full of pride, accepts and, of course, loses. Realizing the extent of his loss he falls into an overdue fit of rage and rides a wild horse into the Irish Sea, thereby creating a legend.
The character of Dhoya presages the heroic intensity of Yeats' later figures, who eventually evolve into the ultimate Cuchulain who represents the ideal person described in his last poem:

Swear by those horsemen, by those women
Complexion and form prove superhuman,
That pale, long-visaged company
That air in immortality
Completeness of their passions won;
Now they ride the winter dawn
Where Ben Bulben sets the scene.

"Under Ben Bulben," 1939

John Sherman and Dhoya was published only twice during Yeats' lifetime, in the British and American editions of 1891 and in the collected works of 1908. He considered these to be works of his childhood (he was 23 when he finished them) and even regretted their reprinting in 1908. They were not included in later collections, even Mythologies (1959) in which the appearance of "Dhoya" would have been quite natural. Before his death in 1939 he had apparently set up the contents of Mythologies as part of his final collected works. He never completed the task, but the introduction to the collection appears in Essays and Introductions (1961). We are fortunate to have obtained a copy of the first edition of John Sherman and Dhoya and we welcome it to the Woodward Collection.

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WILLIAM WIRT ACQUISITION

Wirt, William. The Two Principal Arguments of William Wirt, Esquire, on the Trial of Aaron Burr, for High Treason, and on the Motion to Commit Aaron Burr and Others, for Trial in Kentucky. From the Press of Samuel Pleasants, Jun. Richmond, 1808. 221 p. (Rare/973.48/W745t)

Virginia lawyer, U. S. attorney general under Presidents James Monroe and J. Q. Adams (1817-1829), presidential candidate of the Anti-Masonic party (1832) against Andrew Jackson, friend and confidant of four presidents, and literary figure, today William Wirt (1772-1834) is scarcely mentioned in our textbooks. Joseph C. Roberts in the 1972 Virginia Magazine of History and Biography (LXXX, 388) states that the "gap between the man's prestige during his lifetime and now is greater than for any other public figure in American history."

Wirt combined polite literature with a legal career. He was born in 1772, and his first publication, The Letters of the British Spy (917.55/W745Q/1855), appeared anonymously in 1803 in the Richmond Argus. The letters, contemporary observations of an English traveler on Virginia society, had enormous popularity, going through numerous editions. The Rainbow, another series of essays, appeared the following year, and a third series, The Old Bachelor, was published in book form in 1812. His most serious literary effort, Sketches of the Life and Character of Patrick Henry (923.273/P396w), was published in 1817 and was the first
work to come out under his own name. The material, gathered largely from men who had known Henry, was presented in a laudatory and ornate manner.

Interspersed with literary activities was his legal career. His name was first brought conspicuously to the attention of the public in the trial before Samuel Chase of J. T. Callender, for whom Wirt acted as counsel, under the Alien and Sedition Acts. In 1807 his legal reputation, already rapidly growing, received a sensational stimulus by his appearance in the prosecution of the case against Aaron Burr. In 1816 he argued his first case before the Supreme Court (Jones v. Shore's Executor) and subsequently appeared before them in such landmark cases as McCulloch v. Maryland, the Dartmouth College case, and the two Cherokee cases. Perhaps his greatest contribution to the betterment of American government was in organizing the work of the office of attorney general (he has been rated the first great attorney general) and making a systematic practice of preserving his official opinions so that they might serve as precedents for his successors.

Recently acquired for the Rare Book Room of Trinkle Library is the published version of two of Wirt's speeches at the Burr trial. Wirt and his friends felt that he suffered from poor reporting of the trial. Therefore, after smoothing out some of his phrases, a printer was engaged. One of his speeches—which lasted four hours—made him well-known to succeeding generations. Because of its florid style and its occasional pathos, it has become a prime favorite for academic declamation.

Gordon W. Jones, M.D.
Chairman, Rare Books Committee

In general, writers are not book collectors. They do accumulate books needed in their profession and thus own many books. But most of them are not true bibliophiles. Some of them do not even love their own writings. An exception to the general rule that writers are not bibliophiles was one of the most prolific writers of all times, Erasmus "of Rotterdam." He published sixteen million words and wrote untold thousands of letters.

He promoted the fiction that he was of Rotterdam because he detested his birthplace, Gouda in Holland, where he had experienced a most unhappy boyhood as the son of a parish priest and his mistress. His later enemies, the rigid Catholic scholastics and the Lutherans as well, liked to call him a bastard and his mother a whore. This did not increase his nostalgia for Gouda. His parents died when he was young, and he entered an Augustinian monastery at nearby Steyn. There he was educated and finally became ordained. Despite his impoverished childhood, despite the contempt of others for his bastardy, this man overcame the problems of discrimination through genius and hard work. Once educated, he began to think and to crave more learning. After having read everything at Steyn he yearned to leave and learn more. Somehow he managed to persuade his superior to let him leave the mon-
astery to study for a doctorate. "More theological education is necessary for me to be able to perform better my duties as an Augustinian," he said. He never returned. By means of luck, shrewdness, an ever-readiness to move, and finally with the help of powerful friends, he managed to avoid being incarcerated in the hated monastery again.

For years he lead the life of a desperately poor wandering scholar and writer. He moved frequently to keep ahead of the Steyn authorities, to avoid the plague, to advance his own learning and the cause of humanism, and simply to better himself. He was known in most of the major cities of Europe of his day. He sojourned in England several times. He taught at Cambridge and instituted the study of Greek there. He became a friend of the English humanists, More, Colet, and Linacre. He wrote wherever he was. He published with increasing frequency. He panhandled. Eventually, in middle age, his writings brought him a good income.

Even when he was poor he loved and craved books. "When I get a little money I buy books. If any is left I buy food and raiment" was a famous saying of his which became the motto of the shop of the late Mr. Sidney Hamer. Probably his friends fed him and he spent any largess on books. His library was part of him. Whenever he decided to leave a given city he would feverishly pack his books and see to it that they were well transported to his next post. It would be interesting to discover just how he managed this sizable transportation problem in the troubled times in which he lived. He was cunning in other matters so certainly he found safe means of moving his beloved books. Besides bibles and theological works he owned early editions of the ancient writers. His interests were far-ranging, even touching on medicine. Indeed, he wrote a home health handbook, based on Hippocrates and Galen. It was really a pot-boiler.

Erasmus became the leader of the humanist movement. He emphasized man and his arts and abilities to help himself rather than dwelling on the iron will of a vengeful God. He believed in the humanist doctrine of free will which became anathema to Luther who was convinced that God passionately hates man.

He wrote many books promoting his ideas. Perhaps his first was Antibarbari, a youthful exposé of humanism in which he rejected the old scholasticism with its emphasis on rote learning of the Psalms and the sayings of the early Church Fathers. He was impressed by what man hath wrought: thus his fascination by the writings of the ancients. His Adagia is a compilation of the adages of the ancient writers. His Colloquia gives a fascinating picture of the world in which he lived. He knew, observed, and described sympathetically all classes of people. He came from the most deprived but was well acquainted with popes and princes. He was much interested in education and wrote a grammar, A Method of Study, and On the Education of Boys. He favored gentleness to, not the flogging of, pupils.

Most famous, of course, is his Praise of Folly, a magnificent satire on the life of his times. It went through many editions and made him one of the immortals. It was first published in 1511. I have before me a rather beaten-up, blind-stamped, vellum-bound copy of the 1521 edition published by his friend Froben at Basel. It is a copy which has been much read. There are notes here and there in many different hands, some examples of fine penmanship of the sixteenth century, others barely decipherable. The text itself, with marginal annotations by the editor Lister, is in the typical abbreviated Latin of the period. If you think a modern text of Cicero is a bit difficult you should take a look at this. It is well for Erasmus' fame that this Stultitiae Laus of his was translated into many modern languages. Latin was practically a mother tongue to Erasmus. His Greek he "picked up" during a few months in Paris after he left Steyn. He picked up enough to be able to make one of the great controversial translations of the Greek Bible into Latin.

Because of his genius and his energy (he wrote, standing at his lectern, 16 hours a day) he lived a fairly happy life. He was hated by the arch conservatives
of the Church, and he was hated by the Lutherans. He tried to heal the breach in
the Church, but failed, and predicted the terrible wars of religion which were to
come. He was preserved miraculously for 66 or 67 years. He avoided the plague.
In spite of his many physicians he survived a number of infirmities and painful
illnesses. He wrote the Praise of Folly while wracked with the pain of urinary
stones. He avoided martyrdom by staying in relatively safe places, by relying on
his tremendous popular following, and by being a friend of the urbane humanist popes
of his period.

He died in 1536, in a fair-sized upstairs bedroom of the Basel home of his
friend and printer Froben. This now-called Erasmus House is well cared for as a
rare book shop. Some of the choicest items are to be found in Erasmus' death room.

Britannica 3, the All-New Encyclopaedia Britannica. 15th ed. Chicago, Encyclo-

Heralded by its producers as "the greatest publishing event of the age" (a
$32 million investment spread out over a period of a dozen years and involving
5,000 people) and additionally as "A New Encyclopedia for a New Man in a New Age,"
Britannica 3, the 15th edition of the venerable, 200 year old Encyclopaedia Bri-
Britannica, has been redesigned, restructured, and very extensively rewritten. There
are three separate parts to the grand design: the Micropaedia, the Macropaedia,
and the Propaedia. These titles notwithstanding, Mortimer J. Adler, the director
of its planning, stated that the new edition contains no academic jargon.

Micropaedia occupies 10 of the 30 volumes and is subtitled "Ready Reference
and Index." The short-entry section of the work, its more than 100,000 articles,
all of them brief, contain at a glance all the concise, factual information for
which a reader would turn to an encyclopedia: places, dates, population, biographi-
cal profiles, historical events and statistical records. At the same time, it
contains brief résumés of the major in-depth articles found elsewhere in the set.
None longer than 750 words, each article is written in a fresh, engaging style
designed to appeal to more readers at more levels than ever before. It is heavily
illustrated—every one of its 10,434 pages offers a visual help of some kind—and
serves as an index to the Macropaedia.

Macropaedia, in 19 volumes, has 4,207 articles that explore subjects in real
depth and range. These entries have been written by acknowledged authorities in
their fields from all over the world—but written in such a way that they can be
grasped by the intelligent, educated lay reader. Most articles contain pictures,
drawings, or diagrams. Entries are usually accompanied by an extensive annotated bibliography listing only books now in print.

A kind of key which any encyclopedia really needs, but none has ever had before, the single-volumed Propaedia divides human knowledge into ten parts, the "Circle of Learning," each with an introductory essay by an eminent authority: Mortimer J. Adler, Philosophy; Jacques Barzun, history; Wilfred Cantwell Smith, religion; Nigel Calder, matter and energy; Rene Dubos, life on earth; Loren Eiseley, human life; Mark Van Doren, art; and Harold D. Lasswell, human society. The areas are arranged in a logical, sequential manner moving around the circle of learning in any direction. Each major area of human knowledge has innumerable offshoots ranging into other areas, and a reader of the Propaedia can see not only how his own subject is structured, but also how it relates to other subjects—and, of course, where to find the appropriate references in Britannica 3.

In keeping with the modern trend of letting it be known if something bugs you, members of the Library staff have decided that this is the time to "let it all hang out."

* * *

The first gripe concerns the writing on the walls of the Library. Although it dates one to quote it, the old rhyme still seems most appropriate:

Fools' names, like fools' faces,
Are often seen in public places.

Thomas Fuller

Much effort has been made in the last year to clean, paint, and fix up the Library, making it a more pleasant place for readers. Is it too much to ask readers to refrain from marking the walls? Grafitti are fine; but not on the walls of Trinkle Library, please!

* * *

Of all Library policies, that of levying fines for overdue books appears to be the most unpopular among students. What is probably not known, however, is
that this policy is also one of the most distasteful functions performed by the Library staff. It is time consuming and a real nuisance. The Library derives no direct financial benefit; fines are turned over to the general fund and spent for the benefit of the students of the College.

Well, one might ask, why have fines? The answer is simple. The fine system is the only method by which a library can be assured that borrowers return books. Libraries that discontinued fines in the hopes of fostering better public relations regretfully found that without the use of the fine system overdue books could not be controlled. Unless and until borrowers assume the responsibility for returning books when they are due, it is impossible to do without the fine system; it is the only method by which the staff can be sure that the collection is available to all members of the College community rather than being monopolized by a few. In other words, do not gripe to the Library staff about the fine system; gripe to the students who make the fine system necessary. If there is an increase in the number of overdue books, the fine of five cents a day will possibly be raised. Many libraries are raising fines after determining that larger fines get better results.

* * *

What, a librarian wonders, goes through a user's mind when he or she clips an article or picture from a periodical or a book? Can it be that he or she wants the article or picture so badly that the rights of another person to see or have access to that article are completely ignored? Or is this an act without much thought attached? Not only is such an act willful destruction of property, but it is a totally selfish attitude toward one's fellow students.

* * *

Open stacks have many advantages for the reader; browsing in the stacks is pleasant and convenient. Open stacks unless used responsibly, however, can also be detrimental to good Library service.

When a book is used and left on a table, it is "lost" until it can be shelved in its proper place. To minimize the time the book is unavailable to the next reader, the Library has set up shelving shelves on each floor of the stacks and in special areas such as the Art and Philosophy rooms. When a user has finished with a book, he or she should not shelve it but rather place it on a shelving shelf located in the area from which the book was taken. This will enable the staff when searching for a book in the interim before the shelving process is completed to locate the book without delay. The book must be placed on the shelving shelf at the place of removal and not on another stack level, however, or the search will be fruitless. If a book is removed from its shelving area to be used in a different part of the Library, it should be left at the Circulation desk where it can be sorted out immediately and placed on the proper shelving shelf to await shelving. Proper use of the shelving shelves will avoid much of the frustration of finding a book not checked out nor in its place in the stacks. Why not resolve now to use the shelving shelves and help cut down on misplaced books?

* * *

The last gripe is not really a gripe but a cry of frustration because the Library user cannot be helped. Why, when a reader places a suggestion in the Library Suggestion Box, does he not sign his name? Several suggestions that have been turned in were found to have been based on erroneous information. If the name of the suggester were known, he or she could have been contacted and given the correct information. In another recent suggestion the meaning of the complaint
was not clear. Had a name been signed the person could have been contacted and the suggestion given consideration. Come now, there is no need for anonymity! The Library staff is willing to listen to any complaint and/or criticism that might serve to improve Library service. Service, after all, is the reason the Library staff is here.

Bernard L. Mahoney

In this last issue of News and Views for the 1973-74 session, the author would like to thank the many faculty members who contributed material throughout the year. My special thanks to Miss Barbara Alden, Archivist, for the many activities of the faculty that she brought to my attention during the year.


Congratulations to Mr. Fickett of the Department of Political Science and Economics on his recent election as Vice President of the Association for Asian Studies at the Thirteenth Annual Meeting of the Southeastern Regional Conference in Raleigh, North Carolina on January 29, 1974.

During the spring vacation Mr. Bailey of the Music Department directed the Mary Washington student chorus in a series of nine concerts at various churches and schools in Maryland and New Jersey. From the same department, Mrs. Peggy Kelley Reinburg was featured in performances of the Abendmusik Series at the Union United Methodist Church in Washington, D.C. on January 20 and March 17, 1974.

Mr. Kenvin of the Drama Department wrote and directed Krishnalight, a dramatic production that was presented at the College on February 20-24, 1974.
Brewhouse Private Press Books on Exhibit

The recent exhibit in the Library of Brewhouse Private Press Books was on loan from the collections of two librarians, Mr. Arthur Goldsmith, Jr., Head, Reference Service, at Austin Peay State University, Clarksville, Tennessee, and Miss Elspeth Pope, Associate Professor of Library Science, University of South Carolina. The Brewhouse Press, according to Roderick Cave's article in the American Book Collector, XVI, 9 (May 1966), is "very different from that of any other at work in England today," giving its chief attention to "sumptuous binding enclosing an important and interesting text, admirably illustrated [often by the artist, Rigby Graham, collaborator with Trevor Hickman, the owner of the press], and with an unusual disregard for typographical niceties."

By the last Mr. Cave means only that "demonstrating the skill of the compositor and of the pressman is by no means the be-all and end-all of Brewhouse." He explains further, "one of the owner's guiding principles...that each book must be different" is so that "Brewhouse books will no more be of a close pattern than those of the Nonesuch Press." Some members of the College community who remember the exhibition of Nonesuch Press books from the private library of Chalmers L. Gemmill in April 1970 can vouch for this statement.

Chidioch Tichbourne, "containing the last letter and an elegy written by one of the plotters against Queen Elizabeth I," was the first publication of the Brewhouse Press in December of 1964. It was followed by An Autumn Anthology in 1965, the Note on the Book Illustrations of Paul Nash in the same year, and by the Pickworth Fragment in 1966, "a study of the strange, fated village of Pickworth in nearby Rutland...originally destroyed in the Wars of the Roses and...to this day...surrounded with traces of former buildings. The illustrations are Rigby Graham's, and the "concertina style" leaves make a most unusual printing, "a sort of bastard Japanese book," Cave calls it.

"For light relief," Hickman turned to the printing of broadsides of which six or seven were represented in the two collections exhibited. Each of these, like the books, demonstrates a highly original technique, from the first, an account of James Cook, a Leicester bookbinder who murdered a commercial traveller in 1832, to the Paul Gaugin reproductions as block prints, and the Blake illustrations as a small portfolio.

Books published later by the Brewhouse Press continue to show unusual printing skills and imaginative treatment. At the First Guernsey Book Fair was displayed Gold & Books with an illustration by Rigby Graham of the Brewhouse gold stamping press. Our 'Ero 'Arry, also displayed at the Fair in 1970, a triangular tour de force, was a product of the Sydney Press, according to Rigby Graham and Michael Freestone's article in the September 1971 American Book Collector. But the lovely, original, colored lithograph of Stapleford Church in the Oakham Canal by David Tew is the work of Brewhouse. "As Gregory Stevens Cox states in his Bibliography of Private Publishing...'the Brewhouse Press has something to say; and it says it with eloquence and elegance.'"

Change in Date and Time of Trinkle Seminar

Due to a conflict in scheduling, the Trinkle Seminar originally scheduled at 7:30 p.m. on Tuesday, April 16 will now be held on Monday, April 15 at 8 p.m.
Miss Elizabeth Clark, Professor of Religion, will moderate a panel discussion on "Current Issues in Feminism." Panel members will be Mrs. Alice Rabson, Mr. Nathaniel Brown, Mrs. Malinda Orlin, and Miss Mary Jo Parrish.

New Library Staff Member

Miss Judith E. Alfred joined the Trinkle Library staff on March 1. She replaces Ronald K. Hoeflin and will serve as Cataloguer. Miss Alfred received her B.A. degree from the State University of New York College at Geneseo and her M.L.S. degree from the School of Library and Information Science of the same University. She was formerly Assistant Cataloguer in the Madison College Library.

New Overdue Book Notification Adopted

In order to deal with overdue books and unpaid library fines in a more efficient manner for both the Office of the Comptroller and the Library, the following procedure has been adopted.

One week after a book is due a card notice listing the overdue book will be sent to the student's room through the campus mail. After two weeks a second overdue notice, again in the form of a card, will be sent through the campus mail. A third and final notice, in the form of a letter, will be sent to the student's mailing address. This notice will contain the replacement cost of the overdue book.

If the book is not returned within one week after the third notice, a copy of the final notice letter that was sent to the student will be forwarded to the Comptroller and the price of the book will be posted to the student's account.

If an overdue book is returned after the Comptroller has been notified, the student returning it should check with the Circulation office to be sure that the cost of the book is removed from his or her account and to pay the subsequent overdue book fine.

New Shelving in Art Library

Four new sections of doublefaced shelving for the Art Library have recently been constructed by the campus carpenters. They were put in place during spring vacation, and books were shifted to the new shelves. It is hoped that this will relieve overcrowding and provide space for future acquisitions.

Bicentennial Source Book

A new and timely acquisition in the Reference Room is the Bicentennial Source Book (R/973.36/B471). Intended for use in planning activities for the American Revolution Bicentennial Celebration of 1976, each section of the volume will be kept current (until July 1976) by a quarterly updating service. Information found here includes such subjects as: programs of the three levels of government, private group activities, a calendar of events, sources of funds, minority group activities, and a chronology of the American Revolution.
The Library staff welcomes returning students and faculty and extends a special greeting to all newcomers to the Mary Washington campus. For those not familiar with our newsletter, now in its third year, News and Views from Trinkle is designed to publicize the resources and services of the Library. Members of the Library staff serve in rotation as issue editor.

There are a number of regular features which we hope you will enjoy. "Current and Choice" is an annotated selection of some of the more interesting books received by the Library in the past few months. The "Recent Periodical Additions" column reviews journals to which the Library has begun subscribing. "From the Woodward Collection" discusses books in the rare book collection; this time, Professor Whidden describes Roger North's eighteenth-century biography of the North brothers.

In his column, "Wertvolle Drucke," Dr. Gordon W. Jones supplies hints to book collectors or comments on the lives of some of the more outstanding bibliophiles. This month his topic is "Good Duke Humphrey," the scheming youngest son of Henry IV.

Barbara Meyer's column on "Faculty Writings and Research" reports recent scholarly activities of the faculty while "News and Notes" provides brief information about events in the Library.

Illustrations for this issue were selected from those contributed by Taketo Ohtani and Thomas F. Cowan.

Contents

Current and Choice ................................. 2
Recent Periodical Additions ..................... 10
From the Woodward Collection .................. 12
Wertvolle Drucke ................................. 15
Are You Acquainted With These? ............... 17
Faculty Writings and Research ................ 18
News and Notes ................................. 20
The books listed below are selected from the numerous volumes that have been recently received in the Library. Although they are not necessarily books to read for fun, we believe that all of them will be fun to read.

A card file of all books received within the past three months is maintained in the Bibliography Room. A selected display of new books is available for your browsing pleasure to the right of the entrance in the rotunda. Books from this display may circulate.

923.773 C677


Why would a 51-year-old economist who is board chairman of a Federal Reserve Bank and President of Haverford College want to become a blue collar worker? Yet, this is precisely what John Coleman did from mid-February to mid-April 1973. Shocked by hard hats beating up student peace marchers in New York in 1970, prodded by his own admonition to his students to experience the variety possible in life, Coleman notes: "I felt compelled to try to learn some lessons forgotten or never understood about the world of work. Until I did that, I'd be less alive than I wanted to be in the rest of the 1970's."

This book is drawn from the diary Coleman kept during his sabbatical. He divided his time into three-week stints, first digging sewers for a Georgia construction firm, next working as a cook's helper in Boston, and, finally, collecting garbage in College Park, Md. As a trained labor economist, his views of how economic theory works in practice are insightful. Coleman rediscovers for himself, and for us, the pride most workers take in their jobs. Belying the stereotyped image of the blue collar vote, Coleman finds that the values of manual workers are just as varied as those of the rest of the population.

Of course, Coleman always knows that his employment as blue collar worker will not be permanent and, although this may undermine the depth of his involvement, his introspections speak directly to the academic community. The book is engagingly written, and for some, it may be attractive as escape literature. After all, who would not enjoy dropping all entanglements and exploring something totally new for a few months? For whatever reason it appeals, Blue Collar Journal seems well worth reading.

Fogel teaches economic history at the Universities of Chicago and Rochester; Engerman is his colleague at Rochester. Together they have spent a decade applying advanced techniques of mathematical analysis to slave-sale invoices, census reports, family papers and business records, work which would have been impossible without the use of the computer. From their research emerges a new and very different view of slavery in pre-Civil War America.

Fogel and Engerman contend that slavery was both profitable and efficient. However, to forestall criticism that their research condones slavery, the authors maintain that "successful operation of slavery is to be regarded as an achievement of blacks under adversity." Among the facts they unearth: the average slave's diet exceeded modern recommended nutrient levels; his clothing was equal in quality to free white laborers; his life expectancy rivalled that of the average Northern European. Fully 25% of male slaves were managers, craftsmen and semi-skilled workers; overseers were predominantly black. According to the authors, reports of miscegenation in the pre-Civil War South were greatly exaggerated; the average female slave bore her first child at age 22 and nuclear families were the rule.

Time on the Cross is important both for the clearer view of American slavery that the book reveals and as an example of an increasingly popular way for historians to do research. A second supplemental volume (331.11734/F687t/Suppl.) includes an essay on methodology as well as backup statistics. Although many readers may be deterred by the abundant equations in the supplement, the main volume represents that rare instance of a seminal work that nonspecialists can read easily and informatively.


Yonnondio was begun in 1932 when the author was 19. She worked on it sporadically until 1936 and finally put it aside to spend the intervening decades raising a family during a time when "the simplest circumstances for creation did not exist." Her writing was not to be so easily dismissed, however. It surfaced in 1961 with a sparse collection of short stories; the title piece Tell Me a Riddle (O'8t/1971) won an O'Henry award and the book became an underground classic.

Mrs. Olsen rediscovered the fragments which are Yonnondio last year and "in arduous partnership" with her younger self, she reedited them into this brief novel. The title, taken from a Walt Whitman poem, is an 'Iroquois term meaning "lament for the aborigines." Olsen's aborigines are the Holbrooks, an archetypical poor family whose search for a better life during the Depression takes them from mining in Wyoming, to tenant farming in South Dakota, and urban scrounging in Chicago.

The theme is a common one for literature of the '30s, but Mrs.
Olsen's characters are not abstract heroic sufferers. Their world is one of teeming, tumbling life. The father, desperately trying to keep the family afloat but at the same time resenting their hold on him, and the mother, determined that her children will be educated although her own intellectual aspirations are thwarted, are both brutalized by poverty until in their exhaustion they turn upon each other.

The novel is told first from the viewpoint of Maizie, the oldest girl, and then is concluded by Anna, the mother. Although the scenes are abrupt and fragmented, the language is achingly beautiful and the characters fully realized. Jack Salzman in Book World calls this "the best novel to come out of the so-called proletarian movement of the '30s." It took Mrs. Olsen 40 years to bring us this book, but it was well worth the wait.

Other Titles Briefly Noted


New Zealander Beaglehole was for almost four decades a scholar of the history of Pacific exploration. Thus, this biography of the region's greatest traveler is impeccably researched and has extensive illustrations and maps. More important, it brings alive the exciting adventure of Cook's epic voyages—daily life aboard the ships cut off from the rest of the world, battling the savage waters of the Great Barrier Reef (which Cook discovered), encountering the Melanesians who thought white men were ghosts—it is all captured for the reader in this lengthy but lively volume.


The two young Washington Post reporters who earned a Pulitzer Prize for their role in exposing the Watergate scandal here reveal how their material was acquired and verified. The work reads like a detective story but one with consequences for all Americans.


Comic strip characters are an important, yet neglected reservoir for understanding the values and attitudes of Americans in the twentieth century. Berger, a professor at San Francisco State College, has attempted to discover in the relationship between such popular comic strip characters as Krazy Kat, Pogo, Blondie, and Peanuts, and their audiences insights into the American national character.

Two young historians at Amherst have examined the land holdings and tax records of Salem Village in the last half of the seventeenth century. They unearth both social and economic reasons for envy and mistrust and demonstrate that witchcraft charges were brought principally by those with cause for envy against the peripheral members of the enviable group. The recent history and practical circumstances which permitted such action are thoroughly explored in this fascinating study.


Beginning with such primary sources as Jefferson's letters and refining the material through discussion with experienced psycho-biographers, Brodie here presents a picture of Jefferson, the man, emphasizing his personality, private thoughts, and experiences. Her revelations of Jefferson's affair with his slave, Sally Hemmings, and speculations on the relationship of his domestic life to his political stance on slavery make controversial reading.


This book intends to be what Thoreau called "a meteorological journal of the mind." It records the meditations of a Hollins College alumna, as she lives for a year alone on the banks of Tinker Creek in the Blue Ridge Mountains of Virginia and strives to achieve better self understanding through a close examination of the world around her. Time magazine calls this work "a remarkable psalm of terror and celebration."


This first volume of Supreme Court Justice Douglas's autobiography covers the period from his birth in 1898 to his appointment to the court by Roosevelt in 1939. Douglas writes movingly of his early poverty, reminisces on the range of his employment, including janitor and migrant worker as well as law professor, and frankly describes the psychoanalysis which relieved him of childhood fears and crippling migraines that threatened his career in his thirties. Anecdotes illustrate the social concern, ecological awareness, earthy humor and grasp of the law's moral obligations for which Douglas has become known.

Why was eighteenth century Europe a paradise for liars? How does language treat the sexes unfairly? What is the real function of puns? Farb, a visiting lecturer of English at Yale, explores these and other questions concerning the relationship of language to human behavior.


This leading best seller in Germany is the first major biography of Hitler by a German. Journalist Fest explores the basis of Hitler's successes and the effects of the dictator's policies on modern Germany. Emphasis is on domestic affairs rather than foreign policy.


A gracefully written, loosely organized collection of essays about literary women--those who have written and those who have been written about. It includes novelist Hardwick's evaluations of such unlikely bookfellows as Sylvia Plath and Dorothy Wordsworth.


In order to make a photographic record of the Eskimo's vanishing culture, the author, her explorer husband, and 10-month-old daughter, lived for a year in a Polar Eskimo settlement in Greenland. Here, Mrs. Herbert vividly recreates her experiences--crossing a glacier in a blizzard, learning the Eskimo language (her daughter found this easier than she did), making lasting friendships with her neighbors. This is escape reading, but it is done with intelligence and charm.


While poring over census reports, it is often difficult to pick out significant details, important trends, directions, and fluctuations. Here, in plain, understandable language, Kahn a frequent contributor to the New Yorker, points up the relevant similarities and differences among our 210 million people in such areas as race, mobility, status, money, sex, and migration.


Kaplan's critical intelligence and warm grip on the past won him a Pulitzer prize for his 1966 biography of Mark Twain. Here, his subject is muckraker Lincoln Steffens. Weaving together a
vast amount of complicated material, Kaplan traces Steffens' radicalization from reformer to Christian moralist to Soviet apologist and, in the process, the author illuminates an historical era.

923.273  

With access to Kennedy's private correspondence and an as yet unpublished edition of his diplomatic memoirs, lawyer Koskoff traces the elder Kennedy from youthful baseball whizz through banker, ambassador, and father of a president and two senators. This volume is nicely supplemented by the recently published memoirs of his wife, Rose Kennedy, Times to Remember (920.7/K386).

868.99799913  

Lezama-Lima, the contemporary Cuban poet who startles with his blazing imagery and sexual frankness, demands our attention in Gregory Rabassa's excellent translation of his supernovel Paradiso (1966). Protagonist Jose Cemi begins life at the turn of the century in Cuba, the asthmatic son of a colonel (the latter dies at age 33). Cemi's search for his lost father follows the Homeric or Joycean archetypes to a point, beyond which are the newer voices of twentieth century Cubans creating their own myths with characteristically tropical intensity.

05  
741.973  
P249z5d  

Basing his study on an unpublished manuscript by the son of Maxfield Parrish, Coy presents for the first time a clear and detailed account of the life and art of this forgotten artist whose works enjoyed, during the first third of this century, the same popularity which those of Norman Rockwell now receive. Parrish's style, a unique blend of fantasy and photographic realism, is given full justice in this volume's abundant illustrations, many in color.

610.17  
M316l  

This book is about the nature of death--normal death, suicide, and euthanasia. The author employs interviews with the aged, the dying, their families, doctors, and lawyers, and cites extensive historical precedents to build a case based on the concept that every human being should be able to choose his manner of dying. Miss Mannes uses skills built during a long career as poet, novelist, journalist, and talk show commentator, to present her arguments clearly and with insight.
What does a person do when he is told to carry out orders that conflict with his conscience? To find out, a Yale psychologist, Stanley Milgram, devised a set of extraordinary experiments in which men and women were ordered to inflict increasingly severe electric shock on an innocent victim. Just how far would they go? The results were shocking in ways that Milgram could not anticipate. Here, after a decade, he defends his experiments against charges that they were unethical and cruel and discusses ways in which his findings shed light on the behavior of human beings under stress.


Novak, a noted Catholic intellectual, journalist, political staff worker, and sometime college professor, takes a timely theme for his book--how Americans overidealize their President and Presidency. His thesis is that politics is one of the nation's various sets of secular religions and the President--by embodying the attributes of priest, prophet and king--is its most central symbol. To demonstrate this, Novak analyzes the key symbolic movements of the 1972 Presidential campaign and assesses the symbolism underlying the governing style of the Nixon administration.


Howard, himself a distinguished poet and critic, has asked each of 51 outstanding American poets to select a favorite poem of his own as well as an additional poem from the whole range of poetry that somehow connects with his preference. Howard's commentary and Victor's striking photographs of the poets enhance the anthology; and the juxtapositions, for example, of Allen Ginsberg with William Wordsworth and Robert Lowell with Herman Melville illuminate the works of both the chooser and the chosen.


This is novelist Read's authorized account of the 16 members of a Uruguayan rugby team who survived a plane crash in the Andes and a grueling ten week ordeal before rescue. Newspaper accounts emphasized the cannibalism to which the young men resorted in order to survive, and Read does not shirk the more lurid aspects of the story. However, he also effectively examines the crash as a uniquely intense sociological test situation in which leaders developed and were rejected, relationships were strained or strengthened, and 16 men emerged from the Andes forever changed.
If the U.S. blundered in its China policy, it was not because the Foreign Service was ignorant of the disarray and corruption in China which led to Communist successes there. Rather, American policy makers turned a deaf ear to the reports of the professionals in the field—men like Foreign Service Officer John Service whose World War II dispatches, now edited and published for the first time, accurately describe the political realities of China ranging from gossip in Chungking to Mao's hopes for the future of Sino-American relations. Service was dismissed from the State Department in 1951 for advocating a conciliatory policy towards Mao Tse-tung.

In this second and concluding volume of biography, Sheaffer sustains his standard of scholarship. He traces the life of one of America's foremost dramatists from his introduction to Broadway in 1920, through public triumphs including three Pulitzer awards and a Nobel prize, several marriages, a long incapacitating illness to his death in 1953. Sheaffer's central thesis is that O'Neill's plays were essentially an elaboration on his earliest relations with his parents.

Gulag Archipelago is an expose of the far flung prison camp world as it existed in Russian society following the Russian revolution of 1917 through 1956 (Gulag is the Soviet acronym for its penal system). Solzhenitsyn bases this, which he considers to be his greatest work, on his own nine-year internment in labor camps as well as on reports, memoirs and letters from more than 200 eyewitnesses. Gulag was written for Russian readership, and its publication in the West was authorized only after Soviet secret police seized a copy of the manuscript in August 1973.

There was a time when Americans went to England as to the source-spring of their civilization; now Englishmen come to America for its vitality. So finds British poet and critic Spender in his insightful analysis of the complex literary interaction between America and England from Emerson to Mailer. Spender is particularly illuminating in his study of World War I when Pound, Eliot and Frost came to England for its past and stayed to reinvigorate its present.

Terkel spent three years talking to Americans in a wide variety of occupations—real estate woman, jockey, model, T.V. executive—134 in all, trying to record their thoughts and feelings regarding their work. What emerges is people's search for, and finding more often than one would expect, affirmation that their work needs doing. The tortuous reasoning frequently engaged in to affirm the dignity of their job is a testament to man's need to maintain a sense of worth.


In this novel work, the directors of London's Institute of Community Studies strive to define the genesis of the modern family. Basing their work on historical research and more than 1,900 interviews, the authors identify three stages in the history of the family. In pre-industrial society, husbands, wives, and children worked together on farms, and their labor served to unify them. However, this family group became disrupted as men left the home for the factory. Young and Willmott hold that the fracture is being healed as women, in turn, leave the home to work at least part-time. The resulting increase in income allows a new family partnership of leisure, organized around the family's consumption of goods.

The Library currently subscribes to 1,275 periodicals covering a wide variety of subjects. We would like to call your attention to three newly acquired titles which are briefly described below.

The Journal of Popular Film

"Godzilla to Latitude Zero: The Cycle of the Technological Monster," "Kung Fu Film as Ghetto Myth," and "The Long Square-Up: Exploitation Trends in the Silent Film" are examples of articles to be found in this interesting quarterly. Published by the Popular Culture Association located at Bowling Green State University in Ohio, The Journal of Popular Film "is dedicated to 'popular film' in the broadest sense
of that term." Included are all aspects of the commercial cinema: stars, directors, genres, and individual films.

The production of the journal is the result of scholars and members of the film industry, itself, working together. For example, the editors and authors of the studies are from university campuses and the advisory board includes the director and producer Otto Preminger and the film critic Andrew Sarris.

Each issue contains approximately five articles along with features such as bibliographies of the films (called filmographies), a readers' forum, a review essay, book reviews, title and subject indexes for each completed volume, and an editorial. The format is pleasing, the contents entertaining and informative, the many photographs appealing, and even the few advertisements are interesting.

While The Journal of Popular Film is a periodical which all movie buffs will enjoy browsing through, it is also a useful reference for research into the cinema and how it affects and reflects the culture of its time. It is now presented in the Trinkle Library by all issues since the winter of 1974 (v.3. no. 1).

Journal of Bacteriology

A monthly publication of the American Society for Microbiology, the Journal is "devoted to the advancement and dissemination of fundamental knowledge of bacteria and other microorganisms." This broad field of interest is divided by the editors into the following subject divisions: morphology and ultrastructure; genetics and molecular biology; physiology and metabolism; and enzymology.

Each issue contains from 300 to 600 pages with approximately 40 to 80 articles of varying lengths. The authors are authoritative specialists and provide the reader with abstracts, graphs, tables, photographs, and references. Locating articles in the volumes is facilitated by indexes published with each volume as well as entries in Biological Abstracts, Chemical Abstracts, and Index Medicus.

The Library's subscription begins with the January 1974 issue (v. 117, no. 1). Because it is a leading journal in its field and is well indexed, the Journal of Bacteriology is a valuable addition to the Library's holdings.

National Tax Journal

The title, National Tax Journal, does not fully explain the scope of this quarterly. While primarily devoted to taxation, it also includes articles on economic and business theory and its relation to society. For example, a recent issue included an article entitled "Welfare Policy and the Employment Rate of AFDC Mothers." Researchers can find this and other articles by using the Public Affairs Information Service Bulletin (P.A.I.S.) or the journal's own index published with each volume.

The National Tax Journal is a scholarly publication of the National Tax Association-Tax Institute of America and the Fund for Public Policy Research. The Trinkle Library's subscription began with the March 1974 issue (v. 27, no. 1). There are 150 to 200 pages in each issue, including an average of fifteen articles each. These articles are often technical studies and provide extensive tables, graphs, and references.
THE LIVES OF THE NORTHS

Reginald W. Whidden
Professor Emeritus of English

"...it is perhaps as difficult to write a good life as to live one."
Lytton Strachey.

In Trinkle Library's collection of rare books, any one of them worth examining and even studying as an exception to the ordinary, perhaps the most interesting volume to me personally is Roger North's lives of his brothers, Francis, Dudley, and John. The volume is made up of The Life of the Right Honourable Francis North, Baron of Guilford, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, under King Charles II and King James II ..., and The Life of the Honourable Sir Dudley North, Knt. Commissioner of the Customs and afterwars of the Treasury to his Majesty King Charles the Second. And of the Honourable and Reverend Dr. John North, Master of Trinity College in Cambridge, and Greek Professor, Prebend of Westminster, and sometime Clerk of the Closet to the same King Charles the Second.

These were actually two separate books, the first published in 1742, the second in 1744 by Roger North's literary executor, his son Montagu. At some time in the eighteenth century, it would seem, these were bound together as one, well before the first collected publication of the lives in two volumes in 1826 and long before the first readily available edition, that of 1887, in two volumes in Bohn's Library.

The particular book now in Trinkle Library presumably reached America sometime in this century after having been bought up in the sale of a private English library. In 1948 it was listed by a Chicago book dealer for $3.75; and since I was teaching a course in English biography at that time and our Librarian, the late Dr. Quenzel, recognized an undoubted bargain, he ordered it by telegram. For several years it remained in the open stacks (we had no Rare Book Room then); but I refrained from recommending the use of the volume when I talked of North, and, as a result, it is still in rather good condition, not only a bibliographical curiosity but a triumph of survival.

The facts I have just sketched, interesting as they may be, are really insignificant, however, when compared with the value of the lives Roger North composed so carefully and of his importance in the development of biography as an art. Further, they are much less interesting than the personalities and attainments of the North brothers, including Roger himself.

He came from a family whose name resounds in English history from the time of Henry VIII on. Sir Thomas North, you may remember, made the translation of Plutarch's Lives which Shakespeare used as the basis for his classical tragedies, especially Antony and Cleopatra and Julius Caesar. An earlier Roger North was
one of Raleigh's captains during the expedition to Guiana. The oldest of our biographer's brothers was among the noblemen who went to France to bring Charles II back to ascend the English throne, and the subject of the first of the biographies was a most important figure in the circle about the later Stuart court. Of his immediate family as a whole, Roger North declares in his highly individual style and syntax, "the Case is memorable for the happy Circumstances of a Flock, so numerous and diffused as this... and no one scabby sheep in it, considering what Temptations and Snares have been in their Way, is not of every Days Notice."

Roger, youngest of six brothers, attended Jesus College, Cambridge, where his brother John was at the time a fellow, but he left after a year to study law in the Middle Temple, under the eye of Francis, fourteen years older and already regarded as one of the most successful of London lawyers. Roger benefited from his brother's reputation and influence, both in establishing himself and later, when his brother was a political power, in developing a very lucrative practice.

The death of the Lord Keeper in 1685 affected him profoundly, but it might not have altered his career had it not come within a few years of the accession of William and Mary. A devoted adherent of the Stuarts, Roger North decided eventually to give up London and his legal practice in favor of a quiet life in the country. He purchased an estate in Norfolk, built a house with a music gallery sixty feet long, and lived for more than thirty years as country squire, student, amateur musician, and prolific writer.

He left dozens of manuscripts—thousands of pages—behind him when he died in 1734, but only one published work, A Discourse on Fishes and Fishponds, printed while he was still in London. He wrote on all kinds of subjects—notably on music (he had known Purcell in London and played several instruments), on philosophy, on architecture (he had designed the Fleet Street gate into the Temple grounds), and on history. But his best, and in time his best known, work was biographical, the lives of the three brothers he really knew and whom he wished to defend from misunderstanding and to honor for posterity. He seems to have completed the lives by 1715 but chose to leave the decision about publishing them to his son Montagu.

The biographies are remarkably varied, partly because the three brothers, although they shared a few family traits, were quite different in personality and followed very different careers, and partly because North felt that the lives he was delineating called for different methods. The life of Baron Guilford, with whom he had been most closely associated and whose activities had been attacked for political partisanship, is both the longest and the most formal in organization, being made up of a series of sections dealing first with the public figure, then with the private person. The life of Sir Dudley North, who had spent much of his career as a merchant in Turkey, is developed for that period by quoting his letters, a method commonplace to us now but quite rare before Roger North. For the life of Dr. John North, the reclusive, somewhat crabby clergyman and scholar, his brother chose "to proceed in a style of familiar Conversation, and as one engaged to answer such Questions concerning our Doctor, as may be obviously demanded."

Perhaps it is well to emphasize at this point that North had relatively few examples and almost no critical theory of life writing to follow, and that his biographies appeared long before Samuel Johnson wrote on methods of biographical composition and even longer before James Boswell applied the methods (which were also largely North's) in his incomparable Life of Johnson. Maybe because he had studied Plutarch, Roger North recognized that to write a life is not the same thing as to write a history, and that the depiction of a human being requires "the peculiar Features, whereby the Subject is distinguished from all others. Nay, Scars and Blemishes, as well as Beauties, ought to be expressed; otherwise it is but an Outline filled up with Lilies and Roses."
North is no Lytton Strachey, lacking both his debunking purpose and his facile irony, but the Lives of the Norths, commemorative in motive and serious in general effect, contains many pertinent anecdotes, examines amusing human foibles, and reflects clearly what we now are likely to call individual lifestyles. It is a pity that the works are not more readily available.

Let me conclude with a few of the delights to be found in North, occasionedly expressed in his own remarkable style.

Despite his consistent depiction of the Lord Keeper's self-mastery and judicial decorum, Roger tells how, when the former was a circuit judge, he was led to dine with a man "known to be one of the greatest Kill-Cows at Drinking, in the Nation." As a result he became drunk and later was hoisted on the back of his horse, which wandered unguided into the middle of a shallow pond. Fortunately, some associates saw and rescued him and took him to an inn room to recover. Next day, without comment from anyone, he caught up with his fellow judges and assumed his place on the bench.

Dudley was the most adventurous of the brothers and led a rather free-wheeling life in the Levant. There is a picture of him, soon after he arrived in Turkey, trying to impress his host by sitting cross-legged on a cushion for several hours. "When he offered to rise, and got up a little, he fell down, as if one of his Legs had been cut off." Servants first had to massage the legs, then assist him to his home, where he spent a number of days recuperating. By the time he eventually returned to London, a wealthy man, he had put on Levantine ways, including many pounds of added weight, a full beard, and mustachios, so that at first he was not recognized. Later he shaved off the beard and mustachios, but for a long time he continued, before eating and drinking, to "act with his Fingers to put away his (then) no Beard; and, when he had done, to sip his upper Lip, although the Mop, to be cleaned, was gone." After the Lord Keeper's death, Dudley and Roger consoled themselves in part by taking over an old building, and in it they "instituted a Laboratory. One Apartment was for Woodwork, and the other for Iron." Sir Dudley occupied himself there "many afternoons together, all the while singing like a Cobler, incomparably better pleased then he had been in all the Stages of his Life before." What a surprisingly modern picture of retirement!

Of Dr. John North, the Master of Trinity, the anecdotes are fewer but even more revealing. When he was given a sinecure in Wales and went to take official possession, he was amazed to be received with what seemed to be real affection and with such prolonged hospitality that, when he could break free, he hurried back to the seclusion of his Cambridge quarters. Long after he had become a man, he was still afraid to go to bed in the dark and, although he could preach a fine sermon and conversed readily with those he liked, he had to overcome an ingrained timidity by the most rigorous self-discipline. In the last years of his life his always precarious health began to break and he went through months of wretchedness and painful physical discomfort. The end, if not surprising, was a somber one for such a distinguished man.

Such particulars as I have been giving make up a relatively small proportion of each life, of course, for human existence is not continuously so vivid or amusing as these illustrations. But they are a deliberate part of the biographies, a significant and illuminating part. North had thought long and carefully about the requirements of good life writing, had formulated his own theory of biography, and had applied it to the representation of his brothers. In the development of English biography he occupies a unique place, is a sort of transition figure between the rather slight biographical studies of the seventeenth century and the full scale genius of James Boswell's Life of Johnson.
Editor's Note: Dr. Jones has discussed the first great English book collector, Richard de Bury, in his column in the February 1974 issue of News and Views.

The second great English book-collector was Duke Humphrey of Gloucester. He was the "Good Duke Humphrey" to the scholars and clerics whom he befriended. And they were the ones who wrote the chronicles of the times. To Shakespeare, he was a hero. But to his peers he seemed less than good, less than a hero. Most of his official actions were rash, selfish, or foolish. He was very dissolute. He died in 1447 in the custody of guards appointed by King Henry VI. (That pious Henry later pardoned five convicted associates of Humphrey.) Thus, in the eyes of his immediate associates he was likely considered the "Dastardly Duke Humphrey".

He was born in 1391, the youngest son of the future Henry IV. The latter made the charming gesture of knighting the 9-year old Humphrey on his coronation day. Despite the fact that he was the youngest son, Humphrey received a good education at Balliol College, Oxford. He became very learned in Latin literature. Of Greek he knew little despite the fact he did buy a Greek dictionary. Erasmus the Humanist had not yet introduced Greek to England.

In his twenties he began his active participation in affairs. His brother had become King Henry V (I guess he was a genuine hero; Shakespeare certainly believed it) in 1413. Young Humphrey became a member of the Council and was created Duke of Gloucester in 1414. With these honors, there came wealth and a chance for power. This he sought, both politically and militarily. He showed some distinction as a soldier, pleasing the later Shakespeare, but his machinations politically created much caution toward him on the part of his wise brother. He was made regent a time or two during his brother's forays into France. As a result of his activities, Henry, on his deathbed in 1422, begged Humphrey to subordinate his selfish interests to the good of the nation.

During the minority of his nephew Henry VI, Gloucester sought his personal power and glory and brought disaster to English foreign interests by an unwise marriage. He later abandoned his wife callously for Eleanor Cobham. He remained on the Council, but he never seemed to make a correct or unselfish decision. He sought and obtained for a time the protectorate. Despite his wealth, he remained notoriously greedy. This trait, plus his lack of wisdom and active machinations against his older surviving brother, made him suspect and lost him the protectorship. That brother, the Duke of Bedford, died shortly, and Humphrey found himself next in line to the succession. After the death of his unhappy wife, he married Eleanor Cobham who got him into further trouble by practicing witchcraft. For this, plus additional charges of heresy and treason and wishing to be Queen, she was convicted and led barefoot about London for three days and imprisoned for the rest of her life. Later her husband was accused, perhaps falsely, of trying to depose his nephew. As noted before, he died in custody, perhaps of poisoning.
Such, and much more, is the history of the perfidious Good Duke Humphrey. It is discomfiting and surprising to us would-be scholars and bibliophiles to read of the bad, worldly acts of a great bookman.

We must give a better picture of him. Though he was hot-tempered, impulsive, and unwise, he was a man of the most gracious princely manners, eloquent, and affable. Despite his avarice, he was a great giver. He may be considered one of the founders of Eton College because of his tremendous gifts to it. He gave generously to Oxford and to many individual scholars. He was a real student. He read widely. He loved the Latin poets, and Plato and Aristotle in Latin translation, and ancient astronomy and medicine. He knew Italian and bought manuscripts of Dante, Petrarch, and Boccaccio.

He was a friend, through correspondence, of the Milanese humanist, Pier Candido Decembrio, and entrusted him with the purchase of as many books as possible in Italy, then the greatest center of learning and the very new humanism. Humphrey might well be called the, at least, fiscal father of English humanism. He commissioned scribes to go to Italy and copy books for him. His volumes were all manuscripts, of course, since printing had not yet been invented. Because of his enthusiasm for the new learning, he had a great reputation in Italy. Aeneas Sylvius Piccolomini, the scholar and writer, and later, as Pope Pius II, no mean political opportunist himself, thought highly of him. Capgrave of England called him the most lettered prince in the world. And everyone agreed that John Capgrave was one of the most learned of men. Humphrey befriended Lydgate and many other English writers and physicians. They returned his goodwill with enthusiasm.

He collected his books, studied them, and gave them, finally, for the most part, to Oxford University, a total of 280 volumes. This was a vast private library for the times and a grateful Oxford University built a special room for it. However, in the years that followed, the University received no funds for a central library and its maintenance; and, gradually, this fabulous collection of manuscripts was sold. Most of the books were lost. A few found their way into various Oxford college libraries which were well endowed. A few are in the British Museum in London. Only three remain in Oxford's central Bodleian Library. I saw one of these once, a large book of religious significance, kept, if you please, in the open stacks. In America, it would be in a vault.

There is at the Bodleian a handsome library room called Duke Humphrey's Library (his three books are not in it!). Despite the fact that the central library has had large funds for generations, this ornate beamed room had fallen into disrepair until a shocked bibliophile friend of mine, Mr. Donald Hyde, generously paid for its refurbishing to its former glory. So, even if his books are largely gone, the Good Duke still has a monument of sorts. He needs a still greater monument: a definitive biography.
Guides to Book Reviews

A book review is a critical evaluation of a specific book. It is usually printed in a periodical or newspaper upon the first appearance of the book and within a reasonable time after the publication date. It describes the book’s subject matter, discusses its method and technical qualities, and may examine the book’s usefulness by comparing it with other works.

Where can one find a book review is a question frequently asked the reference librarian. Described below are three indexes which, within the limitations of each, will lead a reader to many reviews.

Book Review Digest. New York, Wilson, 1905-date. (Rb/010/B644, except v. 1-15 which are on microcards)

This publication indexes reviews which appear in more than seventy-five English and American periodicals and journals, principally ones which have general reading appeal. It is selective in that, currently, at least four reviews of a fiction title and two of a non-fiction title must be found in the indexed journals before any of them is included.

The main body of the Digest consists of author entries in alphabetical order setting forth title, pagination, price, year of publication, and publisher. Then follow a brief descriptive note, citations to the reviews, and excerpts from as many reviews as are necessary to reflect several points of view. An added feature is an indication of the length of the review. The Book Review Digest is published monthly and cumulates annually. Each issue and the cumulations include a title and subject index.

Book Review Index. Detroit, Gale Research, 1965-68; 1971-date. (Rb/010/B6441)

A truly remarkable production in terms of the number of publications indexed for reviews, Book Review Index, like Book Review Digest, is arranged alphabetically by author and then by title. Unlike the Digest, this bimonthly publication merely cites the journal indexed (there are no descriptive notes or excerpts from the review), and it includes all the reviews found in the journals surveyed (there are no stipulations as to how many reviews must appear). The array of journals numbers over 200 and these range from the most general, popular magazines to the most specialized journals in diverse fields.
This is a selective index to reviews appearing in approximately 700 English language general and humanistic journals. As used by the compiler, the humanities encompass art, architecture, biography, drama, dance, folklore, history, language, literature, music, philosophy, travel, and adventure. References to reviews of foreign language books are cited if and when they are reviewed in English language journals.

Books are arranged alphabetically by author. The periodical including the review is cited by a code number; therefore, the reader must refer to the numbered list appearing at the beginning of the volume. Index to Book Reviews in the Humanities is published annually and so cannot be used for finding reviews of very recent publications.

These are the three chief book reviewing indexes. Citations of reviews may also be listed in other reference tools--Essay and General Literature Index (Rb/016/Es73), Social Sciences Index (P/050/So13s), Humanities Index (P/050/So13h), New York Times Index (P/071/N42) and New York Times Book Review Index, 1896-1970 (Rb/010/N425)--and in annual indexes of various subject journals (e.g., American Historical Review).

Fall 1974 greetings to everyone and special congratulations to the following intrepid souls who received their PhD's since last May:

John M. Albertine, Economics and Political Science, from the University of Virginia

William B. Crawley, History, from the University of Virginia

Carlton R. Lutterbie, Jr., English, from the University of Chicago

Newton K. Stablein, Geology, from Northwestern University.

Members of the Music Department have been very active since last spring spreading their talents far and wide. Mrs. Peggy Reinburg gave a recital with Donald Boothman, bass-baritone, at Meridan House, Washington, D.C., for the Diplomatic Corps Hospitality Center on May 21, and a few days later, between May 23 and 28, she conducted a "Bach at the Beach" seminar for M.W.C. organ students at Myrtle Beach, S.C. The seminar consisted of 15 hours of lectures and tapes covering the life and major works of J.S. Bach. Peggy then went to Germany between July 19 and August 11 to present organ recitals in Stuttgart, Tübingen (International Organ
Festival), and Bonn/Oberwinter. While there she attended the International Organ Conference in Oldenburg where she was allowed to examine and play organs dating from 1457 to 1973. They liked her so much that she has been invited back for the summer of 1976 to give a series of concerts.

In March of 1974, Mr. Roger Bailey of the Music Dept. completed a work commissioned by Mr. James Shollenberger and the Chamber Choir of East Central Junior College, Union, Missouri. Entitled "Ode to Music" with a text taken from the writings of Kahil Gibran, the ode had its premiere performance on March 4 in Union, Missouri. Mr. Bailey's composition "Mass 1973" scored for two pianos, mixed chorus, and soprano, alto, and bass solos, was one of several selections in joint concerts given on March 31 and April 2 by the M.W.C. chorus and the U.S. Navy "Sea Chanters" in the Navy Chapel in Washington, D.C. and C.W. Auditorium. Mr. Bailey's first composition for solo organ, "Festival Intrada on ELLACOMBE" was published by World Library Publications, Cincinnati, Ohio and appeared in the April-May-June volume of Consoliero.

Yvonne Sabine of the Music Dept. was soloist on May 19 with the Wareham Chorale in a performance of Haydn's Die Jahreszeiten at St. Patrick's Episcopal Church in Falls Church, Va. On June 2 she was a soloist with the Fort Myer Catholic and Protestant Choirs in an all Mozart program. She performed for President Ford and other dignitaries at the recent funeral of General Creighton Abrams, Army Chief of Staff. On September 9 she was a soloist with a small ensemble in a program, "Making Music with Small Forces" presented by William Watkins for the American Guild of Organists, Northern Virginia Chapter.

The researchers were busy also. Mr. George Van Sant, chairman of the Philosophy Dept. delivered a paper on May 4 to the First National Symposium on the Humanities and Police Work at American University. It was entitled, "Moral Philosophy and Police Work." He spoke again on "Ethics and the Professional Military Officer" on August 9 at the Commanding General's Conference, Marine Corps Air Station, Cherry Point, N.C. His article, "How is 'Liberal Education' at Mary Washington College?" was published in MWC Today in August.

The Fall 1973 issue of Western American Literature (Vol. VIII, No. 3) was devoted to Bret Harte and contains an article by Mr. Donald Glover of the English Dept. entitled, "A Reconsideration of Bret Harte's Later Work."

"The Politics of the Environment in the U.S.S.R. is the title of a paper presented by Mr. John Kramer of the Economics and Political Science Dept. at the annual meeting of the Midwest Political Science Association which met in Chicago between April 25 and 27. Mr. Kramer gave another paper at the University of Washington (Seattle) during the Conference on Soviet Resource Management of the Environment, June 6-7. The subject was "Pollution in the U.S.S.R.: A Partial Test of the Convergence Theory."

Mrs. Barbara Meyer of the Art Dept. kept out of trouble for most of the summer because she was awarded a grant through the National Foundation for the Humanities to attend a seminar on vernacular paleography and an associated lecture series on the codicology of the medieval book, sponsored by the Medieval Institute and given at the Catholic University of America between June 25 and August 3.

As noted in the letter you all received from the Librarian, the procedure has been changed for the reporting of faculty research, writings, and activities for inclusion in News and Views. PLEASE continue to send information on professional achievements to the Library so that they can be published in future issues and retained in the Archives files.
Building Improvements

The Smoking Lounge has been recently refurbished with colorful, modern furniture, wall to wall carpeting, and a window air conditioner. The Art Library was also carpeted and air conditioned, and additional shelving was added to the Philosophy Library.

New Typewriters

Students will be pleased to see the three new electric typewriters which have been installed in the Typing Room on the ground floor of the Library. The Class of 1974 presented the Library with a parting gift of money to be used towards the purchase of typewriters, and these funds were generously matched by the College. Students are welcome to use these new typewriters any time during the hours that the Library is open.

Cassette Player Purchased

The Library has just purchased a cassette player and earphones to enable Library users to take advantage of the small collection of cassette tapes which the Library owns. Students may also bring their own cassettes to play on the Library's machine; however, the player must remain in the Library. For information on using the cassette player, inquire at the Reserve Desk.

Reference Services Expanded

To make it more convenient for students to obtain help when they need it, the Reference Desk has been moved into the Bibliography Room between the two banks of card catalogs. The hours of reference service have been extended and a professional librarian is currently on duty at the desk from 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. and from 7:00 p.m. to 10:00 p.m. Monday through Friday. Reference service is also available on Saturday from 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. and on Sunday from 2:00 p.m. to 10:00 p.m.

Personnel

July 1, the beginning of the fiscal year, marked several changes in the Trinkle Library Staff. Miss Barbara Alden, Archivist since September 1, 1969, retired. She was replaced by Miss Nancy Beachley who will divide her time between the Archives and the Reference Department. Miss Beachley holds a Masters Degree in Spanish from the University of North Carolina and recently completed a Masters in Library Science there.

Mrs. Sherry Morgan, formerly Periodicals Clerk, became Secretary to the Librarian. Mrs. Miriam Houston, who is currently taking courses towards a Masters
in Library Science, succeeded Mrs. Morgan as Periodicals Clerk. Mrs. Marian Holt, previously Administrative Assistant, was named Acquisitions Assistant.

Campus Phone

A telephone for use in making campus calls has been placed in the rotunda across from the charging Circulation Desk. Installed for student convenience, this phone is for outgoing calls only.

New Library Handbook

A new guide to the Library entitled The Resources and Services of E. Lee Trinkle Library, a Handbook has recently been published. Arranged in a compact, easy to carry format, the illustrated booklet features a Bulent Atalay drawing of the Library on its cover. In 28 pages, the handbook outlines library rules, collections, services and facilities. A floor plan of the Library, location charts and a special section on the use of the card catalog should prove especially helpful to Library users. Copies of the handbook are available on the table between the card catalogs in the Bibliography Room.

Trinkle Seminars, 1974/75

The popularity of the Trinkle Seminars has made it necessary to move the Seminars to Lounge A in Ann Carter Lee Hall. This year, in keeping with the desire of the College administration to cooperate more fully with the Community, the Seminars will be open to the public. The Seminars will be announced in the college Bulletin one week prior to the date scheduled. A complete listing follows.

October 1, 1974, at 7:30 p.m.

"Women and Disorder." Miss Margaret Williamson, Anthropology Adviser.

October 30, 1974, at 7:30 p.m.

"Psychic Phenomena." Panel discussion by Mr. Roy H. Smith, Mr. Robin S. Gushurst, Mr. J. Christopher Bill, Psychology Department; Mr. Paul Zisman, Education Department; and Mr. Timothy A. Jensen, Religion Department. Mr. Roy B. Weinstock, Psychology Department, will act as moderator.

November 19, 1974, at 7:30 p.m.


January 29, 1975, at 7:30 p.m.

"A Nice Film—but is it Shakespeare?" Mr. William Kemp, English Department.
March 3, 1975, at 7:30 p.m.

"Ethical Problems Raised by Biological Research." Panel discussion by Miss Rose Mary Johnson, Mr. Thomas L. Johnson, and Miss Mary Jo Parrish, Biology Department; Mrs. Janet Bonyhard, Philosophy Department; and Mr. David W. Cain, Religion Department. Mr. George M. Van Sant, Philosophy Department, will act as moderator.

April 7, 1975, at 7:30 p.m.

"Organ Music--its Origin and Development; a Multimedia Presentation." Mrs. Peggy K. Reinburg, Music Department.
This issue of News and Views From Trinkle comes to you with the Library staff's wishes for a pleasant vacation and a happy holiday season. Until then, we hope this newsletter will prove to be a relaxing diversion from your work.

Valuable titles recently added to the rare book collection are the topics of two columns in this issue. In "From the Woodward Collection," Catherine H. Hook describes Orbis Pictus, a children's picture book printed almost three hundred years ago. Dr. Gordon W. Jones, in his "Wertvolle Drucke," writes of four important new titles, one by Ben Jonson and three by Sir Francis Bacon. Dr. Jones located these volumes which were purchased by members of the Mary Washington College faculty and presented as a tribute to President Emeritus Crellet C. Simpson.

Also included in these pages are articles discussing materials recently added to the Library's general collections and others supplying news about the College and its faculty.

Finally, deserving mention and thanks are the illustrators of this issue--Kristin Hill, Nancy Bram, and Taketo Ohtani.

Contents

Current and Choice .................................. 2
Recent Periodical Additions .......................... 10
From the Woodward Collection ....................... 12
Wertvolle Drucke ..................................... 16
Are You Acquainted With These? ...................... 17
Faculty Writings and Research ....................... 19
News and Notes ...................................... 20
The books listed below are selected from the numerous volumes that have been recently received in the Library. Although they are not necessarily books to read for fun, we believe that all of them will be fun to read.

A card file of all books received within the past three months is maintained in the Bibliography Room. A selected display of new books is available for your browsing pleasure to the right of the entrance in the rotunda. Books from this display may circulate.

925.4
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349 p.

In this first biography since her daughter Eve's best-selling Madame Curie published almost 40 years ago, Robert Reid develops the life story of the poor Polish girl born Maria Sklodowska in 1867. This girl was later to marry the brilliant French physicist Pierre Curie and after years of trial and suffering was twice awarded the Nobel Prize for her research.

Robert Reid deals not only with Marie Curie's scientific life but her personal life as well. We see her during her childhood in Poland as the daughter of teachers, as a governess for a time, and as a shy, timid girl with nervous troubles who joins her sister and brother-in-law, the Dluskis, in Paris in order to continue her education at the Sorbonne. The odds were against her success. She did not have the baccalauréat or lycée preparation needed as a background; however, she achieved her goal.

After marriage, Marie and Pierre Curie made their work their life. The tasks involved in the discovery of radium were monumental. They worked under the poorest of conditions, and their work with radioactive materials affected their health.

The biography gives glimpses of the history of the period and pictures other scientific greats from that era. It also dips into the resulting implications of Madame Curie's work as well as including a startling look into her romantic life. Robert Reid is a science advisor for the BBC and has in his research delved into
private papers and newspapers of the period to produce a truly readable scientific biography.


Written by the world's foremost Leonardo scholars, this collection of essays attempts to place in clearer perspective the contents of the two Leonardo manuscripts recently "found" in the Biblioteca Nacional.

Leonardo's two notebooks, today known as Codex Madrid I and II, were located in the palace library of Philip V of Spain until about 1830. At that time, they were transferred to what is now the Biblioteca Nacional. Although the manuscripts previously had been identified with the call numbers Aa. 119 and Aa. 120, in the transfer they were cataloged instead as Aa. 19 and Aa. 20. For 135 years, the notebooks were officially lost, until a new search was undertaken at the urging of Venetian scholars, and in early 1965 the two manuscripts were found in the space corresponding exactly to their call numbers. The notebooks were examined, and shortly thereafter, the Spanish Ministry of Education authorized the publication of a five-volume facsimile edition of the codices with accompanying transcripts, translations, and commentaries by the distinguished Vincian scholar Ladislao Reti.

Codex Madrid I, a well-organized notebook dealing with applied mechanics and mechanical theory, confirms Leonardo's position as the first systematic technologist in history. Codex Madrid II is much more typical of Leonardo's writings. It is a fascinating mixture of sketches and rough notes about canal building, geometry, fortification, painting, perspective, optics, casting, and topographical subjects.

Again under the direction of Mr. Reti, ten Leonardo scholars use the evidence gathered from the two codices to develop a better understanding of Leonardo's genius. The profusely illustrated collection provides insights into Leonardo's work in such varied fields as music (including Leonardo's sketch of a three-tone bagpipe), hydraulics (Leonardo worked out the basic theorem of hydrodynamics three centuries before Bernoulli), and time measurement (although he did not specifically design one, Leonardo's sketches indicate he grasped the principle of the pendulum clock). Regardless of his academic discipline, the browser should find something within this volume to intrigue him.


The perspective from which the media covers prominent news as well as the timing, frequency, and intensity of the coverage are all important factors in determining the impact that the news will have. This, the thesis of Seymour-Ure's new book, may sound intuitively obvious. However, leading social scientists have up to now focussed their research in this area primarily on the media's effects on the behavior of average individuals during campaign elections. Since the mass media ordinarily do not produce major opinion or vote changes
of the electorate during a single campaign, it was felt that the 
media served mainly as a passive mirror for the politician.

With frightening clarity, Seymour-Ure demonstrates that, to 
the contrary, the mass media exhibits formidable power in the shaping 
of events. The author, a Senior Lecturer in Politics and Government 
at the University of Kent (England), is an established scholar in 
the field of political communication, and he builds his argument with 
appropriately meticulous attention to detail.

Seymour-Ure's theorizing is firmly based on a series of case 
studies. Some, such as his examination of the role played by maga-
zines of political satire, make particularly interesting reading. 
Although the cases which include, for example, the support of ap-
peasement policy by the London Times prior to World War II, are all 
taken from British politics, the implications are international.

In his conclusions, Professor Seymour-Ure lays the groundwork 
for a systematic examination of the relationship between political 
parties and press systems throughout the world. The author does 
not pretend to have all the answers; however, the number of in-
triguing propositions he formulates should provide ample opportunity 
for thought on the part of the general reader and for further study 
and testing on the part of the social scientist.

Other Titles Briefly Noted

347.732634 Ab82j Abraham, Henry J. Justices and Presidents; a Political History of 
Appointments to the Supreme Court. New York, Oxford University 

Abraham, a perceptive constitutional lawyer, here gives us a 
splendid history of the hows and whys of presidential appointments 
to the Supreme Court. He begins by analyzing the various ingredients—
political, personal, and the ever-present accidental—that go into 
the mix which eventually produces a Presidential nominee to the Court. 
The heart of the book is a lively narrative which begins with George 
Washington's selection of John Jay as Chief Justice and concludes 

197 p.

In this, his first novel in six years, Baldwin juxtaposes a 
sense of powerlessness against urban society with the inner family 
unity which he feels characterized many poor blacks in the 1950's. 
The novel is narrated by a 19-year-old pregnant black girl, a 
voice which Baldwin manages amazingly well. He traces the struggles 
of the girl and those close to her to free her 42-year-old lover, 
unjustly imprisoned on charges of rape.

848.91 B385txo Beauvoir, Simone de. All Said and Done. Tr. by Patrick O'Brian. 
In this, her fourth volume of autobiography, French author and philosopher Mme. de Beauvoir gives a thematic orientation to the last ten years of her life, using style, tone, and rhythm as well as facts to communicate the uniqueness of her personal experience. With a nice mixture of political and human reactions, she describes her global travels with Sartre. In addition, Mme. de Beauvoir discusses such topics as her involvement with the student uprisings of May 1968, her current attitudes towards feminism, and her motives and methods for writing.


For the first time four major American Indian works, Quetzalcoatl (Aztec), The Ritual of Condolence (Iroquois), Cucub (Maya), and The Night Chant (Navajo) are made accessible to the English speaking world. Mr. Bierhorst's perceptive commentaries help to reveal the complex and sophisticated meanings underlying the literal texts of these bardic works and provide an entrance into the mythic world of the original Americans.


More than 50 filing cases of Patton's papers, letters, and diaries were made available to military historian Blumenson for his massive biography. This, the second and concluding volume, follows the controversial general through the war years, detailing his brilliant strategic victories and inspired leadership as well as his tactless self-seeking publicity and flagrant loss of self-control. Patton emerges as a contradiction in terms, intelligent, bigoted, sensitive, and spiteful—but rarely dull.


One out of every six women over the age of 21 is a widow and, as Lynn Caine notes, "our society is set up so that most women lose their identities when their husbands die." Mrs. Caine, Publicity Manager for Little, Brown and Company, gives a moving account of her husband's dying and death, the numbness, craziness, and confusion which followed, and her attempts at becoming a full person in her own right.


What is it like to be an astronaut? Gemini 10 and Apollo 11 astronaut Collins here gives us his candid response to the question. Collins traces his own development from test pilot days, describes the Houston space community, details the preparation and testing which precede a launch, and frankly assesses his fellow astronauts.
On a more personal level, the author vividly recreates his emotional response to space and discusses the way his experiences in space have altered his perceptions of our world.


The love affair and artistic relationship between the famous modern dancer and the theatrical producer and writer, the handsome illegitimate son of Ellen Terry, are intimately portrayed in this book of letters and diary excerpts. Steegmuller's connecting text illuminates the brief stormy union which produced not only a daughter but the greatest artistic successes the two were to know.


Written with humor and compassion this novel by a young British playwright narrates the waning lives of two dotty but indefatigable old women who have been battered about by an indifferent welfare bureaucracy. Told largely in dialogue, the novel is not so much about the bleakness of the impersonal urban landscape as it is about the resources people find to contend with their loneliness. The most valuable of these, Hanley suggests, is human intimacy.


This newest novel by a well-known American writer concerns overcrowding, bureaucracy, and fragmentary human contacts in the not very distant future world. The story deals with a man's adventures, encounters, and reflections during his four-hour wait in a line as crowded as a New York subway at rush hour to present a petition for an increase in his total living space to 8 by 12 feet.


Jacob shared the 1965 Nobel Prize for medicine for his work on the transmission of genetic information. Here, with both authority and a contagious sense of wonder, he explores the evolution of our ideas about reproduction and heredity. Drawing from virtually every discipline in the biological sciences, Jacob seeks to reveal the conditions which enabled various interpretations of the continuity of life to enter the realm of the possible.

One or the other of the Kalb brothers (both currently with CBS News) has accompanied Henry Kissinger on just about every mission he has ever undertaken. Their book is filled with personal detail, but centers on the way, as Kissinger sees it, American policy has changed and been implemented since 1969. The book is decidedly pro-Kissinger; however, it provides a fascinating glimpse into the inner workings of contemporary diplomacy.


The author, a professor of political science at the University of California, spent three years interviewing 12 families in a middle class California development to try to understand how they decide for whom to vote. Despite the heavily conservative nature of the community, he found the voters responded to the perceived qualities of the candidate and only secondarily on the basis of agreement with the candidate's position.


The author, a professor of English at U.C.L.A., deplores the emphasis that modern educators put on the importance of clarity in prose writing. For Lanham, prose style begins in a conscious pleasure in words for their own sake, a delight in their texture and rhythm. He argues that individuals must try to express the variations of human personality through the distinctive way they write. Although the reader may feel that Lanham occasionally goes too far, his points are well-made and certainly provocative.


Leggett, a novelist and editor, selects and interprets from the lives of Ross Lockridge and Thomas Heggen to try to discover why, after writing one immensely popular novel apiece (Raintree County and Mr. Roberts respectively), these American writers chose suicide at the seeming height of their careers. Leggett finds his answer to the enigma in viewing the authors as victims of an Oedipus complex; however, the reader may be more interested in what Leggett has to say about the artistically undermining temptations of early success.


A cool, deadly satire on academe and the late sixties refracted through the lives of a professor who is a thwarted Kissinger, his wife, who resents his infidelity, their awful children, and a clinging graduate student who is the cause of it all.
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<td>In February of last year, the United Nations Fund for Population Activities asked Indian journalist and poet Moraes to write a book that would humanize population problems. Moraes visited a dozen countries on four continents talking with the planners at national and local levels as well as with the poor. The author vividly dramatizes the dilemma of overpopulation by combining descriptive segments with direct quotations from the people with whom he spoke. Although Moraes provides no surefire solutions, his insights are revealing.</td>
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<td>The daughter of a retired colonel surprisingly had the cooperation of the Army in producing this well-documented expose of military life. Naming names and quoting extensively from interviews, Mrs. Mylander traces the officer's career from West Point plebe to retired four-star general and, in the process, discusses such topics as army wives, do's-and-don't's for would-be generals, and soldiers' hair styles. She is deeply concerned by the pressure for conformity within the military and the effect this has on innovative strategies.</td>
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<td>Neither a study of style nor literary criticism, this biography is primarily a careful synthesis of publications on or by Stendahl to present a reassessment of the French novelist for our times. Richardson, who has written several other well-received biographies on French literary figures, incorporates her views and those of Stendahl's fellow artists with the author's own comments on himself—his creatural discomforts, his gout and gravel, and interesting details of his life, amorous or political. She succeeds in bringing the provocative genius alive as a multi-dimensional human being.</td>
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<td>This is the story of 100,000 men and women a year killed by their jobs and the many others poisoned or maimed. Journalist Scott spent three years investigating such prosperous companies as Mobil, 3-M, and Ford, and her dismaying account of the new technological dangers that have joined the still not abolished hazards of mine and mill makes strong reading for the uninformed.</td>
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<td>Similar in format and approach to The Whole Earth Catalog, this work displays some of the alternatives to conventional architecture currently being tried. Kahn, a Stanford University liberal arts</td>
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graduate, has no formal training in architecture but had had a rather disillusioning experience in designing and constructing a plastic dome community. For this book, he traveled across America discussing and photographing innovative buildings. He was particularly impressed by the widespread back-to-nature philosophy of construction which advocates the use of local materials and tries to reckon with the ecological effects of building.


B. F. Skinner is one of the leading figures in the field of behaviorism, that controversial theory of psychology which emphasizes observable evidence of activity to the exclusion of introspective data. In his latest book the author defines and analyzes his ideas. At the same time, he strives to refute some of the most frequent criticism aimed against his philosophy—that, for instance, behaviorism cannot explain creative achievements, that it dehumanizes man, and that it assigns no role to a self or sense of self.


Sixteen scholarly essays and research reports deal with such unscholarly topics as mate-swapping and group marriage. The authors find these new marriage patterns to be a step in the evolution of interpersonal relationships, rather than a passing fad, and they try to explore the ramifications for society today and tomorrow.


Stryker was formerly head of the Historical Section of the Farm Security Administration and as such he hired one of the greatest teams of photographers ever known to make more than 270,000 pictures of American life. In this book are collected his favorites—works by Dorothea Lange, Walker Evans, Ben Shahn, and others. Whether depicting a Minnesota lumberjack washing his feet, a Texas courthouse, or a Delaware front porch, these never dull photographs re-create America from the Depression to Pearl Harbor.


Topophilia ("love of place") is a neologism coined by University of Minnesota geographer Yi-Fu Tuan for his interdisciplinary
exploration of the bond between people and their physical setting. Some of the ideas he considers are: How is "the world" conceptualized by people living in a dark jungle or empty desert? Has "wilderness" symbolized primarily danger or tranquility to city dwellers? What kind of environment is seen as ideal by different cultures?

Recent Periodical Additions

The Library currently subscribes to 1,275 periodicals covering a wide variety of subjects. We would like to call your attention to two newly acquired titles which are briefly described below.

Fredericksburg Times

Interested in learning more about area events, history, and places to visit? If so, this new magazine should be on your monthly reading list. The geographical area it serves encompasses not only the city of Fredericksburg, but also the neighboring counties of Stafford, Spotsylvania, King George, and Caroline.
The following selection of articles from the November issue will give an indication of the magazine's scope: "Christmas Candleight Tour December 8 in Fredericksburg," "Hunting Licenses and Permits," and "Fredericksburg Most Fought over Area in America." Regular features include Fredericksburg, King George, and Spotsylvania points of interest; Stafford County history; a table of local tides; a list of emergency phone numbers; and a calendar of events. Even the advertisements help present the variety of resources available in this community.

All issues of the Fredericksburg Times that have been published since its inception in September 1974 are available in Trinkle Library.

**Economic Books: Current Selections**

This excellent publication is the joint endeavor of the Department of Economics and the University Libraries of the University of Pittsburgh. Their aim is to provide short annotations for all new English language books over 60 pages in length in the field of economics.

The books are arranged in the journal by specific subject according to a detailed classification system. Each citation provides the author, title, publication information, pagination, price, and Library of Congress card number. The annotations include the following additional types of information: whether the book is a reprint; whether it is a new edition and, if so, the extent of the changes that have been made in the text; whether there is a bibliography; and if there is no index provided. Finally, the reader is provided with a recommendation as to the size of library that would be interested in purchasing the title.

Each issue of Economic Books contains an index of authors and a cumulative tabulation of the cost of the books recommended for each category of library.

While designed for economists, the journal is of value to other members of the college community as it often discusses books of an interdisciplinary nature. In addition, there is a specific section annotating books of related disciplines. In the June 1974 issue this section included books of political science, history, and sociology.

The Trinkle Library is a charter subscriber to this quarterly which began publication in March 1974.
The decision made by the Library Committee last spring to include rare editions of children's books in the Woodward Collection is most gratifying. Kudos to the Committee! With pride we hail the acquisition of the first such volume for the Collection, a 1685 edition of Orbis Sensualium Pictus (The World in Pictures). Commonly called Orbis Pictus, it is recognized as the first illustrated text-book and the first picture book for children. Compiled and illustrated by John Amos Comenius, the Latinized name of Johann Amos Kamensky, a Moravian bishop born in 1592, Orbis Pictus was begun in 1650 while Comenius was an exile in Hungary at Saraspatok. In 1656 the manuscript was completed at Leszno, but because the woodcut illustrations could not be reproduced there, the work was sent to Nuremberg, Germany where the first printing appeared in 1657.

Comenius, who preceded John Locke and Rousseau in educational theory and reform, believed that children should have access to all knowledge of the time and that learning should be made attractive to them. Putting his theory into practice with the conviction that "pictures are the most easily assimilated form of learning children can look upon" he published Orbis Pictus with the hope that the book would "entice knowledgeable children...to read more easily"—Goethe
than hitherto ... and that scarecrows might be taken out of the garden of wisdom." Orbis Pictus, comprised of 151 chapters, each about a different topic arranged in logical sequence, represents the author's effort to "depict every known aspect of life of the times fit for the eyes of youth ... from God to crawling vermin." The small but graphic woodcuts, painstakingly detailed, which head each chapter are more than sources of visual pleasure to make the text more palatable. The descriptions that explain the individual parts of the illustration are identified by suitable names, each having a number appended that matches the number of the object in the picture.

Believing that Latin, the international language of the time, could best be instilled in youthful heads through the use of common objects known to children, Comenius gave Latin the pride of place in the first column of the text over the accompanying column in High Dutch in his first, the 1657, edition.

In 1658, Charles Hoole, a teacher in a private grammar school at Lothbury in London made the first English translation of the book, which was printed in London and entitled, Visible World, or a Nomenclature and Pictures of all the Chief Things that Are in the World, and Man's Employment Thereof ... in about 150 Cuts. Subsequently, translations in French, German, Polish, Russian, and Czech appeared. New editions were in demand, 21 being produced in the seventeenth century, and 43 in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. The twenty-third and last English version was published in 1887. The last American printing bears the date 1812.

The particular edition now in the Woodward Collection bears the 1685 imprint of Leutschovia and was printed by Samuelis Brewer. The title page and text are in four languages: Latin, German, Hungarian, and Czech. Through the gracious help of Dr. Joseph Bozicevic, Professor of Modern Languages, our copy of Orbis Pictus was secured from Professor Joseph Badalic of Zagreb, Yugoslavia.

Children must have delighted in Orbis Pictus with their first glimpses of so many fascinating pictures of the myriad of things unknown to their world. The charm of the woodcuts, their quaint but significant captions and text, and the encyclopedic arrangement of Comenius' store of knowledge will captivate today's reader. One chapter on dwelling-places shows a well-furnished house, a dwelling with stoves, mirrors, and clocks called "dials." It reveals the comfortable inviting life-style of the period. Another chapter shows a happy meadow with trees and haycocks, mushrooms and strawberries--nature's peace and bounty. "Sports and Pastimes" includes a picture entitled "Ludos Piloe" ("Tennis Play"). Adjoining the Latin story beneath the picture, Charles Hoole's English text reads: "In a Tennis court, they play with a Ball which one throweth and another taketh and sendeth back with a Racket; and that is the sport of noblemen to stir their bodies."

Orbis Pictus thus marked the beginning of juvenile literature in its own right, taking primacy in the historical genesis of picture books for children, and becoming a pattern for countless illustrated books and encyclopedias published since the seventeenth century. Educational systems universally modeled their instructional programs and materials after those which Comenius designed and implemented based on his theory of sense perception. Contemporary education continues to reflect his influence.

Comenius' life itself is of even greater interest than his memorable books. Born in Nivnice (or Komna) Jan Amos spent his childhood among hardworking, brave, God-fearing people--the Moravian Slovaks. He lived with his parents until their death, when he was twelve, in the border-town of Uhersky Brod. They were members of the Unity of Czech Brethren, a group noted for their discipline, sobriety, and high moral standards. Gifted, but with meagre opportunities for education, Comenius had no happy memories of his early schooling. Lessons were chiefly concerned with hymns and scriptures. Reading, writing, and arithmetic
were presented in a tedious and incomprehensible manner.

Although his first contact with real education came at a rather late age, it caused him to love learning the more ardently. When the aristocratic members of the religious community responsible for his guardianship recognized his exceptional diligence for study, they sent him to the Latin School at Prerov. Inadequate as the school was, it did provide Comenius with a knowledge of Latin, history, and rhetoric that enabled him to study at the Universities of Herborn and Heidelberg from 1611 to 1614. Until the war devastated Europe and plagued the German universities, he met world-renowned teachers and eagerly absorbed the old and new ideas of theology, the natural sciences, and chiliasm. His mind all the while was developing along independent lines.

On his return home, he began to prepare for a career as a teacher and a pastor, obsessed with the resolution to improve, first and foremost, the educational level of his own people. His first endeavor was to collect material for a Czech-Latin dictionary called the Treasury of the Czech Language. Also, he planned a comprehensive work of all contemporary knowledge to be called Theatrum Universitas Rerum (Theatre of the World). Meanwhile, he wrote verse and composed and translated religious hymns.

During these the only untroubled years of his manhood, 1614 to 1621, Comenius taught at Prerov and later at Fulnek where he became an ordained pastor. While teaching he set his own design for curriculum methods and materials and for managing the conduct of his students. He sought to replace mechanical repetition with cognition through the aid of one's own senses. He led the children from their school room to a spot surrounded with shady trees to acquaint them with the wonders of nature, to stimulate their curiosity, and to lead them to their own reflections and conclusions. His first attempts to make Latin lessons easier date from these days: he wanted education to be a voluntary, entertaining game, yet a skilled and practical one.

When Comenius was thirty years old, the Czech nation lost its freedom for centuries to come. He was forced to flee Fulnek after losing his wife and two children to the plague, and his books and manuscripts were burned in the town square. His next seven years were tormented ones, testing his very faith in God as he saw the lowest ebb of humanity's instincts and wondered at divine justice. He continued to write despite his despair, producing his famous Labyrinth of the World which retains to this day a value both as poetry and as a satire exposing man's failings and the chaos of the world.

In 1628, along with over thirty thousand families, Comenius was forced to flee the countries of the Czech crown. This time he found refuge in the Polish town of Lissa. Comenius immediately organized a school devoting himself to teaching and writing. He planned a book on didactics that would ensure sound education with an optimistic outlook for future generations of his nation after it would regain political independence. Little did he dream of the long years he would wait for this liberation or that by that time his dream would be shattered. The manuscript of his Didactics was not found until 200 years later. Another book, however, completed at Lissa did bring him fame—a book whose aim was to reform the study of Latin entitled Janua Linguarum Reserata (The Gateway of Languages). This text book, a small encyclopedia which was awarded the honorary title of "golden book," soon found its way to many European nations and later to Asia.

Comenius' fame as a pedagogue spread rapidly. He continued translating his Didactics into the international language of Latin to provide a basis for what he describes as "the general art of teaching everything to everyone . . . and a dependable method for founding schools in all the communities, towns and villages of any Christian Kingdom." His views were far ahead of his time. Among his demands was that of the right to education for all children. In his
Informatorium for the Mother-School (The School of Infancy) he set forth concepts that attest his deep understanding of the child’s mind. For the first time in history, Comenius outlined principles of preschool education in the family. On these concepts the system of nursery schools was established.

With the signing of the Treaty of Westphalia in 1648, Comenius' hope of returning to his beloved father-land vanished when the Czech question of repatriation was not even mentioned. In vain he pleaded with Chancellor Oxenstierna for his humiliated nation. In spite of his disappointment—the severest he had ever suffered—he wrote and published in 1650 Ksäft (Bequest of the Dying Mother—the Unity of the Czech Brethren). This expression of confidence in the future consoled his people and nourished the faith of entire generations of Czech sons for nearly centuries until the final triumph of justice.

Again he organized his energies to improve educational opportunities—this time at Saraspatok where the school system was indeed desolate. Here in 1650 he began to write Orbis Pictus which could not be printed until seven years later. In the castle courtyard he experimented with his students to determine how the theatre might be utilized in educating youth. He dramatized parts of his own books and wrote plays. The performance of these improved his students' learning and aided in the development of their character. Proudly, indeed, may the Czechs claim that all that is good in schools today and all that has converted them into a workshop of humanity derives from school systems devised by Comenius despite frustration and vicissitude.

Now a bishop hopeful of better times for Hungary, dreaming of the overthrow of the Hapsburgs, he returned in 1654 to Leszno. But in 1656 when the Swedish armies invaded Poland, Leszno was burned. Comenius' home, his valuable library, and a number of his precious manuscripts, including The Treasure of the Czech Language on which he had patiently labored for four decades, were lost forever.

Now an aged man, grief-stricken, homeless, reduced to beggary, and fleeing enemies, the plague, and starvation, the great scholar was once more without asylum. Greater suffering—and perhaps death—was averted when Lawrence de Geer invited him to take sanctuary in his home in Amsterdam. The Netherlands, on the verge of the "golden age," was a country of religious and ideological freedom, where at long last Comenius, the exiled Moravian bishop, could write and publish his books. There he enjoyed the respect of his hosts and visitors. He wrote messages and sent disciples to foreign courts, remaining the living conscience of mankind, speaking out whenever wrong and injustice threatened. At the age of 78, on November 15, 1670, John Amos Comenius died and was buried in the Valon Chapel in Naarden where a monument erected by the Czech and German governments marks his grave.

On the 300th anniversary of his death the Czechs paid Comenius this tribute:

In the fields of pedagogy and the spreading of learning, as in his efforts to resolve conflicts between churches and enmities among nations, Comenius was far ahead of his time. The future has justified his views in many respects.

The Czechs are rightly proud of this great son. His memory is, however, celebrated with equal respect throughout the entire cultured world for John Amos Comenius' every deed was inspired by a fervent love for all humanity.
Editor's note: Dr. Jones assumed the role of the book collector that he has so interestingly written about in his earlier column, and, at Dr. Simpson's request, searched out an appropriate group of books to be given in honor of President Emeritus and Mrs. Simpson. In his column this month, Dr. Jones discusses these rare volumes that have been added to the Woodward Collection.

University libraries are accustomed to adding great items to their collection, often at a staggering rate. But college libraries, with lower budgets and purchases geared to the essentials, are not ordinarily so blessed. Thus very remarkable is the recent gift of books to the rare book collection in honor of Dr. Grellet Simpson, the retired president. First thanks must go to the faculty who contributed a large sum to be spent, at his discretion, on a memorial to him. No less important was his decision that this money should be spent on some outstanding acquisition for the Library. He has always been a devoted scholar.

No part of our heritage is more significant than the period of the English Renaissance which produced an incredible flowering of genius. When we reflect on the fact that the entire population of England then was considerably less than that of New York alone today, we really shake our heads in wonder: Shakespeare, Jonson, Bacon, Raleigh, Inigo Jones, Marlowe, Spencer, Sidney, Harriott, and enough more to exhaust the numbers of my fingers and toes, all lived then and flourished. How many their equal could be found in wealthy, educated, sophisticated New York? All these men necessarily were headquartered in a London with a population of only a quarter of a million people. Thus, all those lights certainly knew each other, if only slightly and by no means always fondly.

The new books in the Library are by two of these, Ben Jonson and Sir Francis Bacon. Jonson (1573-1637), primarily a playwright, was a giant intellectual known to all. He was intimate with Inigo Jones, the father of the new British architecture, was devoted to Raleigh, and was at ease with men like Bacon and Shakespeare. Sir Francis Bacon (1561-1626), called by Pope the "wisest, brightest, meanest of mankind," was first a statesman but by preference a philosopher, scientist, and writer. He rose high in the government; but, when he, like most of his fellow statesmen, stooped to graft, he was singled out and utterly disgraced (modern parallel?). He is considered to have been the father of the scientific surge in England and a great writer. Some even have believed that he was the actual author of Shakespeare's plays.

With this burst of enthusiasm behind us, let us now examine the books we have so recently acquired. The best and most beautiful item is the two-volume Workes of Ben Jonson. This first of the volumes was published in 1616 and contains his earlier, perhaps better-known, plays and some masques which he did in cooperation with Inigo Jones. These latter minor plays were staged at court with elaborate scenery set up by Jones at a cost of 500-4000 pounds in a time when a school teacher might earn 20 pounds a year. Ben Jonson was
the first English dramatist to publish his collected plays. He was ridiculed by some. The second volume contains his later plays. Among them is "The Staple of the News," a play in which our Virginia Indian Pocahontas is mentioned. These two books are in superb condition, newly bound, and very clean.

The other items, in their original bindings, three in all, are by Bacon. His Essayes is here in fourth edition, 1639. It is one of the world's classics. Two of his essays may be noted at random. "Of Plantations" is full of good advice which might well have been followed by the English. Among other things he opposed sending rogues and convicts to the colonies to be rid of them. Our only comment on "Of Riches" is that he did not practice what he preached.

The Essayes may be a classic, but his Two Bookes . . . of the Proficience and Advancement of Learning, Divine and Humane, first published in 1605, here present in the edition of 1633, is perhaps his most important work in English. It does not represent his complete work on the "new knowledge." (His Novum Organum, 1620, is more complete, in Latin, and to me, rather obscure.) If you can find the time to wade through the at times involved Elizabethan English of his Two Bookes, you will get an idea of the mind of the man and why his ideas were so very influential in the second half of the seventeenth century. He rejected the scholasticism of Aristotle to a great extent. He was more a Platonist. In the book he touched on all aspects of human learning, pushed for the mastery of man over his environment.

The last of the Bacon works is in the first edition, published thirty-one years after his death. Its title reads: Resuscitatio, or, Bringing into Publick Light Severall Pieces of Works, Civil, Historical, Philosophical, & Theological, Hitherto Sleeping; of the Right Honourable Francis Bacon . . . Together, with his Lordships Life. By William Raley . . . London, 1657. This is perhaps important more for the biography than for the fragments of Bacon's writings. Bacon left many works in an incomplete form. He was too busy as a statesman to do full justice to his ideas. His life after his disgrace was too short. All this emphasizes how ridiculous it was to attempt to make him author of Shakespeare's plays. He did not even have time to write all he wanted on his favorite subjects.

As a lot these books furnish a strong nucleus illustrating for faculty and students the great English seventeenth century—the century of our breaking away from the old and reaching ever so tentatively for the new.

Are You Acquainted
With These?

The Music Index; A Subject-Author Guide to Current Music Literature. v.21-date; 1969-date. Detroit, Information Service. (P/016.78/M973)

Trinkle Library has recently subscribed to The Music Index and has acquired back copies beginning with the 1969 annual. Most everyone is familiar with
Readers' Guide where one may find a reference to an article on music in a magazine of general interest. But The Music Index, which began in 1949 and has since issued monthlies with annual cumulations, directs the researcher to the wealth of historiographic, ethnographic, and musicological data available in over 300 international music journals and also to some pertinent articles in more general periodicals.

Indexed is the literature of 20 different countries, including all English speaking nations and several non-English speaking ones. A broad range is covered: music personalities past and present; history, forms, and types of music; and musical instruments from earliest times to the electronic instruments of today. Citations for all first performances and all obituaries are listed. In addition there are reviews of books (in a section Book Reviews with cross references under author's name), of published music (under the composer's name), of performances, and of recordings.

To facilitate the use of The Music Index, the publishers prepare annually a complete subject heading list. It should be used in conjunction with the monthly numbers, since there are no cross references in the latter. If one were looking for information on Gregorian chant, he would be unlikely to find it listed in the monthly publication. But by using the Subject Heading List, he would be directed to do his searching under the term chant.

The Music Index will prove to be a most useful reference work for anyone looking for articles or reviews dealing with any phase of music and a welcome addition to the Library's collection.

Social Sciences Index. v.1-date; June 1974-date. Bronx, N.Y., Wilson. (P/050/S013s)

Humanities Index. v.1-date; June 1974-date. Bronx, N.Y., Wilson. (P/050/S013h)

These two indexes began publication in June of this year superseding a combined Social Sciences and Humanities Index (1965-74) which in turn was a continuation of International Index (1916-65), basically the same publication under a different title. All of these do for scholarly journals what Readers' Guide to Periodical Literature does for periodicals of a more general or popular interest; that is, they provide a detailed alphabetical key to subjects of journal articles and their authors, stating where and when the articles were published and the exact pages on which they may be found.

In 1973 Social Sciences and Humanities Index (SSHI) analyzed over 200 journals. With the separation of the index into its two broad fields, many more periodicals can be included. Social Sciences Index covers anthropology, area studies, economics, environmental science, geography, law and criminology, medical sciences, political science, psychology, public administration, sociology and related subjects. Of the 263 periodicals it indexes, only 77 of them appeared in the discontinued SSHI. Trinkle Library subscribes to about 63 of the new titles.

Humanities Index, covering the fields of archeology and classical studies, area studies, folklore, history, language and literature, literary and political criticism, performing arts, philosophy, religion and theology, and related subjects, has added 143 new titles to the 117 previously appearing in SSHI. Of these new titles, 81 are among the Library's holdings. With 144 more of the Library's periodicals now appearing in the two new indexes, one can, indeed, welcome this divided publication.

The superiority of the new periodical indexes over the old SSHI is evident in another feature—the addition of a section on book reviews. Review references were cited in SSHI under author and subject entries, but only sometimes and
unsystematically. The June issues of the two new indexes contain a total of more than 30 pages of book review citations. Even though these appear at the end of each issue rather than in their alphabetic sequence, their inclusion is an advantage.

Researchers at MWC should find the Social Sciences Index and the Humanities Index, both published quarterly with anticipated annual cumulations, valuable tools for their scholarly pursuits.

Barbara H. Meyer
Assistant Professor of Art

While William Shakespeare may have maintained in Henry V that "Men of few words are the best men," his own prolific literary genius was the basis for a seminar attended last summer by Mr. William Kemp of the English Department. The subject was "Shakespeare's Development as a Dramatic Artist," presented at Princeton University under Daniel Seltzer and financed by a NEH summer seminar fellowship.

Other members of the MWC faculty have also been busy with both the spoken and written word. Mr. Paul Slayton of the Education Department gave a speech, "Scholars and the Censors," before the Virginia Council on English Education on October 25, 1974, in Williamsburg, Virginia. The History Department was represented at the Southern Conference on Slavic Studies held at Vanderbilt University on October 18, 1974, by Mr. Richard Warner who read a paper entitled, "The Homme d'Etat Service Ethic during the Reign of Paul I."


In collaboration with D. Brink and A. Mann, Mr. Bulent Atalay of the Physics Department, published the following article in the September 1974 issue of Nuclear Physics A: "Perturbation Theory for Projected States in the Pairing Force Model; II. The Problem of Convergence." He noted that the research was accomplished at Oxford University and the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton. Mr. Leslie Edwin Pitts, also of the Physics Department, co-authored, with J.A. McClure, "Dispersion-relation calculation of the $\pi N$ elastic amplitude $A'$ for $0.20 < -t < 0.40$ (GeV/c)$^2$ and $0.87 < p < 20.0$ GeV/c" which appeared in Physical Review D, Vol. 10, No. 3, August 1, 1974.

Mrs. Peggy Kelley Reinburg was as busy as ever the past two months dispensing her warm smile and rich music. On September 22 she directed and performed as harpsichordist in the opening concert of the 1974-75 season of ABENDMUSIK SERIES at the Union Methodist Church in Washington. She performed in recital with Jane White, soprano, on November 1 at Barker Hall in the Washington YWCA; the songs were by Mahler. Just a few days later on October 3, she was guest artist and accompanist for the Flute Society of Washington at Bradley Hills Presbyterian Church using a new Holtkamp tracker organ. November 17 marked Peggy's tenth anniversary as organist and director of music at the Union Methodist Church. The ABENDMUSIK concert of that day consisted of French works by Dandrieu, Couperin, Alain, Fauré, Loeillet, and Jolivet.

Mr. Roger Bailey of the Music Department was in Benton Harbor, Michigan between October 16 and 20 in order to direct the premier performance of his composition, "Symphonie Te Deum" which is scored for mixed chorus, woodwinds, brass, organ, and timpani. The work was specially commissioned for this annual religious arts festival. From November 1 to 3, Mr. Bailey attended as a delegate the Arnold Schoenberg Festival at Westminster Choir College in Princeton, N.J. Five lectures and concerts were presented which exhibited nearly one-fourth of the total musical output of Schoenberg.

Since we started with Shakespeare, I thought we might end with the last lines of Ben Jonson's ode "To the Memory of My Beloved, The Author, Mr. William Shakespeare" written in 1632, and inject, perhaps an inspirational direction to our own endeavors.

"Thou are a monument, without a tomb
And art alive still, while thy book doth live,
And we have wits to read and praise to give."

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NEWS AND NOTES

Library Elevator Has Its Ups and Downs

It is unfortunate that the Library has been without the use of its elevator for most of this semester. This has slowed the process of reshelving books and has been a real inconvenience to both staff and patrons. The repairs required are major, but it is hoped that they will be made soon. Please bear with us.
Card Catalog Filing To Be Simplified

During the upcoming recess between semesters, the Library staff will begin a project to simplify the filing of the cards in the card catalog. More information, in the form of announcements in the College Bulletin and a handout sheet near the catalog itself, will be available as the project proceeds.

Trinkle Library Annual Report Available

The Library's annual report for 1973-74 has been distributed through campus mail to MWC faculty and staff. If a student or any other member of the College community wishes to obtain a copy, he or she will find the report on the display table outside the Reference Room.

Library Rotunda Scene of Presentation

Thursday afternoon, October 24, 1974, the Trinkle Library rotunda was the scene of a faculty gathering in honor of President Emeritus and Mrs. Grellet C. Simpson. The occasion was that of the presentation of four valuable titles to the Trinkle Library as a tribute to Dr. Simpson. (The works, now a part of the Woodward Rare Book Library, are discussed by Dr. Gordon W. Jones elsewhere in this issue.)

Upcoming Trinkle Seminars, 1974/75

The Trinkle Seminars that have been held thus far this year have been well attended and enjoyed. Those remaining in the year promise to be just as interesting. Held in Lounge A of Ann Carter Lee Hall, the Seminars will be announced in the College Bulletin one week prior to the date scheduled. A listing of the upcoming Seminars follows.

January 29, 1975, at 7:30 p.m.

"A Nice Film--but is it Shakespeare?" Mr. William Kemp, English Department.

March 3, 1975, at 7:30 p.m.

"Ethical Problems Raised by Biological Research." Panel discussion by Miss Rose Mary Johnson, Mr. Thomas L. Johnson, and Miss Mary Jo Parrish, Biology Department; Mrs. Janet Bonyhard, Philosophy Department; and Mr. David W. Cain, Religion Department. Mr. George Van Sant, Philosophy Department, will act as moderator.

April 7, 1975, at 7:30 p.m.

"Organ Music--its Origin and Development; a Multimedia Presentation." Mrs. Peggy K. Reinburg, Music Department.
Something from nothing? Impossible—unless you happen to be Frenchman Marc Koch who claims his book, *The Memoirs of an Amnesiac*, has been shamelessly plagiarized by Harmony Books in their *The Nothing Book*.

In 1972, the French author copyrighted and published his book and in June of this year Harmony Books, a division of Crown Publishers, published *The Nothing Book*. Linda Sunshine, Harmony Books editor, has recently received a letter, in French, from M. Koch's lawyer describing the investigation of the two books by a French newspaper which concluded that M. Koch's idea had been plagiarized by the American company. The letter threatened legal action unless an offering of "reasonable indemnity" were made immediately. Clearly an attempt to make "something" from "nothing!"
The beginning of a new semester brings with it this year's third issue of News & Views from Trinkle and the Library staff's best wishes for a prosperous and academically satisfying New Year.

In this issue Mr. William Kemp of the English Department discusses the folios of Shakespeare and the benefits of having fragments of the first and fourth folios in our rare book collection. Dr. Gordon W. Jones has again given us a sketch of a famous bibliophile, this time about Sir Walter Ralegh.

There are reviews of a number of new books recently added to the Trinkle Library collection and a discussion of several important poetry indexes.

Illustrations for this issue are by Thomas F. Cowan and Taketo Ohtani.

Contents

Current and Choice ................................................. 2
From the Woodward Collection ................................. 10
Wertvolle Drucke .................................................. 14
Are You Acquainted With These? ............................. 15
News and Notes ................................................... 17
The books listed below are selected from the numerous volumes that have been recently received in the Library. Although they are not necessarily books to read for fun, we believe that all of them will be fun to read. A card file of all books received within the past three months is maintained in the Bibliography Room. A selected display of new books is available for your browsing pleasure to the right of the entrance in the rotunda. Books from this display may circulate.

OS  
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H617

The Hirshhorn Museum & Sculpture Garden, Smithsonian Institution.  

Joseph Hirshhorn recollects that his interest in art began when, as a poor immigrant boy, he discovered reproductions of popular Salon masters in an insurance company catalog. That interest was to grow and the massive fortune which he later amassed allowed Hirshhorn to accumulate art works on such a scale that when in 1966 he presented his collection to the United States, a new museum had to be built to house it.

Late last year the building was completed on the Washington Mall as part of the Smithsonian complex. This weighty catalog commemorates that opening by picturing about 1,000 pieces, the core of the Hirshhorn collection. Although the works include American painting from 1870 on, European and American sculpture from the mid-nineteenth century on, and European painting of the last three decades, the emphasis is overwhelmingly on modern art—Pop Art, Minimal Art, New Realism, etc.

To provide a background for the collection, six internationally known art authorities have contributed brief essays ranging chronologically from Linda Nochlin's discussion of French sculpture and American art of the nineteenth century to Dore Ashton's exploration of the myriad currents of the 1960's and 1970's. However, it is the abundant photographs, including 290 plates in full color, which remain the heart of the volume. They are calculated to send the reader on a quick trip to Washington for a visit to the museum, itself.
Admiral Morison, author of 20 books and twice a Pulitzer Prize winner, received considerable acclaim in 1971 for his The European Discovery of America; the Northern Voyages (973.1/M826e). A lively summation of the discoveries and disappointments of some 40 North Atlantic explorers from St. Brenden's wanderings in the sixth century to the disappearance of the Lost Colony of Roanoke in the sixteenth, the book was praised for Morison's deft phrasing and zest for good argument, for his attention to homely detail as well as for the immense amount of research he was able to present in palatable fashion.

Now, at 87, Morison has produced a sequel to cover the Western Hemisphere south of the United States and, happily, the new volume incorporates the virtues of the earlier book. Although Morison's emphasis is on the great navigators, Columbus, Magellan, and Drake, he gives an overall view of the southern voyages which were necessarily much longer than their northern counterparts and were beset with additional dangers from mutineers, buccaneers, and cannibals. Morison recreates such memorable vignettes as Drake presenting an inscribed bowl and safe conduct to the captain of a Spanish treasure ship he had captured (others who were taken on the high seas did not fare this well) or, more luridly, Verrazano being eaten by cannibals before the horrified eyes of his brother.

To gather the facts which he displays in such a lively manner, Morison spent long hours not only examining American and European sources but exploring Spanish and Portuguese archives as well; and much of his information appears here for the first time in English. To this historical data, Morison adds personal knowledge since he has himself followed in the seapaths of those he writes about so that, at times, the work becomes an entertaining travel book. In addition, the author presents a guide to the battlefields of historians—to the works, errors, prejudices, and achievements of many of those who have previously written about navigators. The result is irresistible and, if Morison develops no great patterns or themes, he effectively recreates the wonder of far places, brave men, and the ships that took one to the other.
in travel and research, locating and selecting maps for this atlas. The finished product includes his thumbnail descriptions of the maps as well as a more detailed background text contributed by Don Higginbotham, a professor of history at the University of North Carolina who has written extensively on the Revolutionary War period.

However, the core of the work is, of course, the maps themselves. The 54 maps were printed directly from the originals with remarkable fidelity. They include four theater maps, first published in 1776, as well as more detailed maps which chronologically illustrate the course of the Revolutionary War from the Battle of Lexington to the surrender at Yorktown. Because many of these maps have not been reproduced since their original appearance nearly 200 years ago and because, when obtainable, they individually command prices of as much as $15,000, Nebenzahl has performed a great service in bringing them within the reach of the Revolutionary War historian. Both the scholar and the layman will find this atlas well worth examining.

Other Titles Briefly Noted

378.1981

In this non-partisan study, Altbach, an associate professor of educational policy studies and South Asian studies at the University of Wisconsin, analyzes the various forces which interacted with the campus to create and destroy student organizations and movements in the United States during the first part of the twentieth century. Instead of viewing the New Left activities of the sixties as a sudden uprising, Altbach argues for the historical continuity of American activism.

309.142

What did it feel like to live in fear of invasion by Napoleon? To reside with your family in debtor's prison? To celebrate Victoria's Jubilee? Excerpts from diaries and memoirs of nineteenth century youngsters are interlaced with Miss Avery's own explanatory narrative and period illustrations to create vivid answers to these and other questions about everyday life in the Victorian era.

907.2
Barzun, Jacques. Clio and the Doctors; Psycho-History, Quan­

Barzun, noted author, scholar and Columbia University professor seeks to defend the humanity of history against the reductionism of the new historical technology in this, his newest book. Barzun argues that those who reduce historical figures to psychological type disregard the development of character while those who quan­
tify historical statistics show effects not causes. To Barzun history can never attain the certainty of a science; rather the study of history should properly emphasize broader purposes, to cultivate the mind instead of merely instructing it.


Dr. Bernard, a professor emeritus of sociology at Pennsylvania State University, has written extensively in the field of family relationships. It is her contention that the institution of motherhood in the United States is injurious to both mother and child; and, in her book, Dr. Bernard analyzes the present state of American motherhood, how it came to be that way, and likely alternatives for the future. She foresees a world in which there are more women without children and in which those who are mothers will have better day care centers at their disposal and will share the experience of parenting more equally with men.


Interweaving the results of research and hundreds of interviews with those who knew President Roosevelt during his final year, Jim Bishop presents a day by day account of the President's actions and emotions—his political triumphs and blunders, his clandestine meetings with the woman he adored, the critical condition of his health—and the veil of secrecy which kept vital information from the public and sometimes, from Roosevelt himself.


This book represents a culmination of the apprenticeship served by anthropologist Castaneda to the mystical teachings of the Mexican sorcerer Don Juan, an apprenticeship which has already resulted in three widely read books. Here the author juxtaposes ordinary day to day encounters with his instructor with recollections of visionary experiences that Castaneda asserts enabled him to transcend consciousness and achieve a higher level of knowledge and power.


Davis, the art critic of Newsweek and himself an artist, here analyzes the turn of twentieth century art away from the studio toward a full-blooded collaboration with science and technology. The author defines and places in critical context dozens of movements, manifestos and works: Futurism, Dada, Sky Art, and Electronic Zen, among others.

De Bono, the editors of the London Sunday Times, and 75 well known scientists, engineers, and science writers have combined their resources to picture and explain hundreds of key inventions—from fountain pens to algebra, from can openers to nuclear reactors. Suitable for reference, the book should be fascinating for the browser.


Egypt, France, and Venice here provide a background for this newest offering by the author of the Alexandria Quartet. The work is a haunting novel within a novel within a novel at the heart of which lies a doomed love between homosexual English Bruce, aristocratic French Piers, and Piers' half mad sister whom Bruce has married. Using these characters and others, Durrell creates in modern terms an original interpretation of the so-called sin of the Templars.


This monograph, part of the Carnegie Commission study of higher education, was based upon questionnaires solicited from undergraduates, graduate students, and faculty at all types of American colleges and universities. Feldman confronts the basic question of women's performance in graduate school: Why do they do worse than man? Is it nature or nurture? Socialization before graduate school or in it? Although he comes to no satisfactory conclusion, the information that he does unearth provides absorbing reading.


Genovese, an American Marxist historian, has produced an enormously rich account of both the socio-economic system of slavery in the United States and the slaves' and masters' inner experience of it. His book reevaluates such stereotypes as the black Mammy and the black slave-driver and provides an insightful analysis of the role of Christianity in slave culture.


A scriptwriter for Jean Renoir, a member of the French resistance in World War II, a co-founder of both the French women's
magazine *Elle* and the news magazine *L'Express*, Françoise Giroud has recently been named France's first State Secretary on the Condition of Women. In this informal autobiography, Madame Giroud includes fascinating anecdotes about the great and the near great with whom she has come in contact as well as candidly revealing her own philosophy of life.


In this study written in 1934 and now published for the first time, English novelist Greene scrutinized the life and writing of a famous Restoration wit, minor poet, and general rakehell. The character of Rochester as revealed in this well researched biography prefigures many of the protagonists in Greene's novels.


The authors have done an immense amount of reading in little known gynecological tracts, popular literature, and medical "sermons" to ferret out mid-nineteenth century America's attitudes toward the female body, toward venereal disease, toward the new nervous diseases affecting urban men and women, and toward the cures which ranged from electric shock to phrenology. Above all, the book is an assessment of the capacity for reasoning in our forefathers, particularly in regard to things female and sexual.


Heller's first novel since his 1961 *Catch 22* has been greeted with both criticism and high praise. Essentially, it is a portrait of a representative postwar American man as revealed in a relentless and deliberately exhausting monologue. We follow Bob Slocum as he tries to come to grips with his transformation from eager child into a beleaguered, middle-aged man with an accusing wife, maladjusted children, and a job in an office where just about everybody is afraid of somebody else.


Ruth Benedict was one of the first great women social scientists yet her initial chosen career was that of housewife. Margaret Mead, as her student, colleague, and literary executor examines the long struggle for identity that led Ruth Benedict from domestic chores, to poetry, to field work among the Zuni Indians, to a preeminent position in anthropology. A varied selection from Benedict's writings round out this picture of a remarkable giant of modern scholarship.

At 84, Rachele Mussolini's reminiscences provide a personal glimpse of her husband and the Fascist figures who surrounded him from 1919 to 1945. Far from the apolitical homebody she has been assumed to be, Rachele portrays herself as a quasi-advisor with whom Mussolini discussed affairs of state. Although the historical accuracy of this biography may be in doubt, it does bring Mussolini to life and helps the reader to understand him as a man.


Newman, who has presided over coverage of numerous news events on NBC since he began with that network in 1952, here focuses his wit on the misuse of the English language by weather-forecasters, presidents, pollsters, and advertisers, among others. His numerous targets include words and phrases overworked to the point that they become meaningless, for example: "great," "Lots of luck," and "Would you believe?" Newman's history of the term "Y'know" is comprehensive and delightful. For Newman, the sorry state of the English language is a reflection of the state of society; if words are devalued, he argues, so are ideas and so are human beings.


These seven stories set at an imaginary southern Ontario university focus on the interior lives of ordinary academics, their anxieties, ambitions and rationalizations. Oates knows her setting, writes her usual clear and engaging prose, and is fully in control whether rendering the comic or the pathetic.


The author, a young northern historian, came to Alabama to do field work to document the history of the Alabama Sharecropper Union of the 1930's. Instead he found himself listening enthralled to the reminiscences of 88-year-old Nate Shaw, an illiterate black with an exceptionally stirring way with words. The tape recording sessions resulted in this moving portrait of a proud black farmer who fought, demonstrated, and went to jail long before these activities became fashionable.


A biochemist/pharmacologist and a physician have written a
serious analysis of the controversial issues surrounding the drug industry. In this well documented study, the authors expose the drug industry profits as the highest of all U.S. manufacturers. Without minimizing the benefits of drugs, they detail the efforts of the Federal Drug Administration to assure drug safety against the rising tide of adverse drug reactions which now ranks among the top ten causes of hospitalization.


Emphasizing the High Renaissance, Baroque, and Rococo centuries in Europe and England, Squire removes clothing from the category of frivolous minor art to show how aesthetic conceptions expressed in dress have remade the visible world as profoundly as has any school of painting.


These short stories by a major American playwright were originally published in such diverse publications as Playboy and Antaeus. The tales vary in quality although none are dull. Of particular interest is "Happy August the Tenth" which explores the interrelations of two middle-aged women living together in New York.
It is either comforting or merely peculiar—I can't decide which—that the most popular tourist attraction in the British Isles is Stratford-upon-Avon: an otherwise pleasant small town dominated by the Shakespeare Industry. There is The Birthplace (one always writes it that way—solemnly, with capital letters); Anne Hathaway's Cottage; the empty lot where Shakespeare's eventual home, New Place, once stood; Hall's Croft next door to the vacant lot, once the home of Shakespeare's son-in-law; the Stratford Shakespeare Institute; Trinity Church, with its awful commemorative bust and the graves of Shakespeare, his wife, and other relatives; various quaint hosteleries with obvious names (like The Shakespeare Inn); and, of course, the Shakespeare Memorial Theatre. This last is the most important, for it houses the best Shakespeare acting company in the world. People go to see Shakespeare's plays performed every year, go in the millions. Just as they go in the millions to see his father-in-law's cottage, his son-in-law's house, and his vacant lot.

He has not always been that good a draw; but he has always been successful, popular, available, whereas most of his contemporaries have survived only in classrooms and the remoter regions of libraries. Those of us who study Shakespeare study an international institution. The only other books printed as often as his complete plays, or translated into as many languages, are those of political and religious prophecy—the Bible; the Koran; Das Kapital; The Sayings of Chairman Mao. That is extraordinary. So it is one of the things we can study. Through his texts—how they're printed, when, and where—we can watch the growth of this amazing reputation. He is a great poet, a greater dramatist. But those properties are of interest, after all, to a very small number of people. Transcending them is the fact that he is an institution, a cultural hero.

He was not always institution, cultural hero, global figure. In 1598 Francis Meres, an otherwise forgettable person, wrote that Shakespeare was the best English author for both tragedy and comedy. The acting company of which he was part owner was the most successful—financially successful—of its period. By the early 1600's, Shakespeare himself was so well known in London that his name, or even his initials, foisted onto titlepages could boost the sales of reprinted anonymous plays. His English reputation was formidable enough by 1619 to encourage the printer Thomas Pavier to forge copies of several early Shakespeare quartos. He was the second English
dramatist to have his collected plays published—the famous first folio of 1623, prepared after his death by friends and fellow sharers in the acting company, John Heminge and Henry Condell (the first dramatist to put out a collected works was Ben Jonson, who did the deed himself in 1616 and was nearly laughed out of London for it, plays not then being considered real literature). It is, within the relatively small arena of Renaissance London, an impressive career.

The other side of it is that no manuscript of a Shakespeare play survives. He himself seems to have cared very little about getting his plays published; the only works he appears to have deliberately seen into print are his two narrative poems "Venus and Adonis" and "The Rape of Lucrece," which came out in 1593 and 1594 respectively (the 1609 edition of his sonnets is apparently a pirated text). The seventeen assorted play quartos published before 1623 result from piracy, or efforts by the acting company to raise money during hard times. The company itself appears to have kept Shakespeare's manuscripts (usually very messy ones, the evidence suggests), even after about 1610 when he retired to Stratford; and probably they were lost when the Globe Theater burned in 1613, during a performance of Shakespeare's Henry VIII (a cannon shot set the straw roof on fire; no one was injured, but the building was entirely destroyed).

A folio was a large and expensive undertaking for both publisher and printer during the seventeenth century, since it would consume a lot of paper, and a lot of time. The general plan was to recover costs and make one's profit over a fairly long sales period. That is, a folio was usually a book with an anticipated sales life of a good many years. This, in fact, explains the publishing history of Shakespeare's plays for the rest of the seventeenth century: at ten to twenty year intervals a new folio was published, each being printed in sufficient quantity to cover sales for a decade or two. The second folio came out in 1632; the third appeared in 1663 and 1664; and the fourth reached booksellers' stalls in 1685. Since each succeeding folio was based on the text as printed in the previous one—F2 a reprint of F1, F3 of F2, and F4 of F3—these later books contribute nothing to recovering authentic texts of the plays. We can never get any closer to Shakespeare's lost manuscripts than those seventeen early quartos and the first folio; only those were set into type by men who had handwritten documents before them. In fact, the later folios can be regarded (though the view is somewhat harsh) as significantly corrupting Shakespeare's text—or what survives of it in the first folio. For, as each printer set type for each new folio, he drifted away from the copy before him—changing spellings, as spelling became less and less individual through the years; smoothing out the grammar as that too changed, or where the previous folio contained an obvious (or imagined) problem; and even from time to time rewriting the verse to make it suit his own fancy. In that way—the inevitable way of printers, who always change their copy, always alter it, always perfect it, to the inevitable and perpetual despair of writers—Shakespeare's texts grew more regular in spelling and grammar, smoother in versification, clearer in punctuation, neater in lineation. In that way, in short, the texts grew to be more like those we read today. The folios were only printing jobs, publishing jobs. The only folio work after Heminge and Condell's which we can call editorial is the inclusion in the third folio of seven new plays, only one of which—Pericles, Prince of Tyre—is still allowed in the canon (along with a single scene from the manuscript play Sir Thomas More, which—if Shakespeare's—is the only surviving manuscript, and The Two Noble Kinsmen, two additions by modern scholarship). Except for adding these seven plays, no one consciously attempted to edit—to prepare perfect printer's copy—for any folio after Heminge and Condell's. The first collection of Shakespeare's plays which is in a modern sense "edited" is Nicholas Rowe's, published in 1709. With Rowe, Shakespeare passed
from the hands of the printer to the hands of the academic editor, where he has remained.

Precisely because these early folios are non-academic productions, they tell us a good deal about Shakespeare's reputation in his own country in the years following his death. He was, by that time, a standard author—enough of a standard author to have his collected plays regularly reprinted by businessmen in large, expensive editions. They must have sold, if not spectacularly then steadily. This information, combined with records of stage productions, shows that Shakespeare has been read and performed continually since about 1595. Writing about Shakespeare did not become common until the 1660's; so our sense of his reputation from his death in 1616 until the written commentary begins to appear is based largely on the evidence of production and publishing history. The folios, which help little in our attempts to recover authentic texts of the plays themselves, tell us things we very much want to know about the reputation of the man who wrote them.

And thus we are lucky to have in our library some samples of the folios. We do not have a lot; but what we have is interesting: a single leaf (i.e., two pages) from the first folio; and 25 leaves (fifty pages) in two separate sections from the fourth folio.

The orphan leaf is pages 199 and 200 from the histories section of the first folio and contains about a scene and a half from act IV of Richard III. We can tell that our particular leaf was printed fairly early in the long pressrun, because it contains a hyphen (in the phrase "Hertford-West") which was later removed at the direction of a proofreader. If that were the only thing this leaf could teach us, it would not be worth the price of admission; but there is something else: by comparing even this single leaf to our fragments of F4, we can see for ourselves the F1 is a more sumptuous production than F4. But first, let me describe the other fragments.

One we have owned for some time consists of eleven leaves from the comedies section, containing the complete text of Measure for Measure. It is the last three leaves of gathering E, the entirety of gathering F, and the first two leaves of gathering G—or, pages 55-76 of the comedy section. Our recently acquired other fragment of F4 is much more interesting, for it contains the folio titlepage, almost all the other preliminary material (commendatory verses, table of contents, dedication, address to the reader), and the complete text of the first play in the volume, The Tempest. The only thing missing from this run of fourteen leaves is the Droeshout portrait, which must have long ago found its way into the Shakespeare memorabilia market. This fragment, with its large helping of preliminary material, is indeed a prize—almost nice enough to make one accept the practice of breaking up extremely valuable books. A piece of a book is usually just a souvenir, not intellectually interesting because it has been ripped (or more probably, razored) from its home. It is good for framing and hanging on the wall, but not much else. And therefore, the bookseller's practice of further breaking up an already partial copy of a financially valuable book to sell it piecemeal (and usually make a bigger profit) is deplorable. But in this case, with the title page and the preliminaries, we have got something that can be studied, something with enough of its original context that we can learn from it. At the very least, our students can learn something about working with old books by solving minor problems that this fragment presents—nothing elaborate, I should add; just problems about how printers and booksellers did their business in 1685.

And having these two fragments even allows us to learn something from our little shard of F1: for in comparing the two F4 fragments to that single leaf (backed up, to be sure, with Charlton Hinman's fine photofacsimile of F1) we
can begin to appreciate what an attractive printing job F1 is. You have to physically see the two side by side, of course. Both folios frame the text in printed lines, which give the total body of type on the page a visual coherence it would not otherwise have. But in later sections of F4 (done by different printers), these printed lines, or rules, are omitted [see Fredson Bowers, "Robert Roberts: A Printer of Shakespeare's Fourth Folio," Shakespeare Quarterly, 2 (1951), 240-246]. So far so good; both folios are attractive. But F4 consistently deletes the elaborate ornaments which F1 uses generously to fill up white space. Instead, F4 uses only medium-sized ornamental capitals at the beginning of each play, and tends to crowd the page more; its white space is less generously and less pleasely deployed than F1's. This niggardliness is particularly noticeable in the commentary poems. F1 displays them liberally, with much white space and even entire pages blank; F4 squeezes them all together, for a less generous effect. Clearly, F1 has it all over F4; the text is better, and the pages themselves are more attractive. One can get a good sense of the difference by comparing the final page of Measure for Measure in our fragment of F4 and in Hinman's facsimile of F1. F1 fills out the blank half-pages after the list of characters with a large and lovely ornament; F4 has a simple double rule, then the title of the next play in large capitals. Its publisher John Herringman, and/or the printer Robert Roberts, couldn't bear leaving a half-page without words on it. The spelling variants between these two pages are typical, too.

But the facsimile page, after all, is only a facsimile; its paper is an ugly gray, while the real F4 page is a lovely cream. And that counts too. It would obviously be best to have complete, authentic copies of each folio. Then we would have no qualms about broken books, the small aesthetic pleasures of the real thing, and something of genuine scholarly use. Except. Except that complete fourth folios have been valued as high as $9,000; and having seen that, I lacked courage to even look up the most recent auction price of a first folio.

Breaking up an old book, an irreplaceable book, is deplorable. But booksellers have done it for so long that a great many fragments have circulated among collectors and dealers for—by now—two hundred years. If the fragment is a good one, as our newly acquired piece of F4 is, a library such as ours is the best resting place; for a few good fragments, carefully assembled in one small library, become effective teaching instruments instead of mere memorabilia.
One of the most interesting and complex men in our English heritage is Sir Walter Ralegh. Physically he was handsome and dashing. He was a giant among nearly pygmy sized contemporaries. King Charles I, for instance, was five feet tall and only looked regal when on horseback or sitting high on the throne. Ralegh's career started when he was a teen-age soldier on the side of the Huguenots in the terrible French civil wars. He was most successful in that he survived and became an officer. He also became utterly heartless and ruthless as his later life showed. This was first manifest in the Irish wars. Without any recorded compunction he slew, on orders, some hundreds of Spanish prisoners. After his military apprenticeship he next learned seamen-ship from his half brother Sir Humphrey Gilbert and ever afterwards dreamed of sailing westward to America. He possessed a brilliant intellect. He held his own with the brightest minds of the day. He became a poet of no mean ability. He could be most charming. Plain Walter Ralegh, gentleman, leap-frogged over jealous noblemen to become Queen Elizabeth's favorite. He was rapacious. The queen's favor gained him the wine and the woolen goods monop-olies. From them he profited greatly. He was thoroughly hated by the majority of his countrymen because of his avarice, arrogance, height, and brilliance. But as soon as King James had him beheaded he became, almost overnight, the immensely popular martyr to the cause of human rights. This probably would have astonished Ralegh.

With us his fame rests secure on his great vision of an English America. He was the first master of Virginia—on paper at least—and may well be considered the father of English America. More pertinent to our interests in this paper, however, are his credentials as a bookman. Queen Elizabeth's favorite was very different from the pretty boys loved by her successor, King James. Ralegh was a bookloving intellectual who always had books near him. He seems to have especially loved his sea voyages because they offered him solitude and time for enjoying the trunkful of books he always kept in his cabin. His study high in a tower of Durham House overlooking the Thames was crowded with books. Probably he spent little time with them because of the demands of the queen's service and his various enterprises.

Books by and about this man who has fascinated people for ten generations would easily fill a special room. He wrote a number of short tracts, among them his glittering adventure story of his first voyage to Guiana, his advice on shipping written for Prince Henry, and the tract on the prerogatives of Parliament which endeared him to so many liberals after his death. He wrote his half-million-word and much underrated History of the World in the Tower of London during his years under suspended sentence of death. The fact that he could produce such a work under such circumstances shows us what a truly great spirit he was.

He had a room in the Tower about 25 feet square. Along one wall of this
he arranged shelving for the books from Durham House and new ones he needed for his History. A list of his books is extant. It was analyzed by Walter Oakeshott in volume 23 of The Library. It is astonishing to find that this largely self-educated man read books in five languages: English, French, Italian, Spanish, and Latin. He also knew a little Greek but confessed that he had to have help with his Hebrew. There were more than 500 books in his prison library. To duplicate it today would cost a fortune and take years of searching. The collection was broken up after his death, and most of his books have disappeared. A few are at Oxford.

The list shows the breadth of his interests. Not all were needed for his History. There were 20 good works on medical and scientific subjects. He owned Copernicus' great work, and several of his 25 or more books on geography (the de Bry works on Florida and Virginia, for instance) dealt with America, an area not discussed in his book. Most of the others were of use in his grand design of history, a history which showed constantly the divine hand of God in the fashioning of human affairs. There were at least one hundred books of a theological nature. There were many histories, modern and ancient, many books on law. Plutarch, Cicero, Aulus Gellius, and other ancient writers were represented. In addition there were very many works by Renaissance and Reformation authors: Calvin, Pico Mirandola, Petrarch, Machiavelli, Ficino, Montaigne, and so on.

These last were used to help give a contemporary flavor to his History which he stopped at 168 B.C. He had originally intended to carry it down to his own times. Would that he had! But he dared not. He had already introduced enough parallels and innuendos to offend King James who considered him "too saucy with princes." James was enraged by the obvious similarity when Raleigh noted how the great Queen Semiramis was succeeded by the incompetent King Ninias, a man altogether feminine. James was a homosexual boy lover.

The History of the World was published in 1614. Raleigh made little further attempt at writing unless certain scraps later ascribed to him were indeed his. He feared the wrath of the king. Also, he was too full of his fever to repeat his Guiana voyage.

This he was finally allowed to do. It ended in disaster and led to his retrial and execution in 1618.
identifying and locating poems or selections from poems which have appeared in the most generally accessible anthologies. For the library user Granger's serves also as a supplement to the card catalog, providing a title-author-subject index to individual poems.

In this new edition of an old favorite the staff of Columbia University Press has continued to try to increase the usefulness of this handsome and sturdy volume. Containing four sections, Granger's analyzes in three alphabets—title and first line, author, and subject—over 500 volumes of poetry anthologies published through 1970. Each of the anthologies is identified by a short alphabetical abbreviation or symbol and is listed in the Key to Symbols section with full bibliographical information: title, editor, edition(s), date, and publisher. The Title and First Line Index comprises the bulk of Granger's. Symbols, listed after each entry identify those anthologies in which the cited poem appears. This is followed by an Author Index and a Subject Index, greatly expanded in the sixth edition in response to a user questionnaire. Itemizing poems under nearly 5,000 subject categories and including such timely topics as ecology and women's liberation, this index lists individual titles alphabetically under the named subject. It must be used in conjunction with the Title and First Line Index in order to find the anthology in which the poem appears.

Not only is Granger's useful for tracing elusive poems, but the first line approach serves as a resource for quotations which may not be included in standard quotation books.


Since 1970 Marietta Chicorel has been publishing the Chicorel Index Series, a 17-volume set bearing the subtitle "One Look Up--One Alphabet." Her index to poetry is one topic in a series which also includes plays, spoken arts on tapes, short stories, abstracting and indexing services, and bibliographies.

Flexibility, ease of use, and contemporaneity are the main characteristics of the Index to Poetry. Covering a total of 250,000 entries, it indexes more than 1,000 anthologies—all of them in print and all written in English or in English translation. It includes new material, much of which has not been previously indexed. A comparison of the anthology titles beginning with A's and B's in Granger's (62 titles) and in the Chicorel Index (108 titles) revealed only five duplications.

Index to Poetry provides multiple access points in one single alphabetical arrangement. There are entries by author, title/first line, translator and adapter, editor, anthology title, and title of single author collection. Only the main entry (usually the anthology title) supplies the complete bibliographic information including the publisher, date of publication, number of pages, and sometimes price. A very convenient feature, absent from many such indexes, is a list under the anthology title of all individual titles in its contents.

While the main index will suffice for most searches, there are separate author, translator, publisher, anthology title, and subject indicator lists at the end of the fourth volume. Augmenting, but not replacing, Granger's it is distinguished for its excellence and thoroughness. A similar poetry index to retrospective publications is planned and will indeed be welcome.
New Lighting and Draperies Installed

During recent weeks new fluorescent lighting has been installed in the Art Library and Foggy Bottom. It is hoped that this will help to make these two areas more pleasant in which to read and study.

Also, Foggy Bottom and the Current Periodicals Room were brightened up with new draperies.

Revision of the Card Catalog

The Library staff is well on the way with the project of revising the card catalog according to the American Library Association's simplified filing rules. Basically all entries are arranged alphabetically word by word as written.

Drawers in which revision has been completed are marked with a small white square in the lower left corner.

Sheets containing a summary of the basic rules are available on one of the tables between the card catalogs.

Elevator Repairs

Preliminary work in preparation for putting the Library elevator into operation once again was completed during the break between semesters. It is hoped that the elevator will soon be functioning and that Library service will thereby be improved.

Upcoming Trinkle Seminars, 1974/75

The Trinkle Seminars that have been held thus far this year have been well attended and enjoyed. Those remaining in the year promise to be just as interesting. Held in Lounge A of Ann Carter Lee Hall, the Seminars will be announced in the College Bulletin one week prior to the date scheduled. A listing of the upcoming Seminars follows.

March 3, 1975, at 7:30 p.m.

"Ethical Problems Raised by Biological Research." Panel discussion by Miss Rose Mary Johnson, Mr. Thomas L. Johnson, and Miss Mary Jo Parrish, Biology Department; Mrs. Janet Bonyhard, Philosophy Department; and Mr. David W. Cain, Religion Department. Mr. George Van Sant, Philosophy Department, will act as moderator.

April 7, 1975, at 7:30 p.m.

"Mutations Are Not Necessarily Bad." "Organ Music--its Origin and Development; a Multimedia Presentation." Mrs. Peggy K. Reinburg, Music Department.
With spring upon us, our thoughts turn to anticipation of an enjoyable summer. But first end-of-the-year activities must be brought to a close. Hopefully this April issue of News and Views from Trinkle will afford a bit of diversion from the pressures accompanying these activities.

Offered as suggested readings are thirty-two new book and periodical titles. "From the Woodward Collection" contains an article about Tench Coxe, an early political economist who advocated the development of the country's cotton culture, and about his 1794 publication, A View of the United States. Dr. Jones in his usual fine article writes of Henry Stevens, founder of one of the oldest rare book firms.

Readers of "Are You Acquainted with These?" may be surprised to learn that differences abound in various editions of unabridged dictionaries. Mrs. Barbara Meyer has again reported on the scholarly activities of the faculty and staff. A review of the current situation regarding photocopying of copyrighted materials is presented in "News and Notes."

The News and Views staff is pleased to have an artist for its publication. Penny Firth, a freshman and a student aide in the Library, illustrated a majority of the articles in this issue.

Contents

Current and Choice ........................................ 2
Recent Periodical Additions ................................. 10
From the Woodward Collection .............................. 10
Wertvolle Druck ............................................. 12
Are You Acquainted with These? ............................ 14
Faculty Writings and Research .............................. 15
News and Notes .............................................. 17
The books listed below are selected from the numerous volumes that have been recently received in the Library. Although they are not necessarily books to read for fun, we believe that all of them will be fun to read. A card file of all books received within the past three months is maintained in the Bibliography Room. A selected display of new books is available for your browsing pleasure to the right of the entrance in the rotunda. Books from this display may circulate.

387.245 M855s

It is nearly a quarter of a mile long and wider than a football field. There is more energy in its cargo than in a hydrogen bomb. It has the capacity to hold three or four European cathedrals, and it is the largest moving object ever built. It is also a dangerous threat to all living things, in the sea, on the land, or in the air.

What is this hazardous behemoth? It is "Supership", a supertanker with a capacity for transporting more than 200,000 tons of oil per shipment. Author Noel Mostert, in his forceful, startling account of these giant ships spawned by the economics of oil, sounds the warning of the ecological dangers that these supertankers pose. The author creates, from what might only have been a basic expose, an absorbing story of ships, sailors, and the sea in the best traditions of a Conrad or a Melville.

Using a narrative, novelistic approach, Mostert, a South African writer and journalist, takes the reader with him on his own voyage to the Persian Gulf and back on the 200,000 ton supertanker Ardshiel. Within this framework he examines the changes the supertankers have made on the very nature of seafaring itself—the psychological pressures on crews with no real ports of call, the constant danger of death by collision, fire, gas poisoning, the force of the sea.

Through this novelistic portrayal of life at sea, however, comes the crucial, bone-chilling message: that through collisions, groundings, explosions and spills, supertankers are contaminating the world with enormous quantities of oil, polluting coasts, and carrying death to marine life, and ultimately to all life on this earth.

131.3462 R531fr

What was Freud really like? How did his personality color his psychoanalytic theories? What were his relationships with his students? Did he cause his most talented pupils to leave him? These
are some of the questions raised by Paul Roazen in this comprehensive and thoroughly fascinating study of Sigmund Freud, the genius and the man. The answers to such questions are found by the author through conclusions drawn from personal interviews with more than 70 of Freud's followers, patients, and members of his family, and from the unreleased papers of Freud's authorized biographer, Ernest Jones.

Roazen, a professor of political and social science at York University, Toronto, and author of two previous books about Freud, concentrates in this life story on the "human dramas" of Freud and his world—on the human interaction of the people involved in the development of psychoanalytic theory. Special emphasis is given to those years when Freud was most active as a theorist and teacher, and pictured around the master are the disciples: Alfred Adler, Carl Jung, Otto Rank, who broke away to form their own movements; Ernest Jones, Sandor Ferenczi, Paul Federn, the loyalists; and the great women therapists, Anna Freud, Melanie Klein, Ruth Mack Brunswick.

Since the mid-1960's, when Roazen conducted his interviews with Freud's patients and pupils, many of the interviewees have died. Their views and insights into the various conflicts between Freud and his followers, as presented in this study, are therefore unique, and will serve as an important record for posterity.

A scholarly book of importance to specialists, it is also, for the general reader, a book that is as easy to read as a good novel.

920.7
G549t


In late 1791 Mary Wollstonecraft wrote in six weeks the 300-page Vindication of the Rights of Women—a book which not only became an international bestseller but also exposed the author to the vilification of both conservatives and liberals alike. Called a "philosophical serpent" and a "hyena in petticoats," Wollstonecraft was severely criticized for arguing that women should not only be able to achieve financial independence but could also, with proper education, become the professional equals of men.

Claire Tomalin, the new literary editor of the New Statesman, in this excellent and objective biography, realistically presents the agonizingly human contradictions of strength and weakness in the character of this eighteenth century radical writer, editor and translator, and mother of Mary Godwin (the future wife of Percy Bysshe Shelley and author of Frankenstein). Wollstonecraft's temperament, says Tomalin, "was geared to drama, violent emotion and struggle." Thus the chronicle of her life reads like a tragic drama, including two disastrous love affairs, two daughters conceived out of wedlock, and two abortive attempts at suicide. Even Wollstonecraft's death, of septicemia after the birth of her second child, is a final, tragic irony.

After studying many unpublished family letters, parish records and wills, and archives in Britain and on the continent, Tomalin has discovered much new material relevant to Mary's life and controversial reputation after death. Critical, yet sympathetic, Tomalin, in this well-documented biography, portrays a credible human being of both mixed motive and imperfect heroism.
709.73  C815za

American artist Cornell's collages and assembled boxes have intrigued and puzzled critics for more than four decades. In this volume, friend and critic Dore Ashton combines her own analysis of Cornell's work with a potpourri of poems written in honor of Cornell by such writers as John Ashbery and Octavio Paz, photographs by Denise Hare and others, memoirs by friends of the artist, excerpts from works which influenced Cornell, as well as examples of Cornell's own homages to singers and other artists.

821.91  Au23

This posthumously published collection of Auden's poems consists of works completed after his return to England in 1972. The poems reflect Auden's seeming obsession with death during his last year of life. Also included in this volume are lyrics for a musical comedy based on Don Quixote and Auden's final work for the stage, The Entertainment of the Senses, an anti-masque which burlesques man's sensory attributes.

338.88  B264g

Barnet, the founder and co-director of the Institute of Policy Studies, and Muller, an economics professor at American University, have written a well documented study of the few hundred large corporations which seem to dominate world economy. The authors explore the ways in which these companies affect government attempts to control inflation and unemployment, and they try to suggest some controls designed to limit the vast power of these global corporations.

823.91  H982

English novelist Sybille Bedford brings to life fellow writer Aldous Huxley from his days as reigning iconoclastic wit in the 1920's when as author of Chrome Yellow he became the flagbearer of England's bright young people through his later experiments with mind expanding drugs which brought attention from a whole new range of admirers. An intimate friend of the Huxleys for four decades, Bedford has immersed herself in Huxley's diaries and letters and talked with hundreds who knew him in order to better recreate the man and his era.

293  B735t
A noted scholar of Anglo-Saxon and Old Icelandic, Branston uses material from folklore, from Latin, Anglo-Saxon, and Old Norse writings, as well as from pictures and carvings to recreate the world of the pagan gods of old England. Less well-known than their classical counterparts, deities such as Sun, Moon, Tin, and Woden not only gave their names to the days of the week but are the source of many commonly known superstitions. The abundant illustrations, some reproduced in color, come from museums and archeological sites and greatly enhance the volume.

853.91
C138cixw

One of Italy's foremost fantasy writers, Calvino, in 1973 won the Premio Feltrinelli, the Italian equivalent of a Pulitzer Prize. In his newest novel the protagonist is Marco Polo who tells his patron, Kublai Khan, about all the cities he has visited; as the tales progress, they move through space and time encompassing elements of the modern world.

915.1045
C66c

Jerome Cohen is director of East Asian Legal Studies at Harvard; his wife teaches Oriental art history at the School of the Museum of Fine Arts, Tufts University. The combination of disciplines works admirably here with Mrs. Cohen supplying the photographs as well as the commentary on them and Mr. Cohen having responsibility for the historical background and the discussion of today's conditions in China based on several recent visits. The book's emphasis is on the relationship of modern China to her past.

923.273
E183

Milton Eisenhower helped shape agricultural policy under Coolidge and Hoover, carried out sensitive war assignments for F.D.R., aided Truman with postwar labor problems, served as confidant to his brother, Dwight Eisenhower, and advisor to subsequent presidents. This volume combines personal memoir, filled with revealing anecdotes, with an analysis of what Eisenhower sees as possible beneficial changes in the presidency and in the methods of selecting presidents.

F8295e

The author of The Collector (F8295c) and The French Lieutenant's Woman (F8295f) here, in five short stories, probes the shifting relationships of fantasy and reality and their effects on our lives. His sharply realized characters include a best-selling author who is the victim of bizarre violence in a lonely country house and a woman who tells a fantasy tale to a child and is shattered by the aftermath.

The years between Sarajevo and the Great Crash were a period in many ways similar to today, preoccupied with peace marches and female emancipation, inflation and unemployment. As a practicing journalist for many of his 69 years, Furnas has lived and written throughout that era, and in this, his sixth book of social history, he explores the times with wit and surprising detail. Furnas concentrates on those trivialities, often ignored in history books, which form the most immediate relics of an era; he includes ball scores, radio programs, best sellers, and movies in order to recreate a feeling of the times.


A successful playwright (among his credits are Two for the Seesaw and The Miracle Worker) enrolled for a time with a thousand 20-year-olds, including his son, at Maharishi International University in Spain. There he thought about life, love, God, and what it all means. The unlikely result—not at all sophomoric—is a provocative and curiously appealing book.


This is the first published biography of C.S. Lewis, the British author whose canon includes theology and literary criticism as well as fantasy and science fiction. Green, Lewis' authorized biographer, and Walter Hooper, who became Lewis' secretary for the last few months of his life, had full access to Lewis' papers, and are able to vividly recreate the man, his literary achievements, his friends, and the women in his life.


Until now, the role of women has received little attention in political science literature. To rectify this situation, Professor Jaquette of Occidental College, Los Angeles, has collected 18 studies on the political behavior of women in both Western and non-Western systems. The book tries to answer the question: Does politics transcend sex or merely ignore women? The first section deals with the individual American woman, her attitude towards voting, the demands of active participation, and her response to other women in office. A second section views political institutions from urban machines to the Supreme Court as arenas of female participation. The third section explores the ways in which the modern feminist movement affects our definition of politics.

This, the second and final volume of former chairman Khrushchev's memoirs, is, like the first volume, based on tape recordings now deposited at Columbia University. Focusing on both domestic and foreign affairs during the years of Khrushchev's ascendancy, the book suffers from omissions and distortions but, nevertheless, is valuable reading for anyone seeking to understand the Cold War years.


Ruth Lembeck, who has had a long and successful career in advertising, has produced a complete step by step guide for the woman job hunter. She describes more than 1000 possible occupations listing what is needed personally, materially, and educationally to get started, the hours one can expect to work, and the salary usually paid. The book includes an appendix of the names and addresses of organizations that will supply job information on request.


The authors draw from their own past work as well as from examples within contemporary society to present an overview of the dilemma of living fully in a world that on one hand works to reject death and on the other provides the means for destruction on an incomprehensible scale. They find that the loss of the traditional rituals of death, the breaking up of the extended family where death of elders was a common occurrence, and the pressures of the nuclear age have weakened our ability to cope with death. To the authors, the solution lies in learning to adopt a "symbolic immortality" that can help man develop viable attitudes toward death and, hence, toward life.


Both authors have written widely in the relatively unexplored field of folk art and have culled more than 10,000 objects for the 400 examples in this book. The work, coordinated to a traveling exhibition of the Whitney Museum, includes such diverse art objects as ship figureheads, toys, tinware, and quilts.


Journalist Perényi bases this biography on years of research, but she maintains a lively tone in discussing the "first musician to benefit from the Romantic cult of genius, to be an international celebrity, lionized by society, fought over by women, and decorated by kings." The author illuminates not only Liszt but the extraordinary figures with whom he associated—Paganini, George Sand, Victor Hugo, and, especially, his son-in-law, Richard Wagner.
While his contemporary American composers were looking to Europe for inspiration, Charles Ives was creating uniquely American music, making innovative use of polytonal harmonies and unusual rhythms. According to the author, the 58 transcribed and judiciously edited interviews with Ives' friends and colleagues in the volume comprise "the only extensive biographical oral history of an American composer." Miss Perlis is herself a musician and a lecturer in the American studies program at Yale.

An outstanding director of the American theater, Quintero traces his career from its beginnings in a makeshift Woodstock summer theater through his years as guiding force of New York's famous Circle in the Square. Quintero is known as "the" O'Neill director, so his account of the productions of The Iceman Cometh and Long Day's Journey into Night provides special interest. Vignettes of such notables as George C. Scott, Ingrid Bergman, Tennessee Williams, and Vivien Leigh further enliven the narrative.

A painter and a poet, both Southern born, combine their talents to produce this evocative work. The book includes over 100 water colors and drawings by Shuptrine accompanied by a series of sketches written by Dickey; together the authors try to recreate through the sense of sight and words what they feel about the South.

The pro's and con's of tenure are examined from many perspectives by a number of leaders in higher education. Such issues as academic freedom, the need to rid colleges of incompetent teachers, the relation of tenure to good teaching, and the alternatives to tenure are discussed. Thomas Cottle, in his chapter, "Pains and Permanence," accurately captures the anguish involved in the process of obtaining tenure.

Stone's first novel won a National Book Award, and this, his second, has received outstanding reviews. On the surface, the work is a gripping suspense story centering on a chase across southern California involving three kilograms of heroin; deeper than that, it is a stunning immorality tale about war, dope, and violence.
Today Frances Burnett is best known as author of The Secret Garden, beloved by generations of little girls, and Little Lord Fauntleroy, which set the dress fashions for myriad reluctant young boys. Yet as Ann Thwaite, herself a children's author, reveals in this biography, Mrs. Burnett's adult novels were well received by her contemporaries, and she was even compared favorably with George Eliot and Henry James. Frances Burnett earned enormous sums of money; however, the success of her career contrasted with an unsatisfactory family life, and the tension thus created makes for absorbing reading.


Walker, former curator and director of the National Gallery of Art in Washington, shares remembrances of adventures undertaken by himself and colleagues in professional or private pursuit of collection pieces. Mr. Walker's appraisal of European and American art; his points of difference with English contemporaries, like Kenneth Clark; and his philosophy of what an American museum should be are admirably summed up in this lively volume.


Novelist/poet Warren's newest book consists of a series of short poems structured together to form a larger work on the theme of immortality. The poems both reflect Warren's past and form a key for him to his own self-discovery.


Slote, a Professor of English at the University of Nebraska and a noted Cather scholar, has assembled this lovely book under the auspices of the Willa Cather Pioneer Memorial and Educational Foundation with the full support of the Cather family. The first section is biographical juxtaposing excerpts from Willa Cather's reminiscences with pictures of people and places that were part of her life. Part two, "Willa Cather's America," contains three pictorial essays which focus on the sense of place in Miss Cather's novels.


Poets, philosophers, theologians, anthropologists, psychologists and medical doctors join forces in this anthology to provide a cross disciplinary overview of what is currently known about dreams. The 130 selections fall into three categories: (1) What people dream about, (2) the history of dream theories, and (3) scientific research on dreams.
Journal of Field Archaeology

Ordered last summer, the first issue of this quarterly arrived recently. Published by Boston University for the Association for Field Archaeology, its goal is to disseminate, as soon as possible, field reports on excavations conducted in any part of the world. Also within its scope are articles on all other aspects of archaeological projects.

Regular features include: an open forum for readers' views; a section on the illicit traffic in antiques; a survey of news of scientific projects related to archaeology; a column on staffing opportunities; and a final one carrying brief notices about projects and people. The following articles are contained in the current 235-page double issue: "A Survey of Shipwreck Sites off the Southwestern Coast of Turkey"; "Excavations at Stobi; 1973-1974"; and Megalithic Quarrying Techniques and Limestone Technology in Eastern Spain." Each article is well-illustrated with photographs, charts, tables, and maps.

The Journal of Field Archaeology is of interest to archaeologists, historians, conservationists, physical scientists, chemists, students, and interested laymen. As they are published, all issues will be available in Trinkle Library.

From the Woodward Collection

A VIEW OF THE UNITED STATES, 1794

Tench Coxe, a political economist, is described in the Oxford Companion to American History as one whose "knowledge of American economic conditions was unexcelled." Born in Philadelphia in 1755 and enrolled in the College of Phil-
Philadelphia, at an early age he joined the commercial firm of his father. His royalist sympathies during the American Revolution did not preclude his appointment to positions in the newly organized United States government. Foreseeing a strong government as a cure for the financial difficulties of the Confederation, he was one of the first pamphleteers, along with John Jay and Noah Webster, to advocate the adoption of the Constitution. As a Federalist he held the offices of Assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury (1789-1792) and Commissioner of Revenue (1792-1797). Falling from favor of President John Adams and losing his appointment, he joined the Republican Party and was selected by Jefferson for the post of Purveyor of Public Supplies (1803-1812).

However, rather than for his political service, Coxe is remembered as a political economist. Called the father of the American cotton industry, he attempted, two years before Samuel Slater's successful endeavor, to transport an Arkwright spinning machine from England. With both voice and pen he urged the planters of the South to undertake the culture of cotton, an idea apparently originating with him. The manufacturing and agricultural occupations would thus support each other and help the new nation become commercially independent. As wool contributes to the wealth of England, so cotton, he reasoned, would likewise enrich the new nation. Coxe helped organize and was subsequently president of the Pennsylvania Society for the Encouragement of Manufactures and the Useful Arts.

Coxe wrote extensively on the subject of political economy. His ideas are summarized in A View of the United States,* a publication describing the progress of the country at that time and containing much statistical information regarding trade and manufacturing. The book must have had more than local significance because it was published in Dublin and in London in 1795. It numbered among the books in Thomas Jefferson's library. A note in Sowerby's Catalogue of the History of Thomas Jefferson (Rb308.1/J359u) indicates that in 1795 a copy was presented to Jefferson by the author. An accompanying note states that it "may assist to shew foreigners, our young people, and those, who have been out of the way of seeing for themselves, some of the considerable facts which have affected the political and private affairs of this country."

The purpose of A View of the United States of America is stated on the title page:

\[
\text{to exhibit the progress and present state of civil and religious liberty, population, agriculture, exports, imports, fisheries, navigation, ship-building, manufactures, and general improvements.}
\]

Two especially curious chapters deal with distilleries of the United States and with maple sugar and its possible value. In another section the author congratulated his fellow citizens that no evils resulted from separation of church and state and that Europeans have adjusted to the American mode of life. In this work, as in his other writings, Coxe portrays optimism for the economic development of America.

With much enthusiasm and pride, the Trinkle Library staff recently "found" in the stacks, where it had been since 1946, a fine copy of this significant work and transferred it to the Rare Book Room.

One of the oldest rare-book firms in the Americana field is Henry Stevens, Son and Stiles. Founded originally in London, the English headquarters of this firm are now in Farnham, Surrey. But its real head lives in Larchmont, New York. This head, Mr. Thomas MacDonnell, is the son-in-law of the granddaughter of the original founder. Such are the ways of capitalistic inheritance.

The founder, who always called himself "Henry Stevens of Vermont," was a bright, brash, poor Vermont Yankee, born in 1819, one child among eleven. He worked his way through Yale by teaching calligraphy on the side and by copying historical manuscripts for researchers. As soon as he finished college, he spent much time digging up the facts of early American history. He found them in all sorts of odd places, like farmers' attics. This work he did for Peter Force and George Bancroft, then the most active historians of America.

It was but a step from copying old documents to buying them and the neglected books which he found. He bought them for little or nothing. He managed to accumulate enough to sell to pay off his college debts. He then attempted law school at Harvard but after a year or so grew more and more interested in books and decided to make them his career. At that time such a decision took considerable optimism. Books were selling for incredibly low prices. Fifty pounds might buy a book worth many thousands now. Furthermore, Stevens seems to have worked on a profit margin of ten percent, a margin which would seem too low to afford a decent living. But Stevens did well indeed. This was partly because he found two or three wealthy collectors whom he was able to play off against each other. Stevens was shrewd, occasionally slightly unethical; but his charm, his enthusiasm, and his book expertise carried him a long way and gave impetus to a book business which has flourished to this very day.

In 1845 Stevens decided he would go to London and do his book hunting and dealing from there, since London was then the book center of the world. He had little capital and was backed only by orders from a few collectors in America. He rented a room in a hotel and ran his business from there for many years, to the irritation of other dealers who had to pay taxes on their business properties.

His two most important American customers were John Carter Brown of Providence and James Lenox of New York. He bought books for them in huge quantities over the years. We should thank the memory of Henry Stevens of Vermont. The John Carter Brown Library at Providence is perhaps the greatest repository of Americana. James Lenox' collection is now part of the New York Public Library, undoubtedly the greatest city library in the world.

Stevens cherished everything which interested Mr. Lenox. Americanist though he was, Stevens immediately began studying the Bible field when he discovered Lenox' interest in Bibles. Stevens soon became an expert and began shipping fine Bibles to his patron. He, after a time, was instrumental in getting
a Gutenberg Bible for Mr. Lenox at auction at the mad price of 500 pounds ($2500). Lenox felt he had been "took," but eventually became quite happy when he learned the legends surrounding this greatest of all Bibles, the first printed one, published about 1455.

It seems Gutenberg went bankrupt after finishing his run of this fabulously beautiful book. His creditors, Fust and Schoeffer, took over. The books were so beautiful that crafty Fust decided to sell them as manuscripts. At a great price he sold one to a cardinal in Paris. Then, foolishly and greedily, he sold another copy to yet another Parisian churchman. Soon the two met to compare happily their buys. To their astonishment they discovered that the books were absolutely identical. No scribe could do this, word for word, line for line.

They said together, "This fellow Fust must be the Devil or in league with him." Fust was arrested and furiously examined. To save himself from the flames he confessed his errors and proved that the Bibles were the product of the printing press, a new invention still unknown to most people. The late Mr. Hamer, a Fredericksburg dealer in rare and old books, used to say that this was one of the origins of the Faust legend.

The last Gutenberg Bible in private hands recently sold for $2,500,000. Lenox' bargain is now at the New York Public Library, I believe.

Stevens also feverishly cultivated other buyers and collectors. He threw himself into the social whirl of London, gaining entree with amazing ease into the literary and diplomatic circles of the city. He managed to land a contract with the British Museum to be its agent for the purchase of American books to fill in a great gap in the collections of that imposing institution. This was profitable more because of the enormous bulk of his purchases than because of his prices. He later became agent for the Smithsonian Institution for the collection of books in Europe.

Stevens married a widow in 1854. From that point on he lived and entertained lavishly. His book income was enough to justify extensive social contacts which tended to help his book business. This life continued until the American Civil War ended all book-buying in America. Then Stevens knew hard times. After the War he had to go through a painful reconstruction of his book business. Stevens seems to have mellowed in his later years. He regained much of his affluence and retained the affection and admiration of collectors and librarians. He died in 1886. His firm remains one of the great book selling companies of the world.
So you want to know the definitions of whomp, brinkmanship, and citrovarum factor. As you make your way to the closest unabridged dictionary, does it ever occur to you to first check the title page to see which one you will be using—Webster's New International Dictionary of the English Language, 2d edition (Springfield, Mass., Merriam, 1959); Webster's Third New International Dictionary (Springfield, Mass., Merriam, 1966); or Funk and Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary (New York, Funk and Wagnalls, 1963)? Even the most cursory comparison of these three major unabridged dictionaries reveals basic, important differences in approach and inclusion of information.

Let us take, for example, the first three words mentioned—whomp, brinkmanship, and citrovarum factor. If the first dictionary you use happens to be a Webster's 2d edition, you would find, to your dismay, that these words would not be listed at all. This discovery points up one of the basic differences between the second and third editions of the Webster's dictionaries. Although the 3d edition contains 150,000 fewer entries than the second, 100,000 of the 450,000 total are words that have come into the language between 1934 and 1961. Therefore, such scientific and technological terms as citrovarum factor, new terms in political and social life (brinkmanship), and popular terms (whomp, headshrinker, and payola) can be found only in Webster's 3d edition. Conversely, since words which became obsolete before 1775 are excluded from the third edition, Webster's 2d, which covers vocabulary from 1500, is a necessity for historical purposes.

Funk and Wagnalls, like Webster's 3d, is relatively up-to-date, and aims to include all live words of current language and literature. Although a completely new edition of Funk and Wagnalls has not been published since 1913, the dictionary is periodically updated each new printing by inserting new words, compressing definitions of older words, and adding supplements of new words. This continuous revision is well done, but it must be kept within the pagination of the 1913 edition. As a result, Funk and Wagnalls does not give quite as complete coverage as do the Webster's dictionaries.

Funk and Wagnalls' emphasis on currency furthermore points up another difference between this dictionary and the two Webster's—the order of definitions. In Funk and Wagnalls you would find the most current definitions listed first. Both Webster's dictionaries, however, follow a historical approach and list earlier meanings of a word before the more current definitions.

In addition to inclusion of words and order of definitions, another factor must be considered when deciding which dictionary to use. One dictionary deviates almost completely from the traditional philosophy of the dictionary makers, which maintains, as exemplified by both Webster's 2d and Funk and Wagnalls, that a dictionary should prescribe, or set standards for, the language by showing the correct or proper use of words. Webster's 3d, in a new, descriptive approach to dictionary-making, attempts to show the way a word is currently used in today's language at all levels of culture without pretending a rule on what is correct usage. The dictionary drops completely such labels as "colloquial," and uses cautiously other such usage labels as "slang," "substandard," and
"nonstandard."

Ain't, for example, gets official sanction at last in Webster's 3d as "used orally in most parts of the U.S. by many cultivated speakers" (with tongue in cheek, perhaps?). Since the label colloquial has been dropped from the definition of ain't, the third Merriam-Webster dictionary boasts that it thereby sanctions the "informality of modern English."

A corollary effect of this change from a prescriptive to a descriptive approach can be seen in the illustrative quotations used to clarify meanings. The third edition employs a collection of contemporary quotations to demonstrate how words are used today. Thus, we have examples from General Eisenhower, Mickey Spillane, and Time magazine, as well as from the Bible, Dryden, Keats, Milton, and Shakespeare--the typical sources used for illustrative quotes in Webster's 2d.

Another basic difference between the Webster's 3d and the two traditional dictionaries can be seen in the treatment of the Bible. Both Webster's 2d and Funk and Wagnalls not only give a one-column, encyclopedic rundown of editions of the English Bible and the history of the Bible, but they also provide separate entries for each version of the Bible. Webster's 3d, completely shunning the encyclopedic approach, in 17 lines gives precious little information either about the Bible and its history, or about any of the editions.

Place names and personal names are not included in Webster's 3d except when they are used as adjectives--for example, Vietnam or Pickwickian. For more than a brief, basic definition, then, or for information about people or places, Webster's 2d and Funk and Wagnalls would be the dictionaries to consult.

Are you looking for the pronunciation of a word? The Funk and Wagnalls pronunciation key is easier to use and to understand. Do you want to know the meaning of a foreign phrase, an abbreviation, or an arbitrary sign or symbol? Try the appendices of either Webster's 2d or Funk and Wagnalls, as Webster's 3d has deleted such special features. Do you need a picture of the French flag? Try Funk and Wagnalls, as this dictionary emphasizes illustrations.

Do you want to know the meaning of whomp? As you approach the nearest unabridged dictionary, check first to see which dictionary you will be using. You could even try more than one for a comparison of information. Not all unabridged dictionaries are the same, you know.

Recent works by two of MWC's Art Department faculty were exhibited in Richmond and our own duPont Galleries. Mr. Paul Muick, Professor of Sculpture, had a one-man show of sculpture, paintings, and drawings in Robinson House, adjacent to the Richmond Museum, from February 12 through March 16. Mr. Muick's show was
one of several privileges resulting from the award of a Certificate of Distinction for paintings shown in the Museum's "Virginia Artists 1973" biennial. Mr. Bill Komodore's retrospective opened on Wednesday, March 19. The exhibition of our painter-in-residence will run until April 30. Included are a variety of works in differing media from "op" to "realism." It should be noted that the very difficult job of hanging the show was beautifully accomplished by Miss Pauline King, Chairman of the Art Department.

Mrs. Mariana Bauman attended a refresher course for Royal Academy of Dancing Teachers January 27 through 29 in Wheaton, Maryland. The course was taught by a Major Examiner of the RAD, Miss Jean McDonnell. On January 28, Mrs. Bauman directed a service of Liturgical Dance at the Virginia Theological Seminary in Alexandria. The Kyrie, Offertory, and Agnus Dei, performed by four MWC students, were presented as part of the regular chapel service.

In October of 1974, Mrs. Linda B. Townsend, Professional Assistant to the Director of the Counseling Center, presented a paper in association with Daniel F. Hobbs, Jr., of the University of Georgia at the joint meeting of the National Council on Family Relations and the American Association of Marriage and Family Counselors in Saint Louis. Its title was "Parent-Adolescent Relations, Adolescent Coital Status and Contraceptive Usage."

Mr. Dan Dervin of the English Department is busy again winning more prizes for his poems and essays. The most recent are: second prize for his poem "Ode to a Deaf Mute" and second prize for "Watergate: What's in a Word," awarded in the Irene Leache Literary Contest.

In addition to her job as Assistant Dean for Academic Advising and her teaching, Miss Susan Hanna has found time to research Dissertation Abstracts International for contributions to the annual bibliography on stylistics. The bibliography for 1972 appears in Style (Supplement, vol. VIII, no. 1, winter 1974).

Two members of the MWC staff have recently contributed book reviews to journals and newspapers. Professor Lewis Fickett, Chairman of the Department of Economics and Political Science, reviewed Democracy and Political Change in Village India: A Case Study by A.H. Somjee. His article appeared in the winter 1974-75 issue of Civic Affairs.

The Richmond Times-Dispatch of Sunday, February 2, 1975, contained a review of The Avila Gold by David Westheimer written by Mr. Edward G. Moore, editorial assistant in the Office of Information Services. Mr. Moore frequently has reviews in the paper, and we are glad he finally remembered to send one to us for mention in this column.

On January 13 Mrs. Peggy Kelley Reinburg, Instructor in Organ, participated in a Faculty Recital with Sharon Davis Gratto, guest flutist. On February 16 she served as conductor, organist, and harpsichordist at the Abendmusik Concert in Washington, D.C. In addition, during February and March she gave weekly Wednesday noon recitals at Union Methodist Church. On March 13 she performed in a recital at the Kennedy Center on the Filene Memorial Organ.

I want to thank everyone who contributed to "Faculty Writings and Research." Please keep track through the summer of items for inclusion in the first issue of News and Views of the 1975 fall semester.
Up and Down for Better Service

At last the Library's elevator is again in operation! Perhaps you noticed the crane in front of Trinkle Library during the week of February 17, the "no parking" on Campus Drive for the same period, and the greasy parts of the disassembled elevator in the aisles of subbasements 1 and 2—all parts of the elevator repair. With elevator service restored, the student aide shlevers, who formerly, not unlike beasts of burden, were forced to carry books up and down stairs, can devote their time to shelving books and, more important, to keeping shelves in proper order. Service to readers should be greatly improved.

Copyright Issue Still Unresolved

The Supreme Court has ruled in the long-pending Williams and Wilkins case, but the library photocopying issue still remains unresolved. On February 25, two months after hearing oral arguments, the Court handed down a two-sentence decision which said, "The judgement is affirmed by an equally divided court. Justice Blackmun took no part in the decision in this case." This decision leaves standing the lower court finding, denying the publisher's damage claim, but it clearly leaves for the Congress the responsibility of clarifying the copyright issue. The Court of Claims decision of November 27, 1973, which the Supreme Court upheld, carefully refrained from announcing "sweeping principles" and emphasized that it was not determining that all photocopying by libraries or by the government is necessarily consistent with the present copyright law.

There is little doubt that the Williams and Wilkins suit has pressed the library and education communities into negotiation with publishers and authors. Thus it is now more clearly than ever up to Congress to spell out guidelines for photocopying. The two sides in the photocopying controversy are now discussing the development of workable clearance and licensing procedures or other procedures applicable to library photocopying of periodicals or articles. At the present time, however, there has been no consensus in regard to any obligation on the part of libraries to compensate copyright proprietors for photocopying of copyrighted materials.

Under the auspices of the Copyright Office and the National Commission of Libraries and Information Science, representatives of authors, publishers, and librarians have held a series of meetings to discuss questions raised by photocopying. These talks are scheduled to continue throughout the spring in the hope of reaching agreement that will permit passage of copyright revision legislation.
After these first hectic but exciting days that mark the beginning of a new academic year at Mary Washington, the Library staff now invites you to sit back and relax for awhile with the first issue of our newsletter, News and Views from Trinkle. Through this publication, now in its fourth year, we seek to acquaint you with some of the resources and services of the Library. We hope that you will find News and Views not only edifying and enlightening, however, but also enjoyable reading.

Do you like to keep abreast of new books? "Current and Choice" provides a descriptive look at some of the most interesting books added to the Library collection in recent months.

Are you a history buff or a book collector? If so, Dr. Gordon W. Jones, in his column "Wertvolle Drucke," will interest you with a fascinating account of the life and book-collecting activities of an early American bibliophile—Cotton Mather. "From the Woodward Collection" will provide an informative look at a rare, seventeenth-century atlas, and the Blaeu family who were responsible for its publication and production.

To keep you informed about faculty activities, Barbara Meyer, from the Art Department, reports on recent "Faculty Writings and Research," while "News and Notes" provides brief information about Library "happenings."

Illustrations for this issue were selected from those contributed by Taketo Ohtani and Thomas F. Cowan.

Contents

Current and Choice .............................................. 2
Recent Periodical Additions ................................. 12
From the Woodward Collection .......................... 13
Wertvolle Drucke ............................................... 15
Are You Acquainted With These? ......................... 17
Faculty Writings and Research .......................... 19
News and Notes .................................................. 22
The books listed below are selected from the numerous volumes that have been recently received in the Library. Although they are not necessarily books to read for fun, we believe that all of them will be fun to read.

A card file of all books received within the past three months is maintained in the Bibliography Room. A selected display of new books is available for your browsing pleasure to the right of the entrance in the rotunda. Books from this display may circulate.


Midge Decter's credentials are impressive. She is a former editor of Harpers magazine, managing editor of World magazine, a senior editor of Basic Books and an important part of the American intellectual establishment. In this, her newest book, she addresses herself to the question of what went wrong with the children of the enlightened middle class who grew up in the sixties.

Beginning her book with a letter to the young, Miss Decter lays the blame in the laps of the parents. She feels that the parents were too confident in the powers of progressive education and child psychology; they idolized their young and ultimately raised a generation that was too self-regarding and "more than usually incapable of withstanding difficulty of any kind."

To prove her hypothesis, Miss Decter goes on to present four fictionalized composite case histories: New Journalistic descriptions of the Drop Out, the Pothead, the Sexual Revolutionary and the Communard. In each instance, she establishes a cause and effect relationship between the ideology of the parents and the disastrous reaction in the children.

The reader may agree with or be violently opposed to the conclusions set forth in this book. In either case, he will not be indifferent, and the book should be read as a clear statement of a viewpoint held by many Americans today.
Approximately 15 years ago, Dafal, an itinerant Philippine hunter, made the first known contact with the Tasaday tribe: 25 tiny humans living in caves, gathering roots and using Stone Age tools. Dafal brought the friendly Tasaday bits of cloth and traded neighborly advice with them but otherwise left them undisturbed for a decade.

However, in 1971, the stories Dafal spun of his adventures with the Tasaday reached the ears of Manuel Elizalde, an ex-playboy millionaire and self-styled protector of Philippine tribal cultures. Elizalde descended on the scene by helicopter and was immediately hailed by the Tasaday as the "good man" which their legends forecast would come.

John Nance, former A. P. bureau chief in Mindanao, was present at that historic meeting and, for the past three years, has accompanied most expeditions into the Tasaday's forest, becoming an unofficial coordinator for Tasaday projects. In this book, Nance effectively chronicles those years and the interaction which occurred between the Tasaday and the twentieth-century world with which they increasingly came into contact.

The author's main focus is on Elizalde, "the great-god-man-of-the-Tasaday." Thoroughly enjoying his role as protector, Elizalde provided substantial aid to the Tasaday, having their forest proclaimed a preserve to keep out encroaching loggers, bringing the Tasaday antibiotics, rice, and even a wife for a bachelor of the tribe.

Anthropologists were aghast at this well-meaning interference, fearing it was ruining a pure culture ripe for study. Further, they resented Elizalde's high-handed treatment of their many research projects in which they planned to examine all aspects of Tasaday life. Although sympathetic to Elizalde, Nance recognizes the values and flaws in each position and provides an interesting discussion of the moral issues involved: are visitors to the Tasaday obligated to bring them the benefits of modern life or to protect them from its hazards?

In his book, Nance gives us a fascinating insight into the world of this primitive tribe. Perhaps even more interesting are the questions he raises. Where did the Tasaday come from? Where do they get their women since intermarriage within the tribe is forbidden? Why have they never explored beyond their forest? Of particular importance, how do they raise typically querulous children into loving adults who have no words for war, murder or even bad? Let us hope for a sequel to provide us soon with answers.
**Other Titles Briefly Noted**

R
346.73013
A027s


Based on three years of research, this book attempts to present a general overview of current (to January 1975) state laws and Supreme Court rulings that relate to women. Introductory chapters offer insight into why the laws on such topics as marriage, abortion, work, and rape have evolved in the way they have; and these general statements are followed by a summary of the applicable laws in each state.

833.91
B638vxV


German novelist Böll's newest work centers on a drab housemaid who falls in love with and aids a young political radical fleeing the police. As a result she is hounded by a newspaperman until, her reputation destroyed, she murders the reporter. Böll uses his plot to make a personal attack on the sensationalist press and a sardonic comment on contemporary Germany.

821.09
B623m


In his newest work, critic Bloom clarifies some of the ideas outlined in his *The Anxiety of Influence*. He is concerned with the way poets relate to their precursors, with the way they read each other, and with the way we should read them. Bloom sees modern writers as perpetually trying to free themselves from the great writers who have come before them. To him, the most important readings of another's works are characterized by such individuality that they are essentially misreadings, germinating new ideas.

923.173
K383b


A personal friend of John Kennedy as well as *Newsweek*’s Washington Bureau chief during the Kennedy years, Bradlee kept notes on all his informal meetings with J.F.K.. Here published for the first time, this material not only reveals the human side of the former president but makes an interesting study of Bradlee as a man torn between the discretion of a friend and the reportorial instincts of a professional journalist.

828.91
C548
B

Displaying the ironic wit, intellect and style which made his televised lectures on art so popular, Clark recreates a now distant yet fondly treasured period. From a wealthy Edwardian youth through university days at Oxford, through years of training in connoisseurship with Bernhard Berensen in Italy to the onset of World War II, reminiscences replete with memorable characters come strikingly to life.


In this major work of synthesis, a professor of Jewish history at Yeshiva University chronicles the Final Solution not only as it completed the Nazi vision, but also as it affected the Jews of Eastern Europe. Dawidowicz vividly reveals the ways in which the Jews responded as the vise closed so inexorably around their ghettos: the daily life, the protective devices, the jokes and the songs that reflected their hopes and, increasingly, their despair.


The inventor of the term "abstract expressionism" writes about one of that movement's leading exponents, an artist famous for his ferocious variations on the female form. Critic Rosenberg intersperses his incisive analysis of the artist's work with a long interview with DeKooning, a collection of DeKooning's major statements on art, and more than 200 reproductions of the artist's paintings, drawings, prints and sculpture.


In his newest novel, Doctorow interweaves the life patterns of an upper-middle-class New Rochelle family, a poverty-stricken immigrant family, and a black ragtime musician to give the reader a feel of an historical movement, the images and rhythms of America in the first two decades of this century. In a believable way the fictional characters' destinies become involved with such historical figures as Houdini, anarchist Emma Goldman and polar explorer Peary. The resulting work is being hailed not only as a successful attempt to recreate early twentieth-century America in microcosm but as an integral work of art.


The witty essays collected here were mostly written for Esquire
and New York magazines between 1972 and 1974. Although her feminist consciousness is consistently evident, Ephron does not take a strident movement line. Instead, she perceptively examines her own attitudes ("On Never Having Been A Prom Queen"), the life styles of American women from the Pillsbury Bake-off ladies to women "umps," and the personalities of prominent figures from Pat Loud to Jan/James Morris ("I Always Wanted to be a Girl, Too").

In this collection of speeches, essays and reviews well-known psychoanalyst and author Erikson expands on some previous themes and clarifies his complex ideas on identity and history. Emphasizing the cultural and political upheaval of the sixties, the author touches on such diverse topics as Erikson's own psychohistory, Ghandi, the Viennese school of psychoanalysis, and Women's Liberation.

In this fascinating new book, American Friedlander explores the history of the Islamic sect commonly known as Dervishes who perform a typical whirling dance as a religious ritual with the Divine. While gathering material for this work, the author lived with the Dervishes in Turkey, photographing their rites, discussing their mystical meaning and gaining access to material in previously secret books.

What happens when a person suffers the irrational, selective ravages of a stroke? Harvard-trained psychologist Gardner has spent three years working in a ward of brain-damaged patients and in this book he incorporates many fascinating case histories—patients who understand fully but can speak only in nouns, can recognize voices but not faces, melodies but not words. However, Gardner's emphasis is not so much on the gallant struggles of his patients against their new handicaps as it is on what these disorders can tell us about how the brain works—the relationship between area damaged and function lost.

Two noted black women writers clash verbally on such con-
troversial topics as Vietnam, racial conflict and black leadership. Their minds formed by different generations and different regions, the two present a lively interplay of divergent philosophies.


South African novelist Gordimer here returns to her recurrent theme of the ambience surrounding natives and whites in the veldt country. Told in stream-of-consciousness, the emphasis of this novel is on ideas and place as evoked in the person of Mehring, a wealthy industrialist bent on preserving his way of life. The story revolves around the discovery of an unknown native's body on Mehring's farm.


An elaborate mixture of personal and political symbolism, the work is set in a nightmarish London of the future where an old woman and a 12-year-old girl endure a society on the brink of collapse. Miss Lessing calls this book "an attempt at autobiography," but the reader should not expect straight-forward memoirs.


A noted explorer and naturalist as well as a novelist, Matthiessen in his newest novel intersperses dialogue with poetically rhythmic, descriptive passages to recreate the voyage off the Grand Cayman Island of the once proud schooner "Lillias Eden," its evil-tempered captain, and eight black crewmen. An uncommonly successful mixture of fact and fiction, the work is a treatise on turtling, an account of the dying days of sailing ships on unspoiled waters, and a history of a locale that tourists tripping through the Caribbean rarely see.


Psychohistorian Mazlish here reconstructs the interaction of intellectual and psychological processes of James and his eldest son, John Stuart Mill, especially their diverging attitudes towards such basic concepts as sex, work and authority. Mazlish argues that his double portrait reflects a fundamental crisis in nineteenth-century Western civilization, i.e., that
an Oedipal conflict underlay the massive social change we call modernization.


Noted Russian historian Medvedev has written the first critical survey and analysis of Soviet politics and society to come from a scholar living within the Soviet Union. Although himself a confirmed Marxist, Medvedev feels that current official attitudes have turned vital theory into hollow dogma. Medvedev advocates a gradual democratization which he calls not so much a revision as a reversion to the original principles of Marx and Engels.


Using eyewitness recollections, transcripts, and other sources, Mee reconstructs the 1945 conference which followed the end of the European war and was intended to finalize understandings reached earlier concerning Russia's entry into the war against Japan, the amount of German reparations, the western border of Poland and so on. Mee describes how Truman, Churchill and Stalin, by placing national self-interest to the forefront, moved inexorably toward mutual hostility.


The son of A.A. Milne is himself a gifted author and even those who have never read Winnie-the-Pooh should enjoy this memoir of Christopher Robin. His unusual childhood included a mother who kept him in curls and dresses until he was nine and a father who introduced toys into his nursery as raw material for future books. Of course, the Pooh lover will delight in learning about the prototypes for Eeyore, Piglet, and the Hundred Acre Wood.


In this book, a well-known London critic explores contemporary alternatives to the post-Renaissance Western musical tradition. Examining the work of musicians such as John Cage, Morton Feldman, Christian Wolff and Gordon Mumma, Nyman sees such new trends as an emphasis on unpredictability and chance, increased use of multi-media and an incorporation of the audience response into the musical experience.

Set in rural North Carolina and Virginia between 1903 and 1944, this, Price's fourth novel, traces the search for love of several generations of two families intertwined through marriage. Implicit in the fate of the numerous characters is the change in America from the pastoral reclusiveness of the early years of the century to the martial pre-eminence of 1944.


The legal and ethical questions raised by medical research on the fetus are further complicated by their connection with the issue of abortion. In this well-researched volume, Ramsey, professor of religion at Princeton, compares the evolution of British and American guidelines and seeks to distinguish the implications of the research itself from the political aspects of the issue.


Rogin, in this psychological study of Andrew Jackson, attempts to connect Jackson's buried childhood rage against his mother for dominating him (his father died before he was born) and abandoning him (she died when he was 14) with his adult animosity toward Mother England, Mother Bank and, most critically, Mother Nature and the children at her bosom, the Indians. The subtle analysis shows how Jackson shared the cultural tensions of the times and how, as a leader, he transformed personal trauma into national policy.


This generously annotated volume contains about one third of the 1700 letters that passed between Roosevelt and Churchill during the second World War. Declassified only in 1972, these letters reveal how these two heads of state really viewed their allies, Stalin and DeGaulle. The correspondence offers answers to such questions as Roosevelt's alleged responsibility for bringing the U.S. into the war and the charge that the Western allies failed to anticipate the Cold War.

Mr. Schott worked 23 years for the FBI and thought it the equivalent of a term in a low comedy loony bin, with the late J. Edgar Hoover playing a cross between mad psychiatrist and Victorian schoolmarm. A funny, gloriously disrespectful book, it ultimately becomes thoroughly alarming.


Ignoring conjecture, Shakespearian scholar Schoenbaum elegantly defines what is currently known about Shakespeare's life. Interspersed throughout the narrative are more than 200 facsimiles, painstakingly gathered and reproduced, of the often fragile and deteriorated documents which form the basis of our picture of Shakespeare the man.


In this powerful book, a husband-and-wife team record in pictures and text the fate of the villagers of Minamata, Japan. More than 10,000 were injured when Chisso Chemical Company began pouring industrial waste into the waters around Minamata contaminating the fish, a staple of the people's diet. The volume, centering on how the villagers coped with the resulting disease and revealing the frustrations of their years-long struggle for indemnity, makes a frightening casebook for ecology-minded Americans.


Steiner is Extraordinary Fellow at Churchill College, Cambridge and Professor of Comparative Literature at the University of Geneva. In this massive work, the author includes many fascinating anecdotes to illustrate his view that language use reflects the individual vision and that translation between languages is one aspect of the general process of interpretation which all language users must resort to in order to communicate their individual meanings.


The authors, respectively a professor of political science and a professor of law, examine the reasons why American politicians, unlike their foreign counterparts, rarely resign publicly for reasons of political principle. American over-empha-
sis on team spirit as well as the prospect of virtual exile from political life are among the chief motivations for silence—to the detriment of U.S. politics. As a countermeasure, the authors suggest that Cabinet members be chosen from Congress with their position in Congress to resume if they resign.


The perennial observer of the making of presidents now turns his analytical eye to the breaking of one. Events of the Watergate affair are set down, but White is more concerned with illuminating Nixon's concepts of politics and government, the ways in which they led to criminal activities, and the consequent damage to the public's faith in the American way.


Wilson was working on The Twenties at the time of his death in 1972 and the book has been completed by Leon Edel. Based on literary critic-novelist Wilson's extensive notebook, the volume reveals Wilson's multitudinous interests. Wilson knew intimately most of those who left their mark on American letters in the twenties and, in his notebooks, he kept track of what they said. O'Neill's drunken soliloquies mix with meditations on the way in which literature falsifies life, an account of a tidy suicide, and a description of how turtles engage in intercourse.


Thirty scientific observers of the American religious scene have combined to create a guidebook to marginal American religious movements—Spiritualism, Hare Krishnas, Scientology, etc. They find that "the new religious movements emerging in America are built on an ability to allow their faithful to revise their lives continually and on an ability to revise themselves as religious movements."
Recent Periodical Additions

The Library currently subscribes to 1266 periodicals covering a wide variety of subjects. Your attention is called to one newly acquired title which is briefly described below.

Critical Inquiry

Subtitled A Voice for Reasoned Inquiry into Significant Creations of the Human Spirit, this journal deals with the entire spectrum of literature, music, visual arts, film, and popular culture. Hence, the most recent issue (September 1975) includes such articles as "History--or Anthropology--of Art?" "Autobiography and Historical Consciousness," "What Was the Modern Novel?" and "Visual Rhetoric in The Autobiography of Alice B. Toklas." There are also two articles in a series entitled "Artists on Art." In this issue the Argentine writer Señor Jorge Luis Borges is featured discussing his own work and that of Walt Whitman. Lastly there is a section of "Critical Response," a forum for discussion of articles in previous numbers of the journal.

Published by the University of Chicago Press, Critical Inquiry should prove useful to readers in many fields. This was made apparent by the fact that two separate departments recommended it for purchase—the English and the Modern Foreign Language Departments.

The Library is pleased to be a charter subscriber to this new journal, holding all issues since Volume 1, Number 1 (September 1974).
Two impressive volumes in the Woodward Collection are not art texts or literary works, but rather parts of an atlas. Accustomed as most readers may be to modern mass-produced maps and atlases, they would find the Collection's two volumes of *Le Theatre du Monde* rather unusual. Subtitled the *New Atlas*, it was produced in Amsterdam by Willem and Joan Blaeu in the year 1645. There were four volumes in the set although the Library owns volumes two and three only. The title was published in four editions: French, Latin, Dutch, and German. Mary Washington's copy is in French.

The title pages introduce the reader to the beauty to follow. Printed from copper plates on fine handmade paper, they consist of the publishing information surrounded by a detailed illustration. In addition, the engravings have been hand-colored. The title page for volume three is the more elaborate. It depicts two masters of the art of cartography with various globes and tools of their trade.

The contents of each volume consist of a combination of hand-colored, engraved maps of various continents and countries and appropriate chapters of text printed with hand-set type. Volume two has 242 pages of text and 92 maps. Included in the volume are France, Spain, Asia, Africa, and America. Volume three covers Italy and Greece with 250 pages of text and 63 maps.

It should be noted that until several years ago Mary Washington College's copy of volume two had only 91 maps. The one that was lacking was that of Virginia as drawn by Willem Blaeu, after the maps of Captain John Smith. Fortunately, the Library was able to purchase a replacement. The reader is now able to pinpoint Fredericksburg on the "Toppahanock" River in the vicinity of Secsbbeck, Sockbeck, and Massawoteck.

The seventeenth century was the great age of atlases. As the Netherlands was the major sea-faring nation, it was also the foremost producer of maps and atlases. Those included in the Blaeu atlases were some of the most beautifully produced. They were printed on fine paper; the engraving and calligraphy were well-executed; the decorations were handsome; and the handcoloring, in most cases, was attractive. However, as was typical of the period,
the maps were not up-to-date with the findings of contemporary explorations.

A prime example of such a map is "Africa Newly Described" which is included in the second volume. The map appeared in 28 editions from 1630 to 1662 and was one of the best of its time. It shows the entire continent and surrounding islands and oceans. It is embellished with colored drawings of appropriate land, sea, and sky creatures and contemporary ships. There are also symbols for mountains, lakes, and settlements. In addition, the top borders presented city plans, or bird's-eye views, of the principal African cities. Along the side borders were 'fashion plates,' showing the denizens of various countries in their native costumes. Taken as a whole, the map looks very attractive and reliable.

However, while the map portrayed the coastline well, its interior distances were distorted. In addition, lakes, rivers, and boundary lines were too thickly drawn and the sizes of mountain ranges and cities were impossible to determine. Finally, the border illustrations were based primarily on hearsay and medieval studies.

The atlas was produced by one of the leading map publishers of the day—the Blaeu family. They comprised a firm known for its attention to detail and the quality of its work.

The Blaeu publishing house was founded by Willem Janszoon Blaeu (1571-1638), a pupil of Tycho Brahe, the famous Danish astronomer. Willem Blaeu first printed terrestrial and celestial globes, then maps and sea atlases. His first land atlas, Atlantis Appendix of 1630, contained no text and only 60 maps, 37 of which were those of another cartographer. Upon the death of Willem in 1638, his son Joan (1596-1673) assumed responsibility for the company. Under his leadership the firm grew significantly until it was the largest and most modern in all of Europe. It published maps, globes, all types of atlases, general titles, and scientific works. It was for their atlases, however, that the Blaeus are remembered. The small Atlantis Appendix had become the first in a series of atlases which culminated in Joan Blaeu's Atlas Major of 1662. This Grand Atlas was published in five editions—French, Latin, German, Spanish, and Dutch—and, depending on language, there were nine to twelve volumes in the set.

The two volumes of the 1645 Blaeu Theatre du Monde in the Woodward Collection are truly representative of the work of this noted firm of cartographers.
Many Colonial Americans collected respectable libraries for their homes. It was a day of no public libraries and it was essential to have at least self-help works available. In Virginia at least twenty percent of these works were medical, some of high quality, written by the best authorities in Europe.

However, then as now, true bibliomaniacs were few. So far as I know there were only four great private libraries in colonial America: those of William Byrd and Thomas Jefferson (and his books were mostly accumulated after the Revolution) of Virginia, James Logan of Philadelphia, and Cotton Mather of Boston.

Mather's library was in great part dispersed in the generations between his death in 1728 and the acquisition of the remnant by the American Antiquarian Society about 90 years later. It can be proved from his writings that scores of his books disappeared. Some of those were works either unknown today or of editions earlier than any known today.

All these four bibliophiles were cultivated men. Logan was too busy a politician to do much scholarly writing. Byrd wrote a few pieces well. Jefferson published relatively little. But Mather was one of the most incredibly industrious writers in all history. He published more than 450 different items ranging in length from forty-page tracts to such great works as his unique, biographical-historical Magnalia Christi Americana. He left unpublished a number of works, in addition to his large diary. One, his colossal Biblia Americana, a study of the Bible verse by verse, will probably never be published. His The Angel of Bethesda, the only full-scale medical work written in colonial America, remained, except for excerpts, unpublished until 1972.* If it had been published during his lifetime it would have justified putting him on a pedestal as the father of American medicine. Instead, this great man, one of the two true intellectuals born in our colonial days, is known largely for his really slight part in the Salem witch troubles of 1692. This disaster was cleverly hung about his neck by his and his

*Editor's Note: This work was edited, with an introduction and notes by Dr. Jones, and published under the auspices of the American Antiquarian Society. A copy of the work was presented by Dr. Jones to the Trinkle Library for the Woodward Collection.
father's political enemies.

Of the four bibliophiles Mather was, of course, the poorest. He remained all his life assistant pastor of Old North Church in Boston, subservient to his dynamic, politician-theocrat father, of the delightful name Increase Mather. Naturally, Cotton's salary was not large. In the 1690's it amounted to about £80, perhaps $5000 in present-day money. Out of this he maintained a large house (how did he acquire a large house in town?) with servants and guests, and a large family. He fathered fifteen children, of whom thirteen predeceased him.

In this large house he maintained what he proudly called the largest and fairest library "in all this land." How was he financially able to acquire it? Many of the books he did get from his father, Increase, and his grandfather, Richard, the two other members of the fabulous Mather triumvirate. Some books he of course bought out of sacrifices from his salary. A true bibliophile will buy until it hurts. He indulged in a few rather mysterious business ventures which may have been profitable enough. Any such profit after tithing, you may be confident, went for books. Possibly he received some royalties from his writings, which were usually best sellers. A thousand copies of his The Valley of Hinnom, a sermon, sold in Boston in less than a week. However, authorship then was not very rewarding.

Many of his books were certainly gifts from well-to-do members of his flock. On one occasion he heard of a 600-volume library of sermons and theological material in the estate of a recently deceased minister. He had no money with which to buy it. He was overcome by the sin of covetousness. He prayed sincerely for forgiveness of that sin, but he also prayed hard that he might somehow get the books to further his studies in the service of the Lord. After some weeks of discouragement and resignation over his failure to acquire them, he met a member of his flock who said, "It has just occurred to me that you might need the books of that dead pastor. I shall buy them for you." This is the only record of prayer helping a bibliophile. Perhaps more of us should try it. I personally would be slightly embarrassed.

What sort of books did this devoted, passionate priest own? He worked sixteen hours a day for fifty years, most of those hours being spent in preaching, pastoral counseling, visiting his flock, starting and leading religious societies. Thus, probably most of his books were religious or biblical in nature. But during all his great activity of preaching and writing he found time to study medicine and the science of the day. He owned a microscope. In his youth, before he conquered a stammer which threatened to prevent him from being a preacher, he had studied medicine intensely.

In his library, then, there was a grand mixture of the knowledge of the times. His theological collection, with its great numbers of sermons, was vast and certainly ho-hum to us. But he had the classics and the works of the important church fathers. Such works were standard. Of the greatest interest to us today are the medical and scientific works owned by this busy, busy
pastor. As evidenced by his sermons and his writings, he read them. He must have been a sight-reader indeed.

Many of his sermons have medical references. In addition to these he produced two major works on science and medicine: The Christian Philosopher, London, 1721, and The Angel of Bethesda, now a priceless medical manuscript. From the reading of these we can decide what were the most interesting works that he owned. He knew well the ancients, Hippocrates, Galen, Oribasius, Celsius. Of the more modern authors he certainly owned Riverius (an early, seventeenth-century Galenist), Baglivi, Sydenham, Willis. His writings show the influence of Boerhaave, despite his rare references to him. Indeed, he quotes over 250 medical and scientific writers. Curiously, he never mentions William Harvey, the great discoverer of the circulation of the blood. Harvey's works were owned in Virginia, incidentally, at that time.

He had much Robert Boyle material, and corresponded with him. But apparently Boyle's corpuscular philosophy (atomic and molecular chemistry to us) was too mechanical for Parson Mather's taste. Van Helmont had greater appeal, and it is quite evident that Cotton Mather owned and mastered the difficult Latin of Van Helmont's Ortus Medicinae, a work of more metaphysical value than practical medical worth.

It is an interesting fact that Thomas Jefferson, the greatest book collector of all our colonial-born Americans, only owned one of Cotton Mather's truly vast production, the Magnalia Christi Americana mentioned before. I find this lack of interest in Mather rather curious. I consider these two men the greatest intellects born in colonial America. It is evident that Thomas Jefferson felt little sympathy toward the Puritan priest. He did not even bother to buy his fine Christian Philosopher. Instead he did own Robert Calef's funny diatribe against Mather's witchcraft ideas, More Wonders of the Invisible World. This was the propaganda piece which hung the Salem tragedy about poor Cotton's neck.

Newspaper Indexes

Newspapers are important sources of information, sometimes being the primary resource needed for research. Current issues
are helpful on questions of the day—events, policies, opinions, politics, and personalities. Back volumes serve the same purpose for the contemporary history of an earlier period, and often record details of a situation, or information local in its application, that are not found in other sources.

To make intelligent use of newspapers, a researcher needs the same type of reference aid that he needs for periodicals, i.e., indexes. However, he will find that there is no general index to newspapers, such as Reader's Guide, the most well-known of several indexes to periodicals. Instead there are only a few indexes to individual newspapers. But since most metropolitan newspapers publish reports of important events at approximately the same time, the date of an event is the clue needed, and therefore, except for purely local articles, an index of one newspaper will furnish a workable index to most newspapers for subjects of general interest.

The New York Times Index (P/071/N42), subtitled A Master-Key to All Newspapers, is the most complete index for a United States paper and probably the best single newspaper reference available. It is a carefully made subject index to the Late City edition, giving exact reference to date, page, and column, and plentiful cross references to names and related topics. The extensive coverage of national and international news by the New York Times makes this an extremely valuable index. Included in the newspaper are, often the complete texts of important documents and speeches; reviews of books, movies, plays, art and fashion shows; precise business reports; and detailed sports coverage. In the Index the brief synopses of articles enable one to answer some questions without referring to the paper itself. It is possible to trace the development of a topic through the years—such as the administration of the Alaskan territory and the quest for its statehood—merely by reading the index.

The New York Times Index has been published regularly since 1913 with varying frequencies—from 1913 to 1929, quarterly with no cumulations; 1930 to the present, monthly or semimonthly with annual cumulations. Prior indexes covering the years 1851 to 1906, 1911, and 1912 are available. Retrospective indexing is now under way to fill the gaps from 1906 to 1911. Trinkle Library has on microfilm the complete set of the New York Times from 1851 to date and has in the South Periodicals Room as much of the Index as has been prepared.

In recent years additional newspapers have undertaken indexing projects. Among Trinkle Library's newspaper index holdings are the following: Christian Science Monitor Index (P/071/C462i), a monthly from 1964 to 1969 and an annual since 1970; Wall Street Journal Index (P/071/W154i), issued annually since 1962; and the Washington Post Index (P/071/W279n), a monthly with annual cumulations since 1972.

Both of the first two papers became nationally known as specialized newspapers of interpretation. The Monitor, not the religious journal that its title might imply, began in 1908 in protest against the sensationalism of other dailies and their
emphasis upon news of crimes and disasters. A serious-minded daily, it contributes interpretative analyses of problems and trends in government, world affairs, economics, and social development. The Wall Street Journal, founded in 1889 as a financial daily, has since broadened its coverage to include summaries of important national and world news. Since 1972 indexing of the Washington Post has been in progress. For its editorial page and its interpretative coverage of national news, the Post has gained recognition as an independent paper in the nation's capital. It also carries a large volume of foreign news.

Indexing of some Fredericksburg retrospective newspapers is currently in progress. Mr. Robert A. Hodge, Germanna Community College professor and a genealogy buff, has prepared a name index to some issues. Trinkle Library has the following of his indexes:

- **Virginia Herald and Fredericksburg Advertiser**, 1788 to 1791 and 1792 to 1795 (Rb/071.55/H664i)
- **Virginia Herald**, 1799 to 1800 and 1802 to 1805 (Rb/071.55/H664i)
- **Weekly Advertiser**, 1853 to 1854 and 1857 to 1860 (Rb/071.55366/W418i)
- **Fredericksburg Ledger**, 1865 to 1874 (Rb/071.55366/F872i)

One other early newspaper index which may be found in the Library is the Virginia Gazette Index 1736-1780 (Rb/071.55/V819v). Published in 1950 by the Institute of Early American History and Culture, the two-volume Index to the Williamsburg newspaper which has been recognized for its historical value was prepared by Lester J. Cappon and Stella F. Duff.

Trinkle Library has on microfilm all the Virginia newspapers named above except the Fredericksburg Ledger.

At the beginning of the new school year the first order of business for this column has been to list members of the faculty who have earned their advanced degrees. Therefore, to:

Mr. Jim Baker, Music Department, who now holds a D.M.A. from
Catholic University;
Miss Sherrill Martin, Music Department, who has her Ph.D. in Musicology from the University of North Carolina;
Mr. Arthur Tracy, History Department, whose Ph.D. in History was awarded by American University:
sincere Congratulations!

Three faculty members can take pride in the fact that their books were deemed of such high quality as to merit publication in these increasingly difficult times. América Castro y Su Visión de España y de Cervantes, by Mr. Aniano Peña of the Modern Foreign Languages Department, was accepted for publication by the president of the Spanish Royal Academy (Gredos, Madrid, 1975). The 318-page work is a critical study of the controversial ideas of América Castro, a prominent scholar, professor, and pioneer of Spanish culture in Spain and the United States.

Mr. Paul Zisman, Education Department, published Education and Economic Success of Urban Spanish-Speaking Immigrants (San Francisco, R and E Associates, 1975). This 166-page work is the published version of his doctoral dissertation of the same name written for Catholic University.

This past July Bucknell University Press published Mr. Dan Dervin's George Bernard Shaw: A Psychological Study. Mr. Dervin, of the English Department, also had an article in the summer 1975 issue of Psychoanalytic Review 62 (Summer 1975):269-304, entitled "The Primal Scene and the Technology of Perception in Theatre and Film."

Mr. Bruce Carruthers of the English Department delivered a paper entitled "Esoteric Languages and Literature in the Undergraduate Classroom" at the annual meeting of the Modern Foreign Languages Association of Virginia held at Old Dominion University on April 4 and 5.

On March 20 Mrs. Alice Rabson, Department of Psychology, lectured at Sweet Briar College on "What's Happening to Baby Jane? New Horizons for Women." Then in April, Mrs. Rabson spoke to two classes at James Monroe High School on changing roles for women in modern society. In addition she led six classes at Powhatan High School on the topic "Changing Roles for Men and Women in Modern America." These classes were sponsored by the Virginia Academy of Science's Visiting Science Program.

Mrs. Mariana Bauman of the Dance Department successfully completed a Teacher Certification Course this past summer at the Dance Notation Bureau in New York. She joins an elite group numbering about 90 worldwide as a Certified Teacher of Elementary-Intermediate Labanotation. From August 18 to 20 she attended an intensive teacher's course on the Fonteyn Children's Syllabus of the Royal Academy of Dancing. The course was taught by Miss Hazel Durant, an R.A.D. Children's Examiner from England.

The May 1975 issue of the Virginia Cardinal had a short article by Mr. Edward G. Moore, Office of Information Services, entitled "Are Mass Media Leading to Mass Mediocrity?" (But blame the editor, not Mr. Moore, for the repeated use of the nonexistent word "freshpersons"). The Richmond Times-Dispatch of August 17
had Mr. Moore's review of *Shogun* by James Clavell.

Mr. Roger Bailey of the Music Department had his usual busy schedule to report. On April 12 he was guest conductor for the Junior High Choral Festival in Prince William County, Virginia. He directed the select chorus of 200 voices in sacred and popular compositions. In August he completed "I Am a Part...", a composition for mixed chorus and piano based on *Ulysses* by Alfred Lord Tennyson. The work was commissioned by the Chamber Singers of East Central Junior College, Union, Missouri. On April 29 he directed the opening concert of the Fredericksburg Singers, a choral group consisting of MWC students, faculty, and community singers. The group formed in January of 1975 and will present concerts of American music in conjunction with the community Bicentennial celebration. Included in the April concert was the "Ode to Music" by Mr. Bailey, for tenor solo, chorus, flute, piano, and modern dance, with choreography by Mrs. Mariana Bauman. During August he also signed a contract with World Library Publications of Cincinnati to compose six organ pieces based on early American hymn-tunes for the spring of '76. In September he organized the "Colonial Consort," a vocal and instrumental group of 18 performers, specializing in eighteenth-century music. The group performed at the September 10 meeting of the Thomas Jefferson Institute for Religious Freedom, Fredericksburg. President Woodard provided the narration for this program.

Mr. John Kramer, Department of Economics and Political Science, has published an article entitled "The Energy Gap in Eastern Europe," which appeared in *Survey* (Spring-Summer, 1975).

A generous grant provided by the Virginia Foundation for the Humanities and Public Policy funded a Humanities Forum in June and July on the MWC campus. Mr. Paul Slayton, chairman of the Education Department, was project director for the six public forums and discussions which centered on the major topic "The Censor, The Community, and the Nation." Participating with Mr. Slayton were: Mr. Edward W. Jones, reporter, Free Lance-Star; Mr. George Van Sant, chairman of the Philosophy Department; Mr. Arthur Tracy, History Department; and Mr. William Kemp, English Department.

Barbara Meyer
Library Staff

Since last spring several changes have occurred in the Library staff. On May 31 Mrs. Miriam Houston resigned her position as Periodicals Clerk to return to the field of music education. Mrs. Patricia Garnett assumed the position vacated by Mrs. Houston on June 2.

June 2 marked also the addition to the staff of Mrs. Catherine Wootton who assumed the position of Circulation Assistant.

On June 30 Mrs. Shirley Middleton transferred from the Catalog Office to the Building and Grounds staff where she received a promotion. She was replaced by Miss Tina Jensen on July 1, 1975.

Student Art in Library

During the spring and summer months the decor of the Art Library was enhanced by the hanging of prints and paintings selected and displayed under the direction of Miss Pauline King, Chairman of the Art Department. It is now planned to exhibit student art work regularly in the Art Library.

Building Improvements

In June the installation of wall-to-wall carpeting in the Philosophy Library contributed to making that room a much quieter and more attractive place to study and to read. The Philosophy Library was further refurbished by the refinishing of all the wooden furniture in the room. Your indulgence is asked in treating the furniture in this room (and in all other rooms of the Library, for that matter) with care, in order to keep these areas as clean and attractive as they are now.

Senior Class Gift

The 1975 Senior Class for the second consecutive year presented its gift to the Library. The $600 gift will be used as a special fund to pay the costs of interlibrary loan photocopying for students and to pay for the purchase of duplicate copies of books required for use in the Reserve Room.

Trinkle Library Annual Report Available

The Library's annual report for 1974-1975 has been distributed through campus mail to MWC faculty and staff. If a student or any other member of the College community wishes to obtain a copy, he or she will find the report on the display table outside the Reference Room.
Archives Display Case

A new display case designated specifically for use in displaying materials from the Archives Collection has been purchased for the Library. The display case is located in the center area of the ground floor corridor which extends from the Psychology Library to the Art Library.

Card Catalog Reorganization Completed

The major reorganization of the card catalog which implemented the most recent, simplified filing rules of the American Library Association was completed last April. During the reorganization a number of incomplete, incorrect or inadequate cards were found and removed for correction. The Library staff believes that these changes will simplify use of the card catalog.

Trinkle Seminars, 1975/76

E. Lee Trinkle Library is pleased to announce the Trinkle Seminar Series of 1975/76. One week prior to the seminar, each one will be announced in the "College Bulletin" with a brief résumé of the topic to be covered. All seminars will be held at 7:30 p.m. in Lounge A of Ann Carter Lee Hall. A complete list of the seminars follows.

October 2, 1975

"C.S. Lewis--Through the Wardrobe to Narnia." Donald E. Glover, Department of English.

October 30, 1975

"The Dragon Takes a Wife and Other Dirty Books." Paul Slayton, Department of Education.

November 19, 1975

"Aging--An Irreversible Process?" A panel discussion by Alice Rabson, Department of Psychology; Mary W. Pinschmidt, Department of Biology, moderator; and a sociologist to be announced later.

January 26, 1976

"The Right to Die." Panel discussion by Reverend Robert Boyd, Trinity Episcopal Church; Enos Richardson, Attorney; Dr. Peter Smith, Pediatrician and Adult Allergist; and Robin Gushurst, Department of Psychology, moderator.
February 26, 1976


March 25, 1976

"Science Fiction: Is There Anything There But Escapists and Weirdos?" R. Bruce Carruthers, Department of English.

April 19, 1976

"Continents on the Move." Newton K. Stablein, Department of Geology.
The Library staff takes this opportunity to wish the members of the community the happiest of holiday seasons. This is the second issue of News and Views for the school year and it is hoped that you will find it both entertaining and informative.

"Let's dance and sing and make good cheer, 
For Christmas comes but once a year."

To help locate the source of the above and other Christmas quotations, "Are You Acquainted with These?" this time deals with dictionaries of quotations. In further keeping with the upcoming Christmas season, a rare edition of Clement Moore's famous poem The Night Before Christmas is featured in "From the Woodward Collection."

Dr. Gordon Jones' column this time continues its Bicentennial theme with a discussion of Thomas Jefferson's role as book collector. Other regular features note the addition of new books and periodicals to the Library and announce the recent publications and performances of Faculty members.

Illustrations for this issue were contributed by Penny Firth, a senior from Boston, Va. who is also a Library student aide.

Contents

Current and Choice ........................................ 2
Recent Periodical Additions ......................... 10
From the Woodward Collection ...................... 11
Wertvolle Drucke ......................................... 12
Are You Acquainted With These? .................. 15
Faculty Writings and Research ...................... 16
News and Notes ........................................... 17
The books listed below are selected from the numerous volumes that have been recently received in the Library. Although they are not necessarily books to read for fun, we believe that all of them will be fun to read. A card file of all books received within the past three months is maintained in the Bibliography Room. A selected display of new books is available for your browsing pleasure to the right of the entrance in the rotunda. Books from this display may circulate.


In 1914, a consciously literary generation of Englishmen went to war (many of the privates carried the Oxford Book of English Verse into the trenches with them). How their literary awareness shaped their view of the war and how the war helped to create a new kind of literary tradition are the subjects of this fascinating new book.

Author Fussell is an English professor at Rutgers and was himself decorated for his service during the Second World War. Here he uses a wide range of published and manuscript materials to prove his thesis: "that there seems to be one dominating form of modern understanding; that it is essentially ironic; and that it originated largely in the application of mind and memory to the events of the Great War." To Fussell a crucial feature of World War I was the static character of the trench war. With plenty of time for contemplation between battles, the literate Englishman was able to contrast the heroic gesture he read about in previously written war poetry with the humiliating deaths which he saw all too frequently resulting from such grand acts. An ironic tension was thus set up which the soldier was to carry with him and to pass along to his descendants. On another level, Fussell feels that trench war was so terrible that the men at the front spoke of it ironically in order to spare those at home.

Although many of the writers who emerged from World War I were heroes, they used their words to destroy the concept of warriors as heroes. The images and ideas evoked by the war figured not only in the work of contemporary writers such as Wilfred Owen and Siegfried Sassoon but, as Fussell shows, carried over into the imagery of Eliot's The Waste Land and into the works of such modern authors as Thomas Pynchon and Norman Mailer. Although the reader may not agree with all of Fussell's conclusions, the variety of intriguing relationships he raises make this book well worth reading.
Did Socrates' wife Xanthippe ever hear Socrates' dialogues? How many of Thucydides' female contemporaries could read his histories? What really do we know about the status of women in Greek and Roman times? Very little has come down to us but Sarah Pomeroy, a professor of Classics at Hunter College and an expert translator of papyri, has consulted archeological data, surviving documents (laws, funerary inscriptions, wills), historical writings, and literature to produce the first systematic treatment of women in classical times from the Bronze Age to Constantine. Although fully acknowledging the dangers of basing too much speculation on her meager sources, Professor Pomeroy still contrives to make a number of interesting points.

Beginning with the earliest classical mythologies, the author traces the Western origins of misogyny and the paradoxical "double standard" that remains a fixed issue of feminist debates even now. Thus, the heroines of the Trojan War were revered and powerful but were regarded by their fathers and husbands primarily as objects of conquest. Similarly, although goddesses played a part in all classical religions, feminine attributes (maternal, amorous, etc.) were divided among the deities with the virgin goddesses the most admired and no goddess, with the exception of the cult deity, Isis, representing a whole woman.

Professor Pomeroy notes both geographic and economic differences in the treatment of women. Generally, however, conditions were bad. Female infants were routinely exposed to the elements as unwanted burdens; even the Roman "bread and circuses" were extended only to men as women couldn't vote and therefore, it was reasoned, need not be placated. Democratic Athens had particularly restrictive rules pertaining to women, possibly, Professor Pomeroy suggests, because in a government of political equals the need for someone to look down upon was filled by foreigners and women.

On the other hand, the Greeks were, as far as we know, the first people to call into question the role traditionally assigned to women. Plato's concept of women foreshadowed many of the ideas of modern feminism. By her fair-minded presentation of the facts that are known, Professor Pomeroy has added a new dimension to our view of the classical world.

Other Titles Briefly Noted


Mrs. Alsop's first husband, Bill Patten, was an important attache at the American Embassy in Paris. During their stay in Europe, Mrs. Alsop kept up a correspondence with her childhood friend, Marietta Tree; and these collected letters record her frank impressions of the exciting years she spent as observer from a privileged vantage point while a ravaged continent emerged from World War II. Whether confiding bits of gossip about the
Windsors, Ho Chi Minh, Sartre, Dior, and others, or giving an insider's serious assessment of such events as the Berlin Blockade and the Suez Crisis, Mrs. Alsop's book provides lively social history.


The editors have selected approximately 100 outstanding photographs from the 60 million in Associated Press files. Some of the shots have won their photographers Pulitzer Prizes, others are less well known, but all tell a story. The subjects vary from the historical (soldiers raising the flag over Iwo Jima, the explosion of the airship Hindenberg) to famous persons in characteristic poses (Marilyn Monroe, Douglas MacArthur) to personal drama (a deaf boy hearing his voice for the first time, parents searching for their drowned child). The accompanying text gives the background of each picture, identifying the photographer and the circumstances that put him in the right place at the right time.


In this highly acclaimed new novel, Bellow's protagonist is Charles Citrine, a wealthy, successful, but divorce-bedevilled, and harried writer. Citrine must confront the memory of his late friend, the failed poet Humboldt, and come to terms with both the spiritual and material legacies left him by the poet. As usual, Bellow displays a unique knack for combining intellectual abstraction with gritty American idiom.


This short but provocative volume by the well-known Yale Supreme Court scholar was completed just one week before the author's death. In it Bickel provides insight into every political issue of the decade, from the civil rights movement, to the Warren Court, through the frenetic university upheavals, and--inevitably--to Watergate. To Bickel, what is wrong with the judiciary is its attitude of moralistic liberalism. Instead, he advocates pragmatic, slow-moving policy-making which, through compromise, avoids crisis, seeking to ease tensions rather than to establish unambiguous principles.


In this controversial work, journalist Brownmiller combines psychoanalysis, sociology, law, and historical fact to support
her thesis that rape is the hidden foundation of much of our social order, the ultimate exercise of man's domination of women.

320.973
B856e


National Review editor and a major spokesman for conservatism, Buckley turns his ironic but insightful pen to a variety of topics in this newest collection of essays. Buckley accompanied Nixon on his 1972 visit to China and here reveals his views on both the man and the country. From his proposal to annex Israel as the fifty-first American state to his running war on poor service, Buckley's comments are frequently controversial, usually witty and consistently worth reading.

834.82
Zca


Drawing on previously unpublished correspondence, Cate is able to dispel some of the myths surrounding the cigar-smoking iconoclast who was born Aurore Dupin in 1804 and grew up to write more than 60 novels under the name of George Sand. The facts which remain still surpass in romantic-gothic intrigue the plots of Sand's most improbable fiction. As intimate companion to such men as Prosper Mérimée, Balzac, Flaubert and Chopin, George Sand was central to the intellectual milieu of her age.

616.891
C679m


Hailed by Time magazine as the most influential psychiatrist in America, Robert Coles is known for his social commentary. In this thought-provoking collection of essays, Dr. Coles provides psychohistorical portraits of Woodrow Wilson and August Strindberg, among others, critiques of the work of Freud, Bruno Bettelheim, and Erik Erikson, as well as an explanation of some of Coles' own theories such as his view of the political acculturation of children.

332.49
G131m


In his newest work, economist Galbraith wittily examines the major principles, practices, and individuals in monetary history, focusing on the American dollar. Galbraith condemns the Federal Reserve Board whose interference in money affairs he feels does more harm than good. Instead, to cure the nation's ills, he advocates more direct controls over concentrated economic power, a redistributive tax policy, and appropriate federal expenditures.
A practicing psychoanalyst and faculty member at Columbia University, Hendin here applies psychoanalytic techniques to the study of emotional life in America today. The findings emerged from a six-year study of 300 young men and women, most of them students at Barnard and Columbia, many of them non-patients. Hendin typifies the young as angrily shrinking from emotional contact with the opposite sex and generally fleeing involvement of any sort, a state of affairs he blames on parental detachment. Although not everyone will agree with these conclusions, the raw material of the case histories make fascinating reading.

Novelist Hersey spent a working week in March 1975 with President Ford observing him with members of his staff, with Congress, at the barber's, and in private quarters at the White House. Barred only from meetings on top security matters, Hersey was able to re-create a vivid portrait of what being President is like and, more particularly, the strengths and weaknesses of President Ford's approach to the job.

Making full use of contemporary memoirs and letters, biographer Holroyd vividly recreates the Bohemian life of the man who, in 1917, was the most famous living English painter and is now largely unknown. After a blow to the head, John developed a spontaneous style, an interest in unconventional dress (earrings and long hair) and mode of living (his wife and mistress shared his home and cheerfully raised his many illegitimate offspring). Holroyd captures both the flamboyant Augustus John and the self-doubting artist beneath the facade.

Janus was chosen in 1972 by the Chinese government to try to recover the priceless relics of Peking Man. These bones, a key element in the documentation of human evolution were unearthed from a stone quarry outside the Chinese capital in 1926 and mysteriously disappeared when the Japanese invaded the capital 16 years later. The true story of Janus' unsuccessful search which took him into China, Burma, and even to the top of the Empire State Building, reads like suspense fiction.
Almost as soon as she discovered a lump in her own breast in 1974, medical journalist Kushner started researching the causes and psychological effects of breast cancer. Visiting doctors at cancer clinics in the U.S., Europe, and Russia, and interviewing F.D.A. and American Cancer Society experts as well as fellow patients, Kushner has assembled an up-to-date, accurate overview of current research in and treatment of breast cancer today.

Sociologist LeMasters spent a good part of five years drinking beer, shooting eight ball and listening to the conversation of the "regulars" in the Oasis Tavern. This book based on his experience reveals the attitudes of the bar's patrons—highly skilled plumbers, sheet-metal workers, electricians, and other well-paid blue-collar workers. What comes across is their fear of blacks, Jews, college students and, surprisingly, of women.

Using personal papers not available to previous biographers, Lewis emerges with a new picture of the American novelist of manners as a witty, tough, and sexy woman. With fascinating detail, Lewis evokes life among the gifted, the affluent, and the powerful between the Civil War and World War II.

The work done by anthropologists and psychologists with chimps in recent years has added immeasurably to our knowledge of the nature of human nature. Here Linden, a professional journalist, synthesizes this research to make it more readily available. As a high point, he takes the reader to the Institute for Primate Studies in Oklahoma where chimps are taught to speak in sign language, showing how they are taught and how their language compares with that of human children. Linden concludes by discussing the impact of this research on man's concept of himself.

Journalist Matthews, who is well-known for his exclusive interviews with Castro when the latter was still a guerilla fighter, here studies the patterns of Cuba's revolutionary process. Emphasizing the role of Cuba within the matrix of world politics, Matthews pre-
sents a fair but favorable view of Cuba's development.


Quoting original sources—memoirs, letters, diaries, early biographies—Sutherland, a professor of English literature at the University of London, has compiled more than 400 high and low moments in the lives of writers. The subjects of this lively anthology range from seventh century poet Caedmon to Dylan Thomas whom a friend recalls at a champagne picnic: "Dylan talked copiously then stopped. 'Somebody's boring me,' he said. 'I think it's me.'"


Chief ballet editor for the London Times, Percival has personally known the great Russian dancer for many years. After intensive research and interviews, Percival produced this authorized biography which not only chronicles Nureyev's life and career but traces the impact of his dancing on audiences and on those who dance with him. Percival describes Nureyev's current schedule and candidly assesses Nureyev as dancer, choreographer, and producer. Thirty-two pages of photographs capture many of the dancer's outstanding roles.


Five huge American companies, one British, and one Anglo-Dutch concern have dominated the world of oil for most of this century. How did they gain this power and what, balanced as they are between the demands of consumers and their partnership with the producing countries of O.P.E.C., will they do now? To answer these questions journalist Sampson flew thousands of miles interviewing sheiks, politicians, and oil executives. His findings make a dramatic and timely book.


Rosalind Franklin was one of the four scientists responsible for unlocking the molecular mystery of DNA, a landmark discovery in the field of genetics. Yet her contributions were downgraded and in his book on the discovery, The Double Helix, fellow researcher James Watson called both her contributions and character into question. Novelist Anne Sayre, a close friend of Franklin's, has spent three years researching her friend's role in the discovery and carefully documents her refutation of Watson's disparagement.
A novelist's eye for nuance in character and an artist's ability to convey landscape features unite in Theroux's record of impressions gleaned during a four-month 1974 train tour. Traveling through such countries as Iran, Turkey, India, Vietnam, Japan, and the U.S.S.R., Theroux recreates a marvelous variety of passengers, accommodations, and sights. His cast of characters range from a Japanese college professor who taught a two-year course on James' The Golden Bowl to a Russian waiter who was a fan of such U.S. hockey teams as the Bostabroons and the Cheegago Blekaks.

Sociobiology is a relatively new discipline, the study of the biological basis for social behavior in man and other species of animals. Professor of Zoology and Curator in Entomology at the Harvard Museum of Comparative Zoology, Wilson here uses genetic, evolutionary, and behavioral evidence to show how a form of behavior such as altruism which seemingly rejects the basic law of survival of the fittest has been able to evolve and how, indeed, it is essential for the survival of the species.

Based on two large research studies funded by the U.S. Office of Education, the first section of this work focuses on data taken from 1000 college teachers at six institutions. The second portion deals with faculty impact on students and is based on responses by both students and professors. Of special interest are chapters identifying those faculty-student relationships found to be most effective, the type of institutional environment that promotes good teaching, and the importance of teachers' out-of-class behavior to student development.
The Library currently receives 1260 periodicals covering a wide variety of subjects. Your attention is called to two newly acquired titles which are briefly described below.

**International Fiction Review**

Published by the International Fiction Association, this new journal intends to provide "authoritative and scholarly coverage to world fiction." Included in each biannual issue are seven or eight articles on various fictional works as well as short notes, book reviews, a list of books recently received, and a discussion section. As an example of the international scope of the journal, the articles in the latest issue (July 1975) discuss fiction from Latin America, France, the U.S., New Zealand, Haiti, and ancient Greece.

Thus the journal will have material of interest not only to researchers in English and American literatures, but also to those in all other literatures as well. Of note, too, is the fact that the journal is indexed in the MLA International Bibliography.

The Library is pleased to have all issues of the *International Fiction Review* since v.1, no.1, (January 1974).

**womenSports**

"Women's participation in sports life" is the theme of this magazine published since June 1974 by tennis star Billie Jean King and her husband Larry King. All types of sports are included and articles can be about a personality, a sport in general, or a how-to-do lesson on a certain aspect of a sport. The most recent issue (November 1975) has articles on marksmanship, bowling, swamp buggy racing, gymnastics, field hockey, football, and board games. The cover story highlights Babe Didrickson Zaharias. In addition, there is an excerpt from a forthcoming book *Myth America, Picturing Women 1865-1945* and regular features such as letters, a calendar of sports events, and a section of news items.

All issues of *womenSports* since May 1975 are available in the Periodicals Department for your instruction and reading pleasure.
"'Twas the night before Christmas . . ."

One of the great traditions of the Christmas season is the reading or reciting of the famous poem, *The Night before Christmas*. Written by Clement C. Moore in 1822, this poem has since been published in over 160 printings. It has been translated into nearly all the European languages. First printed without illustrations, it has been decorated by a number of noted illustrators.

The edition in the Woodward Collection is not a first edition. It was published by the J.B. Lippincott Company of Philadelphia in 1931, over one hundred years after the first printing. It is, however, the first American printing of an edition illustrated by the noted English illustrator, Arthur Rackham. It is for that reason that it is valuable. It was not until 1974, however, that the volume was found in the stacks, sent for restoration, and then placed in the Rare Book Room.

It is a generously illustrated volume. Nearly every page of the thirty-seven has a drawing, three of which are full-page color plates. A fourth plate, depicting "the children were nestled all snug in their beds," is missing from the copy. The illustrations, which are cheery and appropriate to the poem, make the volume very pleasant reading.

While *The Night before Christmas* is well-known, its author, unfortunately, is not. Clement Clarke Moore was a scholar as well as a poet. Born in New York City in 1779, his education included B.A., M.A., and L.L.D. degrees from Columbia University. He taught biblical learning, interpretation of scriptures, and Oriental and Greek literatures at the General Theological Seminary in New York. His speciality was the Hebrew language and in 1809 he published *A Compendious Lexicon of the Hebrew Language* which was the standard authority for many years. In addition, he wrote a number of other scholarly works prior to his death in 1863.

Clement Moore's story-poem about Christmas was written in the year 1822 solely for the enjoyment of his family. It was copied by a relative and appeared without his knowledge in the December 23, 1823, edition of the Troy, N.Y. Sentinel as an anonymous work. It soon became a popular Christmas feature in newspapers. Moore publicly acknowledged writing the poem in 1837 and in 1844 included it in the collected volume of his poetry.

It should be noted that at the time of the publication of *A Visit from Saint Nicholas* as Moore entitled his tale, Christmas was not celebrated as it is today. On December 6th some American households honored Saint Nicholas, the Bishop of Myra. Other festivities were held on Christmas Eve. By 1822, however, these two celebrations were beginning to merge. Poems and tales had been written telling of "Sante Claus" riding in a wagon drawn by a reindeer over the tops of trees and stopping to leave presents for all good children. Yet Moore's poem brought St. Nick and his now eight reindeer to life. Patterned after a "'portly, rubicund Dutchman!'" Moore knew, Santa Claus became warm, friendly, and full of mirth. The tale became one of humor and imagination, appealing to children and adults alike. The poem itself moved with a rhythm that matched its story and was quickly memorized.
It was only natural that Moore's tale be illustrated. The first person to do so was Myron King in the early 1830's. His imagination, coupled with that of the poet's, produced the vision of the Santa Claus that we have today. Through the years others have illustrated The Night before Christmas including, in 1931, Arthur Rackham.

Rackham who had been born in 1867 was by that time recognized as one of the greatest illustrators of children's books. As a youth he had worked for an insurance agency during the day and had gone to art school in the evenings. His first book illustrations, those for Dolly Dialogues by Anthony Hope, were done when he was twenty-seven years old. By the time of his death in 1939, he had illustrated well over fifty titles. Many of these were gift books, titles produced in special editions, rather like 'coffee table' books designed for children. Some of his best known illustrations are for Rip Van Winkle (1905); Peter Pan in Kensington Gardens (1906); Alice in Wonderland (1907); The Legend of Sleepy Hollow (1928); The Arthur Rackham Fairy Book (1933); and Wind in the Willows (1940).

Rackham's style consisted of precise pen and ink drawings which, if colored, were done with muted shades. His figures were often eerie and fanciful--old gnomes, ogres, witches, elves, fairies, and small animals. His work was always detailed, imaginative, and distinctive.

Rackham's treatment of Moore's The Night before Christmas is quite typical of his work. It is a gift book, to be treasured rather than played with. The added characters are peculiar looking elves. Saint Nicholas himself is less portly than usual, becoming more of a usual Rackham figure. However, the spirit of the poem as Clement Moore first told it to his family in 1822 is definitely in Arthur Rackham's drawings of 1931. As one reads this volume from the Woodward Collection, he truly feels the illustrator and the author wishing a "Happy Christmas to all and to all a good night."

The Sage of Monticello: Thomas Jefferson as Book Collector

Gordon W. Jones, M.D.

The people of Massachusetts have not seemed sufficiently proud of their Colonial genius, Cotton Mather. They seem a little embarrassed by his slight involvement with the Salem witchcraft affair and by his extreme religiosity. The same can certainly not be said of the relationship of Virginians to their
genius. No one in Virginia may say anything derogatory of Thomas Jefferson.
In many respects these men were quite dissimilar. Mather was an intense
Puritan theologian, a hypochondriac much subject to depression, almost patho-
logically hardworking, arrogant, yet very subservient to his father. Jefferson
was his own master, was usually sunny in disposition, and certainly not over-
whelmingly religious. But both men had a consuming interest in all things both
human and worldly. Mather did not limit his bibliophilism to theological books.
Science, literature of the ancients, history, and especially medicine were fields
in which he collected. Similarly, Jefferson did not limit himself to law and
politics. He also bought great numbers of volumes on history, science, and medi-
cine. Mather might be considered the more remarkable collector, perhaps, be-
cause book-buying was for him necessarily a sacrifice. He was far from rich.
Jefferson, much wealthier most of his life, collected a greater library in a
time when it was easier to do so. Books were perhaps cheaper and more abundant
in his time. Mather's was strictly a Colonial library while Jefferson bought
most of his books during and after the Revolution.

However, Jefferson did begin his acquisitions early. In 1757 he inherited
his father's feeble library of forty volumes. But he received also from his
father an injunction to become as highly educated as possible, this from a father
who had not been so blessed. While he was in college at William and Mary, Jef-
ferson bought books at the office of the Virginia Gazette. These early pur-
chases were largely of classical authors plus, of course, law books.
Disaster struck him in 1770 when a fire at his home, Shadwell, cost him the
modern equivalent of $10,000 worth of books plus all his notes. But, passionate
bibliophile that he was, this did not deter him from book-buying. He went on
to ever-greater heights as a book-collector. Every field seemed choice to him.
He became known as a ready market for books. When Parson Samuel Henley, phi-
losophy professor, left William and Mary in 1778, Jefferson bought his books.
Among these were many botanical works by Linnaeus. All during the Revolution,
Jefferson picked up books where he might. By 1783 he had about 2400 books.

After the peace he became more earnest yet. Many books he bought in
Philadelphia, some in England, but his major sources seem to have been the book-
sellers of Paris. He never let his occasional financial troubles interfere with
his book buying.

Financial troubles did become unbearable in about 1814. To afford relief
he offered his library to Congress as a replacement of the government library
which had burned. He sold the library for $25,000 and saw his 5000 items, many
multi-volumed, go off to Washington, (by way of Fredericksburg, incidentally)
to become the nucleus of a new Library of Congress. Much of this, in its turn,
burned in a fire in 1850. However, Jefferson never did stop buying books. In
his old age he built up another library of nearly a thousand items.

Only a remnant of his great collection remains. A study of this remnant
and of his manuscript catalogues has formed the basis of a great five-volume
catalogue of the Library of Thomas Jefferson, by Emily Millicent Sowerby.*
This shows him as the great general bibliophile that he was. The "sage of
Monticello: the natural-born aristocrat (his father had been slightly more
than a humble surveyor and land-grabber), the founder of a democratic empire,
the lover of a well-planned home and plantation, the creator of a great uni-
versity, a man elegant in his taste for wines and foods (Mrs. Fawn Brodie has

*Editor's Note: The Library has a copy of this work in the Bibliography Room (Re/308.1/J359u).
words to say about his taste in women, but we discredit her in Virginia!)* this man built up the greatest private library in America in his home on the mountain. If we examine this catalogue, we get the feel of the greatness of this intellectual, of the catholicity of his interests.

Jefferson, since his library was so large, delighted in classifying his books. He arranged them in his catalogue under three general headings: Memory (History), Reason (Philosophy), and Imagination (Fine Arts). Under History he lumped both civil and natural, the former including all history as we recognize it. Under Natural History he included books on plants and animals, agriculture, chemistry, medicine, anatomy and the occupations of man. Philosophy included jurisprudence (a great collection), ethics, and mathematical science. Fine Arts included all things from architecture to poetry, and logic and rhetoric. There were fifty-odd final subheadings in his scheme of classification. He worked from this to create as universal a library as possible. He bought in Latin, French, Italian, as well as English. He was even-handed in his distribution of interests. To 130 books on ancient history were added 200 of modern, a hundred or so American, and so on to a total of 626 history items. His great interest in natural history is demonstrated by an almost exactly equal number of items in that field. He once stated, "Natural history is my passion." The rest of his library was similarly balanced and evenly distributed. Of medical works, by the way, he had 134 items, more than any medical school of the times possessed. This was in spite of the fact that Jefferson did not cherish a high regard for the physicians and medicine of his day.

It is small wonder that a parsimonious Congress was glad to buy this great collection for its use and reference. Just think, in one deal a private library became the library of a nation.

* Editor's Note: Dr. Jones refers to Fawn Brodie's book Thomas Jefferson; an Intimate History, New York, Norton, 1974, (923.123/J359bro) which was reviewed in News and Views 3, no. 1, October 1974.
Who said, "You must look into people, as well as at them"? What are some of John Stuart Mill's memorable words about individuality? What is the exact wording of a saying about time teaching everything? The most likely source for finding answers to questions such as these is a compilation of quotations, and fortunately, many such dictionaries of quotations from both prose and poetry exist. Their purpose is to identify a given quotation, or verify its exact wording, and to enable one to find suitable passages on a particular subject or by a given author. Of course, dictionaries of quotations vary greatly in their exactness of bibliographic citation, in their completeness of indexing, and in their method of arranging entries. This article seeks to introduce the reader to a few of the many compilations in Trinkle Library.

Probably the best-known dictionary is Bartlett's Familiar Quotations. Accurate and comprehensive, it cites exact references for its 200,000 quotations arranged chronologically by person quoted. Many interesting footnotes trace the history or usage of analogous thoughts or the circumstances under which a particular remark was made. For example, the phrase "You are all a lost generation" is cited as an epigraph used in The Sun Also Rises. However, according to Bartlett, Hemingway borrowed the expression from Gertrude Stein. She in turn picked it up in conversation with an anonymous French garage owner who was lamenting the quality of his auto mechanics. Such information not only pinpoints the true source of a quotation but illustrates the fact that the first person to coin a phrase often is not the person credited.

The Oxford Dictionary of Quotations is another outstanding collection, still a primary reference although its latest revision was in 1953. The quotations were chosen for their familiarity from "All the news that is fit to print" to "Youth will be served." The book is arranged by author, but the authors are listed alphabetically rather than chronologically as in Bartlett. It also contains an excellent key word index.

Arranged alphabetically by subject rather than by author is Stevenson's Home Book of Quotations. This, also, is a comprehensive and well-chosen collection, containing over 50,000 quotations. With its subject arrangement, Stevenson's book is a first source to consult for topics to introduce speeches and papers. The subject approach also makes browsing possible. One can learn what leading wits had to say on such topics as politics, virtue, love and murder. If someone is on a diet, he can tape Thomas Jefferson's quote to the refrigerator: "We never repent of having eaten too little." However, if this doesn't produce
the proper effect, the following couplet by Pope may be comforting:

"Fame is at best an unperforming cheat;
But 'tis substantial happiness to eat."

There are other dictionaries of quotations in both the Reference Room and in the stacks. Hoyt's New Cyclopedia of Practical Quotations (R/808.8/Hoyt), first published in 1882 and revised in 1927, is a comprehensive compilation with excellent word and author indexes. Arranged by subject as is Stevenson's work, it, too, is useful (except for contemporary writers). Dictionary of Quotations (R/808.8/Ev15d) by Bergen Evans, published in 1968, contains over 18,000 quotations. Arranged by subject it is supplemented by three separate indexes: topical, author, and key word. Henry L. Mencken emphasizes lesser known quotations in his A New Dictionary of Quotations on Historical Principles from Ancient and Modern Sources (R/808.8/M522n). He has attempted to trace each quotation to its earliest usage. Published in 1946, the book is arranged by subject and contains many more word headings than the works mentioned above. This, together with the use of cross references, Mencken felt, would negate the need for an index. He gives author and title of the work from which the quotation is taken but does not cite the specific page or line.

These are but a few of the books of quotations available; many more can be found in the card catalog under the heading "Quotations."

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**Faculty writings and research**

Barbara Meyer  
Assistant Professor of Art

What would this column do without Dan Dervin of the English Department? We find it hard at times to keep up with his extensive professional activities. On October 13th, he led a discussion, based on a 14 page paper, of the Jung/Freud letters at a meeting in Washington, D.C. of the Nonrational Seminar, part of the Forum on Psychiatry and the Humanities, Washington School of Psychiatry.


On November 2nd, the Richmond Times-Dispatch carried a review by Edward G. Moore, Public Information Office, of Robert Thompson's *Bill W.*, Harper & Row, a book which describes one man's struggle to help alcoholics.

Richard J. Krickus, Economics and Political Science Department, lectured at Catholic University on September 26 at the American Issues Forum series. On October 18 he served as co-chairman of a conference on ethnicity and public policy in Philadelphia, jointly sponsored by the Nationalities Service Center and the Community College of Philadelphia. Mr. Krickus' article, "Voices from Lithuania: The Chronicle of the Catholic Church in Lithuania," was published by the Washington Post News Service in newspapers in the United States and Canada in October and November, 1975.

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members of the Academic Common Market set up this interstate agreement in 1974 to take advantage of graduate programs which are offered by some states and not by others. Because of this emphasis, many of the courses of study are quite specific (for example, Coastal Geology, Folk Studies, or Toxology). On the other hand, the state of Virginia lists more than 40 programs offered in other states for which they have made arrangements for their residents to attend. Included are a number of more general fields such as geography, music, social welfare and theatre arts.

The first section of The Academic Common Market 1976 is arranged by state and lists in alphabetical order the programs that are available to citizens of that state, citing the institution offering the program and the degree which will be awarded. A final section describes the available programs in a brief paragraph each and gives the address to which inquiries for further information should be sent. If you are from a southern state and are considering graduate school, The Academic Common Market 1976 is well worth your interest. The booklet is currently available at the Reserve Desk in Trinkle Library.

Children's Book Exhibit

Through the efforts of Mrs. Catherine Hook who teaches the Children's Literature course (Education 205) a number of juvenile books have been assembled for the current display in honor of Children's Book Week, November 17-23. One display case is devoted to a potpourri of children's books, including a special salute to Dr. Seuss' wacky creations. The exhibit also features several early children's books including a variety of nineteenth century textbooks, among them some circa 1850 chapbooks and a miniature replica of a hornbook. Perhaps the most intriguing part of the exhibit is the display case devoted to gadget books. Within this category fall miniature books, books that fold or come apart or pop up, a braille picture book, a fur covered work, and even a book with its own matching doll. The exhibit, which will be on display in the Library Rotunda until Christmas, should stretch the imagination of visitors to the Library whatever their ages.

How Do I Get to . . .?

To help new members of the College community find their way around the Library a series of bright and, hopefully, clear directional signs have been posted in the stacks and at other appropriate areas in the Library. If anyone has suggestions for further spots where a sign would be helpful, please put a note in the Library Suggestion Box near the New Book Shelf in the Rotunda.

Bicentennial Lecture Series Display

To promote the Bicentennial Lecture Series currently being offered at the College, the Library has set up a rotating display on a table in the Rotunda next to the Return Circulation Desk. Each week the topic of the upcoming lecture is listed and illustrated by appropriate materials which suggest the scope of the talk and offer possible supplementary reading. The Library staff hopes that students and faculty will take a moment to notice this display and will be aided in their understanding of Bicentennial themes.
An Italian proverb states that "February, the shortest month in the year, is also the worst." It is made more pleasant, however, by Valentine's Day, Washington's and Lincoln's birthdays, and the third issue of News & Views from Trinkle.


Seven valuable titles donated to the Library in December by Dr. Gordon W. Jones are discussed in "From the Woodward Collection." In "Wertvolle Drucke" Dr. Jones discusses the third in his series of great colonial book collectors, James Logan of Philadelphia. According to one authority Logan's private library was superior to those of William and Mary or Yale of the same date. Four outstanding reference books of 1975 are noted in "Are You Acquainted With These?"

The illustrations for this issue were again contributed by Penny Firth, a senior from Boston, Virginia.
The books listed below are selected from the numerous volumes that have been recently received in the Library. Although they are not necessarily books to read for fun, we believe that all of them will be fun to read.

A card file of all books received within the past three months is maintained in the Bibliography Room. A selected display of new books is available for your browsing pleasure to the right of the entrance in the rotunda. Books from this display may circulate.

973.781  B414g

From these memoirs, discovered by an antique dealer at a sale of household effects in 1962, emerges a wonderfully authentic description of the daily life of the Civil War soldier—what he ate, how he behaved under fire, what he did in his leisure time. Alfred Bellard wrote this work, apparently for his own amusement, in the 1880's; but it is based on war-time letters and diaries begun in August 1861 when as an 18-year-old carpenter's apprentice he enlisted as a private in the Union Army. His war service ended two years later when Bellard was wounded and removed from active duty.

Bellard fought on the Peninsula, at Second Bull Run, at Chancellor and at Fredericksburg. Here is a description of one of his early days at Fredericksburg:

I took a stroll down to the Rappahanock River opposite Fredericksburg to see what it looked like. It was quite a large city and had several churches in it. There was one thing I remarked that was different from our experience on the Peninsular Campaign. The people were walking around the streets and the pickets were also promenading up and down in plain sight but not a shot was fired on either side.

Of the Battle of Fredericksburg he typically notes that "his General Sickles' own brigade was so drunk that nothing could be done with them and they returned to camp."

Although apparently a good soldier, Bellard's major concerns were food, liquor, and good times, not strategy or fighting. He writes cheerfully of gathering wheat in the fields and boiling it for dinner when rations did not arrive as scheduled or of brewing coffee on fires.
made from the burning corpses of slain mounts. Anecdotes abound – for instance, Bellard laconically relates the story of a widow who when informed of a collection made to ship her dead husband's body home, asked that the cash collected be sent instead.

Beautifully reproduced pencil sketches and 74 full color wash drawings by Bellard contribute to the charm of the document. Further, Pulitzer Prize-winning historian David H. Donald, who has gone to great pains to authenticate the manuscript, has added his own introduction and commentary which help to put Bellard's work in perspective. The result is a different and intriguing view of the American Civil War.


Taking both his title and his theme from a Churchill epigram: "In war-time truth is so precious that she should always be attended by a bodyguard of lies," British journalist Anthony Cave Brown has prepared a massive study of the Allies' intelligence struggle against Germany in World War II. The lively work has enough material for 20 espionage novels and should be of interest to both the World War II historian and the general reader.

Among the projects Cave Brown uncovered was Ultra - the interception of coded German wireless communications which were translated with the aid of a machine built by an eccentric British mathematician. Using this system, the British had advance warning of Luftwaffe bomber raids on London in September 1940 and were able to make them so costly that Hitler revised his plans to invade England.

Another aspect of intelligence work revealed here is the liaison between the British and high-ranking anti-Hitler German officers including the head of the German secret service. Cave Brown relates the various attempts on Hitler's life made by the Schwarze Kapelle, as this group of Germans were called, and shows ways in which the British used them without acceding to their demands.

A third and perhaps the most fascinating aspect of intelligence work during World War II was the far-flung schemes to confuse the Germans about the D-Day landing. Agents in the north of England composed daily wireless traffic for interception concerning a non-existent army that was training to invade Norway. German double-agents confirmed this misinformation and, as a result, Hitler kept 13 divisions in Norway. At the same time, an actor in Gibraltar was impersonating General Montgomery to reinforce the theory of a Mediterranean landing. Actually, the Germans had intercepted true facts concerning the landing in Normandy, but there were so many false leads that they didn't know which to believe.

It took Cave Brown seven years of research, detective work and scrounging for information to write this book. In the process he received threats ranging from horse-whipping to legal prosecution. Several times publication was delayed as newly declassified material added further dimensions to the story. The wait has proved justified and the resulting work is well worth reading.
Other Titles Briefly Noted


This collection contains the curious and delightful correspondence between founding-father John Adams and his sensitive, tough-minded wife. The two wrote prodigiously while he was absent for long periods making history and she was left at home to educate the children, run the farm, manage investments, and nourish her own mind with reading. Their letters convey the experience of the Revolutionary generation in the most personal and authentic way possible - through the thoughts and words of two of its most articulate participants.


A committee of 13 American experts in child development recently visited China observing and interviewing children, teachers, educational administrators, and parents in 28 schools throughout China. This report based on their findings is filled with little-known details and successfully communicates what it must be like to be a child growing up in the People's Republic of China.


Opera-goers and those interested in the cultural life of the nineteenth century will be fascinated by this sumptuously illustrated work on the famous romantic composer. The volume includes Wagner's own librettos, his instructions on the proper staging of his operas, and facsimiles of letters he exchanged with such friends as Berlioz, Nietzsche, Renoir and King Ludwig II.


In this simple story with complex resonances, novelist Barthelme explores the cultural, psychological and emotional facets of "fatherhood as a substructure of the war of all against all." The surrealistic plot concerns the monumental Dead Father, 3200 cubits long, who is hauled by 19 of his children towards "the Fleece," which is death. Loosely structured, the novel gives Barthelme ample opportunity to display his considerable wit.

Dr. Bracewell, an astrophysicist and radio astronomer, explores the research currently being done by physicists, biologists, astronomers, and others preparing for contact with alien life-forms. The title refers to a possible interstellar link of intelligent minds seeking to enlighten and embrace yet newer members into its fold.


A family friend of the Leakey's, Cole had full access to family papers and unpublished materials. She writes in detail not only of Leakey's anthropological discoveries at Olduvai Gorge and his less well known contributions to zoology, paleontology, and anatomy, but of his marital crisis, professional battles, and funding difficulties.


The authors of the best-selling Is Paris Burning? and O Jerusalem here turn their attention to the end of the British Raj and the birth of independent India and Pakistan. The result of more than four years of research, this fast-paced work is based on hundreds of interviews and thousands of pages of archival material. The journalist-authors effectively recreate the tumultuous days when 400,000,000 people (one-fifth of all humanity) became free, only to find that the price of their freedom was partition, war, riots and murder.


This long awaited last novel was completed shortly before Dos Passos' death in 1970. Constructed on the now classical Dos Passos system of fictional narratives offset and highlighted by brief biographies and flashes of contemporary life, the work focuses on such luminaries as Whitman, Orwell, Eastman, Oswald and Malcolm X. Against this background lawyer-hero Pignatelli concludes his life story.


A divorced woman archeologist, her eccentric family, and her much-suffering lover are featured in this intelligent comedy of family ties and the uses of the past. The source of humor ranges from provincial society to the world of international conferences.

Author Ellison is the winner of five Hugo Awards for science fiction; in addition, his work has attracted literary acclaim as outstanding experimental fiction. This, his first collection of stories to appear since 1971, forms a myth-cycle which reveals the terrors born of "future shock" and greed and the weakness of the human spirit.


Supported by notes, memoranda, and personal letters, the Dean of Columbia's School of Journalism collaborated with the noted public figure to produce this memoir based on Harriman's reminiscences. The statesman's account of the two years he spent as Ambassador to the Kremlin makes particularly compelling reading. Harriman reveals surprising insights - for instance, his belief that Stalin fully intended the free elections he pledged at Yalta since the Russian leader felt the conquered areas would welcome communism. Political analysis is frequently lightened by humorous anecdotes such as an hilarious account of a ride with DeGaulle in a plane too small for its long-legged passengers.


Taking a now time-encapsulated period in cinema history - the silent era - the Times drama critic offers a loving, knowledgeable, and profound appreciation of the art of Chaplin, Keaton, Lloyd, Langdon and others. Especially interesting is Kerr's exploration of the reasons why the advent of sound forced the retirement of these creative performers.


The genius of Vaslav Nijinsky is lauded and his ambience and legacy noted in this many faceted portrait assembled by the founder of the New York City Ballet. An extensive collection of photographs of Nijinsky in his repertoire of roles accompanies Kirstein's comments on the character and significance of the famed dancer and on the state of Russian ballet in Nijinsky's time as well as in the prior half-century.


Five hundred of the choicest cartoons from the New Yorker magazine have been selected by the editors and are here reprinted. From John Held Jr.'s quaintly charming woodcuts to the contemporary cerebral art of Saul Steinberg, the target is usually the foibles of the upper middle class and the results are delightful.


Although these letters written by Sylvia Plath to her widowed mother and brother have been severely edited by her mother (only about half the
letters are included), they provide the reader a more complete picture of the poetess. From her entrance into Smith College in 1950 through her marriage to British poet Ted Hughes until her death by suicide in 1963, the letters show not only the despairing artist of the poems and novel The Bell Jar, but the popular coed, the adoring wife, and the young mother who was also Sylvia Plath.


In his fourth novel, best-selling author Potok follows the turbulent education of Biblical scholar David Lurie from the joys and sorrows of Jewish family life in the 1920's through the ultimate shock of the Holocaust. As always, Potok creates an affirmative plot celebrating the past and giving hope for the future.


Attempting to redress the over-emphasis on the French contribution to art in the 19th and 20th centuries, Rosenblum in this ground-breaking book concentrates on the work of less well-known northern European and American artists - Friedrich, Palmer, Church, Cole and others. He identifies their common search for religious and transcendental meanings and, with solid documentation, traces their influence on such artists as Van Gogh, Munch and Rothko. Rosenblum is a professor of fine arts at New York University.


Social historian Sale's controversial thesis is that from 1945 to 1975 the southern and south-western states exerted a political power which changed the focus of governmental, financial, and social thought and practice across the nation. Sale defines the origins of the area's economic power, profiles its leaders from Barry Goldwater to George Wallace, and clarifies ways in which the region affected the Nixon presidency and its aftermath. Not everyone will agree with the author's methods or conclusions, but most readers should find this work to be highly thought-provoking.


From John Smith's exploration of Powhatan in 1607 to the metropolis of today, this book gives a detailed chronicle of the city which has twice gone from eminence to ashes and back again. Numerous rare photographs enhance the text.

Consumer advocate Shore gives a clear explanation of how the social security system works, pointing out the fallacies in the system and the ways in which the safeguards have been eroded. With the help of leading economists he has prepared what he feels is a workable program of reform.


Based on the B.B.C. television series of the same name, this volume documents women's fight for access to the ballot box in Great Britain. The suffragettes are allowed to tell the story in their own words and their account is documented with photographs, news accounts, cartoons, and parliamentary debates. The vividly dramatic record includes demonstrations, riots, trials and imprisonments.


Sklar, a University of Michigan history professor, presents a lively, detailed examination of the influence movies have had on American society - on the economy as well as on modes of dress and behavior. The author provides fresh interpretations of movie milestones from D.W. Griffith's early films through Walt Disney's cartoons to the recession for films in the 1950's which Sklar shows was not due solely to television.


This delightful long essay by a distinguished writer and civil servant is lavishly illustrated. Snow depicts the character and art of one of the least scrutable of great writers, that heroic survivor of a wretched childhood (so common to Victorians), fox hunter, post office inspector, and author of 47 bumper novels.


Bertrand Russell's only daughter paints a vivid portrait of her complex and contradictory philosopher-father. Gentle and loving, Russell moved from woman to woman and career to career while his public virtues wrought havoc on his private life.


Terrill, an Australian journalist turned Harvard academician, visited China in 1964, 1971 and 1973. In his newest book he concentrates on five Chinese cities - Shanghai, Dairen, Hangchow, Wuhan and Peking - capturing the distinctive character of each place by judiciously interweaving past
and present, research and conversations, geography and architecture.

818.5
Up1
U6

The author's first collection of prose pieces in a decade displays a witty intellect full of curiosity. The essays, reviews, ruminations and speeches contained here deal with a variety of subjects, from African literature to golf. Included are Updike's analyses of John Cheever, E.B. White and Erica Jong as well as a compendious interview with himself (a long collage of questions and comments put together by Updike from six different magazine interviews).

131.3464
V285j

Van der Post, himself a distinguished English-South African novelist, was for 16 years a very close friend of the innovative psychologist C.G. Jung. Based on memories and on many hours of interviews for a B.B.C. film he made on Jung, the author has created an intimate new portrait of Jung in the context of the life they shared and in the wider context of man's history.

812.5
W675
B

Playwright Williams candidly reveals the events that shaped his life and plays. He is forthright concerning his homosexuality, his battle with drink and pills, and his nervous breakdown in the sixties. Williams reminisces expansively about the actors (Brando, Paul Newman) and actresses (Laurette Taylor, Anna Magnani) who appeared in his plays, and about the plays themselves. Dozens of photographs, many never before published, augment the text.

W828b

Woiwode's highly-praised What I'm Going to Do, I Think won the William Faulkner Foundation award for "the most notable first novel" of 1969. In his second work, Woiwode chronicles several generations of an American family in its passage from North Dakota farmland to the small towns of Illinois to the cities of the Midwest and beyond. Although the events of the novel are ordinary - births, deaths, marriages, growing up - the author manages to give simple acts both dignity and significance.
Recent Periodical Additions

While this column usually describes newly acquired periodical titles, this recently received issue of the Quarterly Journal of the Library of Congress seemed worthy of individual notice.

"The Life and Age of Woman"

In recognition of the International Women's Year (1975) the Library of Congress has published a special topical issue of the Quarterly Journal of the Library of Congress (volume 32, number 4). Its basic aim is to show a portion of the resources available in the Library of Congress for the study of women.

The covers of the journal introduce the theme by reproducing an undated woodcut contained in the Library's collection. Entitled "The Life and Age of Woman," it shows traditional portraits of a woman at various stages of her life. An inset shows her providing her daughter with religious instruction beneath the mottos "The virtuous woman is a crown to her husband" and "Just as the twig is bent the tree's inclined."

The Library's resources highlighted in the issue begin with those provided by three of its distinguished honorary consultants — Margaret Mead, Gwendolyn Brooks, and Josephine Jacobsen. Anthropologist Mead considers in her article whether the behavioral differences between men and women are innate, learned, or situational. Miss Mead's thoughts are continued by Rhoda Metraux, research associate at the American Museum of Natural History, in her essay "Cherishing and Preserving: Sex Differences and the Life of the World." Pulitzer prizewinner Gwendolyn Brooks' contribution is a selection of poems she has entitled "In Different Directions."

"Three Poems of Salvation" are presented by Josephine Jacobsen along with an introductory essay.

The second group of holdings featured are those in the "national library's" Prints and Photographs Collection. The predominantly nineteenth century American illustrations portray woman as homemaker, wife, mother, mentor, breadwinner, and on stage, in fashion, in sports, and in advertising. These interesting photographs were selected by Milton Kaplan, the Library of Congress's former curator of historical prints.

The final group of resources considered are the Library's extensive book and manuscript collections. Library staff members have written the following on various aspects of women in history: "Women in the Era of the American Revolution" by James H. Hutson; "Afro-American Women" by Sylvia Lyons Render; "The Library of Susan B. Anthony" by Leonard N. Beck; "The Forgotten Population, Women in Prison" by Marlene C. McGuirl; and "The Feminine Presence, Women's Papers in the Manuscript Division" by Anita Lonnes Nolen. These essays are informative and well-illustrated by choice items from the collections.

One additional discussion on women can be found in the editor's note. Written by Sarah L. Wallace, it discusses the historic role of women in the library profession, viewed primarily from a man's point of view.

Available in the Current Periodical Room, this October 1975 issue of the Quar-
The Woodward Collection

Christmas Comes to the Woodward Collection

One of the Woodward Collection's most devoted friends, Dr. Gordon W. Jones, recently donated to the Library eight volumes of remarkable value and interest. The gift was highlighted by two titles - a limited edition of a work by Vesalius, the founder of modern anatomy, and a 1517 edition of Fasciculus Mirre, meditations on the suffering and crucifixion of Jesus Christ.

The Vesalius work is entitled Andreae Vesalii Bruxellensis Icones Anatomicae and was jointly published in 1934 by the Library of the University of Munich and the New York Academy of Medicine. It provides a modern audience with a new printing of the figures and texts of Vesalius' monumental works - De Humani Corporis Fabrica (published in 1543 and 1555), the condensed Epitome of the Fabrica (published in 1543), and the Tabulae Anatomicae Sex (published in 1538). With these titles Vesalius had standardized the form and meaning of anatomical terms, introduced scientific method into the study of anatomy, and made many important anatomical discoveries.

Detailed woodcuts, believed to have been drawn by the Flemish painter Jan Stephan van Calcar under the careful supervision of Vesalius, are an integral part of each work. The actual impetus for the printing of this work was the discovery in the Library of the University of Munich of the 227 original woodcuts that had remained intact for almost four hundred years. Used once more for this publication, they were destroyed soon thereafter as a result of World War II.

The work, containing the irreplaceable original woodcuts, was greatly increased in value by its publication in a limited edition of 615 copies, plus 110 copies of the plates alone. The holdings of the Woodward Collection are greatly enhanced by the addition of number 144 of the complete edition.

The date of publication of the Fasciculus Mirre is 1517, less than seventy years after the invention of printing. This particular edition of the work is not owned by the British Museum or the Library of Congress, nor is it reported to be held by any other American library. The text of the work is attractive, with its woodcut initials and illustrations, many of which are hand-colored. Its binding, by the modern well-respected English firm of Douglas Cockerell and Son, deserves special mention.

A third new title added to the Woodward Collection through Dr. Jones' generosity is an edition of Torquato Tasso's great epic poem La Gierusalemme Liberata. The work is Tasso's most important and describes the final portion of the first Crusade. This edition was published in 1590 during the poet's lifetime by Girolamo Bartoli of Genova. It is bound in vellum and also has hand-colored illustrations.

Three other newly received titles strengthen the Library's holdings in the
history of medicine. The oldest of these is Francesco Puccinotti's *Storia della Medicina* published in Naples by Agostino Pellerano from 1860-1870. This two-volume work is part of Puccinotti's great *Opere Mediche*, one of the best known Italian works on the history of medicine. Puccinotti is greatly admired for having discovered and published important ancient treatises on medicine.

The second title, *Semmelweis' Gesammelte Werke*, published in Jena by Gustav Fischer in 1905, is an edition of the works of Ignaz Philipp Semmelweis (1818-1865). Semmelweis' work in preventing puerperal fever, a little-understood often fatal fever that was reaching epidemic proportions in hospital maternity wards, made him a great innovator in modern obstetrics.

*Penicillin, Its Practical Application* is a first edition edited by the discoverer of the antibiotic, Sir Alexander Fleming. Published in 1946 by Butterworth and Company of London, it was designed to help doctors and other medical workers use the drug which was soon to be distributed commercially.

The final gift, *The Buccaneers of America*, was written by a surgeon, Alexandre Olivier Exquemelin. This edition was published in 1893 in London by Swan Sonnen-schein and Company. It is a first-hand account of the adventures of the pirates in the West Indies from 1666 to 1674.

The seven titles recently received from Dr. Gordon W. Jones are welcome and valuable additions to Trinkle Library. They are now on display in the Library's rotunda.

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James Logan: Colonial Philadelphia Book Collector

Gordon W. Jones, M.D.

I once made the statement in this column that I had only known or heard of one bibliophile who was other than affable, kindly, and socially acceptable. That exception was Sir Thomas Phillipps, the greatest nineteenth century English bibliophile. Well, I have found another irascible, penny-pinching, grasping bibliophile who despite his prominence and exemplary bookmanship was generally disliked by all except his few superiors. This is the third of the great colonial American book collectors I wish to discuss, James Logan of Philadelphia.

The son of a Scottish Quaker schoolmaster who indeed taught his boy well, he was born in Ireland in 1674. James Logan remained all his life a master of Greek, Latin, Hebrew, French, and Italian. Even in his Irish period he had a passion for books which led to his collecting an astonishing library. Is such bibliophilism a genetic or acquired characteristic? This youthful library he sold about the turn of the eighteenth century to help finance a venture as a cloth merchant in England. He failed miserably.

But while he was engaged in this business venture he became acquainted with William Penn. After his failure he was employed by that famous entrepreneur as his secretary and went with him to Philadelphia. Logan proved to be a very able man; perhaps his failure had taught him something. There he soon began his career
as possibly the most important man in the life of early Pennsylvania. He acted as merchant, politician, agent of the Penns, negotiator with the Indians, and supreme court judge.

All during this busy life in Philadelphia he collected books while also making enemies. He made very few friends in the London commercial world either, because he was constantly in fear of being cheated by the merchants he commissioned to buy books for him. He constantly changed agents, often with bitter words. His temper and disposition were not improved by a stroke in 1739. Partially paralyzed though he was, and perfectly confident that each new week would be his last on earth, he did not cease his feverish search for books. Pessimism could not stop that. Hundreds of pounds brought hundreds of books home to Philadelphia. Most came from England; some from the continent. Only a relative few were bought in America.

Most of us modern book collectors buy in only one field. Books which do not fit into a chosen category are either ignored, no matter how attractive they are, or, if acquired out of lust for that particular book, any book, are eventually weeded out. Logan, however, was a typical eighteenth century bibliophile. He was equally fascinated by all fields of human endeavor. He collected in depth the Greek and Roman classics, the writings of the Church fathers, and the works of a scholarly nature written by his contemporaries. He also delved deeply into science: mathematics, botany, astronomy, and even some medicine. Anything good was meat for his library table.

He did not just buy these books. He read them. He made caustic annotations in many of them. He translated certain of the Greek and Latin texts, in part or in whole, better in his opinion than anyone else. He was ignored by the learned of England but was accepted as a bright colonial light by many on the continent. Linnaeus admired him. Gronovius of Amsterdam published a paper by him on Pythagoras with an exaggerated eulogy of its author.

In the last decade of his life he conceived the notion of creating an even greater library and leaving it to the city of Philadelphia. This, I guess, was his justification for his continued feverish search for books despite the decline of his health due to his strokes. His announced purpose pleased several of his peers or old associates and a few gave books to him to augment his library. After much wrangling and indecision he built a building to house the library on Sixth Street in Philadelphia, but his library was not transferred there until after his death. The books were cataloged by his son and were finally found to number about 2500 items. Soon after the library was opened to the public it went into a long sleep which lasted for many decades. It finally became the property of the Library Company of Philadelphia and was housed in its own special room in that institution. Even here for many years only a trickle of readers entered the room. Only in recent times has the true worth of this collection been appreciated by librarians and scholars. In 1974 the Library Company of Philadelphia published a 600-page catalog of his library, now one of its proudest possessions. It makes a fascinating volume for browsing because of its many notes by and about Logan. Every book seems to have represented an adventure for him.

When we study this catalog we cannot help wondering about the erudition and taste of our nineteenth century forbears who ignored this marvelous collection which now numbers 2184 items. The entire range of human knowledge as exposed in the printed books of the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries is represented here. Hardly an important author is ignored. Boyle, Newton, Linnaeus, Leeuwenhoek, and William Harvey stand beside Boccaccio, many Bibles, and works of philosophy and history. If it seems weak in literature (Logan only owned one work by Shakespeare, King Lear), this weakness is made up in every other field. Hardly any important author who lived before 1740 is not represented. More in-
teresting yet are the many notes and letters supplied by Mr. Edwin Wolf, the editor, which prove Logan's true worth as a bibliophile.

Of the four greatest collectors in eighteenth century America he wrote the most about books and seems to have been the most knowledgeable bookman. None annotated books as eagerly as he. He simply never forgot a book or its essential contents. The books were a solace in a long life of often uncongenial political and mercantile activity. His eager collection of them may actually have prolonged his life after his strokes began.

Are You Acquainted
With These?

New Reference Acquisitions of 1975

1975 may have been a year for budget cuts and more stringent economic practices, but, in spite of these measures, the Reference collection acquired a number of exciting new titles. Among them are several on subjects of popular or general interest. The world of the occult and magic, for example, is conveniently and comprehensively covered in The Encyclopedia of the Unexplained: Magic, Occultism, and Parapsychology (New York, McGraw-Hill, 1974; R/133.03/C315e). Edited by Richard Cavendish, who is respected for his other works on the same subject, the encyclopedia provides easy-to-understand information on the main systems of divination, modern cultist activities of witchcraft, UFO's, and similarly intriguing topics. Brief biographies of modern practitioners and investigators, for example D.D. Homes (including an illustration of him during levitation) and Eileen J. Garrett, a medium through whom the dead spoke, account for about a third of the entries.

Those seeking the name and address of the local newspaper action line department, the customer relations official for General Electric, or other bureaus and agencies with whom to register complaints can likely satisfy their need by consulting Paul Wasserman's Consumer Sourcebook (Detroit, Gale, 1974; R/658.834/W283c). The editor has brought together primary information sources that were previously available only from a large number of separate publications. Four broad divisions of the Sourcebook — federal, state, and local government organizations that protect the consumer; private associations, often volunteer, which advise the citizen; media services which have regular protection features; and major U.S. manufacturers of consumer goods — are rendered even more useful by a battery of indexes. The forty-page bibliography of books, pamphlets, periodicals, newspapers, and audiovisuals which serve consumer interests also enhances the usefulness of the publication. "Consumer" as used here refers not only to the individual as a buyer, but also to his health, environment, social welfare, and legal needs.

Of value to the serious student, but also of interest to the curious browser, is An Illustrated Dictionary of Ornament by Maureen Stafford and Dora Ware (New York, St. Martin's Press, 1974; R/745.403/St13i). Beautifully illustrated with handsomely reproduced drawings, it deals specifically with ornamental designs and symbols used in architecture, furniture, sculpture, heraldry, printing, and painting. Nearly 1,000 definitions by Ware and over 2,000 fine line drawings by Stafford, a well known illustrator of books on architecture and furniture,
span historic eras from antiquity to the end of the nineteenth century. This is, indeed, a handsome and accurate dictionary.

For music fans and scholars, *The Complete Encyclopedia of Popular Music and Jazz, 1900–1950*, a four-volume set by Roger D. Kinkle (New Rochelle, New York, Arlington House, 1974; R/781.971/K621c), is certain to be an indispensable tool. This product of several years of research brings together vital information on the wide boundaries of popular music—recordings, Broadway musicals, movie musicals—and combines it with biographical/discographical sketches of over 2,100 personalities, including singers, composers, bandleaders, impresarios, musicians, arrangers, and actors. Biographies give education and career information including musical groups with which the person was active, movies, stage involvement, and songs. Songs by Richard Rodgers, for example, are listed with the related shows from 1919 to 1970.

One of the appendices in volume four lists *Down Beat* and *Metronome* poll winners; another gives numerical lists of the most important record labels. There are indexes to the musicals, to song titles (over 28,000 of them), and to names cited in the first three volumes. Roger Kinkle has prepared a remarkable set.

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**Faculty Writings and Research**

Barbara H. Meyer  
Assistant Professor of Art

Editor's Note: Material received after January 16 will be included in the April issue of *News and Views*.

Mrs. Peggy Kelley Reinburg of the Music Department opened the twelfth annual *Abendmusik* Series at the United Church in Washington, D.C. in early September, 1975, performing as organist and choral director. The second concert of the series, which took place in late November, featured a cantata by Washington composer, Winifred Hyson, set to prayers written by Robert Louis Stevenson while in Samoa. On January 19, Mrs. Reinburg presented a faculty recital in Klein Theater with Sonja Dragomanovic and Kathleen Harty of the Dance Department.

On Christmas eve, Mrs. Yvonne Sabine of the Music Department was a featured soloist during the midnight mass at St. Ann's Catholic Church in Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Mariana Bauman of the Dance Department taught a six hour workshop on January 4 in Bethesda, Maryland. The workshop was an "Introduction to the Reading of Labanotation" and was given to a group of ballet teachers from the metropolitan area who are Royal Academy of Dancing members.

A humorous novel about life in an Arkansas town, *The Architecture of the Arkansas Ozarks*, by Donald Harington, was reviewed by Mr. Edward G. Moore of the MWC Public Information Office in the Richmond Times-Dispatch of November 30, 1975.

Under the auspices of the Physics Department of Georgetown University, in November 1975 Mr. Leslie Pitts of the Physics Department published a technical report for the Office of Naval Research entitled "A Unified Theoretical Description of Ultrasonic Beam Reflections from a Solid Plate in a Liquid."
News and Notes

New Staff Member

Mrs. Elizabeth Oliver joined the Library staff as a part-time Library Assistant at the beginning of the second semester replacing Mrs. Susan Lawson who resigned in December. Mrs. Oliver is a graduate of Hood College. Mrs. Lawson left to accept full-time employment as a social worker.

Newly Installed Shelving

New ranges of shelving have just been installed against the back walls of Decks One through Four and against the inside wall of Deck One, Extension. Also, two existing ranges of shelving in the Psychology Library have been extended to the front wall. These installations will provide many additional feet of shelving space.

Furniture Refinished

Four study tables and thirty chairs in the North Periodical Room, plus the Rare Book Room furniture, were refinished in dark walnut during the Christmas vacation. The work was done at the State Penitentiary in Richmond. The Library hopes that, minus shoe or other scratches, this furniture will remain spotless for a long time to come.

Library Intern

Julia A. "Judy" Clark, a senior from Woodbridge, is serving as an intern in the Library this semester. She will be introduced to the functional areas of librarianship: acquisitions, cataloging, reference, periodicals, circulation, and reader's services. This training and practical experience will be beneficial as she is planning to do graduate work in the field of library science.

Publications of Interest to Faculty

A table under Gari Melchers' portrait of General Nathanael Greene in the hall just off the rotunda on the first floor of the Library, plus space on an adjacent bulletin board, have been reserved for brochures, pamphlets, and flyers describing study and research opportunities for faculty members. These publications were formerly available in the Dean's Office.
Trinkle Seminars, 1976

E. Lee Trinkle Library is pleased to announce the remaining three Trinkle Seminar Series for this Semester. One week prior to the seminar, each one will be announced in the "College Bulletin" with a brief résumé of the topic to be covered. All seminars will be held at 7:30 p.m. in Lounge A of Ann Carter Lee Hall. A list of the seminars follows:

February 26, 1976


March 25, 1976

"Science Fiction: Is There Anything There But Escapists and Weirdos?" R. Bruce Carruthers, Department of English.

April 19, 1976

"Continents on the Move." Newton K. Stablein, Department of Geology.
In this final issue of News and Views from Trinkle for the 1975-76 academic year, the library staff hopes that everyone will successfully weather the term so we will be seeing you again this fall. Congratulations and best wishes to all graduating seniors.

As a respite from final exams and to give you hope for "immortality," you might be interested in "Recent Periodical Additions" about a new science fiction magazine, Syzygy, by an alumnus. To offer help to the frustrated job-seeker there is some useful information about summer job directories in "Are You Acquainted With These?"

In keeping with the interest in the Bicentennial year, Dr. Jones has contributed an interesting article in "Wertvolle Drucke" about William Byrd II, a colonial book collector from Virginia. "From the Woodward Collection" deals with a British magazine of that era The Gentleman's Magazine which boldly printed reports of colonial problems and conditions.

To keep everyone informed about library and faculty developments we have spotlighted several recent acquisitions as well as accomplishments of the faculty.

A note of appreciation to our student illustrator and library aide, Penny Firth, is well due.

Contents

Current and Choice ........................................ 2
Recent Periodical Additions .................................10
Wertvolle Drucke ...........................................11
Are You Acquainted With These? .........................12
From the Woodward Collection .............................13
Faculty Writings and Research .............................16
News and Notes ..............................................17
The books listed below are selected from the numerous volumes that have been recently received in the Library. Although they are not necessarily books to read for fun, we believe that all of them will be fun to read.

A card file of all books received within the past three months is maintained in the Bibliography Room. A selected display of new books is available for your browsing pleasure to the right of the entrance in the rotunda. Books from this display may circulate.

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Making full use of retrospective stories and articles written by former war correspondents, Knightley has produced the first historical narrative of the journalist at war. Knightley, himself a writer for the London Sunday Times, nominates for the honor of being the first true war correspondent William Howard Russell who wrote an account of the charge of the Light Brigade. Russell's tale of the glory of the charge, which later he described as a dismaying waste, begins a history in which Truth (the "first casualty" of the title) is most usually subordinated to the purposes of the journalist.

Some reporters distorted the truth for personal gain. For instance, during the Civil War, officers often paid a small sum to have their names favorably inserted in accounts of battles. Some were following orders from their editors—the Hearst papers have been charged with starting the Spanish American War with the circulation-boosting, inflammatory reporting they required from their journalists.

However, most often, the war correspondents' writing was based on patriotic motives or was the result of imposed military censorship. Facts were suppressed (the destruction of one quarter of the entire French Army in 11 days in 1914 went totally unreported) or distorted (the British retreat when not outnumbered and while the French held firm was transformed into "the spirit of Dunkirk") or fabricated entirely (the great U.S. naval victory in the Battle of the Coral Sea is reputed never to have taken place).

Although Knightley decidedly believes in the importance of truth at all costs, he is sympathetic to the men who distort it for a living. His villains are the politicians, the military censors, and the newspaper city desk back home, in that order. The reader may object to the way Knightley imposes his own vision of
what a war correspondent should be, but his lively anecdotes concerning the well-known correspondents (Conan Doyle, Rudyard Kipling, Hemingway, Evelyn Waugh) and the obscure (the A.P. correspondent with Custer at Little Big Horn, the journalist with Gordon at Khartoum) make fascinating reading.


"I am convinced that with you a human relationship is love or nothing." This comment in a letter from George Bernard Shaw to Ellen Terry not only provides the title for this fascinating biography but is truly the keynote to the life of the great British actress. Ellen Terry was a favorite of all classes of theater goers. Oscar Wilde wrote two sonnets to her; Buffalo Bill carried her picture everywhere with him; Tennyson, Gladstone and Lewis Carroll were among her well-known admirers. Perhaps the most famous Terry fan is Shaw, himself, who carried on a passionate courtship with the lady—completely on paper. For eight years, they wrote to each other without ever meeting. Although both were middle-aged and although Shaw married another woman during this period, there is little doubt that Shaw's devotion to the actress was genuine.

Well-beloved, Ellen Terry also gave her love to many. She married three times and also bore two illegitimate children to Edward Godwin, her perhaps truest love. She was a devoted mother and had many deep friendships with both men and women. However, her deepest feelings were reserved for the stage. The child of strolling players, Ellen Terry had acted 50 roles by the time she was 16. As partner to the distinguished actor, Henry Irving, she had center position on the stage of London's Lyceum Theater for 24 years. Eight times she triumphantly toured the United States. However undisciplined her personal life, on stage Miss Terry was always a professional.

An affectionate biographer, Prideaux treats his reader liberally to Ellen Terry's fine letters and acting notes, as well as to some delightful photographs. For many years Prideaux was drama critic for Life magazine, and here he uses his theater expertise in conjunction with diligent research to produce a memorable study of Ellen Terry's life and career.

Other Titles Briefly Noted


In the seventeenth century when the English settlement of North America was only beginning, the South American silver center of Potosi had reached its peak, becoming one of the richest cities in the world and—although high above the Andean timberline—the most populous city in the Western Hemisphere. Now, translated into English for the first time, these robust tales, first retold by Arzans in the eighteenth century, bring the fabulous city and its inhabitants to life.

Asimov's newest collection includes 24 stories by this grand master of science fiction dating from the fifties to the present. The author adds a lively narrative to put the stories into perspective and his commentary in turn provides autobiographical insight into this versatile writer.


Faced with the undeniable existence of human evil, can man yet hope to make the world a sane and meaningful place? This work, Ernest Becker's final effort, elaborates on the central theme of his Pulitzer Prize-winning The Denial of Evil: the shaping force behind human activity—including evil—is the attempt to deny human mortality and insignificance. "I have been fighting against admitting the dark side of human nature for a dozen years," Becker writes; in this work he fully confronts the fact of evil—and its meaning for man's destiny.


The Carawans spent eight years living and working in the Appalachian region. Here in over 150 photographs, more than 50 songs, and a narrative gathered from talking with life-long residents of the area, the authors produce an authentic, detailed portrait of life in Appalachia today.


Drawing on unpublished letters and previously censored portions of Lady Ottoline's memoirs, journalist Darroch has written the first major biography of the "high priestess of Bloomsbury." Mistress of Bertrand Russell and Augustus John, hostess to and inspiration for D.H. Lawrence and Aldous Huxley, Lady Ottoline as revealed here was both creator and victim of her own flamboyant reputation.


An outgrowth of a New York Times feature series by the author and the Sports Department of the Times, this study emphasizes the financial aspects of college sports and deals with the problems of professionalism, recruiting violations, and underemphasis on education. The work is an eye-opener in respect to the effect these problems have on the athletes themselves.

Pulling together events in France, England, Canada, the West Indies, and the continental colonies, Fleming stresses the myths and misconceptions which prompted America's declaration of independence. With an unerring sense of the dramatic, he traces the growing sense of "reality" among Americans and Englishmen regarding their alleged invincibility and commitment to liberty until December 1776, when both stand stripped of their illusions. Relatively unknown events and personalities mix with more familiar ones to produce a fresh look at a critical year in America's history.


In October 1966 malfunctions in the Enrico Fermi Atomic Power Plant near Detroit brought within the realm of possibility a devastating release of radioactive contamination. Using letters of Atomic Energy Commission officials and reports that were never made public, journalist Fuller reveals the full story of that incident and uses it as a vehicle to discuss the significance of the nuclear power industry in this country and abroad.


Intricately intertwining people, events, and institutions, the Handlins trace the transformation from the widespread hardship and poverty in Colonial times to the relative affluence of America today. The thematic narrative is enlivened with anecdotes, and the authors' final chapter on the meaning of affluence is particularly thought provoking.


Contemporary art historian Hillier turns a scholarly eye to the pin-up posters, advertisements, and bric-a-brac of the 1940's and '50's, tracing artistic development in relation to modern culture at large. Hillier's focus is on the influences behind the works, their recurring motifs and social rationales.


Based on a bicentennial exhibit prepared by distinguished English art historian Honour for the National Gallery, this work shows how
the landscapes of the New World, its flora and fauna, its people
and their customs, have been seen by European artists from the
early explorations to the present day. Selections from Montaigne,
Shakespeare, Karl Marx, and Hitler's favorite author, Karl May,
among others, provide narrative for hundreds of reproductions of
art works ranging from the woodcut illustrations which were pub­
lished with Columbus' letters through Picasso's cubist Buffalo Bill.

Klaw, Spencer. The Great American Medicine Show: the Unhealthy
State of U.S. Medical Care, and What Can Be Done About It. New York,

Drawing on the mass of material developed by congressional, state
and other investigations of the health care delivery system as well
as on his own diligent interviewing, Klaw builds up a picture which
seems all the more horrifying because of his determination to be fair.
He decries the fact that too many in the health care field emphasize
personal profit with the result that in a Washington study 7 out of
10 children wearing glasses were found to see just as well without
them. As a possible remedy, Klaw advocates the use of health cen­
ters, a middle course between the private practice that now prevails
and the more radical plan of a national health service.


Kluger has written a definitive study of the 1954 Supreme Court
decision of Brown vs. Board of Education which outlawed racial seg­
regation in schools. Based on extensive interviews and both pub­
lished and unpublished documentary sources, former publishing house
editor Kluger traces the legal and cultural roots of the historic
decision and delineates the many complex personalities involved in
deciding the case.

Lindbergh, Anne Morrow. The Flower and the Nettle; Diaries and
Letters of Anne Morrow Lindbergh. New York, Harcourt, Brace, Jo­

In this fourth volume of autobiography, Mrs. Lindbergh de­
scribes the years following the kidnapping of the Lindbergh's first
son, a time spent mostly in Europe. Quoting previously unpublished
documents, contemporary sources, and later historians, Anne Lindbergh
has much to say on her flyer husband's supposed pro-Nazi leanings.
Her narrative effectively reflects the atmosphere and events in Europe
during the years preceding World War II.

Lopez, Claude Anne and Eugenia W. Herbert. The Private Franklin; the

Historians Lopez and Herbert have focused on an area of Franklin's
crowded life often ignored by his biographers, namely the complex
tangle of his family relations. Using much of the surviving un-
published correspondence between the Franklin family and friends,
the authors portray Franklin as a complete family man whose patern-
alistic affection competed with a strange insensitivity to his
family's needs.

York, Quadrangle, 1975. 302 p.

How could Nazi war criminals conceive of and carry out such
atrocities? Was it a matter of obedience to authority, a psycho-
logical climate which condoned evil, or were these men mentally
warped? Florence Miale, a widely respected expert in Rorschach
interpretation, and Michael Selzer, a political scientist and
writer, have unearthed and interpreted the responses of 16 of the
most powerful of Hitler's men to Rorschach tests given them at
Nuremberg. The results provide some interesting answers to these
still disturbing questions.

Morris, Ivan I. The Nobility of Failure; Tragic Heroes in the His-

A distinguished scholar of Asian culture, Morris traces the
development of the concept of the great failed hero, those men of
courage and determination who are eventually crushed by superior
material forces but who seem to pervade Japan's popular legends.
From a late ninth-century scholar who died quietly in exile to the
Kamikaze fighters who perished as blazing bombs, the historical
figures whom Morris discusses provide a new insight into the soul
of the Japanese people.

Nemerov, Howard. The Western Approaches, Poems 1973-75. Chicago,

This is a new collection by the 1975 Phi Beta Kappa speaker
at M.W.C. Two prose poems, "The Thought of Trees" and "The Mea-
sure of Poetry," provide oblique commentary on some seventy other
verses which delightfully display Nemerov's ironic wit and the
careful observation which underlies each poetic statement.

Orenstein, Arbie. Ravel; Man and Musician. New York, Columbia

The research for this centenary biography was so thorough
that the author turned up nine complete Ravel compositions thought
to be lost. He also found many unpublished letters, sketches, and
fragments, and interviewed dozens of Ravel's colleagues and acquain-
tances. The result is a rich, intimate portrait of an artist whose
work continues to dominate the concert stage, but whose personal
life and aesthetic principles have up to now been shrouded in mystery.

Americans tend to approach the profession of funeral director with a snicker and not a little unease. What is he really like? How does he view his clients and himself? Answers to these and other questions can be found in this unusual study on the behavior of funeral directors in and out of the funeral home. The author, who now has a Ph.D. in Sociology, was himself a funeral director for 10 years, and he supplements his own knowledge with 75 interviews with other directors plus 200 interviews with the recently bereaved.


A distinguished southern historian presents a comprehensive analysis of the advances the South has achieved during the past 30 years—in the economy generally, in agriculture, in education, and in the arts. Roland gives a discerning account of the interconnected racial and political struggles of the period, outlining what he feels is the approaching decline of the South's disproportionate political power. At the same time, he delineates the qualities which continue as an unchanging feature of the southern condition.


In this work which originated as a series of articles for the New Yorker, journalist Schell has written a reflective account of our nation's political life between the time President Nixon took office in January 1969 and his resignation in August 1974. To Schell the Nixon years were a climax to a crisis which began with American involvement in Indochina—the increasingly illegal operations which were brought into force to sway the will of the people to the will of the state. Schell feels that the basic question raised remains unanswered: in order to survive in a nuclear age must a government to insure its own existence necessarily infringe on the liberties of its people?


How have the relations between husbands and wives, parents and children changed in the last three centuries? To answer this question Shorter, a history professor at the Universities of Toronto and Montreal, has combined eyewitness accounts by physicians, priests, magistrates, and family members, with the latest discoveries of social historians on births, illegitimacy, family size, and child rearing practices, to give a vivid picture of what family life was
like and how and why it evolved as it has.


A journalist and a former teacher investigate the widespread use of drugs to condition children diagnosed as having minimal brain dysfunction. The authors reveal that powerful tranquilizers are prescribed routinely for children with such vague symptoms as frequent wriggling, inattention, or general awkwardness. Schrag and Divoky are primarily concerned with the question of whether those in authority however well intentioned, have the right to test, label, and drug children to make them fit into a prescribed norm.


For more than 180 years the New York Stock Exchange has operated the only legal, privately regulated cartel and has done so with such impunity that its membership was referred to in the financial world as "the Club." Journalist Welles in his book outlines how and why this Club is now dying and identifies the institutional investors--mostly banks--which are becoming the dominant financial power in this country in its stead.


In this unusual Bicentennial contribution, British author Wynn Jones has reproduced nearly 150 cartoons, prints, and mezzotints from the Revolutionary War years. Although European and American selections are included, the emphasis is on England. The elaborate cartoons are a far cry from the modern Doonesbury, but they bear intriguing witness to the traditional English freedom of expression even in time of war.
The Library currently receives 1246 periodicals covering a wide variety of subjects. Your attention is called to three newly acquired titles which are briefly described below.

Clinical Symposia

The Library has just been placed on the mailing list to receive Clinical Symposia. Published quarterly by the CIBA Pharmaceutical Company, each issue provides a thorough, highly pictorial, and easily readable presentation of a topic of clinical or scientific importance. For example, the subject treated in the first issue received by the Library (volume 27, number 4) is the "Development of the Lower Respiratory System."

The journal is indexed in Index Medicus and will be a valuable resource in the field of anatomy and physiology.

Pakistan Pictorial

Using the familiar format of Life and Look, Pakistan Pictorial combines illustrations and text to present an interesting glimpse of modern Pakistan. Articles in recent issues discuss the roles of women in Pakistan (in an issue dedicated to International Women's Year), as well as "Pakistan and the Third World," "Urdu Literature in the Seventies," and "Prime Minister's Visit to the United States."

Trinkle Library has received all back issues since January/February 1975. This title issued on a bimonthly basis, is made available through the college's participation in a federal exchange program sponsored by Public Law 480.

Syzygy

Syzygy, a science fiction magazine published and edited by Ron Baker, a former Mary Washington College student is an appropriate addition to the Periodicals Collection. Its title is an astronomical term the meaning of which includes a union and a pair of correlatives, opposites, or otherwise related things.

The two issues published thus far offer the reader inviting science fiction reading. In addition, they are professional in appearance, well-edited, and innovative. Syzygy is available in the Current Periodicals Room for your browsing pleasure, beginning with number one dated September 1974.
First* and last in my little series of articles on colonial American book collectors are Cotton Mather (1663-1728) and William Byrd II (1674-1744). They were almost contemporaries with several characteristics in common. Each was well aware of his intelligence, even haughty at times, certainly autocratic. Cotton Mather, the minister of the gospel, futilely sought temporal power. Byrd did attain much colonial power though he never obtained the governorship, the great prize for which he ached. Both were accomplished writers, though out of an aristocratic reluctance Byrd never published in his lifetime. Cotton published hundreds of books and tracts. Both were deeply religious, though Byrd never allowed religion to interfere with his personal desires. Cotton was ever certain that his every action was God's work. Byrd of course had a great estate, however he was long burdened with heavy debts. Cotton owned only his home and library and at times knew the pinch of "genteel poverty". Their most striking and amusing difference was Byrd's possession of an extreme sexuality. Because of their avid love of books and learning (each had a reading knowledge of Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and French at least) they would have been great friends if Mather could have restrained himself from clucking at Byrd's sexual habits. However, despite their prominence in their respective colonies they probably never heard of each other. Because of the lack of ties between Virginia and Massachusetts they were more remote from each other than from England.

Byrd was the pampered son of one of America's earliest and shrewdest entrepreneurs. William Byrd I built up a great estate through land grabbing and skillful fur trading and the successful use of political power so that his son would become a colonial gentleman. As a lad of ten the younger Byrd was sent to London for his education, which he completed by taking useful legal studies at the Middle Temple. Upon returning to Virginia in 1692-93, he plunged into the political and social colonial life. For the next twenty-five years he was in the House of Burgesses, on the Council, and at various times, often for several years, was in London as an agent for the Virginia colony. He was a charming, intelligent man who easily found his way in English aristocratic circles. Like Cotton Mather he was made a fellow of the Royal Society. After about 1720, however, he gave up much of his political struggling and, although remaining a member of the Council, he spent most of his time on his plantation at Westover, with his books, his garden, and his duties as plantation master.

He tried to spend every morning with his books, retaining his ability to read many languages. When he was in London he bought books. When in Virginia he sent for books. At his death he owned at least 3000 books, a very respectable number for a colonial on the edge of the Wilderness. Many planters owned a few hundred books, but no other Virginian equalled Byrd's bibliophilism. His tastes were catholic. Byrd's great interest in religion is evidenced by his owning about 150 of the best theological works of the day. Law books and books on politics were essential to a great planter and political figure. Byrd, not respecting physicians, saw to it that his shelves were well supplied with the best current medical treatises, which he used frequently. Science, history, geography,
natural history, botany and, of course, the classics, as well as plays and poetry were well represented.

In 1901 John S. Bassett published an edition of the writings of Byrd and as an appendix included a list of the works in Byrd's library. A book-lover of today can hardly suppress his envy. Byrd had excellent taste for the most part. Some of his medical works seem merely quaint, but he did own the now-recognized classics by such men as Willis, Sydenham, Bartholin, Celsus, Hippocrates, Lower, Sanctorius, and Fracastorius. He owned Willoughby's great book on Birds, Gerard's herbal, and Parkinson's herbal. Today these three might cost $4000. He owned many works by Robert Boyle, some of which are now priceless. Among his items of literary interest were the works of Pope, Swift, Butler, Nathaniel Lee, Ben Jonson, Shakespeare, Bacon, Dryden, and so on. His extensive collection of legal and theological works is of considerably less value and interest to us today.

His duties and estates in Virginia forced him to give up the great stimulating world of London which he loved. But in his library he was able to lose himself and bring near the world of culture which was so many thousand of miles away.

*Editor's Note: Cotton Mather was discussed in the October 1975 issue.

Are you acquainted with these?

Summer Job Directories

Do you need to earn money during the summer? Would you like a job in a resort area which will enable you to enjoy the "good" life as part of your wages? Or are you interested in participating in a project for the handicapped or underprivileged? A few books in the reference collection might help you find suitable employment in the locality you choose. The directories below are designed to serve as a liaison between prospective employees, who are looking for summer jobs, and employers, who have summer jobs available.


Published in November of each year, the 1976 edition lists some 90,000 job opportunities for the coming summer. They are listed alphabetically by state within which are categories of jobs, such as: amusement parks, business and industry, national parks, resort hotels, and summer camps. Basic information for each listing includes name of the organization, employment dates, salary, and how to apply. Further information is given at the end of the book: the responsibilities of various jobs, hints on how to make an application, a sample letter, and a sample resume. In the preface, the editor states that the Summer Employment Directory "does not guarantee employment. However, when application is made for jobs which the applicant is qualified to fill, success may be expected."


Those students or teachers seeking employment abroad may consult this
counterpart of the Summer Employment Directory which gives information on openings for jobs, both salaried and volunteer, in Europe, South America, Asia, and Africa. The country-by-country survey of employment prospects describes kinds of work available and provides the names and addresses of agencies which arrange jobs with the employers. Separate sections of the directory discuss au pair arrangements and exchange opportunities. A section giving information on visas and regulations concerning work permits is appended.

A new annual, Summer Jobs in Britain 1976, is currently on order. Published by Vacation-Work in Oxford, England, it is filled with details on 30,000 summer jobs in Scotland, Wales, England, Channel Islands, and Northern Ireland. Jobs available range from fruit pickers and farm workers to sailing instructors and teachers of English.

From the Woodward Collection

The Gentleman's Magazine:

A Contemporary View of the American Revolution

Are you interested in what was happening in England two hundred years ago? Are you curious as to what residents of London were reading about the American colonists who were soon to declare their independence? If so, browse through the monthly issues of The Gentleman's Magazine in the Rare Book Room.

The perusal will show that in April 1776 the regular column "Proceedings of the American Colonies" was omitted and in its place was substituted a nine-page account of the bigamy trial of Elizabeth Chudleigh, the Duchess of Kingston. The reason for this, the editor explained, was the importance of the trial and the fact that the information he had been receiving from America was not reliable.

However, the situation in the colonies was shown elsewhere in the issue. In the column providing the sermon given at the annual meeting of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, the persecution of eight Episcopal clergymen in America was noted. In addition, the issue contained summaries of the parliamentary debates of November 27-December 1, 1775. Included in these was an "animated" speech by Thomas Walpole opposing the bill to prohibit all trade with the thirteen colonies. He felt that the bill "begins with a formal indiscriminate declaration of war . . . it concludes with a fallacious nugatory provision respecting the attainment of peace."

In the months that followed readers learned more of the American affairs. The May 1776 issue provides the text of George III's speech to Parliament in which he said that he still hoped that his "rebellious subjects may be awakened to a sense of their errors." But if not, he felt confident that he would be able "to effectuate it by a full exertion of the great force with which you intrusted me."

The Gentleman's Magazine for June 1776 provides texts relating to two March events. The first is the American Congress's March 23rd authorization permitting British vessels to be seized. The second event is Washington's entering
Boston after the British evacuated the town.

In July readers note that Congress had requested in May that all states without a state government establish one. They learned that the Virginia Convention on May 15, 1776, resolved to instruct their delegates to Congress to declare the united colonies free and independent. They also read the conclusion of the debates concerning the "restraining bill" which Thomas Walpole had spoken so strongly against and learned that it had been passed on December 21, 1775.

It was in the August 1776 issue that the text of the "Declaration of American Independency" was published. This was done with a certain number of obvious omissions. Whenever the text referred to the King of England directly or used the words tyrant and tyranny, only the first letter of the word was printed and that was followed by a dash. The editor did not wish to be responsible for printing such treason!

With the printing of the Declaration began an intensification of interest in the American situation. One interesting result was a series of letters to the editor commenting on the thoughts expressed in the document. In addition, more news from the colonies was printed, including, in September, a folding map of Philadelphia and its vicinity, which was then "the chief object of the British arms."

The Gentleman's Magazine contained more than political news. Included in each issue were the following: tales of travel, short literary essays and poems, scientific observations and mathematical amusements, a list of newly published books with reviews, an historical chronology of the month's events, notices such as deaths, marriages, births, bankruptcies, and stock prices, and a daily meteorological diary. Often there were inserted maps and plates as well as plates illustrative of the text.

In 1776 The Gentleman's Magazine was in its forty-sixth year, having been founded by Edward Cave in 1731. As Cave states in the preface to the first volume, his idea was to form "a Monthly Collection, to treasure up, as in a Magazine, the most remarkable Pieces" abridged from the over 300 papers printed per month in Great Britain. Cave's was the first use of the word "magazine" in this sense and for this he is remembered. Previously the journals of the time were of two types. The first were literary monthlies, compilations of poetry and, as Cave said, "Essays on various Subjects for Entertainment." The second were historical miscellanies, summaries of the weekly news-sheets into a text to provide an impartial and accurate record of current events for posterity. As we have seen from its contents, The Gentleman's Magazine combined the qualities of both types. For this as well, the magazine is significant. While not the first to do so, it was the culmination of an evolving style.

For the readers, Cave's journal was convenient and inexpensive. It summarized nine to twelve weekly news-sheets as well as provided other educational information and entertainment. For this the charge was only the cost of three weeklies. Thus Cave was able to boast "More in Quantity and greater Variety than any Book of the Kind and Price."

The Gentleman's Magazine was very popular. By 1746 3,000 copies of each issue were being sold. One of the reasons for this popularity was the reports of the debates in Parliament. This had to be done in a rather circumspect manner as it was contrary to law to publish parliamentary proceedings. Practice had permitted, however, the publication of the debates in the House of Commons after the session was completed. That explains why the April 1776 issue contained the debates from November and December 1775.

At times, however, publishers did get into difficulties. In 1738 Cave printed a speech of the King to the House of Commons before it had actually

Please keep track of professional activities over the summer months and forward all pertinent information to the Library.

News and Notes

"Don't Throw it Away -- Remember the Archives"

As the time for "spring cleaning" approaches please do not forget the College Archives. The Archives maintains not only a collection of official college records and publications, but also collects faculty and student publications and general records of college activities. Are faculty committee minutes taking up needed office space? Does your club have boxes of past minutes and official papers? Have you published any books, articles or reports this past year that you have not already forwarded to the Library? Are you going to throw away that old shoebox of college programs? Please remember that the Archives needs and gratefully appreciates any and all such donations.

Library Offers a Class

Are you interested in finding out how to make better use of periodical indexes? Or which of the maze of reference books would best serve your specific needs? How often it has been said that writing papers would be easier "if only I knew more about the books in the library"! Now is your chance to learn. Beginning with the fall 1976 session, the Library will offer each semester a one-credit course on "Library Resources and Their Use." Open to all interested students, the course aims to introduce helpful tools and techniques of research and to provide a basic comprehension of libraries in general and of Trinkle Library in particular. Hope to see you in class next fall.

Trinkle Seminars, 1976

E. Lee Trinkle Library is pleased to announce the remaining Trinkle Seminar for this semester. This seminar, entitled "Continents on the Move" by
Newton K. Stablein, Department of Geology, will be held April 19, 1976 at 7:30 p.m. in Lounge A of Ann Carter Lee Hall. One week prior to the seminar, a brief résumé of the topic will be printed in the "College Bulletin."

**Library Duplication Costs Increase**

Like every other cost on this planet, the cost of duplication on the coin-operated machine in the Library has become a victim of inflation. Beginning July 1, it will be necessary to raise the cost per page for duplication from 5¢ to 10¢ in order to break even. There perhaps will be some good news to counterbalance this bad news. The Xerox Company has brought out a new machine that requires no change of paper yet is small enough to fit the space limitations. Although this machine costs approximately 3¢ per page more to operate than the Olivetti, it might be possible to obtain this machine when the price is increased to 10¢ per page. An investigation is now being made. If possible, we shall install a Xerox machine, which uses bond paper, to replace the Olivetti which requires the use of treated paper.
been given. As a result, the House voted to disallow any accounts of its debates during recess as well as when it was in session. In order to circumvent this resolution, The Gentleman's Magazine from 1738-1746 replaced its parliamentary debates with "Debates in the Senate of Magna Lilliputia." Its readers were told, with tongue in cheek, that Lilliput, the glorious country discovered by Gullivar, was situated in a territory with countries that were a perfect match for those of Europe. An even greater surprise was that the government was very similar to that of Britain with an Emperor, a House of Hurgoes (Lords) and a House of Clinabs (Commons). Similarly, the names of prominent persons were slightly changed, for example, Walpole became Walelop. In 1739 Cave published an elaborate key to the understanding of the various anagrams and new words used in the Lilliputian debates.

It was during this period that Cave employed the young Samuel Johnson. It is not known whether Johnson originated the device of the Lilliputian debates, but it is certain that he first assisted and then completely wrote the accounts. The manner in which this was done is noteworthy. Cave hired people to attend the parliamentary sessions and take note of what transpired. Often, however, all Johnson received was the names of the speakers and what side of the issue they had been on. He then had to reconstruct the speeches. Johnson became so proficient at this that he could produce three columns of material in an hour. He stopped writing the debates in 1743, possibly because of a guilty conscience. He is believed, however, to have had editorial supervision over the magazine through 1745 and to have had some connection with it to the time of Cave's death and even after it. Indeed, Johnson wrote, or at least did the final editing of, Cave's obituary which appeared in The Gentleman's Magazine in February 1754.

The Gentleman's Magazine was published considerably beyond the death of its founder Edward Cave and beyond the conclusion of the Revolutionary War. In fact, the magazine did not cease publication until 1907. Even after that date new issues (merely covers and a few pages of print) were filed periodically with the British Museum to prevent the title from expiring. This was still being done in 1930, when the magazine was soon to be in existence for 200 years.

The character of the journal changed through the years. By 1752 it had begun printing original information on current events, not merely summarizations of facts found in news-sheets. In 1868 the antiquarian, biographical, and historical features were dropped. In its final form it was merely a miscellany of light literature.

Trinkle Library's holdings of this interesting journal are extensive. In the Woodward Collection are the volumes for the years from 1731-1782; 1785-1800; July-December 1834; and the five volume General Index which covers the years 1731-1818. The volumes for 1881-September 1907 can be found in the Periodical Department.

The Gentleman's Magazine provides more than an unique source of information on the Revolutionary War from various British viewpoints. It also presents an opportunity to study the events and literary trends of many other eras in British history.
This column usually begins the new school year in the fall with a list of faculty members who have been awarded their doctoral degrees. Thus it is with special pride that we can also conclude the school year in the spring issue with congratulations to those who have attained this professional goal:

- Michael Bass, Biology Department, PhD from Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University;
- David Cain, Religion Department, PhD, with distinction, from Princeton University;
- Richard Hansen, English Department, PhD from Duke University;
- Leslie Pitts, Physics Department, PhD from Georgetown University;
- Margaret Williamson, Anthropology Department, D. of Philosophy from Oxford University.

The College bookstore now has paperback copies of Mr. Richard Krickus' new book, Pursuing the American Dream: White Ethnics and the New Populism. It was published in January by Anchor/Doubleday. Indiana University Press will publish the hardcover version in the spring.


Sherrill Martin of the Music Department presented a four-hour workshop for the Peninsula Music Teachers Association on "Creative Piano Teaching" as well as a lecture-recital for the Peninsula Chapter of the Mary Washington College Alumni Association on "Music in Virginia: 1776-1876." In addition, she is currently National Musicology Chairman with the responsibility of planning the programs and presiding at the Musicology Sessions of the National Music Teachers Convention in Dallas, Texas, March 27 through April 1.

Between January 22-24, Mr. Lewis P. Fickett of the Political Science Department, presided as President of the Southeast Regional Conference of the Associations for Asian Studies at their 15th annual meeting held at the University of Virginia, Charlottesville. The topic of Mr. Fickett's presidential address on January 24 was, "Another Vietnam Tragedy-The Impact of Neo-Isolationism on Asian Studies."

Aniano Peña, Modern Foreign Language Department, attended the Modern Language Association Convention in San Francisco December 27-29. Mr. Peña participated as a member of the panel and a consultant in a seminar on "La Espana de America Castro."

The PEO, Chapter AC, Annandale, Virginia, hosted a meeting on December 17, at which a lecture-demonstration and program of the harpsichord and harpsichord music was presented by Mrs. Anne F. Hamer, Chairman of the Music Department.

In the March 1976 edition of the Fredericksburg Times there is an interesting and informative article, "The Fredericksburg Gun Factory," by Mr. Clyde Carter, chairman of the Sociology Department, who has been directing archaeological excavation at the site.