*** A PRISON SCHOLAR MEDITATES
*** JAMES MICHEMER "SUITS UP" IN SPORTS IN AMERICA
*** MEDICINE...A THREAT TO OUR HEALTH?
*** A LOOK AT THE CHILDREN OF THE SUN

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"New Books" is the new name for this section of the newsletter. However, the content of this section has not been changed. The books listed below are selected from the numerous volumes that have been recently received in the Library. 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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H368 
B3


Playwright Lillian Hellman, winner of the National Book Award in 1969 for her memoir *An Unfinished Woman* and author of *Pentimento*, here tells the story of that episode of her life not dealt with in the two earlier memoirs. She recounts the emotionally charged moments of the witch-hunting McCarthy era when her loyalty to the United States was questioned before the House Un-American Activities Committee.

Here, as in her dramatic writings, the winner of the Gold Medal for Drama from the National Institute of Arts and Letters is good in staging and arranging her scenes as she describes the sadness of those times and admits that it took her "too long to see what was going on in the Soviet Union." She feels that this country was done no harm by her and others like her, but rather the harm was done by the anti-Communists, many of them honest men.

This slim red volume also contains a lengthy introduction on the background of the period by Garry Wills.

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To date little attention has been given to the developmental stages of adulthood. Spock plotted the young child's life, and the multitudes have exposed the ups, betweens and downs of adoles-

News and Views is published four times during the school year (October, December, February, and April) by the staff of E. Lee Trinkle Library, Mary Washington College, Fredericksburg, Virginia.
Science; but beyond these stages, many have assumed a plateau of development for the adult. Any peculiarities encountered in adulthood were thought to be personal problems and not normal stages of adult development. Thus, when wives ran off, when husbands lost touch with their emotions, and when egos were shattered in the face of lost youth, it was a personal problem—an individual episode. Through three years of adult-development research and 115 in-depth interviews, Sheehy defines a distinct and undulating pattern of normal growth in the adult world, a pattern which once recognized might be managed.

Sheehy establishes three objectives in Passages. The first identifies the personality changes common to each stage of life with respect to an adult's ambitions, values and dreams. The second compares the developmental rhythms of men and women—a rhythm with few interlocking notes. The third examines the crises couples can anticipate with respect to these adult rhythms.

Passages is intended to provide a coherent vision of the stages normal adulthood offers—a coherent vision it is, strikingly so.


Scholarly works are generally produced from intellectual ability, access to sizeable libraries, and plenty of paper and time. Removing any one of these elements can cause unrelenting hardship. Yet Andrei Siniavskii, a one-time professor and critic at the Gorky Institute of World Literature, has managed this scholarly feat in A Voice from the Chorus, which he wrote during six years in a forced labor camp east of Moscow. Based on letters to his wife during the imprisonment between 1966-1971, this work is composed of day-to-day meditative jottings covering religion, sex, art, philosophy and literature. Siniavskii moves easily from the myth of Oceania to Celtic legends, from the vertical structure of icons to the architecture of old Orthodox churches, from Rembrandt's "Return of the Prodigal Son" to ancient Japanese painting. These topics are interspersed with notes from conversations, legends and songs from other inmates.

Siniavskii's sentence to hard labor for publishing his works in the West under the pseudonym Abram Tertz is thought by many to have encouraged the rise of dissidence in Russia. Saul Bellow has called Siniavskii the "most intelligent, most original and most brilliant of contemporary authors."

Other Titles Briefly Noted


Once more Benchley provides an adventure in the sea, this one inspired by his diving off the Bermuda reefs while writing Jaws. A honeymoon couple finds sunken treasures on the ocean floor, but also finds competition for the salvage from a group of island thugs. Interspersed with suspense is factual information regarding Bermuda,
the ocean's flora and fauna, and skin diving.


Bird brings together brief biographies of about 50 women whose careers have made an impact on the American economic scene. Some of the biographees include Sara Astor, wife of John Jacob Astor, who received $500 per hour for judging the quality of fur pelts; Mary Katherine Goddard, who was the printer of the Declaration of Independence; Myra Blackwell, who paved the way for women entering the legal profession; and Eleanor Holmes Norton, Commissioner of Human Rights for New York City. In the women's backgrounds, Bird finds the common threads which compelled them to move from the traditional female sphere.


Joan Blair and husband Clay, former editor-in-chief of *The Saturday Evening Post*, attempt to compile the first objective biography of President John F. Kennedy. Rather than presenting a complete life story, the Blairs chose to concentrate on the twelve developmental years from 1935 when Kennedy graduated from Choate until 1947 when he entered the House of Representatives. Numerous documents and letters used for the first time reveal many earlier distortions on Kennedy's health, sex life, and naval career. This is not the usual story of the J.F.K. Camelot.


A five-time loser "spills his guts" about his eighteen years in the Nevada State Prison, San Quentin and Folsom State Prison. This is an autobiography of one fated by social circumstances to do wrong, sensitively wrapped in a haunting depiction of prison life.


Brecht's 1930 epic opera brings together a gang of thieves bent on a society where anything goes except poverty, a condition bringing death. This is considered a classic call against materialistic ends.


Scraping concentration camp atrocity and death aside, Des
Pres flies in the face of those who believe ultimate survival pits all against all. He studies 77 original testimonies of Nazi and Soviet death camp survivors and finds staying human and alive very much connected.


De Vries' technique is to make you laugh while he stingingly brings wisdom to societal anguish; he is a satirist. In this book, he takes a backwoods, Bible Belt marriage counselor and tosses him into a sexual revolution complete with bed games and orgies. A growing awareness, belly laughs and questions about self-gratification versus the work ethic pierce this work.


Time is changing South Africa. In a collection of timely short stories, Gordimer enlivens the deep extremes of human emotion involved in this change with eyes that have been there a very long time.


After WWI, England spawned a brilliant and influential group of dandies and rogues who repudiated the standards of their fathers and worshiped unending youth. Green looks at the fate of that generation by following Harold Acton and Brian Howard from Eaton and Oxford to London depicting the dominant role they and their circle—W. H. Auden, Evelyn Waugh, Randolph Churchill, et al.—played in English arts and letters, science and politics.


Illich, a steady critic of major institutions of industrialized society, dissects the miracle and fact surrounding medicine. He acidly concludes with condemnations of who and what have brought us to the point where medicine is a threat to our health.


A documentary biography of one of the leading statesmen of the Revolutionary period. *John Jay, the Making of a Revolutionary* is the first of three volumes of Jay's unpublished papers and covers the years 1745-1780. Many of these papers were in private hands.
until 1957 when acquired by Columbia University. The editor, Gouverneur Morris, Professor of History at Columbia, by his selection and annotation, gives a new glimpse of the Revolutionary era and of the man who served as President of the Continental Congress during 1778 and 1779.


Found in the French Department of Aveyron in 1800, the wild boy, later called Victor, became a ward of the state and the object of a special training program to which Dr. Jean-Mark Itard devoted himself. The story has inspired a film, several novels, poems and plays; however, this is the first lengthy scholarly work on the subject in any language. Many of Itard's methods, which brought Victor just short of becoming a full human, have been successfully applied in the education of the mentally and physically handicapped.


Initially, Lifton surveys the schools of psychology from Freud to Erickson. On this foundation, he builds his theory, which, unlike Freud's focus on eternally binding instincts, emphasizes constant self-renewal by way of our life experiences. The concepts of death and psychohistory play important roles in these discussions.


This is a collection of Mailer's reminiscences of the American political conventions between 1960 to 1972. These reminiscences graphically grab the insanity, insincerity, and moral trade-off of the politicos; and in tune with journalistic balance Mailer also manages to squeeze out some honorable men.


This, the first of a two volume biography of Adlai Stevenson, is based on Stevenson's own political papers and private correspondence as well as interviews with those who knew him. Written by journalist and former Ambassador to the Dominican Republic, John Bartlow Martin, who was also one of Stevenson's campaign advisors, it covers his early life and his political life up through the unsuccessful presidential election of 1952. This is a substantial work on the man who was Governor of Illinois, UN Ambassador, and twice a presidential hopeful.

Michener, one of America's most popular writers, turns to one of America's most popular pastimes. Dealing with all aspects of sport from abuses in college recruitment and women in sports to the healthful benefits of competitive sport, Michener, in his best storytelling manner, also brings the reader delightful vignettes of athletes and spectators.


Mooney looks close at a Texas hills' man who badgered and befriended power, charm, and warmth on the way to the White House. A speechmaker and long-time assistant to Johnson, Mooney with humane insight, tarnishes and shines L.B.J.'s private and public person.


This is a first hand recipe from an ABC Vice President on how to write, produce, and direct a television show. Plenty of basis for a textbook, except Shanks integrates his material with wit and closet-only anecdotes while giving television a cool damning.


Knitting the social sciences into climatology, Schneider assembles a worrisome model of the disastrous effects man's present activities will have on the future world climate system. The Genesis Strategy, a principle arising from the biblical story of Joseph, is an offering of reprieve.


"Uncle of Europe" was the nickname bestowed on Edward VII of England who had nine nieces and nephews occupying the thrones of Europe. Acknowledged as the social leader of Europe, Edward VII was also the diplomatic leader who foresaw the danger presented by Germany and formed the Triple Entente. The author has delved into several collections hitherto unused for source material for this vivid portrait of the successor to Queen Victoria.
In 1948 the Alger Hiss case became a political landmark and touched off the McCarthy era in America. Hiss was accused by Whittaker Chambers of being a Communist conspirator and eventually convicted of perjury. In this volume, the author attempts to prove that the typewritten papers used as evidence against Hiss could not have been prepared on the old Woodstock typewriter formerly belonging to Mrs. Hiss. Smith was a reporter for the New York Herald Tribune at the Hiss trials in 1949-50.

In the first of a series of projected works on the Russian Revolution, Solzhenitsyn exposes a psychological portrait of its main character, Lenin. Revealed are Lenin's singleminded drive for power and dominating belief in revolution, but more importantly, his human needs, weaknesses and concerns as his Bolshevik cause waxes and wanes.

Leon Uris provides an intriguing novel focusing on life in Ireland between 1840 and 1916, and the interrelations of love and hate which are a part of the Irish tradition. The trinity is made up of the family of Larkins in Ballyutogue, the Catholic hill farmers in Donegal, and the regime's injustice. The reader will enjoy an entertaining novel along with new insights into the background of the conflicts in Northern Ireland.

Written by a physicist who in his early career was involved with Project Superbomb and who today actively works for arms control and disarmament, this is the story of those who were most involved in the superbomb debate—Robert Oppenheimer, who feared a dangerous nuclear arms race and physicist, Edward Teller, who pushed for the development of the "H" bomb.

"All college does is prepare you to know what to read for the rest of your life."

Winston Churchill
The Library currently receives 1240 periodicals covering a wide variety of subjects. Your attention is called to two newly acquired titles which are briefly described below.

Science-Fiction Studies

"Recent Work on Mary Shelley and Frankenstein," "Jack London and His Science Fiction: A Select Bibliography," "The Time Machine and the End of Man," and "The Future History and Development of the English Language" are examples of the interesting articles in the most recent issue of this journal. In addition to the topics above, the July 1976 issue of SFS (as it is called by its editors) contains seven other articles, several book reviews, and a column of "Notes, Reports, and Correspondence." The tone of the writing is informal and easily read. While the discussions are aimed at a specialized audience, one does not have to be an expert in the field to enjoy their contents.

The Library has ordered the three issues of SFS for 1976 and is in the process of collecting the back issues as well. As a result, the Periodicals Department now holds all issues of Science-Fiction Studies since the first (Spring 1973), except Spring 1974 and March 1975. They should provide interesting reading as well as valuable material for research.

American Literary Realism, 1870-1910

Mark Twain, William Dean Howells, Hamlin Garland, Henry James, Willa Cather, Theodore Dreiser, Walt Whitman, and Jack London are among the many authors included in the scope of American Literary Realism, 1870-1910. Published quarterly by the Department of English of the University of Texas at Arlington, each issue contains four to six articles, several reviews, and a column of notes by the editors entitled "Mostly Relevant." In this bicentennial year, the "Mostly Relevant" column contains an interesting
section describing the American literary scene of 1876.

Trinkle Library's subscription to American Literary Realism, 1870-1910 began with volume nine. Thus all issues since Winter 1976 are available in the Periodicals Department for browsing and study.

**Books that Changed America**

Democracy in America

Not only do books often provide an image of American society's present, past and future state, but they are also key elements in the changing of its ideas, beliefs, values and attitudes in these time stages. So it is that News and Views presents a series of articles, based on Robert Downs' Books That Changed America, which will survey the books which have withstood the fermentation of time to change America. The first in this series will be Alexis de Tocqueville's Democracy in America (London, 1946; 342.733/T565d).

In 1831, a twenty-six year old aristocratic Frenchman stepped from a sailing ship to spend nine months studying American democracy. Four years later he wrote a book entitled Democracy in America, a book with surprising, long-distance perception into America's present and future states.

In Democracy in America, de Tocqueville's aristocratic amazement focuses on the great degree of equality he finds in American democracy. "Everybody shakes hands," he glowingly comments. However, he sees dangers in too much handshaking; i.e., equality. Equality, he claims, brings a tyranny of the majority, a condition which is a "quiet and gentle" terror for the minority. He also fears the equality of millions will leave the individual feeling like a microscopic nothing, a condition prime for political apathy and the eventual fall of democracy.

De Tocqueville found three bulwarks which would preserve democracy: the press, "...the chiefest democratic instrument of freedom;" the law, which is supreme, rather than subordinate to the authorities in power; and religion, which, because of its separation from the state, will remain untainted.

De Tocqueville lays his sharpest sarcasm at the doorsteps of those who run for political office. Recruiting men of high caliber for a democratic government is difficult since "...a man does not undertake to direct fortunes of the state until he has shown himself incompetent to conduct his own." He scorches the "...temptation to play to the galleries, to bow to the prejudices and passions of the majority."

Perhaps the greatest credit is given de Tocqueville's prophecy of the emerging rivalry between Russia and the United States. Whereas other nations have reached their natural limits, he observes, these two countries are "...marked out by the will of Heaven to sway the destinies of half the globe."
It has become a truism that Democracy in America was one of the influential books of the 19th century for establishing the conviction that democracy was the wave of the future.

William Parks: Virginia's First Printer

I believe that we can emphatically state that without printing there would be no civilization as we know it. Some cultures believe that they have done well with oral traditions. We question this. Nor is this the place to argue about the impact of television and its vigorous spread of knowledge and illiteracy. Nothing in human history has equalled the influence of the invention, in the fifteenth century, of printing with moveable type. Only then was possible the mass dissemination of fact, fancy, and propaganda which has directed the course of western civilization.

Printing came early to the Americas. The Spanish brought it to their colonies in the sixteenth century. The Puritans brought it to Massachusetts in the seventeenth century. But it was not until the 1730's that it became established in our Virginia. The one attempt to print the laws of Virginia in 1680 had brought a stern rebuke from the governor.

A few years earlier Sir William Berkeley, an autocratic governor of Virginia, had thanked God that there were no printing presses in Virginia to disseminate heresy and disrespect of authority. No Virginia press, by reporting on crimes, taught criminals how to be ingenious. None spread the news of atrocities nearby and distant. None instructed women in two easy lessons how to dispute with and confound their physicians.

It was not until 123 years after the founding of Jamestown that the government of Virginia relented and let the presses press. The outpouring of the printed word has increased arithmetically ever since. Libraries now have a tremendous storage problem.

The first established printer in Virginia was William Parks. He had learned his craft in England. He had shops in Shropshire and Hereford before leaving

Gordon W. Jones, M.D.
England for Maryland, in 1725. The Maryland Assembly had been trying to find a printer for three years. Parks heeded their call, set up business in Annapolis and continued it there for eleven years, the last six by proxy and at a distance from Williamsburg in Virginia.

Why he settled permanently in Virginia is unknown. It certainly seems that he moved around a good deal. Many early printers did. One of my ancestors was a pioneer printer in several Virginia towns before finally leaving for Boston, Massachusetts, in the late 1790's. This movement from place to place was not a symptom of restlessness but a search for the best business location. One had to test the waters of new places. A young man found it difficult to compete in the larger centers which by that time were served by good printers. A keen and scholarly young man (and most of the early printers were scholarly) would never be satisfied as an underling. He had to be his own boss in his own cottage industry.

It is hard to understand why Williamsburg was more attractive as a permanent location than Annapolis. We can only be thankful that Parks came to us. He arrived in 1730, set up shop, and bought a home. He immediately began printing. A pent-up demand was certainly present. He printed several items that fall of 1730, but only two are extant in single copies each. If his first published piece, The Dealer's Pocket Companion, a handbook of the tobacco business, ever turns up in a Virginia attic, the finder will be able to retire on the proceeds from the sale of it. His printing of Governor Gooch's Charge to the Grand Jury is the earliest known Virginia printing effort. The sole remaining copy is in England.

For the next twenty years Parks produced with great industry many notable items. He was assisted by one or two journeymen whom he evidently taught. Be it remembered that all type was then set by hand. He early began the Virginia Gazette, the first newspaper in the colony. It is said that one of the finest examples of early American typography was his A Collection of all the Acts of Assembly, Now in Force, in the Colony of Virginia. It was published in 1733.

Parks was not just a passive vehicle for the spread of official news and government tracts. Like Caxton, who began printing in England in 1476, Parks actively encouraged authorship. Out of his Maryland shop there came The Mouse Trap, a translation by a local school teacher of Edward Holdsworth's Muscipula. It was a satire on the Welsh nation. Several poems by local people were also published in Annapolis.

In Virginia he also encouraged native writers. No copy of his Virginia Miscellany is extant. He published Governor Gooch's propaganda tract in support of a new tobacco law, a spirited dialogue entitled, A Dialogue Between Thomas Sweet-Scented, William Oronoco, Planters, Both Men of Good Understanding, and Justice Love Country. He published what I believe was the first American cookbook, an anonymous book of poems, and Dr. John Tennent's Poor Planter's Physician. I recently found a copy of his 1736 printing of George Webb's Office and Authority of a Justice of the Peace at a surprisingly reasonable price. The dealer apparently had not noticed the fact that it was Governor William Gooch's own copy. His best production was probably William Stith's History of the First Discovery and Settlement of Virginia, 1747. In addition to all these he published many sermons, primers, catechisms, and almanacs.

Parks was full of enterprise. He established a paper mill near Williamsburg in an attempt at being less dependent on expensive paper imported from Pennsylvania. Apparently the mill, which continued in operation for some years after his death, was run competitively enough. A large quantity of paper from this mill was bought by Christopher Sauer for the printing of his noteworthy 1763 German-language Bible in Germantown, Pennsylvania.
Parks died of pleurisy in 1750 during a business voyage to England. Despite his twenty years of industry and the handsome property he established, his debts were so great that his wife realized very little from his estate.

Parks was succeeded by William Hunter, a native Virginian whom he had taught. Hunter died in 1761 to be succeeded by Joseph Royle. A second and competing shop was set up in Williamsburg in 1766 by William Rind. He was soon successful, but he died in 1773 leaving his business to his wife Clementina. She died two years later. I believe she can be termed the first woman printer in America.

This carries us up to the eve of the Revolution. Hunter's son remained a loyalist and left for England. During the turmoil of the Revolution little printing was done in Williamsburg. And when the capital was moved to Richmond the older town went into its long sleep which lasted until it was stirred up by the Rockefeller millions in this century. You can see a colonial printing shop there again.

"The more extensive a man's knowledge of what has been done, the greater will be his power of knowing what to do."

- Disraeli

"Yankee Doodle," Indians and Nuclear Arms

The first known American printing of the popular song "Yankee Doodle" was a part of Benjamin Carr's Federal Overture in Baltimore in 1795. In the United States in 1974, 361 people were killed by 945 tornadoes. There are two Algonquian Indian reservations in Virginia. None of this information is important until you need it, and then it becomes very important. These facts and thousands more could be extremely hard to find if it weren't for the World Almanac (R/317.3/W893/1976) and the Information Please Almanac (R/031/In3/1976). In these you can find election statistics, aeronautical records, mayors of large cities, zip codes, names of rivers and bridges—the miscellaneous tidbits are endless.

Originally a calendar of feast days and holy days, the earliest almanacs date from the second millennium, B.C. In time they contained additional cal-
endar events, such as predictions of eclipses, lucky and unlucky stars, and
dates for planting and harvesting crops. Nathaniel Ames, a colonial inn-
keeper and physician published an almanac in New England, and to the standard
features he added various proverbs, scraps of verse, jokes, and excerpts from
great writings. Benjamin Franklin continued this practice in his Poor Richard's
Almanac.

Today's almanacs range from thumbnail biographies to outlines of the arg-
ments surrounding nuclear arms to a list of famous paintings and where you
can see them. Having an almanac is like having a reference library in your
pocket.

From the
Woodward Collection

James Joyce's Ulysses*

Daniel A. Dervin

Although Ulysses may be the Mount Everest of modern culture, the one ob-
ject above all others which indomitably is there, the work is
not nearly so forbidding nor so perilous once one is astride its formidable
shoulders as from afar it may appear. Nor is the final ascent quite so ardu-
ous as climbing to the top of the world (though will students daily insist
it is).

If between these two massive objects certain obvious differences arise,
other connections are more subtle, a clue to which blurs the seemingly clear
distinction between fact and metaphor when we consider the mythical realms
of the mother-goddess of the world (as Everest is known to Tibetans) and the
domain of the all too earthy-goddess of Dublin, Molly Bloom. Both book and
mountain are in some way human creations which appeal to the imagination.
Everest's appeal, I should think, is almost solely to the imagination. And
yet the ordeal of tackling Mount Everest would likely return one's loftiest
imaginings to the most brutal facts, while tackling Ulysses would tend to turn
the most commonplace and finite facts into metaphors of the most indefinite
range.

This secret was long kept from the readers of Ulysses, and it still takes
a while to catch on and not be non-plussed when occasionally a fact resists
transcendence. But in the beginning, following its publication in 1922, Ulysses

*Editor's Note: A three-volume facsimile of the manuscript of James Joyce's
Ulysses (New York: Octagon Books in association with Philip H. and A.S.W.
Rosenbach Foundation, 1975) was recently purchased by Trinkle Library and
can be seen on display in the rotunda of the Library. (Rare/823.91/3853/
X7/1975).
was greeted as a gargantuan slice of life—a hulk of monolithic naturalism, neither more nor less. This still tends to be our impression after a first reading. And so it is often said with much sense that you cannot really just read Ulysses; you can only re-read it.

Not an easy trick when you think about it. But it is true, the work resonates beyond naturalism and the literalness of documentation as its welter of facts combines, reverberates, copulates into puns, exfoliates into metaphor, and finally coalesces into a vital new form.

Of course, it takes some doing on the reader's part to keep up, not that the air becomes so rarefied, but that so much activity is required of him along the way. So he pauses for breath quite often and looks around him a lot and sees a bit more after every few steps. If he makes it all the way, it can turn out to be a good climb, just as much so as going up a mountain can provide a good text of nature.

* * * * * * *

The expression I prefer for encountering Ulysses, however, is not that we attempt the paradoxical task of only rereading, nor the Tibetan feat of scaling its swelling heights, but that we find ways to inhabit it, much as one might get one's bearings piecemeal in a strange and bewildering city. We may soon find that by patiently observing the chaos of random facts and miscellaneous details, obscure repetitions begin to emerge and patterns are formed—that man in the derby, didn't he mount the same bus at the same corner and time yesterday? Why the umbrella today? What kind of private mission or intriguing odyssey might he be on? Perhaps he will pop up later in the day somewhere else in the city—as the man in the macintosh occasionally pops in and out of Ulysses. By keeping him in our minds, we keep in other things as well. And so we inhabit the novel, move around and through it, getting acquainted with its surroundings the way we might in a still largely undiscovered place.

And that is what it is: its own place, a world created like our own, or one as close to ours as any writer who aspires to outshine the Creator could ever hope to accomplish in seven years of unrelieved labor. After God, Shakespeare created most, runs a familiar line, but Stephen Dedalus reminds us (around midday in the Dublin Public Library) that "the playwright who wrote the folio of this world . . . wrote it badly." Joyce will reorder the chaos in better fashion, with puns and ironic parallels as well as with metaphors.

A world unto itself, that is in part what Ulysses is. What else? Well it is a sort of universal history of man, or of the family of man, based on recurring archetypal relationships; it is encyclopedic in its accumulation of fact, history, and culture; it is, strangely enough, an epic of the human body, an organ for each section encompassed by the seamless skein of Molly's final soliloquy; it is a "jocoserious" novel of sinister-dexterity (etymologically, both left and right handed) and a kind of anti-novel to boot, with Bloom both Ulysses and his ironic opposite; and finally it is a sort of ultimate work of the imagination, one by which all others must be measured and in which in some mysterious fashion all future ones may be contained. Ulysses, in short, is the record of the happenings to a few Dubliners on Thursday, June 4, 1904, from about eight in the morning to sometime well after midnight.

* * * * * * *

It goes without saying that such a seminal work of the modern imagination has spawned an enormous amount of critical and biographical scholarship.
On the whole, Joyce has been fortunate in attracting a succession of hardy, humorous, and brilliant scholars, from William York Tindall to Richard Ellmann and Chester Anderson to name but a few guides or sherpas of personal preference only. He has also been well served in the consistently high standards of material to be found in the James Joyce Quarterly, now in its thirteenth year. It is simply unescapable that someone who is exciting to read, will be exciting to read about in spite of how mundane most of his days may have been. The more we get of a genius on the order of a Joyce, a Yeats, a Lawrence, the more we naturally want. It is perhaps again, the fascination with the peak.

And now we have a new work on the author of Ulysses. It is the facsimile of the manuscript of Ulysses both in its early handwritten form—yes, he wrote the whole thing out—as well as in its early proofs. And it has now been procured by the Library at no small investment.

Is it worth having? The answer to this question has to be affirmative, but in a sense neither simple nor obvious. First of all, the material is valuable in its own right because it makes available for the first time the early evolution and variations of the published text. This alone will keep scholars and students of all ages occupied for a long time to come in comparing passages and ascertaining to their own satisfaction what Joyce really said and when. This does not mean it is the sort of thing one would be likely to sit down with for a pleasant evening’s amusement; but it does suggest to me that the many students of Joyce, new and old, can profit greatly from piecemeal and selective scrutiny.

It means in addition that the two presently available texts (Random House, 1934, 1961) in America contain errors, and a new text based on the facsimile must be prepared; and until this happens, which will not be for quite a while, assuming that eventually it will come about, we have the best available source material for arriving at our own independent assessments.

The facsimile material is also valuable, I believe, because it takes a few steps—and significant ones at that—back into the creative process, a subject of great interest to me and one which admittedly I approach from virtually the opposite direction. Nevertheless, to see a masterpiece unfolding page after page in a relatively undistinguished hand, to see it existing in all its variations, interpolations, and typos is instructive. It tends to humanize the work, and no work is a more human document than is Ulysses. It might even be interesting for one to attempt a first reading of it from the handwritten pages.

In any case, it is well that the great works of art be brought down from their Olympian heights and be demystified whenever possible so that we can draw close to them as they are, even when it means that we might also glimpse them as they were still in the process of becoming. In the pages presently being considered, it is actually possible to discern the ink-spots on the margins where Joyce laid down his pen to rest. So godlike. So Homeric. So human.
Random House Dictionary defines guilt as "a feeling of responsibility or remorse for some offense, crime, wrong, etc., whether real or imagined." Librarians see a lot of guilt. Students with term papers, speeches or book reports to write ooze with guilt when faced with the challenge of asking a librarian for help. Never mind the fact that librarians have a master's degree in library science and upwards of twenty years of experience in the information world. Some students would rather suffer the metabolic rages searching Trinkle Library's 240,000 books and 1250 periodicals for enough information to give a one minute speech. Oddly enough, this student reaction contradicts the main reason a person becomes a librarian, that is, to relish the feeling derived from helping. Please let the librarians at Trinkle Library make life at Mary Washington College comfortable and interesting--ask us to help.

Bruce Hansen
Reference/Special Services Librarian

"In the highest civilization the book is still the highest delight. He who has once known its satisfactions is provided with a resource against calamity."

Emerson
Editor's Note: Material received after September 13 will be included in the December issue of News and Views.

Mr. Daniel Dervin of the English Department won first place for his short story, "The Red Lantern," in the 1976 Creative Writing Contest at the Virginia Highlands Festival in Abingdon, Virginia this August. In addition, Mr. Dervin has an article, "Breast Fantasy in Barthelme, Swift, and Philip Roth: Creativity and Psychoanalytic Structure," in American Imago, volume 33, number 1 (spring 1976), pages 102-132.

Diane Hatch of the Classics Department delivered a paper entitled "Hero Worship in Aeneid 8: Aeneas and Pallas," at the April 15 meeting of the Classical Association of the Middle-West and South in Knoxville, Tennessee.

On page 55 of the September 1976 edition of the Fredericksburg Times there is a review of Susanna Rowson's novel, Charlotte Temple, by Mrs. Catherine Hook of the Education Department. Charlotte Temple, first printed in 1791, is considered the first good novel published by an American woman.

Mr. Roger Bailey of the Music Department has recently been appointed to the staff of reviewers (choral music) of the American Music Teacher, a publication of the Music Teachers National Association. He also has been appointed the Virginia State Representative to the Standing Committee on Community Choruses, sponsored by the American Choral Director's Association. In addition, he directed the Fredericksburg Singers in concerts of Colonial Music at Monticello (May 9, 1976) and at the Fredericksburg Bicentennial Celebration (July 4, 1976). Mr. Bailey filled his last spring break by conducting the Mary Washington College Choir in concerts in Philadelphia, Valley Forge, Wilmington, Delaware and many other historic places of interest. In April, the College Choir combined in concert with the Midshipmen Glee Club from the U.S. Naval Academy.


Mr. Leslie Pitts of the Physics Department has recently published two articles. "Ultrasonic Bounded Beam Reflection and Transmission Effects at a Liquid/Solid/Liquid Interface," co-authored with Mr. Thomas Plona and Mr. Walter Mayer, appeared in the Journal of the Acoustical Society of America, volume 59 (June 1976), page 1324. Thomas Plona and Walter Mayer also aided Mr. Pitts in
the article, "Theoretical Similarities of Rayleigh and Lamp Modes of Vibration," in the Journal of the Acoustical Society of America, volume 60 (August, 1976), page 374. Mr. Pitts also presented a paper entitled "Energy Redistribution of an Ultrasonic Beam Reflected from a Solid Plate in a Liquid" at the spring meeting of the Acoustical Society of America in Washington, D.C. In addition, he presented another paper with Walter Mayer at the 15th International Conference on Acoustics-ULTRASOUND on July 6, 1976, entitled "The Influence of Rayleigh and Lamb Modes on Ultrasonic Reflection from Solids in Liquids," in Prague, Czechoslovakia.

Mr. Richard Krickus, of the Economics and Political Science Department, served as a panelist at the White House Conference on Ethnicity and Neighborhood Revitalization on May 5, 1976. Mr. Krickus also published an article entitled "Persecution In Lithuania" in Commonweal, July 16, 1976. His article, "On the Morality of Chemical-Biological Warfare," was included in Morality in the Modern World (Dickenson Publishing Company, 1976), edited by Lawrence Habernehl.

Mrs. Peggy Reinburg, the College organist, went on a concert tour in Germany this summer. She gave recitals in Oldenburg, Berlin, Tübingen, Bonn and a number of other German cities. She also did research on 18th century organs in Ganderkesee, Stade, Steinkirchen among other German cities. She has also engaged a recital tour in Europe for the summer of 1978.

Mariana Bauman attended a workshop in Bethesda, Maryland, sponsored by the Royal Academy of Dancing, on August 14-19.

Color and Comfort

Comfort and color were keywords in the latest structural niceties added to Trinkle Library. The Reserve Room, a very busy and consequently a very noisy place, was given a larger degree of peace by the installation of wall-to-wall carpeting in June. In addition, a mild winter provided enough fuel savings to paint many areas of the Library which had become soiled and unsightly.

Photocopy Up One Nickel

A new Xerox 4000 copier has been installed in the typing room. However, the cost per copy has increased from a nickel to a dime.
1996 Linear Feet

Nineteen hundred and ninety-six feet of steel shelving have been added to various parts of the Library to temporarily pacify the perennial Achilles' heel of a librarian--space for a booming publishing world.

Personal Changes

The summer days saw a number of personnel changes at Trinkle Library. On May 15, Mrs. Marian Holt died. Having served the Library for nearly 25 years, the Library staff remembers her for her knowledge of College history, for her loyalty to the Library, and most of all, for her pleasant manner and concern for others. Mrs. Holt is sorely missed.

Two professional librarians joined the Library staff. Miss Sheila McCarr, Readers Services (Circulation), and Mr. Bruce Hansen, Readers Services (Reference/Special Services), joined the professional staff on July 1.

Mrs. Patricia C. Miller joined the staff August 30, assuming a new position in the Library, Library Assistant (Circulation/Government Documents).

Mrs. Diane Fishman, Staff Bibliographer, resigned effective June 30, 1976, to move with her husband to Maryland. She was replaced by Mrs. Renna Cosner, who transferred from Head, Readers Services to Acquisitions Librarian, a newly created position. She will be aided by Mrs. Tina Faulconer, Acquisitions Assistant, who previously held the position of Catalog Typist. Mrs. Renee Hairfield accepted the Catalog Typist position on July 19.

Miss Nancy Beachley, Archivist/Reference Librarian, resigned her position June 30 to marry and relocate in Texas. Mrs. Katherine S. Wootton, Library Assistant, resigned on May 14 due to pregnancy. On May 17, she was replaced by Miss Elizabeth C. Sinclair.

Trinkle Seminars, 1976/77

E. Lee Trinkle Library is pleased to announce the Trinkle Seminar Series of 1976/77. 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.

November 9, 1976

"The Cosmic Connection: Extraterrestrial Life?" Bulent I. Atalay, Department of Physics.

November 30, 1976


January 25, 1977

"The Unknown Leonardo." Barbara Meyer, Department of Art.
February 22, 1977


March 29, 1977

"Your Personal Space Speaks." Jacquelyn M. Vawter, Department of Education.

April 21, 1977

"Plant Communication." Stephen W. Fuller, Department of Biology.
NEWS & VIEWS
From Trinkle

Volume V, Number 2

December 1976

*** A BLACK MAN'S ROOTS
*** LIES, DAMN LIES AND STATISTICS
*** THE CENTENARIANS OF THE CAUCASUS
*** LORD BYRON'S GREECE

See these and other topics in NEW BOOKS........see page 2

@ Fashion in Nudity........................................see page 8
@ The Mind of the South.....................................see page 9
@ Printing at Ephrata........................................see page 11
@ Scientist Turned Visionary.................................see page 13
@ W.B. Yeats: A Vision of the Soul's History..............see page 14

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Editor
Bruce N. Hansen

Illustrator
Penny Firth

Typist
Margaret J. Smith
The books listed below are selected from the numerous volumes that have been recently received in the Library. 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.


Guest provides the disturbing rhythms of suicide for a prosperous Illinois family dizzily raised on new cars, boats, and extensive vacations. A young brother, Conrad Jarrett, sinks to suicidal despair when his idolized brother accidentally drowns in a boating accident. After slashing his wrists, Conrad's problems and search for hope bring the reader into view of other complexities which impair the typical American family's satisfaction of the good life. Marital strains, twisted values (Conrad's mother can never quite forgive the bloody mess made by Conrad in her immaculately appointed bathroom) and tingling glances of hope fill this story.

A notable highlight to this darkness is a feisty psychiatrist who seems remotely related to Groucho Marx and who is Conrad's only life line to the future. Guest's ability to make people very believable credits the strength of this work.


Roots is the saga of a black man's search for a family heritage lost when slave traders beat, chained and bonded his great-great-great-great African grandfather into slavery on a Virginia plantation.

Haley grew up hearing his relatives discuss their ancestors. The earliest mentioned person talked of was a man called "the African." So after retiring from the U.S. Coast Guard, where he had been a journalist, Haley, author of The Autobiography of Malcolm X, set out to trace his ancestry. He traveled half a million miles across three continents and took over ten years to develop this genealogical masterpiece of his African ancestry.

He found his family's original African roots with "the African" Kunta Kinte, who was born in the Gambian village of Juffune in 1750. Juffune was a village of Moslem Mandinkas and it was from there that Kunta as a young man was taken as a slave by the toubob (whites). Shipped, in chains, to Annapolis, he was bought by John Waller and taken to Spotsylvania
County, Virginia, where much of this story takes place.

Haley's family roots are traced through Virginia, North Carolina, and Alabama—slaves, farmers, blacksmiths, Pullman porters and lawyers—and the end result is a richer identity for himself and black Americans.


In March of 1965, Roger Casement's body was ceremoniously moved from Pentonville Prison in England and laid to rest in Glasnevin Cemetery in Dublin. It was 54 years after Casement, an Irish Protestant, was knighted by the Crown for exposing racist atrocities in the Belgian Congo and the Amazon. It was 49 years after he was hanged by the same Crown for high treason for his part in an attempted landing of German arms in Ireland during the Easter Rising of 1916. The events typified the awkward enigma of Sir Roger Casement, a man who willingly or unwillingly assumed the lives of an Irish martyr, saint and hero along with the lives of a traitor and homosexual. Reid takes the reader, event by event, from Casement's birth in Dublin to his final trial in which the English exposed Casement's personal diaries identifying him as a homosexual to a stunned following. This work is actually two. The first is a biography of an Irish hero telling the motives and events which pounded his life, and the second is an insightful study of the emotion leading to the present Protestant, Catholic and English dilemma in Ireland.

Other Titles Briefly Noted


When people commonly live fully functioning lives to the age of 90 and often to 100 or more, they attract attention. Anthropologist Sula Benet was more than curious. She learned the language and lived with the people from the Caucasus in the Soviet republics. Looking at the significant factors affecting longevity—climate, geography, diet, etc., Dr. Benet balances both the hereditary and environmental influences on these centenarians.


In this group of authentic character studies, Brown devotes a chapter to each adolescent member of a Harlem slum commune living in a condemned tenement. The self-constituted
family gives these runaways—a former prostitute called "mother", a graffiti king, a junkie and others—a backdrop for dreams, courage and care. Brown, the author of Manchild in the Promised Land who at age 13 was a master thief and street tough before going into Rutgers Law School, writes from a very real vantage point.

959.704 B84f

On April 12, 1970, an advertisement appeared in the Des Moines, Iowa, newspaper, Register, calling for Iowans to protest the Vietnam War. Radicals in the Bible Belt? No. The advertisement was placed by Iowan farm parents who had just lost their son in Vietnam to "nonbattle causes." Their pursuit investigation into the specific cause of death brought these typical working class citizens under FBI surveillance. This is a bitter and anguished story of a nation at war with itself.

975.5451 D112r

Richmond is a spirited historical narrative reaching through the events and people which formed this gate to the South. Thomas Jefferson, Edgar Allen Poe and journalist Tom Wolfe typify the variety of characters discussed down through Richmond's history as a trading post, as the capital of the Confederacy and as a modern city. This is a tribute to the past, a perspective on the present and a study of urban development for the future.

336.7471 F415y

Ferretti's book is an angered punch directed at those city officials, businessmen and federal bureaucrats whom he considers the builders of New York City's wormy financial core. Ferretti, the reporter who directed the New York Times' coverage of the "Big Apple's" fiscal crisis, minces nothing in this saucy grinding of the personalities and events which led to New York City's fiscal falling.

301.412 F9141

This is a "herstory" of the women's movement through the writings and speeches of the woman most often considered its founder, Betty Friedan. Firebrand Friedan tells of the forming of the National Organization of Women (NOW), detailing the
stages through which it has gone. She also reviews her interviews with Indira Gandhi, Simone de Beauvoir and Pope Paul and, in the end, she expresses intelligent concern for the movement's future, a future with crises.


Goldwater sees the United States at a critical crossroad in its history; a crossroad which, depending on public decision, could provide a rapidly approaching economic "breakpoint." The "breakpoint" is that time at which taxpayers will no longer be able to carry the heavy burden of governmental spending, thus creating an economic and democratic collapse. An articulate, experienced and conservative evaluation of the functions and relations between the internal and external parts of government provides the basis for this "breakpoint" forecast.


In 1864 Jules Verne caught science fiction's eye with *Journey to the Center of the Earth* and in 1870 he crystallized science fiction immortality with *20,000 Leagues Under the Sea*. This is an intimate look at Verne, by his grandson, using letters and contemporaries' memoirs, which draw a man whose concern was not only with science, but slavery, the Civil War and other issues of the day. Science fiction buffs and literary historians will find a consistently interesting biography.


"If I am a poet," Lord Byron said, "the air of Greece has made me one." Longford's book is a trip across Greece in words and photographs. It is the story of Byron's Greece; i.e., a story of the areas Byron traveled and was delighted and inspired by. Sixteen pages of color and 64 black and white illustrations by professional photographer Jorge Lewinski complement this Grecian air.


Mackal's work is a scientific approach to the speculations of a monster in the depths of Loch Ness. By correlating scant visible evidence with solid scientific and biological information, he provides quantified guesswork as to the possible nature of the monster. The conclusion, well, it's believable.

Based on careful research and extensive interviews of Dean Acheson in Acheson's law office, David McLellan, Professor of Political Science at Miami University (Ohio), has given us a thorough account of Acheson's years as Secretary of State. McLellan is generally an admirer of Acheson's policies, although he admits Acheson's mistake in deciding during the Korean conflict that Mao was only a puppet of Stalin. The volume also includes a summary of Acheson's role in American foreign policy from 1953 to 1971.


As many might conclude, there is more to Mary Martin than Peter Pan. My Heart Belongs chronicles the life of Mary Martin from her early years in Texas, to her days of Broadway stardom onto the Sound of Music and Peter Pan. It is a tribute by Martin to the people and times which helped her along the way, mingled with glimpses of life behind the screen and curtain.


Beautifully illustrated with hundreds of black and white and over 60 color reproductions, 200 Years of American Sculpture will probably be the standard work on this phase of American art for many years. The work was published in conjunction with the Whitney Museum of Art's exhibition commemorating the Bicentennial year. Seven well-known scholars and curators have contributed commentaries on the evolution of sculpture in America.


This is a naturalist's tribute to the Atlantic blue crab, the Chesapeake Bay and the colorful crabbers who work the Bay's crab fishery. Assisted by especially fine drawings, the author takes the reader along on the crabbers' boats as they pursue the crab from autumn of one year to Labor Day of the next. Sprinklings of whoppers from the crabbers along with detailed discussions of the blue crab and the Chesapeake Bay make this a varied learning experience. Warner also suggests places to go and sights to see for visitors to the Chesapeake Bay.
In the 1940's the United States interned approximately 110,000 Japanese Americans to offset the possible internal menace they might provide. *Years of Infamy* is an embittered and belated response to this incarceration by Weglyn who was a teenager when she was interned in the Gila Relocation Center in Arizona. This is the story of the people and life in those camps and a study of the legalities which allowed this wholesale violation of civil rights amidst fear and hate.

Skepticism shines bright in this scathing study of public opinion polls. Wheeler searches the ragged edges of the "scientific" polling done by such organizations as Gallup and Harris exposing the muffled biases, conflicts of interest and sloppy techniques used in polls which he concludes influence the voter.

Blacks who were freed and who then returned to their native Africa are a topic largely neglected by American historians. In *The Loyal Blacks*, Wilson traces the route of events which weighed on a group of 1500 ex-slaves who returned to Africa to begin a new society, the West African colony of Sierra Leone. This work is laced with biographical sketches and events which typify the character of colonial slavery and its worldwide influence.

Only discovered in recent years, the original manuscript and the 1935 reviews of this satire by Virginia Woolf are both published for the first time in this volume. Originally performed, privately, for the Bloomsbury set in London, *Freshwater* satirizes the author's great-aunt Julia Margaret Cameron, a well-known photographer of the Victorian era. This is an example of Virginia Woolf's gift of comedy seldom seen in her published works.
This work has two sides. The first is an autobiography of a young naval officer who worked his way through the ranks to be appointed Chief of Naval Operations in 1970, the youngest ever. The other side, a bit more intriguing, is an insider's view of high politics. Quoting at length from letters, memoranda and working papers, Zumwalt discusses his prickly association with Henry Kissinger, out of which emerged Kissinger's reported lack of faith in the American people, Admiral Hyman Rickover and Richard Nixon. The book spans the politics behind the Pakistan War, Vietnam and the Middle East War to the SALT negotiations.

***

"A good book is the precious life-blood of a master spirit, embalmed and treasured up on purpose for a life beyond."

John Milton

***

RECENT PERIODICALS ADDITIONS

The Library currently receives 1226 periodicals covering a wide variety of subjects. Your attention is called to a newly acquired title which is briefly described below.

The Georgia Review

Now celebrating the thirtieth year of its publication, The Georgia Review is one of the South's leading literary journals. It is inter-disciplinary in character with each issue containing essays on various fields in the humanities, as well as poems, short pieces of fiction,
graphics, and book reviews. The six essays in the current number cover such topics as "Poetic Crossing: Rhetoric and Psychology," "Fashion in Nudity," and "Explanation and Conviction in Godard: The Married Woman."

Published quarterly by the University of Georgia, The Georgia Review provides interesting reading. In addition, its contents are readily available for research by using the Humanities Index, Abstracts of English Studies, Historical Abstracts, and the MLA International Bibliography. All issues published since fall 1976 are now available in E. Lee Trinkle Library for browsing and study.

The Mind of the South

A strong sense of ethnocentrism bundled by geographical and political boundaries has often created "nations" within a nation. In 1941, Wilbur J. Cash wrote a book entitled The Mind of the South (A.A. Knopf, 1941; 975/C266m) in which this separatist theme is held as being especially pertinent to the southern region of the United States. The Southern mind, because of its heritage, is seen as fundamentally different from those in other regions of the United States. Common to an overwhelming majority of Southern white people, Cash writes, is a "complex of established relationships and habits of thought, sentiments, prejudices, standards and values, and association of ideas."

The South lies a far cry from the myths which surround its heritage. The South as a place where elegant gentlemen and lovely ladies lived in stately mansions and immersed themselves in brilliant social activities (Gone with the Wind?) is debunked by Cash as being more false than true. This mythical aristocracy was actually as homespun as the lowly whites surrounding them who were often close blood relatives. Both the aristocrats and the poor whites had one common tenet, the "vastly ego-warming and ego-expanding distinction between the white man and the black."

Another myth surrounding the South is that it turned into the "New South" after the Civil War. The Civil War and Reconstruction, Cash believes, did not create a "New South" or Southern mind, but actually "made the region more self-conscious, more united than ever, filled with fear, rage, indignation, and resentment, and patriotic passion, determined to reassert white superiority and to resume mastery of the Negro."

Intense individualism as a factor in the development of the Southern
mind is constantly stressed by Cash. This individualism worked against the development of law and order and strengthened the distrust of authority. Vigilante action common to the Ku Klux Klan and other groups of night riders became a substitute for law.

When a nation perceives foreign attackers, it will generally strengthen its internal unity. However, one of the characteristics of this unity is often a strengthened ban against foreign ideas or thoughts. The perceived attacks from Yankee carpetbaggers rigidly strengthened the conservative persuasions against "wrong thinking" in the South according to Cash.

Not until King Cotton was digested by the boll weevil did the acceptance of Northern industry take hold amidst this strong conservatism. Even then it was interpreted as not being an influence from Yankeedom, but as being a natural descendant of plantation living with the industrial leaders being "Confederate Captains."

In 1941 Cash outlined a basic picture of the South which has been often quoted:

Proud, brave, honorable by its lights, courteous, personally generous, loyal, swift to act, often too swift, but signally effective, sometimes terrible, in its action—such was the South at its best. And such at its best it remains today, despite the great falling away in some of its virtues. Violence, intolerance, aversion and suspicion toward new ideas, an incapacity for analysis, an inclination to act from feeling rather than from thought, an exaggerated individualism and a too narrow concept of social responsibility, attachment to fictitious and false values, above all too great attachment to racial values and a tendency to justify cruelty and injustice in the name of those values, sentimentality and a lack of realism—these have been its characteristic vices in the past. And, despite changes for the better, they remain its characteristic vices today.

Cash's design of the Southern mind has since influenced a multitude of researchers of regional problems in the South and elsewhere.

* * *

"Books are the legacies that genius leaves to mankind, to be delivered down from generation to generation, as presents to those that are yet unborn."

Joseph Addison

* * *
You do not have to leave American soil to get a taste of old Europe. I am not referring to the imitation German or Belgian villages in amusement centers. I am thinking of the delights of New Orleans, St. Augustine, the California Missions, San Juan and other places which illustrate our old world heritage and where passports are superfluous. Surprisingly few people seem to know about a fascinating little shrine to our German-speaking ancestors which is now a state-maintained park just north of Lancaster, Pennsylvania. Back in the 1740's the present group of buildings called Ephrata Cloister was built under the leadership of John Conrad Beissel. It was a religious center for Seventh-day German Baptists, variously called Tunkers, Dunkers, Dunkards in years past, and related groups. Here are the buildings for a brotherhood, a sisterhood, and a congregation for married couples. Still standing, with many original furnishings, are the chapel, the nunnery, the brother-house, a granary and bake-house, and several other buildings. Ephrata was a complete, presumably self-supporting German religious community where everyone was gracious and smiling and hospitable. Or so they say. The buildings, most of them frame, a few of stone, are remarkably preserved.

Of more immediate interest to the bibliophile is the printing shop and bindery established in 1746 by Peter Miller, a man of "serene countenance... amiable manners," a good classical scholar, who had given up a thriving business to learn printing under Christopher Sauer of Germantown, Pennsylvania, and to retire to the near-wilderness to help spread both knowledge and the Christian light.

We must remember that Ephrata was close to the wilderness then. Across the wooden boundary fences of Ephrata Community there stretched to the west the great American forest inhabited by wolves, bears, panthers, and Indians, many still unchanged by their contact with civilization. The struggle of the French and Indian War and the conquest of western Pennsylvania was a decade and more in the future.

Yet here in 1748 there was published the largest book printed in colonial America, Der Blutige Schau-Platz, nearly a thousand large quarto pages. It is the Mennonite martyr book. Some copies have a rather mysterious frontispiece which was imported from Germany, or possibly Holland. Such cuts were beyond Miller's skill. About 1300 copies were printed. Many were bound at Ephrata in the typical massive German style with brass bosses and corners.
to protect the bindings. This undertaking, an almost incredible endeavor under the eyes of hostile Indians, was immensely popular with the flood of Germans who had come to Pennsylvania and were migrating to Virginia. At least three copies are known to have found homes in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia, in colonial times. This book came along with the Bible and the essential household effects.

Great size seems often to protect books. This one would be fairly common were it not for the fact that several hundred copies of it were torn up so that the paper could be used as wadding in the muskets of the Continental soldiers at the Battle of Brandywine (which we unfortunately lost; we lost most of the battles of the Revolution except the last one).

So far I have been unable to determine the number of items printed at Ephrata by Miller and his successors. Probably at least eighty were done. Most were certainly in German. I have never heard of an Ephrata English language book, though Sauer of Germantown printed some books in Ephrata with the help of an English-speaking assistant. Practically all the Ephrata books except the martyr book were small. I believe that a few ABC books were published at the Cloister, but far and away most of their production was religious in nature and found a ready sale in Virginia as well as in Pennsylvania. I own three of these small religious books which may well have been carried deep into Virginia since a "colony" from Ephrata settled just south of present-day Radford later in the century. It is perhaps sad that these items once treasured for their religious worth and instruction are now merely delightful collector's items which mirror a long-dead American Germanic civilization. Printing stopped at Ephrata somewhere about 1815. The congregation which had so flowered under Beissel and the printer-scholar Miller as to have had even a European appreciation withered shortly after their deaths. The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania preserves at Ephrata this heritage for all to see. A few fortunate folk here and there have access to samples of their remarkable printing effort. It was not just a frontier community. Ephrata was a respected outpost of European civilization.

* * *

"The great books are those that grow with man."

Jean Rostand

* * *
Emanuel Swedenborg (1688-1772) was the second son of the Lutheran Bishop of Skara, Sweden. Through intensive study and devotion to intellectual activities and writings, he gained an international reputation as an outstanding scientist and friend of such notable astronomers as Sir Edmund Halley and John Flamsteed. During his lifetime, Swedenborg strengthened his reputation until 1745 when he underwent a transcendent experience and entered a period of spiritual crisis. From that time, Swedenborg believed God had commissioned him to present revelations to the world and for the remainder of his life he committed himself to this mission. William Blake and Helen Keller were influenced by Swedenborg's religious writings and his New Church, a church with a few adherents still existing today.

Man's entanglement with the supernatural has probably existed as long as his mind. The Four Horsemen of Apocalypse have brought destruction, disease and famine, while the violent emotional and physical activities of the Holy Rollers have sought to prevent or lessen these tragic influences. We suffer from luck, enjoy it, envy it in others and have generally conditioned ourselves to continually measure our possibilities with it.

Man, Myth and Magic: an Illustrated Encyclopedia of the Supernatural (R/133/M311) is a comprehensive 24-volume collection covering every facet of man's supernatural side from Emanuel Swedenborg, the Sufis, luck and Hallowe'en to Rudolf Steiner and his ventures into the world of karma. Hundreds of colorful illustrations and photographs supplement the vast topical range of this unique encyclopedia.

On page 104 in volume one, a woman is shown having the bumps on her head measured by an electric 'phenometer.' The end result of this measurement is supposed to be a detailed analysis of her character according to the size and location of the bumps.

For those who have not had the moles on their body studied, a moleosophy may be in order. In a moleosophy, the position of the moles on the body can be used to determine a person's character and fate.

It should not be quickly concluded that this encyclopedia deals only with the seemingly outlandish or the supernatural "arts" of the past. North American Indian, Gypsy and Hindu beliefs are given serious consideration along with discussions on present-day snake handling sects in Tennessee.

A list of further readings at the end of each article makes this a very reasonable beginning for a study dealing with any subject even remotely connected with the possibility of the supernatural.
In July, 1913, W.B. Yeats placed the following entry in his private journal:

If symbolic vision is then but thought completing itself, and if, as we must now think, its seat is but the physical nature, and if thought has indeed been photographed, is symbolic thought, as all thought, a reality: itself going its appointed course, when impulse gives it heaven or earth, moving when we do not see it as when we do, a mid-world between the two realities, a region of correspondences, the activities of the [sensible world that surrounds all spirits]** daimons?

Something was weighing heavily upon his mind. On October 29, 1917, shortly after his marriage to Georgie Hyde-Lees, he wrote to Augusta Gregory:

Two days ago I was in great gloom, (of which I hope, and believe, George knew nothing)... Then George spoke of the sensation of having lived through something before ...

*William B. Yeats' A Vision: an Explanation of Life Founded Upon the Writings of Giraldus and Upon Certain Doctrines Attributed to Kusta Ben Luka (London: Privately printed for subscribers only by T. Werner Laurie, Ltd., 1925) has been acquired by Trinkle Library. Six hundred copies, numbered (of which this is no. 303), and signed by the author, issued on January 15, 1926. Includes several woodcuts by Edmund Dulac, one of which purports to be of Giraldus himself, but looks very much like Yeats. This work can be seen on display in the rotunda of the Library (Rare/828.91/Y34/Y2).


** Deleted in the original
said she felt that something was to be written through her. She got a piece of paper, and talking to me all the while so that her thoughts would not affect what she wrote, she wrote these words (which she did not understand)...

On January 4, 1918, he wrote again to Lady Gregory:

A very profound, very exciting mystical philosophy ... is coming in strange ways to George and myself ... I am writing it all out in a series of dialogues about a supposed medieval book ....

This philosophy appeared in the form of A Vision in 1926. In the dedication to "Vestigia," the wife of MacGregor Mathers and sister of Henri Bergson, the poet wrote of their shared occult investigations:

I wished for a system of thought that would leave my imagination free to create as it chose and yet make all that it created, or could create, part of the one history, and that the soul's.

The full story of how Mrs. Yeats' automatic writing provided the material for the book was not printed until eleven years later when her husband wrote the introduction to the 1937 and subsequent editions. The extracts quoted here are included to show that, although many critics have not taken it seriously, Yeats himself took it very seriously for two decades, in spite of the fact that he advised T. Sturge-Moore to "get my book from some library--it is too expensive to buy."

At first Mrs. Yeats contrived to distract her husband from his problems by faking the process, but found, to her surprise, that she was able to do it spontaneously. Since she had shared his mystical pursuits for many years, read the same books and was intimately familiar with his works, the result can be rationalized on the basis of a kind of self-hypnosis. The images she produced and translated into symbols were all thoroughly Yeatsian and were not new, but had appeared in his early writings, writings with which the spirits also appeared to be familiar. This first edition is frequently considered, in comparison with the 1937 edition, to be the early work of an immature poet. The facts indicate otherwise. Born in 1865, Yeats was 60 years old and had already received the Nobel Prize in literature (1923) when he completed the manuscript.

In the eleven years between the first and second editions of A Vision, Yeats' work changed dramatically in depth and perception. This change is reflected in the two editions and is the reason anyone interested in Yeats' development must become familiar with the early one.

The poet explains in the second edition the artificial and obscure manner in which the first edition was presented:

The first version of this book, A Vision, except the section on the twenty-eight phases, and that called "Dove or Swan" which I repeat without change, fills me with shame. I had misinterpreted the geometry, and in my ignorance of philosophy failed to understand distinctions upon which the coherence of the whole depended, and as my wife was unwilling that her share should be known, and I to seem sole author, I had invented an unnatural story of an Arabian traveller which I must amend and find a place for some day ....
Only Yeats could have recognized the defects that may have made this apology necessary.

If you now anticipate reading a critical evaluation of *A Vision*, you may skip the next few paragraphs, for I am about to take refuge in the statements of many critics that the philosophy presented is beyond criticism, and I am not able to compete with what the many excellent Yeats scholars do so well after claiming that it cannot be done. Briefly, however, *A Vision* involves three sets of symbolic systems. The interpenetrating gyres—in the poems they appear as cones, vortexes, funnels, tops, spindles, bobbins, perns—lead to the opposition of the sun and moon and, finally, to the concept of the self as opposed to its spiritual opposite—the daimon, anti-self, mask. All of this ultimately arrives at a structure of history in which the events are deftly molded to conform with the symbols. Yeats avoids the charge of distorting history by classifying himself within the system as one who deals with images, rather than ideas, appropriate vehicles to free the poet from the influence of direct arguments and facts, from which he needs freedom in order to create. No matter how they are gathered, the symbols can then be used with conviction. Richard Ellmann, the dean of Yeats scholars, summarizes one result of this attitude by noting how Yeats transforms "one's horror at the indifferent survival of evil as well as good into delight that good must survive as well as evil."

In a letter to Edmund Dulac in 1937, Yeats describes the second edition of *A Vision* as "a last act of defiance against the chaos of the world, and I hope for ten years to write out my renewed security." He only enjoyed two of those ten years, but nonetheless had received the same benefit for fourteen years from the first edition.

One of the six hundred copies of this first edition is now in the Woodward Collection (Rare/828.91/Y34/Y2). Its value arises not only from the fact that it is a rare book, but more from the fact that its text has been available only in this edition. It has never been reprinted and could form the focal point for significant honors or independent study research.


The prolific Mr. Daniel Dervin of the English Department gave a paper
entitled "The Place of the Body in Creativity: D.H. Lawrence and the Occult" to the Non-Rational Seminar of the Washington School of Psychiatry and the Humanities in October.

From the Political Science Department, Mr. Lewis Fickett has recently had a book published by Syracuse University entitled The Major Socialist Parties of India: a Study in Leftist Fragmentation (Foreign and Comparative Studies/South Asian Series 2).

In June of 1976, Mr. Roy Smith of the Psychology Department delivered a paper to the Behavior Genetics Association meeting in Boulder, Colorado, entitled "Wildness and Laboratory Maintenance in Mus musculus." In July of 1976, he also delivered an invited colloquium address at the University of Nebraska entitled "Domestication: a New Frontier for Behavioral Genetics." Also at the University of Nebraska in August 1976, Mr. Smith was a visiting scholar engaged in research on mechanisms of domestication as a model for evolution.

Several questions and problems have been received in the Suggestion Box outside the Reference Room and it is the purpose of this column to respectfully respond to this interest in Trinkle Library.

One question received asked for an interpretation of a seemingly ambiguous call number. He or she asked how a library user was to know if a book with the call number J233a was in the juvenile collection or part of the fiction collection.

When a letter appears above the call number, it is called a location symbol; i.e., a symbol identifying the area of the Library in which the work is located. For example, J identifies this book as being in the juvenile collection.

When a letter appears at the front of a series of numbers and letters, it identifies a specific author's works and not the specific location of those works. For example, J233a identifies this book as being in the fiction collection.

Another problem concerned a student who had trouble studying in the Philosophy Library because other students were smacking their gum. Unfortunately there are few options we can take, especially in the areas of personal liberties and public annoyances. The annoyed student may either ask the persons involved to stop their gum smacking, or he or she might move to a part of the Library where it can be avoided.
The following comment was also found in the Suggestion Box:

The Psych Library is terrible as far as the types of books it contains. They are mainly textbooks and very outdated. For the number of Psych majors on this campus there should be a better Psych Library!

We wish it were possible to talk with the student who dropped the comment quoted above in the Suggestion Box at the Library. We would like to know what he or she wanted that was not available and if the Library could have been more helpful in this instance.

It might be of interest to that student, as well as to others working in the field of Psychology, to know that in 1974/75 the Library spent $2,070.38 for 203 psychology books; last year 158 books were purchased for $1,676.83.

Since Psychology is a fast developing discipline, it is probable that the newest materials in Psychology will be found in periodical literature. The Library currently subscribes to 64 psychology periodicals at an annual cost of $1,899.75. A great deal of the current material can be found in periodicals through periodical indexes, especially Psychological Abstracts and the Social Sciences Index.

We urge students who cannot find the material that they desire to go to the professional librarian on duty and make known their needs. Any student is free, of course, to request books for purchase. Every consideration will be given to such a request. The Library staff and the Psychology faculty attempt to obtain regularly the publications required in the field. To the student we would say, "Help us to help you by making known your specific needs."

New Staff Member

On October 12, Mrs. Patricia Farr assumed the position of Library Assistant in the Circulation Department vacated by Miss Elizabeth Sinclair.

Hours Ahead

In a recent study by the Library Advisory Committee of the State Council
of Higher Education for Virginia, Trinkle Library's weekly service hours were shown to be significantly longer than other state colleges of a comparable nature. While Trinkle Library is open 92 hours each week, Longwood College's library is open 78.25 hours a week.

Trinkle Bibliography Series

Over the past few years, the librarians of E. Lee Trinkle Library have been developing selective bibliographies for a number of subject fields. The bibliographies are designed to list and briefly explain the most important reference and research tools available in the particular field; something which can immediately help the student or professor doing any level of research.

The following bibliographies are available to date and may be picked up at the reference desk upon request. Additional bibliographies for other subject areas will be developed in the future and will be made readily available upon request.

Dance
Geology
History

Literature
Music
Careers and Employment

A General Reference Bibliography is also available listing reference works of a general nature and not pertinent to any given subject area.

Trinkle Library Annual Report Available

The Library's annual report for 1975/76 is now available to any member of the College community and may be obtained from the display table outside the Reference Room.

The Library Offers a Course

The Library will again be offering a one credit course on "Library Resources and Their Use," in the second semester. Open to all interested students, both the Monday and Tuesday classes will last 50 minutes each week and provide an introduction to the basic research tools and techniques. Hope to see you in class this winter.

Book Shift

In order to adjust for more "growing" space in the Bibliography Room, part of the National Union Catalog has been moved to the adjacent hallway.

Trinkle Seminars, 1976/1977

E. Lee Trinkle Library is pleased to announce the remaining Trinkle Seminars. It should be noted that Barbara Meyer's presentation "The Unknown
Leonardo" has been changed from January 25, 1977, to Monday, January 24, 1977.

January 24, 1977

"The Unknown Leonardo." Barbara Meyer, Department of Art.

February 22, 1977


March 29, 1977

"Your Personal Space Speaks." Jacquelyn M. Vawter, Department of Education.

April 21, 1977

"Plant Communication." Stephen W. Fuller, Department of Biology.

A Christmas Wish

It is at this moment that the staff of E. Lee Trinkle Library would like to furnish the deepest holiday greetings to each of you. May your holidays be filled with family joy and love everlasting. Merry Christmas and Happy New Year!

News and Views is published four times during the school year (October, December, February, and April) by the staff of E. Lee Trinkle Library, Mary Washington College, Fredericksburg, Virginia.
*** OF WOMAN BORN; MOTHERHOOD AS EXPERIENCE...

*** GEORGIA O'KEEFFE

*** THE WATCHES OF THE NIGHT

*** MARGARET MITCHELL'S GONE WITH THE WIND LETTERS, 1936-1949

See these and other works in NEW BOOKS...... see page 2

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@ "Packingtown" and Mr. Roosevelt's Sausage......... see page 9

@ The Henkel's...................................... see page 10

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Editor<br>Bruce N. Hansen
Illustrator<br>Sharon Sheppard
Typist<br>Margaret Smith
The books listed below are selected from the numerous volumes that have been recently received in the Library. 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.

621.47  B396s

Behrman has produced a stimulating overview and forecast for the lay reader on solar energy. It relates the story of solar energy from the mirrors that Archimedes used to set a Roman fleet aflame in 215 B.C., to today's plans for designing attractive, affordable domestic solar housing, to tomorrow's dreams of building solar skyscrapers.

The author talks at length with the world's leading solar researchers and exponents, and he visits the sites of our first attempts to harness the sun's power, from the Pyrenees in France, where the world's largest solar furnace towers nine stories high, to Delaware and the house that could one day sell electricity to the power company.

He also discusses the use of fringe energy resources such as windmills and the oceans -- in all, this is an excellent introduction to solar energy.

364.132  D345b

Shortly after graduating from law school, Dean was swept through the Justice Department into the "privileged" circle of White House counselors surrounding Nixon during the Watergate era. The little known personalities of the higher-echelon White House conspirators fill this cops and burglars story. What starts out to be an interesting burglary of Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist's office and the Democratic headquarters in the Watergate Hotel quickly turns more sticky than the power manipulators ever thought possible. Panic, finger pointing, rationalizing and emasculating fear become the order of the day in the highest office of the land. The grand illusion will die a hard death for those seeing the President of the United States as something more than a typical man with typical faults.

Generally, this is a highly readable and comparatively dramatic book about an extremely complex topic. Highly recommended for those sick of Watergate.
In the first comprehensive volume covering the life and paintings of Georgia O'Keeffe, the artist has chosen to do her own commentary.

The introductory pages consist of Miss O'Keeffe's reminiscences about her childhood and early life including her very earliest artistic experiments. She contemplates her very early awareness of light and color and she knows that she had her "artist idea" by the time she had finished the eighth grade. Experiences with various art teachers are colorfully recounted, as are her years at Chatham Episcopal Institute in Virginia, the Art Institute of Chicago, and the Art Students League in New York.

The major part of this beautiful volume consists of 108 superb color plates of watercolors and oils, selected by the artist and dating from 1916 to 1972. Many of these have never been reproduced or shown publicly and along with the text accompanying them, they vividly illustrate Miss O'Keeffe's experimentation with abstraction.

A useful chronology of O'Keeffe is also included.

Other Titles Briefly Noted


An "accidental death" is planned by and for the heroine of this novel because she finds her extramarital affair, her success as a writer and her radical husband growing burdens. Humor, suspense and sadness are used to provide the unsettling consequences of her new identity.


Ayers was an Army captain on assignment to the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) between 1962 and 1964. This work is an account of the emotions and actions of those years that were primarily devoted to CIA terrorist actions against Cuba from bases in the Florida Everglades and Caribbean area. It is also a study of the CIA's methods, organization and decision-making procedures from one who got close and could eventually tell.


Based on 360 interviews with politicians, both active and
retired, this study treats each southern state as an individual
influence in southern politics and also views the southern
political influence as a whole. It is the best picture of this
rapidly changing aspect of the South since V.D. Kay's classic
Southern Politics published in 1949.

813.5  Bourjaily, Vance Nye.  Now Playing at Canterbury.  New York,
T8

His novel centers around the premiere of an opera at the
opening of a multi-million dollar cultural complex. Bourjaily's
characters come to the center like Chaucer's pilgrims, each
with his own story to tell--stories of town and farm, campus
beer parties, a drag race, a north woods orgy, and many more.
Bourjaily has knit them all into a remarkable work.

362.734  Benet, Mary Kathleen.  The Politics of Adoption.  New York, The

Inspired to write this work by the birth of her child on
the same day that her sister adopted a daughter and by the
varying moods of acceptance of these two children into her fam­
ily, the author has presented a readable, well-balanced survey
of the adoption question. Benet summarizes the history of
adoption from biblical times to the present as well as dealing
with current topics such as interracial adoption.

309.17691  Caudill, Harry M.  The Watches of the Night.  Boston, Little,

The author of the classic Night Comes to the Cumberlands
has again turned to the area he knows best in this account of
the stripping and wasting of the natively rich Appalachian area
and its people. In The Watches of the Night, attorney Caudill
makes one more plea for Appalachia where the changes that were
needed have not come and describes this area as a symbol of what
could happen to the entire country.

P865     Dd2

Davie likes his subject. Through the study of Pound's
poetry and life, he battles for the whole of this controversial
writer's awkward condition and labels him not only an outstand­
ing poet, but a creator striving for a literary civilization.
Although this volume is slim, its text will provide a sophis­
ticated reward from Davie, a highly acclaimed poet-critic.

American Talk is a lively account of the origins of American jargon, that part of our language which is in a large part responsible for making our English different from British English. The author of Black English and All-American English here demonstrates that many of our most often used terms had origins in our multilingual backgrounds and many also came from the westward movement of the pioneers.


A handsome tribute to one of the nation's best known rivers, Potomac traces the natural and social history of the 383-mile waterway from its source in West Virginia to the Chesapeake Bay. Edward Schell's 80 beautiful color photographs strongly enhance the volume.


Gutman takes the view that the typical black slave family in America was not as shattered an entity as many historians have professed in the past. The family was able to resist the shocks of forced separations, according to Gutman, and even build a distinctive culture. This work is considered by many historians to be an extremely important work on plantation life.


Mary Welsh Hemingway, formerly a reporter herself, has written a factual autobiography making use of her diaries and of correspondence of her own and of her husband. Reminiscing only briefly over her early life and her life since Hemingway's suicide, she deals primarily with the very good and the very bad years of her marriage to Ernest Hemingway.


Hite's work is an effort at exposing real female sexuality and relating it to the second class status the female holds in society. She gathered her extremely intimate findings on every aspect of female sexuality from 3,000 questionnaires from women in all walks of life between the ages of 14 and 78. This work is a female study of female sexuality, unlike many done in the past by men.

The similarities and differences of the wartime leaders Roosevelt and Churchill are made vividly clear by Lash, who here examines the period between the outbreak of war in Europe and Pearl Harbor. The author has made use of newly opened papers to produce a new perspective of this partnership of power.


University of Chicago historian William McNeill offers a fascinating and original new approach to world history. He traces the role of infectious diseases such as smallpox, measles, and cholera, demonstrating their roles in changing the course of historical events. McNeill's *The Rise of the West* won the National Book Award in 1964.


Gone With the Wind easily became an American institution and the result made Margaret Mitchell a hostage to her treasure. This collection of letters is a clear reflection of that bondage as Mitchell writes in an amused, enthusiastic, tart and tender way about the acquaintances this maddening success brought to her life. The irrational legal suits for plagiarism, the movie responsibilities and the people, especially the people, fill these pages amidst Mitchell’s closest thoughts.


In a summary of comprehensive studies on student and faculty protest of the 1960's, Astin, professor of higher education at the University of California, Los Angeles, and his co-authors present a vivid picture of the unrest of the period and of the resulting widespread effects on colleges and universities.


Adrienne Rich, poet and feminist, draws on her personal experiences as the mother of three, as well as the social history of motherhood, for the background theorizing on the institution.

Are our present day American eating habits influenced by the Puritans? According to this chronicle of the nation's food consumption, they are. A typical meal in the seventeenth century consisted of meat (well done) potatoes (or a substitute) and beans. This is still the typical meal, only it is eaten faster. Along with anecdotes of leading food figures such as H.J. Heinz, Kellog, and Post, the authors speculate on whether we will continue to eat as we do, under the fast food influence or whether there is hope that with a growing interest in homemade and home preserved foods our dining prospects will change.


Will aging one day become a curable disease? Through advances in research now being carried on around the world, this may soon become a reality. Rosenfeld, a leading scientific journalist, has drawn together in this fascinating report ideas now being developed and their vast social, economic, political, and ethical consequences.


Who are the economists that are called on by government and industry when the economy is out of balance? Economic journalist Silk introduces the reader to five of the principle economists of our times—Milton Friedman, Paul Anthony Samuelson, John Kenneth Galbraith, Kenneth E. Boulding, and Wassily Leontief.


*Alone of All Her Sex* traces the many roles and guises of the Virgin Mary—Virgin, Queen, Bride, Mother, Intercessor—and their universal importance. Warner attempts to give us a biography of Mary as created by the needs of the church and by human needs. Numerous illustrations both in color and black and white show the influence of Mary on world art.
"Bobby Burns' Songs are Alive and Well . . ."

With the recent passing into the new year came the singing of the traditional "Auld Lang Syne." If, in reflection, the song made some think of Robert Burns, the Scottish poet who arranged that old national air, how could the curious have found more information on Burns' musical contributions? One possibility is by using the Music Article Guide. While "geared exclusively to the special needs of school and college music educators," this quarterly is also valuable to the music student or researcher for being an up-to-date annotated index to approximately 168 music periodicals.

A reference to "Bobby Burns' Songs are Alive and Well and Living in Scotland" can be found in the Library's first issue of the Music Article Guide (Winter 1975-76). Included in the December 1975 Music Journal (beginning on page 14), this article by Serge Hovey tells of Burns' lifelong interest in both writing his own songs and collecting and arranging the traditional ballads of his Scottish homeland. The over 300 songs he left at his death in 1796 were, however, gradually changed by the Victorian society. His lyrics were used with tunes other than those he had specified; the meanings of the lyrics themselves were changed; and the songs were even printed without tunes and then criticized as poor poetry. But Mr. Hovey states that there have been attempts to "resuscitate" the songs, one example of which is the classic The Songs of Robert Burns by James Chalmers Dick printed in 1903. Thus Robert Burns' songs are "alive and well . . . ."

This Library currently receives 1227 periodicals covering a wide variety of subjects.

***

"Books, the children of the brain."

Jonathan Swift
The Jungle*

It was reported that when Theodore Roosevelt finished reading Upton Sinclair's *The Jungle* (Cambridge, Massachusetts, Bentley, 1972) during his breakfast meal he grabbed his sausage and threw it out the window. Afterwards, he immediately invited Sinclair to the White House to discuss the book's distressing contents. These actions turned out to be forewarnings of the immense impact this work would stir throughout the country in 1906.

Sinclair at the time was known for his Socialist writings attacking social abuse and injustice, and, in fact *The Jungle* carries this theme very strongly: the capitalist meat industry is portrayed as a heartless scoundrel and the workingman as an oppressed hero. However, it is not this theme that caused Roosevelt to toss his sausage. Within the nearly 350 pages, there are approximately a dozen which provide detailed descriptions of the shocking filth that had seeped into Packingtown (as Sinclair calls the Chicago meat processing stockyards) and consequently into the meat every American assumed safe for eating. The dozen pages spill with details about beef ground up with poisoned rats, hogs dead of cholera used for high grade lard and folklore about men who served in the cooking rooms and occasionally fell into the boiling vats, ultimately going out labeled as a high quality meat product; sausage perhaps.

Sinclair's main theme, much to his disappointment, was overshadowed by these appetite-diminishing descriptions. His intention was to discuss Juris Rudkus, a Lithuanian peasant in Chicago, who, because of his inability to understand English, quickly became a target of the worst evils in capitalistic America. Rudkus is severely abused and cheated by his employer, his real estate agent and the resultant hardships of injury, disease and death. In the end he begins to see Socialism as the only alternative for survival. Fellow Socialist, Jack London praised this theme and work as being the white slave's *Uncle Tom's Cabin*.

However, Sinclair quickly realized that his book did not gain its success from his Socialist theme, but from hitting America where it was even more sensitive: the stomach. He wrote, "I aimed at the public's heart and by accident I hit it in the stomach."

Public indignation against the meat industry grew rapidly. One industry spokesman claimed demand dropped by one half and newspapers everywhere printed a popular rhyme:

> Mary had a little lamb,  
> And when she saw it sicken,  
> She shipped it to Packingtown,  
> And now it's labeled chicken.

Theodore Roosevelt sent a special commission to Chicago to investigate the allegations and it returned to confirm that few exaggerations existed in Sinclair's book. Meanwhile, the meat industry spent large sums in advertising and lobbying efforts to counteract the book as a product of a
disordered and sensation-seeking mind. A languishing Pure Food and Drug Act and the Beef Inspection Act suddenly jumped from the darkened corners of Congress, where they had been quietly pushed for nearly a decade, to be passed within six months after The Jungle was published in hardback.

Although it was not clearly recognizable at the time, Lincoln Steffens' The Shame of the Cities and Sinclair's The Jungle, gave investigative journalism, or what Theodore Roosevelt called muckraking, a permanent purpose and growth in freedom.

*Editor's Note: Robert Downs' Books That Changed America was the main resource for this article.

In my last essay I discussed the remarkable printing and publishing achievement of the German immigrants at Ephrata, Pennsylvania in the eighteenth century. Those Seventh-day German Baptists, relatively fresh from the old country, tried to establish their way of life and promote it, especially the religious aspects of it, through printing. But they were not the only Germans who came to America, considering themselves exiles for the sake of their consciences. The people of Ephrata were generally of the artisan and farming class. A second, and probably smaller group, were the Lutherans who were, perhaps, more highly educated and socially superior. They first came to Pennsylvania, too. The most famous one was probably a preacher named Muhlenberg. His son made himself immortal by ascending his Virginia pulpit one day in 1776 and, after delivering his sermon, taking off his cassock to reveal the uniform of a colonel in the Continental Army, saying, "The time has now come to fight."

There were many others. Not the least of them was Anthony Jacob Henkel. This man exiled himself from Germany for religious reasons, settled in Pennsylvania in 1717 and founded a marvelously prolific family, many of whom helped populate North Carolina, Virginia, and Ohio. Doubtless this man's descendants would easily populate all Fredericksburg.

These descendants (also known as Hinkles) are quite proud of their aristocratic ancestry. Prussian noblemen of even the late nineteenth century sported that name. Anthony Jacob Henkel was a direct descendant
of the once prominent Dr. Johann Henkel, son of a nobleman, who was in-
viited by Queen Marie of Hungary to come to her court in 1517 and help
found Lutheranism in Hungary. His efforts were aborted by the terrible
Turkish wars, but his descendants lived on. He is particularly interest-
ing to me because he was alleged to have been a great friend of my favor-
ite Renaissance character, Erasmus. It does seem a little strange that a
follower of the irascible Luther should also have been a friend of the
gentle Erasmus. Luther and Erasmus did not often see eye to eye. How-
ever, the fact of being descended from an alleged friend of Erasmus is
enough to establish any family's credentials.

Some of Jacob Henkel's children moved to North Carolina. There they
begat and begat. We will omit a very long and tedious genealogical his-
tory and begin with the fact that Jacob's great grandson Paul was born
in Rowan County in that colony in 1754. He became a very distinguished
Lutheran minister. More important than that, for us in the book world,
he in his turn did quite a bit of begetting, especially after he moved to
New Market, Virginia. The oldest son, and apparently the only one born
in North Carolina, named Solomon, became a well-liked physician. Prob-
ably physicians should dabble only in things medical. Fortunately Solomon
did not realize this. He and his brother Ambrose started one of the most
enduring nineteenth century printing establishments in Virginia. They
published a newspaper from the first, but their main purpose was to pro-
mote Lutheranism by publishing religious books and tracts. They reflected
the efforts of their father who was the greatest itinerant Lutheran min-
ister of the frontier of the time and who also trained a brother and five
sons for service of the Church. He did allow Solomon to be a physician.
Ambrose he apprenticed to a printer with the dream of a Henkel press in
mind.

Each year for many decades their New Market press published from
two to six or so books and tracts. The policy and spirit of the press
remained the same through the years, since, after all, any change in
management was within a tightly knit devout family. Most of their pub-
lications were mere tracts, but with all the charm of early American
printing until "improvements" set in after about 1830.

The first "book" was a mere 24-page report on a church conference:
Verrichtung der Special Conferenz der Evang. luth. prediger und...,
1806. The first Henkel publication that I have seen lies on my desk in
faded yellow original wrappers, Eine kurze Betrachtung der Heil. Taufe
und Abendmahl... Neumarket, Shenandoah County, (Virg.) Gedruckt und
zu haben bey Ambrosius Henkel 1809. 92 pages. Note that he Latinized
his first name in the tradition of the printers of the 15th century.

For several years they published only in German, but, beginning in
1811 with three titles, more and more little works were published in
more readable but less charming English until in the 1830's German lan-
guage publication nearly stopped. This shows how rapidly the German folk
were absorbed into the dominant English-speaking community of the early
nineteenth century. They had maintained the old German tradition all
through the eighteenth century. It may be that the switch to English was
a result of Paul Henkel's vigorous missionary activities on the frontier
among all people no matter what their national origin.

A few of their published works deserve to be called books. One was
the 188-page Answer to Mr. Joseph Moore, the Methodist, printed in 1825.
Hymnals, (the first, a 546-page volume, was published in 1816), a liturgy,
and especially the quite notable Christian Book of Concord, 698 pages,
of 1851, are full books.
Most charming of all are the ABC books. At least six editions of these elementary schoolbooks were published in the years 1817-1820. These were always steadfastly German. They still wanted their children to remember their German tongue. The first was the ABC-Und Bilder-Buch, 1817. Then there came various printings of Das grosse ABC-Buch and Das kleine ABC-Buch. All are charming, all slightly different. All were illustrated with quaint woodcuts, made by the Henkels. Many of them have a peculiarly medieval feel. Roosters, lions, elephants, and all manner of other birds and animals are shown to delight the young of yester-year and the avid children's book collectors of today. Some of the wrappers are decorated also. Not a few of these wrappers are extant, never having attained their proper use on books. The Museum of Early American Decorative Arts in Winston Salem proudly displays a collection of these.

We of today are perhaps, indifferent to the sermons and catechisms, but no one can resist the charm of these little schoolbooks which once sold for twenty cents. I paid very little for mine years ago. However, I fantasize that my granddaughter may, many years from now, be comfortably housed in a nursing home on the proceeds from their sale. These are, after all, the incunabula of the frontier printers of America.

Ambrose sold his interest in the press in 1814 to his brother, Dr. Solomon Henkel. Ambrose could not resist the urge to follow his father into the ministry. Except for one folk-medicine broadside which I have never seen, the press, from generation to generation, continued its policy of relying mostly on the religious tract business. Solomon D., the son of the doctor, worked the press and passed it on to Socrates and he to Elon O. Henkel. The last finally sold the press in 1925.

***

"This will never be a civilized country until we expend more money for books than we do for chewing gum."

Elbert Hubbard

***
The problem of oil spills came to the public's attention following the grounding of the Torrey Canyon in March 1967 on the coast of England. Since then, the increased demand for foreign oil has considerably raised the probability of more recent disasters like the Argo Merchant and Olympic Games' spills to the point where the term oil spill has become a household term and irritant.

The Encyclopedia of Environmental Science (R/301.3103/M178) provides a highly recommended starting point for a basic understanding of oil spill problems and many other environmental subjects. Biological insect control, the ecosystem of the prairie and population dynamics are a few of the hundreds of environmentally related topics covered in this essential source for the student beginning a library project on any aspect of the environment. Each article is also followed with a bibliography to increase the ease of further research.

This encyclopedia describes a number of ways both man and nature are trying to adapt to oil spills. As the oil is spread, certain components of the oil are evaporated at a rate which depends on the nature of its density, the rate of thinning of the slick, wind and wave intensity and temperature.

Marine birds and shellfish are extremely susceptible to oil spills, while many fish can outswim the spread of this pollution. Man's efforts to remove the oil from the birds has proved to be a virtual failure because of the excessive stress the bird experiences during the clean-up process. Nearly ninety percent of the affected birds die. Shellfish have a high tolerance level for oil, but their meat becomes tainted.

Besides evaporation, nature's microorganisms absorb a fraction of the hydrocarbons in the oil for their own energy purposes. This natural process has prompted many scientists to think that seeding slicks with special bacterial cultures would accelerate the depletion of the spill.

Scientists, engineers and environmental cooperatives are working with several other control methods. Mechanical booms were recently used to corral the Olympic Games' spill in the Delaware River. The use of absorbents such as peat moss, straw, sawdust and perlite spread over the slick have proven highly successful when it was possible to accumulate and distribute the massive amounts needed. The igniting of the oil, as was attempted in the case of the Argo Merchant spill, has been used with limited success. The idea of sinking the oil by spreading sand over it is another of the many ideas discussed in the Encyclopedia of Environmental Science. For further information on this topic and any other environmental topic, please ask the reference librarian for this valuable work.
The Yellow Book

When browsing through the Rare Book Room, one set of 13 volumes stands out among the rest. The reason—its bright yellow color. The set is the entire run of an important English literary periodical of the 1890's appropriately entitled The Yellow Book.

Why was the color yellow chosen? It was a favorite color of influential writers and artists of the period. Men such as Dante Gabriel Rossetti, Edward Burne-Jones, James McNeill Whistler, William Morris, and Oscar Wilde stressed the color in their paintings, their literary works, and even in the decoration of their homes. An extreme example of the latter is the dining room floor of Edwin Arlington Robinson which was painted with seven different shades of yellow.

By 1895 the term Yellow Literature was being used by some to describe the style of many of the contributors to The Yellow Book. For in that year the editor of Harper's Magazine stated that "The Yellow literature is not new. There have always been diseased people seeking notoriety by reason of their maladies." Others referred to the style as striving toward the ideal of Decadence. In the words of Arthur Symons in 1893, Decadence was "an intense self-consciousness, a restless curiosity in research, an over-subtilizing refinement upon refinement, a spiritual and moral perversity." Impressionism and Symbolism were the two main branches of the decadent movement. As K.L. Mix in her 1960 work A Study in Yellow: The Yellow Book and Its Contributors states, the young writers and artists of this school "took liberties with Art, wrote poems in praise of sin, and considered unpleasant facts unpleasantly."

The Yellow Book itself gave the final meaning to the color yellow and became the symbol of the 1890's and the age of decadence. It began publishing in April 1894, under the guidance of three men. John Lane of the firm of Elkin Mathews and John Lane at the sign of the Bodley Head was its publisher. Henry Harland was its literary editor and Aubrey Beardsley was its art editor.

In their prospectus, the editors wrote of their forthcoming publication:

"The aim . . . of The Yellow Book is to depart as far as may be from the bad old traditions of periodical literature, and to provide an Illustrated Magazine which shall be beautiful as a piece of bookmaking, modern and distinguished in its letter-press and its pictures, and withal popular in the better sense of the word . . . ."

". . . And while The Yellow Book will seek always to preserve a delicate, decorous, and reticent mien and conduct, it
will at the same time have the courage of its moderness, and not tremble at the frown of Mrs. Grundy.

Altogether, it is expected that The Yellow Book will prove the most interesting, unusual, and important publication of its kind that has ever been undertaken. It will be charming, it will be daring, it will be distinguished. It will be a book—a book to be read, and placed upon one's shelves, and read again. 

In many ways the editors fulfilled their promises. The Yellow Book was a magazine for men and women of letters, published quarterly at an affordable five shillings cost in an attractive bound volume. Art and literature were displayed on an equal basis; an artist's talent was not used to merely illustrate someone else's text. The Yellow Book displayed the work of many of the writers and artists of the period, both the avant-garde and the more orthodox. The following is a sampling of those represented in the 13 published issues: Aubrey Beardsley, Max Beerbohm, A.C. Benson, John Buchan, Ella D'Arcy, John Davidson, Richard Garnett, George Gissing, Edmund Gosse, Kenneth Grahame, Henry Harland, Henry James, Lionel Johnson, Sir Frederick Leighton, Charlotte Mew, Walter Raleigh, George Saintsbury, Walter Sickert, Arthur Symons, William Watson, Arthur Waugh, and H.G. Wells.

It was the work of the then little-known artist Aubrey Beardsley that first greeted the prospective purchaser of the initial issue of The Yellow Book. His cover drawing was of a plump masked lady smiling encouragement at the approach of her masked gentleman friend. Beardsley also provided decorations for the back cover and the title page as well as four illustrations. The critics of the time were vocal in their disapproval of many aspects of the first issue. And, as Beardsley himself stated, "Most of the thunderbolts fell on my head." For example, one critic found "the audacious vulgarity and the laborious inelegance of the cover" offensive and another stated that "the cover ... may be intended to attract by its very repulsiveness and insolence." (However, in spite of this criticism, or perhaps because of it, the first printing of the first issue sold out in five days.)

Who was this artist who drew such malicious attacks from his critics? Born in 1872 in Brighton, England, Aubrey Beardsley had only a secondary school education and a few months of evening school study at Frederic Brown's Art School. At the age of 16 he had moved to London to become a clerk, first at a surveyor's office and then in an insurance office. A commission by the publisher J.M. Dent to illustrate Sir Thomas Malory's Morte d'Arthur began Beardsley's career as an artist. When the work was published in 1892, the over 500 designs he had produced for it were well-received. Other commissions followed and in 1894, at the age of 21, Beardsley became art editor for The Yellow Book. In the same year Beardsley's illustrations to Oscar Wilde's Salomé appeared. This publication unfortunately linked Beardsley with Wilde in the mind of the public. For the next year, amid the confusion over Wilde's arrest and imprisonment on the charge of homosexual practices, Beardsley found himself dismissed from The Yellow Book. In all, Beardsley's work was included in only four issues of the journal.

In 1896 Beardsley again became involved with a literary magazine. It was The Savoy published by Leonard Smithers. The literary editor was Arthur Symons and Beardsley was the art editor. The Savoy, worthy competition to The Yellow Book, published only eight numbers dating from January to December 1896. For the next two years Beardsley illustrated a number of books,
including Alexander Pope's *Rape of the Lock* (1896), wrote some poetry, and worked on an unfinished romantic novel. In 1898 at the age of 25, Aubrey Beardsley died from the tuberculosis which had first attacked him at the age of six and had made him an invalid since 1896.

Beardsley has been called the leading English illustrator of the 1890's, the master of the black and white. His pen and ink drawings contain large areas of black as a result of his belief that black is a color, one which used "feelingly and artistically can be made to express almost anything." While influenced by both the elegant curvilinear style of Edward Burne-Jones and the bold sense of design of the Japanese, Beardsley's style was his own. He stated, "I have one aim--the grotesque." Indeed, his figures are often called grotesques, so strange are they. His people are elongated; his women, even those who are ugly, contain a sensuality, an eroticism. As for the world that his art displayed, Beardsley said, "I am trying to show life as it really is . . . Yes . . . the everyday life is offensive to me . . . most people are ugly--the sensual face is dominant, it is this face which I have drawn from life. . . . No, I am not satirizing life. My pictures are life itself."

As was stated before, Aubrey Beardsley contributed his special touch to only four issues of *The Yellow Book*. Upon losing his talent and the controversy his work promoted, the journal itself suffered. There were, of course, other reasons for the cessation of publication with the thirteenth issue (dated April 1897). The basic one, however, was monetary. *The Yellow Book* has been an experiment appealing to a limited number of people. As fewer people purchased it, it gradually became commercially unfeasible. From 1894 to 1897, however, it published some of the best work of Aubrey Beardsley and many others. *The Yellow Book* was truly a showcase for much of the representative work of the decade of the 1890's.

* * *

"Reading maketh a full man, conference a ready man, and writing an exact man."

Francis Bacon

* * *
Editors Note: Material received after January 18 will be included in the April issue of News and Views.

Mr. Joseph Dreiss of the Art Department has an article entitled "Dean Gillette: Toward Abstraction," in Arts Magazine, volume 51, number 4 (December 1976), pages 120-121.

From the Physics Department, Mr. N.M. Nikolic has an article entitled "Exposure Corrections for Macrophotography" in the American Journal of Physics, volume 44, number 10 (October 1976), pages 931-935.

In March of 1976, Mr. Roger Kenvin of the Department of Dramatic Arts and Dance was a panelist on "The Traditional in Contemporary Indian Theatre" at the Asian-American Association convention in Toronto, Canada.

Mr. Aniano Peña of the Spanish Department represented Mary Washington College at the Modern Language Association Annual Convention, held in New York on December 26-29, 1976, where he served as Chairman of the Seminar "Américo Castro, Crítico Literario."

A special note of congratulations goes to Mr. James B. Gouger of the Department of Geography for receiving his Ph.D. in geography from the University of Florida on December 11, 1976.

The suggestion box in the rotunda of the Library is checked regularly for your ideas. It is good indeed that you are continuing to use it to let the Library staff know what you are thinking. Although not necessary, it is recommended that you sign your name to your suggestion so that you
might be contacted if the suggestion needs clarification or if there is a problem regarding the factual situation on which the suggestion is based. Any signed suggestion will be answered individually.

Some of the suggestions have been quite good and, whenever possible, have been quickly implemented. Others, equally good, that require expenditure of funds might be impossible to do immediately but will be considered as monies become available. For instance, the idea of moving the newspaper indexes closer to the microfilm makes good sense if space can be found and adequate shelving for the project can be purchased. This idea is currently being worked on.

Someone suggested having "the lights turned on." It is not certain to which lights the patron was referring but certain lights that can easily be turned on by the reader have, by design, been left off especially at slack times or during vacation periods in order to conserve electricity.

The Library staff regrets that it is impossible for the Library to furnish change for the Xerox machine. Until several years ago change was maintained at the Circulation Desk. Unfortunately, after three thefts from the change box, it was recommended by the police that we cease providing that service since it requires keeping large amounts of money on hand.

A reader has asked why the Library does not subscribe to "some magazines on the topic of winter skiing." Both Sports Illustrated and Women-Sports to which Trinkle subscribes carry articles on the subject as do some other general magazines. The Library, however, does not now subscribe to a magazine devoted exclusively to that sport. Sample copies of two ski magazines, Ski and Skiing have been requested from the publisher. When the two arrive they will be placed in the Current Periodicals Room with a sheet attached to each magazine asking those persons who are interested in having the Library subscribe regularly to one of the two magazines sign his or her name. If there is enough interest in the topic, the Library will consider subscribing to at least one of these titles or to another skiing magazine that is recommended.

* * *

"All books are either dreams or swords, You can cut, or you can drug, with words."

Amy Lowell

* * *
What Index to Use

An annotated bibliography of Trinkle Library's major periodical indexes has been compiled. The purpose is to provide the user with a quick list of what indexes exist along with a summary of their scope. Copies of the bibliography may be picked up either in the Bibliography or Current Periodicals Room.

The Chairman

Mrs. Ruby Weinbrecht was recently elected Chairman-elect of the College and University Section of the Virginia Library Association for 1978. She will serve as Secretary of the Section through 1977.

Welcome

The Library staff is pleased to note the return of Mr. Alfred Krzywinski, who recently returned from California to fill his old part-time Library guard position. He will be replacing Mr. Edward Gore, who retired in December, 1976, after a number of very reliable years at that post.

In addition, we would like to welcome Mr. Robert McKenzie, who will fill the other part-time guard position.

Like New

In the continuing efforts to improve the physical environment in the Library, additional chairs and tables were refinished over the Christmas break.

Trinkle Seminars, 1977

E. Lee Trinkle Library is pleased to announce the remaining Trinkle Seminars.

In order to allow students to attend the lecture by Sir John Eccles at 8:00 p.m., Mr. Hegmann has agreed to present his talk one hour earlier than normal at 6:30 p.m.
February 22, 1977


N.B. Talk begins at 6:30 p.m. instead of normal 7:30 p.m. starting time.

March 29, 1977

"Your Personal Space Speaks." Jacquelyn M. Vawter, Department of Education.

April 21, 1977

"Plant Communication." Stephen W. Fuller, Department of Biology.

New Illustrator

Sharon Sheppard has recently replaced Penny Firth as illustrator for News and Views. The past and present editors are extremely thankful for fine work Miss Firth has provided.

News and Views is published four times during the school year (October, December, February, and April) by the staff of E. Lee Trinkle Library, Mary Washington College, Fredericksburg, Virginia.
NEWS & VIEWS
From Trinkle

Volume V, Number 4
April 1977

*** THE SOIL SOLDIERS
*** SINGLE BLESSEDNESS
*** OCTOBER LIGHT
*** THE RED SWAN

See these and other works in NEW BOOKS starting on page 2

@ Studies in American Humor.................. see page 8
@ Medical Education in 1908................ see page 9
@ Americana; Printing Before 1817........ see page 11
@ Government Pathfinder..................... see page 13
@ Kate Greenaway: Artist and Poet.......... see page 14

New Books.................................2
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Books That Changed America............9
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Editor
Bruce N. Hansen

Illustrator
Sharon Sheppard

Typist
Margaret Smith
The books listed below are selected from the numerous volumes that have been recently received in the Library. 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.


One of the New Deal's more successful and popular programs was the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC). The CCC ultimately recruited over two million unemployed men between the ages of 18 and 25 during its nine year existence. For a dollar a day, room and board, and the idea of keeping their families off relief, they came from Chicago, Denver, Seattle, Atlanta and hundreds of other places across the nation to join the quasi-military civilian army. In training camps they were taught such diverse tasks as bridge and dam building, spelling and planting. After receiving their training, they took the gargantuan burden of literally saving several "dust bowl" states from blowing off the map. They planted half of America's present forests between the times they were not building dams and roads and fighting hundreds of forest fires. Lacy's book is their personal story of what it was like during those Depression times. He draws on articles from Happy Days, the authorized weekly newspaper of the CCC, and mixes it with fact and imagination to provide a taste of period life that rings true. Anyone wanting a knowledge of what life was like in the Depression and the CCC will profit from this work.


To Edwin Newman keeping a civil tongue means using language that is specific and direct but also eloquent—in other words, avoiding the snobbish in spoken language. Following Strictly Speaking, his successful best seller of a year ago, the National Broadcasting Company commentator again takes us to task for the jargon that he feels is destroying the English language. Newman writes, however, that to hope for something better is but a dream, for as more openness is demanded from those in public life, our language will become even more ponderous and obscure. If our leaders spoke better English, he believes we would be better able to understand what they are talking about, and they would be better able to understand each other.

Jargon has evolved to the point where politicians and ad-
Walkers, among others, are now accepted as language models for children and adults according to Newman. In advertising we find kitchens called culinary centers and bedrooms labeled sleeping chambers, and in education students are remediated rather than taught. Where will it stop?


John Walker, former director of the National Gallery of Art, has expanded his 1963 publication on the Gallery into this magnificent work. The Gallery contains the greatest collection of Western art in the United States; Walker tells the story of its founding, its policies, and its activities. Individual attention is given the founding benefactors such as Mellon, Kress, Widener, Rosenwald, and Dale.

The volume contains 1,120 illustrations of paintings, sculpture, drawings and galleries of which 1,028 are full color plates. Many of the plates are accompanied by full page commentaries detailing facts about the artist, the subject and the history of the art piece.

J. Carter Brown, current Director of the Gallery, has contributed a foreword, and works and artists are conveniently indexed separately from the text.

Other Titles Briefly Noted


Adams confronts the sociological and psychological misconceptions which depict single people in our society as lonely half fulfilled people. She examines in detail the single life style, personality and philosophy which in many cases led to the deliberate choice to remain single. This work is an unapologetic celebration of unmarried life in a married society.


Bellow, three time winner of the National Book Award for fiction, Pulitzer Prize Winner, and most recently recipient of the Nobel Prize for Literature, has now given us his first work of non-fiction. This volume is an account of his recent visit to Jerusalem. It combines vivid word portraits of many Israelis with Bellow's impression of the ever present feeling that merely to survive is the main thought in the minds of those he visited.
John Adams was once quoted as saying that American diplomacy "hangs by a rope of sand." His despair reflected America's first foreign service, i.e., a service filled with "virgin diplomats" learning to pick their way through the tangle of personalities and power blocks surrounding the French and Spanish thrones to secure guns, troops and political support for the American Revolution. Experienced diplomatic historian Bendiner carries a keen taste for the telling anecdote and amusing insight for the skulduggery, pain and intrigue Ben Franklin, John Jay and John Adams encountered and indulged in.

This is the biography of a shy, awkward girl from Brooklyn, Fanny Holtzmann. As she grew, many found her as helpless with her fawn-like eyes as the Bethlehem Steel Company. She was friendly with the "comets" of her day from Noel Coward to Fred Astaire to George Bernard Shaw, and considered by some as the most unpredictable, brilliantly accomplished woman lawyer in American history.

In a journalistic account of the jumbo jets, Destination Disaster develops the story of the governmental and financial involvements with these giant planes. A chilling part of the story deals with the legal aftermaths when one of these giants, with its passengers, is lost. The authors are a team from the London Sunday Times.

Fischer-Dieskau, noted baritone, has written a duo-biography of Nietzsche and Wagner going deeply into the philosopher-composer friendship, which ended with the publication of The Case of Richard Wagner in which Nietzsche denounced the Wagnerian creed.
October Light is a rich new Gardner novel set in a Vermont farm and portraying the family revolution going on between seventy-three year old James L. Page and his progressive older sister Sally Page Abbott. The story develops after James destroys Sally's television set with his shotgun and locks her in her room where she spends the time reading The Smugglers of Lost Souls' Rock, a novel within the novel.

In an eloquent appeal to the public to end its complacency regarding environmental pollutants, Glasser makes his message clear, that indeed, we are the cause of the epidemic proportions of cancer. Glasser, a pediatrician, is currently an instructor who is involved in research at the University of Minnesota.

Quasars, pulsars, and black holes are among the exciting new discoveries made possible by recent technological advances using giant radio telescopes and high-speed computers. The discovery story is related in readable style by the science editor of Time.

In the early 1930's Guthrie, his father and two kinsmen drove to south Texas to relocate a rich vein of silver and gold ore discovered years earlier by Woody's pioneer grandfather. This is the story of that search filled with love, nature, laughing, fighting and the many other elements of a youthful adventure, and like any adventure, it is partly true and partly imagined.

In this collection of portraits of well-known persons such as Adlai Stevenson, Sigmund Freud, and Mahatma Gandhi, the reader may sample the journalistic work of Walter Lippmann at its best. These are not petty writings, but rather summaries of Lippmann's views on the significance to history of a number of his contemporaries.
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<th>Library Call Number</th>
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<tr>
<td>155.61 M224u</td>
<td>The Ulyssean Adult: Creativity in the Middle &amp; Later Years</td>
<td>McLeish, John Alexander Buchanan</td>
<td>New York, McGraw-Hill Ryerson</td>
<td>1976</td>
<td>309</td>
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<td>This book is about the Ulyssean adult; i.e., the person who</td>
<td>calmly accepts the physical limitations to aging, but who adamantly</td>
<td>refuses the idea of a dying mind. The Ulyssean adult continues</td>
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<td>continues to make intellectually creative voyages to the last</td>
<td>dying breath in the face of conventional beliefs that the latter part</td>
<td>of life is a lonely wasteland. This book is for anyone who will be a</td>
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<td>be a day older tomorrow.</td>
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<td>398.22 M298a</td>
<td>The Acts of King Arthur and His Noble Knights. Modernised and</td>
<td>Malory, Sir Thomas</td>
<td>Edited by Chase Horton.</td>
<td>1976</td>
<td>363</td>
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<td>adapted by John Steinbeck.</td>
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<td>What John Steinbeck hoped would be his finest work, the translation</td>
<td>and re-telling of Malory's &quot;Morte d'Arthur&quot;, was never finished;</td>
<td>however, we now have in this important volume his uncompleted work.</td>
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<td>his editor Chase Horton, and his agent Elizabeth Otis, which aid</td>
<td>reader in understanding this literary tragedy.</td>
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<td>The social history of the generation coming of age in the last</td>
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<td>ten years is vividly summarized in this update of the Palisades</td>
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<td>High School (Los Angeles) class of 1965. Time magazine did a cover</td>
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<td>story on the class in January of that year and the authors, and</td>
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<td>members of the class, here offer a sad but encouraging story of</td>
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<td>A suspenseful account of the gruesome murder of a slave named</td>
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<td>George by Lilburne and Isham Lewis, Jefferson's Nephews brings</td>
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<td>together facts relating to the crime committed in Livingston</td>
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<td>County, Kentucky on December 15, 1811. Neither an earthquake at</td>
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<td>the time nor a later suicide attempt by the Lewises, frontier</td>
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This first volume of Wilhelm and Marion Pauck’s authorized biography of Tillich draws on his works as well as interviews with Tillich, his family and his colleagues. The Paucks, who themselves were friends and colleagues of the theologian-philosopher, have written what will probably come to be the definitive work on Tillich.

Sixty-four American Indian myths and tales from over forty cultures, including the Eskimo, the Iroquois, the Navajo, and the Maya, are represented in this important work. Detailed critical notes make room for the serious student, but the casual reader will also find this a rewarding involvement.

In this memoir Saroyan remembers, often with an acid pen, many of the people who have figured in his life. They range from childhood companions at an orphanage to famous Hollywood stars.

The manipulators in this country are not politicians or military officers, but the five information and entertainment industries: newspapers, radio, movies, television and college—all itself a form of showbiz. After having worked in each of these media, Sobel, through careful and compelling arguments, finds these institutions overly influential creators of illusion.

Wallace Stevens’ daughter has taken his early journals, letters, and poetry and woven them together with her own commentary. The result is an invaluable portrayal of the evolution of the solitary, unworlly young attorney into the later insurance company executive and mature poet.
Marry Me, Updike's eighth novel, is a romance set in 1962 during a summer at a place called Greenwood, Connecticut. It is about the on again, off again affairs of two ordinary couples still living under the old morality.

The Library currently receives 1,231 periodicals covering a wide variety of subjects. Your attention is called to two newly acquired titles which are briefly described below.

Studies in American Humor

"Mark Twain in the 1870s" is the topic of the latest issue (volume two, number three) of this new journal. Included in it are articles on Twain's humor and realism; a discussion of the formulation of his personal library; an investigation into his attitude toward detectives and their work as related to the short story "The Stolen White Elephant"; information on a book he abandoned writing which was to have been based on his trip to England in 1872; and a treatise on the river and Twain's Life on the Mississippi.

This special issue on Twain is the second such issue of Studies in American Humor devoted to a single subject. Ordinarily each issue contains four to six articles as well as reviews and news and notes of interest to researchers in the field. Published three times a year by the Department of English at Southwest Texas State University, the journal is available in E. Lee Trinkle Library beginning with volume one, number one which is dated April 1974.

Washington Calendar Magazine

Are you planning a trip to Washington? The Washington Calendar Magazine can provide you with information on cultural and sports events, movies, exhibitions, and restaurants. In addition, each monthly issue highlights special topics of local interest. For example, the March 1977
issue includes a description of White Flint, Washington's newest shopping center; a review of the area's many dinner theaters; and a travel guide through Maryland's historical Calvert County.

All issues since January 1977 of the Washington Calendar Magazine are available in the Periodicals Department for your reading pleasure.

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Books that changed America

Medical Education in 1908*

It produced an immediate and profound sensation, making, as we say nowadays, 'the front page.' The medical profession and the faculties of the medical schools, as well as the state boards of examiners, were absolutely flabbergasted by the pitiless exposure. We were threatened with lawsuits, and in one instance actually sued for libel for $150,000. I received anonymous letters warning me that I should be shot if I showed myself in Chicago, whereupon I went there to make a speech before a meeting called by the Council on Medical Education and returned unharmed.

Abraham Flexner

The above quote is from Abraham Flexner's autobiography, I Remember and is a recount of the events which took place after he released his book, Medical Education in the U.S. and Canada.

Abraham Flexner was asked in 1908 by the Carnegie Foundation to investigate the nature of medical training in the United States and Canada. After reluctantly agreeing to do so, he spent weeks investigating and interviewing the most notable sources to determine the basic standards any medical school should have. Among the criteria he eventually formulated were: high and strictly enforced entrance requirements, a highly trained faculty, strong financial support, and well-developed laboratories and libraries.

After having spent several months comparing these standards to what actually existed, Flexner's salty conclusions poured forth, especially toward the prevalent commerical medical schools.
The mass production of ill-trained men was due to the existence of a large number of commercial schools, whose blatant advertising attracted unprepared youth to go from being store clerks and factory workers into the study of medicine.

The commercial schools often promoted the idea that if you began in October you could graduate the following spring, and since there was no state regulation, at the time, the school's diploma constituted a license to practice. Flexner frequently found these schools paying more for advertising than laboratories, and their deans often more skilled in the art of advertising than medicine. The recruiting of candidates often proved much more difficult than educating them. Failures were an extreme rarity and seemed more related to the size of the student's pocket book than to his or her ability to cope with the material.

Flexner found medical instruction in university-affiliated schools on a higher level than the commercial counterpart, but, except for a few, not much higher. He found their libraries and laboratories inadequate to nonexistent. The laboratory equipment generally consisted of one skeleton or a few bones, and quite typically, Harvard Medical School did not even acquire a stethoscope until it had been in common use for over thirty years. Microscopes were even rarer. Rapid-fire lectures and virtually no lab work were the substance of a medical education in 1908.

After surveying the 155 medical schools in the United States and Canada, Flexner categorized them into quality groups. He placed schools which required at least two or more years of top-quality college work for acceptance in the "high quality" category; e.g., Johns Hopkins University, Harvard University, Western Reserve. In the lowest and most common category he placed those "successful factories where the school grind is merrily independent of medical literature." These were the in by October, out by spring commercial schools.

Flexner's recommendations and conclusions drew a caustic and healthy response. His recommendations for fewer and more regulated medical schools were eventually accepted. Stronger university affiliation and financial support led to better libraries and laboratories, and the commercial schools slowly died from the growth of state regulations. Flexner's book undoubtedly has had an immense effect on the education of medical students and the health care they provide.

*Editor's Note: Robert Downs' Books That Changed America was the main resource for this article.

***

"He fed his spirit with the bread of books, and slaked his thirst at all the wells of thought."

Edwin Markham, Young Lincoln

***
Book collecting is a great game which has been played for many years. It has not been necessarily the pastime of the rich, but it is certainly less plebeian than stamp-collecting, coin-collecting, or even depression-glass collecting. There have always been fads in book collecting. Just now "illustrated books" seem to be in the greatest demand all over the Western world. Of course, interest in Americana remains steady, as always. The significant book production of a great nation is always in demand, not fad demand. The interest in Americana, it seems to me, has always been peculiarly selective: the first printed book in America (the Bay Psalm Book of 1640) and Washington's Journal of 1754, Williamsburg, have always been in incredible demand. Just as unconscionable are the prices of some rare Western Americana. However, the average run-of-the-mill book printed in America before 1817 has not, to my knowledge, created, as yet, much collector's enthusiasm. These are the incunabula or "cradle books" of America. Any incunable of Europe (a book published before 1501) is automatically valuable, no matter what its content. The charm of these early American books is great, especially when we reflect upon the devoted hand industry and art involved in their production.

A few were bound sumptuously and, as such, have always been considered minor works of art. Most were bound commercially, and fairly fast, by hand in calf skin, which has not always endured. Most have broken hinges which are expensive to repair. But, it would seem, binding was the least of the problems in early book production. Anyone who could cut, sew, and paste could learn this trade. (I am not referring to the true artist-binder. I met one once who had spent eighteen normal work weeks producing just one magnificent binding for his Belgian employer.) Early American book binding was essentially utilitarian.

More of a problem, certainly, was the hand-type-setting method of setting up books for printing. The printer held a frame in one hand and, one by one, placed type in mirror image in proper sequence. If he wanted to create a large book, he set up a large frame which would print at the rate of two pages to a sheet of paper, thus making a book in "folio." Slightly smaller was the book which resulted when four pages were made out of one sheet of paper. This was called quarto. Smaller yet was a book set up in eights, thus octavo. And so on. The sheets of paper were then folded so as to come out in sequence and trimmed. Each sheet formed a "gathering," often with guide letters at the bottom of the page to help the binder in sorting out the gatherings correctly. Setting up type was just about as fast as the present amateur typist's method of hunting and pecking.
You can thus imagine the immense amount of time involved in setting up type for a large hand-made book. In a day when we appreciate every bit of whittling and planing our ancestors did, it is strange that the handcrafted book is not more eagerly sought.

Going one more step backward we see, to me, an even more difficult process. Setting up type could be learned fast enough, but the manufacture of paper required real skill. And obviously paper was a prime essential. Handmade paper was the only paper used in this country until the introduction of the paper machine in 1817. Thus, any book published in America before that date was a wholly handcrafted job; i.e., handmade paper, hand-set type, handmade binding. In the early years paper was imported from England and Holland, and in large quantities until the Revolution. The first American paper was made by the Rittenheuysen family near Philadelphia in 1690. They found it expedient to oblige their English neighbors and to change their name to Rittenhouse (remember Rittenhouse Square in Philadelphia?). From then on paper mills became increasingly common until in the early nineteenth century there were at least 200 of them in the United States. A very labor-intensive industry was killed by the efficient paper machine. The prosperity of these mills was strictly dictated by the availability of rags, especially linen rags. In about one decade Benjamin Franklin bought 55,000 pounds of old rags to sell to a mill near Philadelphia which supplied him with paper for his printing business.

Mills required water power to run the stampers and cutters which ripped, mashed, and caused the rag fibers to be suspended in water. The master papermaker then scooped up a quantity of this suspension onto a mold of the correct size for a sheet of paper. The bottom of this mold was made of wires laid at the rate of 15 to 32 an inch, supported by crosswires or "chains" about an inch apart. You can see the imprint these lines and chains made on old handmade paper. A skillful papermaker would scoop up enough suspension to make a sheet of paper, shake it out to an even depth over the wires, let it drain a moment, and then pass it to a helper who would remove the wire-supported sheet of wet future paper, lay it on a piece of felt, and pass the mold back with another wire frame added. A quire of paper was laboriously built up with alternating layers of felt and paper suspension. The whole stack was pressed to thin out the paper, make the fibers adhere to each other, and express the water. This was essentially how paper was made. It took time, patience, and skill. No one then complained of the monotony of his work. He did it 12-14 hours a day to meet the incessant demand for paper which was so recklessly used in the newspapers, broadsides, and pamphlets of the men who created the public opinion which made the American Revolution inevitable.

So, do handle any American book printed before 1817 with all the respect you accord a colonial piece of furniture. It too was the product of skillful craftsmen. It is likely to be less expensive than depression glass or even some beer cans. Where is the art and cultural significance in the last two?
Perhaps one of the major problems any person dealing with any level of government has is finding out what agency has been given the responsibility and authority to deal with his or her particular problem. Recently, human resource directories and information and referral centers have been springing up throughout this country in an effort to bring the citizen to the proper governmental agency without undue frustration.

One of the longstanding reference tools intended for this purpose can often be as helpful. It is called the United States Government Manual (R/353/Un3u)—not the most exciting of titles, but nevertheless, a simple and useful book for anyone needing guidance through the confusion of bureaucratic departments, agencies, bureaus, courts, and divisions in the federal government.

The United States Government Manual simply and systematically describes the purposes and activities of virtually every federal agency. Names, telephone, room and street numbers are given for the top personnel of each agency. For example, under "White House Office" is a listing of specific names for Counsel to the President and Chief Usher, among others, complete with telephone numbers and addresses.

A subject index in the back of the manual identifies the agency dealing with a specific topic. Under the subject of "gold" three agencies can help from commodities trading to personal collections for example.

The United States Government Manual is an excellent source for keeping in touch with your "uncle". Keep it in mind the next time you want to talk to someone in the government whether he is an ambassador or part of the Environmental Protection Agency.

* * *

"Books are the most mannerly of companions, accessible at all times, in all moods, frankly declaring the author's mind, without offence."

Amos Bronson Alcott, Concord Days

* * *
Under the window is my garden,
Where sweet, sweet flowers grow;
And in the pear-tree dwells a robin,
The dearest bird I know.

Thus begins the work which when published in England in 1878 brought its author to the attention of audiences both young and old on two continents. Yet it was not so much the fifty poems that were cherished, but rather the illustrations that accompanied them. The poet and illustrator of this popular work was one person—Kate Greenaway. The volume itself was appropriately entitled Under the Window and subtitled Pictures and Rhymes for Children.

Edmund Evans, a wood-engraver and printer who was concurrently working with the noted illustrators Walter Crane and Randolph Caldecott, was responsible for the publication of the work. After arranging for the firm of George Routledge & Sons of London to publish it, he proceeded to print 20,000 copies, a number which was believed by many to be ridiculously large since the author was a virtual unknown. Soon, however, even that number proved to have been too small. Indeed, a total of 70,000 copies were quickly printed as well as approximately 30,000 copies in German and French. Through the years, unfortunately, many of these volumes have been lost or so well read that they were discarded. Thus the Rare Book Room is pleased to have in its juvenile collection a copy of the first English edition of this significant volume.

While Kate Greenaway was not nationally known prior to the publication of Under the Window, she was then thirty-three and a professional artist and illustrator. She had designed many Christmas and Valentine's Day cards, illustrated a number of books and periodical articles by other authors, and had had her paintings exhibited and sold in two London galleries. After her success with Under the Window, she illustrated more work for which she is now remembered. Some of these are Kate Greenaway's Birthday Book for Children with verses by Mrs. Sale Baker (1880); Mother Goose (1881); The Language of Flowers (1884); Marigold Garden (1885); Kate Greenaway's Alphabet (1885?); A Apple Pie (1886); and The Pied Piper of Hamelin by Robert Browning (1888). In addition she produced fourteen almanacs, one per year from 1883 to 1895 and one for 1897. From 1892 until her death in 1901 her only new published works were these almanacs, for she had turned to painting larger pictures, both in watercolors (her usual medium) and in oils, and to designing bookplates. Indicative of the favor that her books received is the fact that, of those full length works that she illustrated and Evans
printed in the years between 1878 and 1898, a total of 932,100 copies were printed.

The uniqueness of Kate Greenaway is in the world she created with her art. It was a fairy-tale world of children and true-to-life flowers. While the children were always prim, immaculate, and dressed in their best clothes, they enjoyed life. In turn, her young readers enjoyed Miss Greenaway's tales and drawings.

In spite of her having gone to several art schools, Kate Greenaway's technique was often faulty. Her friends such as the renowned critic and artist John Ruskins suggested that she study anatomy in order to "draw something more of girls than their necks and arms" and perspective in order to show more background in her drawings.

In spite of his criticism, however, Ruskin was charmed by her work. Indeed, he stated in a lecture that "Miss Greenaway, with a profound sentiment of love for children, puts the child alone on the scene, companions him in all his solitudes, and shows the infantine nature in all its naïveté, its gaucherie, its touching grace, its shy alarm, its discoveries, ravishments, embarrassments, and victories; the stumblings of it in wintry ways, the enchanted smiles of its spring-time, and all the history of its fond heart and guileless egoism."

In reference to her poetic talent, even her biographers, Spielmann and Layard state that "It is not given to every genius to shine in two spheres." While Miss Greenaway aspired to be a poet she did not succeed. However, even though her poems are not good examples of literary form, they do blend with her illustrations and create a fascinating glimpse of childhood.

A visible symbol of Kate Greenaway's popularity was in the manner that the publication of her works changed the contemporary dress of children. She considered the juvenile clothing of the day to be ugly, and designed apparel for her models which was rather like that of the late eighteenth century, yet had a style of its own. The public admired the quaint, simple, and comfortable high-waisted dresses with muff's and hats and they soon became the fashion.

Another example of her popularity was the number of artists who copied her style, not only in books but also on products. For example, Spielmann and Layard state that in Belgium alone her decorations were copied to adorn handkerchiefs, plates, vases, caskets, and other items.

Even today Miss Greenaway's work is in vogue. Illustrative of this are the many reprints of her works, a Kate Greenaway line of children's clothing, and artists who are imitating her work on any number of materials. For those who prefer studying the true work of Kate Greenaway, E. Lee Trinkle Library welcomes your research in the first edition of Under the Window as well as the early twentieth century reprint of the miniature Kate Greenaway's Alphabet as published by F. Warne of London and New York.
Dr. Lewis Fickett, Department of Political Science, presented a paper entitled "Indian Politics Today" at the Sixteenth Southeastern Regional Conference of the Asian Studies Association at the University of Florida in Gainesville, Florida, on January 21, 1977.

Mr. Aniano Peña of the Spanish Department presented a lecture on "La motivacion de Don Quijote de Cervantes" to the officers of the Pennsylvania and South Eastern Chapter of the American Association of teachers of Spanish and Portuguese during the winter meeting at Morristown, New Jersey, on February 11, 1977. Mr. Peña also has an article entitled "Américo Castro: El estado de la ciencia y de la Universidad en España," in Hispania, volume 60, number 1 (March 1977), pages 1-11.

From the Physics Department, Mr. Bulent Atalay gave a guest lecture entitled "The Perturbation Theory of Projected States," at Oxford University, England, during Spring break.

A note appeared in the Suggestion Box which requested "more updated books on Rural Sociology and rural problems (most recent one here is 1952!)." It distressed the Library staff to receive this note because it appeared that the student had not asked for help. If the student had consulted the Reference Librarian he or she could have possibly found exactly what was needed. A discussion of the problem might be useful to other students who find themselves in similar situations.
Upon investigation, we found that the Library has 58 titles under the heading "Sociology, Rural." Of those titles, four were from the 1970's, two from the 1960's, and a number from the late 1950's. In addition to the main heading, books pertaining to Rural Sociology appear under seven more specific headings (marked "See Also") in the card catalog, such as "Community Development" and "Farm Life."

In order to determine if there are newer books on the subject that the Library should purchase, the current Books In Print was consulted. Of the 44 titles listed as being in print, approximately half of them had been published prior to the 1960's. Of that number the Trinkle Library owns eleven. After investigating the other 33 titles in print, only two were considered appropriate titles to be added to the Trinkle collection. These two titles have been ordered.

As a result of our investigation, we concluded that there has been a decrease in the recent years in the number of books published on the broad subject of rural sociology. The works that are being published currently are for the most part concerned with specific developing countries on other continents, especially Africa and Asia. Thus it is necessary to look to other types of publications to find material on the topic. Of special importance are the articles which one can find in the periodical indexes. Material listed under "Rural Sociology" can be found in the Social Science Index, Sociological Abstracts, Psychological Abstracts, Education Index, Reader's Guide, and Public Affairs Information Services (PAIS). Trinkle Library currently subscribes to 32 journals in the field of sociology, exclusive of social work journals. Of particular interest is a periodical entitled Rural Sociology to which the Library subscribes.

To sum up: The Library staff is concerned about the student who, when he does not find what he wants under the exact subject heading in the card catalog, assumes that the collection does not have the materials he needs. In this case, as in many others, the best and most current materials are not to be found in the card catalog. The Library staff is on duty to help ferret out the information for the students and we enthusiastically advise: JUST ASK US!

* * *

"Books are fatal: they are the curse of the human race.... the greatest misfortune that ever befell man was the invention of printing."

Benjamin Disraeli, Lothair

* * *
The New Quiet

One of the Library's roles is to provide a quiet retreat for the student bound in study and thought. In an effort to fulfill this role, the Library has carpeted the tile floors in the Reference and Bibliography Rooms. Please come in and wiggle your toes in it.

New Guard

Mr. John Bruno has recently accepted the Library Guard position vacated by Mr. Robert McKenzie who moved to Florida.

Term Paper Clinic

As News and Views went to press, over 70 students had been given individual help on finding information for their term papers. Although the survey results have not yet been gathered, initial findings look extremely gratifying.

HISTORY OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH Published

Mr. Edward Alvey, former Dean of the College, has written a book entitled, History of the Presbyterian Church of Fredericksburg, Virginia, 1808-1976. Copies of the book are now available from the Presbyterian Church of Fredericksburg, 304 George Street, Fredericksburg, Virginia 22401 at $7.00 each.

See You in October

This will be the final issue of News and Views until October 1, 1977. Until then, the staff of Trinkle Library offers its kindest thoughts as you study, play, work and think.

News and Views is published four times during the school year (October, December, February, and April) by the staff of E. Lee Trinkle Library, Mary Washington College, Fredericksburg, Virginia.
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Library, Mary Washington College, Fredericksburg, Virginia

Volume VI, Number 1

Editor
Gale S. Surber

Published four times during the school year (October, De­
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Library, Mary Washington College, Fredericksburg, Virginia

Volume VI, Number 1

Editor
Gale S. Surber

A new academic year has begun and once again News and Views from Trinkle is
coming your way. In addition to our usual features, we have devised several
different and interesting columns. Some are just for amusement and others are
more informational, but all are hopefully informative and good reading.

In this issue "Current and Choice," which highlights new acquisitions to our
collection, gives special attention to The Female Spectator, a collection of writ­
ings by early women writers, and Carl Sagan's new book on the evolution of intel­
gle. Dr. Jones has graciously consented to continue writing "Wertvolle
Drucke" and offers a fascinating description of his editions of Thomas Jefferson's
Notes on the State of Virginia.

Although the title is familiar, "From the Woodward Collection" will have a
new emphasis this year. We will be presenting a series of articles spotlighting
the works of female writers involved in the crusade for women's rights whose
works appear in the collection. The first is a portrait of the indomitable, Mary
Wollstonecraft and her revolutionary declaration of independence entitled Vindi­
cation of the Rights of Woman.

Other innovative additions to our contents include "Sidelights," which will
focus on a topic related to campus "happenings" and "Down the Beaten Path," an
example of how to take an amusing study break in the Library. In future issues
we would like to include comments from students in "The Soapbox," so let us hear
from you!

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The books listed below are selected from the numerous volumes that have been recently received in the Library. 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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The Female Spectator provides a unique forum for the voices of women who lived, worked and thought before 1800. It is a collection of writings by women of various occupations, classes and opinions gathered from the wealth of material of its kind which has been re-discovered as a result of the growing interest in women's studies. Much of it has never been in print and the rest has only been published in its original edition. Each selection is preceded by a biographical sketch of the author and a list of her works.

The first two selections are religious writings. Julian of Norwich, a contemporary of Chaucer, offers the reader an opportunity to share her meditations while in seclusion in her Abbey. These intense, serious reflections are followed by excerpts from the autobiography of one of her advisees, Margery Kempe. Although couched in religious terms Margery's feisty and exuberant nature bursts forth and cannot fail to amuse her audience.

Next, two English Queens offer a picture of the way in which the strain of the monarchy effected them. Catherine Parr, Henry VIII's last wife, seeks solace in prayer and reflection while Queen Elizabeth I thunders eloquently in an effort to establish her authority.

Poetry provides a welcome glimpse of the sentimental nature of several ladies. The verse of Mary Sidney Herbert is both poignant and lyrical. It is a shame that her work has been completely overshadowed by that of her brother, Sir Philip Sidney. Two of her contemporaries, Amelia Lanier and Katherine Phillips, are also represented. The latter's poem "The Matchless Orinda" gained its author considerable notoriety for her vivid descriptive style.

The fiction section includes writings by names that are more well-known to the 20th century reader. Aphra Behn's bent for the extravagantly romantic story and Delariviere Manley's talent for the
drama of suspense thrillers have earned them significant places in the list of English authors. Manley's tale of murder and intrigue entitled "The Wife's Resentment" still leaves the spine tingling.

The final section is by far the most interesting. Pre-nineteenth century crusaders for women's rights are particularly well represented in this anthology. It is both astonishing and exciting to read the words of courage and intelligence written by these women at a time when their beliefs must have been bitterly opposed by the society they lived in. Bathsua Makin makes a convincing plea for women's education. Her writings are followed by those of Eliza Haywood, the first woman to write a magazine. That magazine was entitled The Female Spectator, hence the title of the book. Lastly, there are a series of letters by four 18th century women. Indeed, no representation of the period could be complete without the standard epistolary form of the day.

In all, the work contains the writings of twenty women, each different in personality and background, and yet each representing countless others just like herself. Contemplative, questioning, expressive, articulate--these women command our attention and our respect. We are indebted to the joint editors, Mary R. Mahl and Helene Koon for bringing the point of view of "The Female Spectator" to us.

Note: For a closer look at the point of view of some very special females read the series on writings of women authors in the Woodward Collection.


In a volume of largely speculatory statements with some factual basis, Sagan attempts to explain the inner world of the mind. He discusses the evolution of intelligence from prehistory to the present, and how our brains and those of other animals work. The text emphasizes the importance of the neocortex which through evolution has become the dominant structure of the human brain, containing more information than our genes and being the source of rational thought.

Some startling revelations are made regarding what has been recently learned regarding the ability of other animals to reason. Speculations are made on what may be the next steps in human evolution, one possibility being that we will eventually communicate with extraterrestrials.

Author Sagan holds the David Duncan Chair as Professor of Astronomy and Space Sciences at Cornell University, is Director of the Laboratory for Planetary Studies at Cornell, and was a consultant to the Viking Mars Project of 1976.
Other Titles Briefly Noted


Berlitz's other work, *The Bermuda Triangle*, brought to light many previously unknown incidents that took place in the mysterious section of the Atlantic. He relates more of these happenings in his new work and offers new theories regarding the phenomena.


Written by Chicago Tribune correspondent Philip Caputo, *A Rumor of War* is his personal memoir of sixteen months as an infantryman in Vietnam. This is not a political or foreign policy analysis but an account of what men feel and do in war and of the emotional conflicts they endure.


The authorized biography of the scholar of Anglo-Saxon and Middle English who turned author to produce his famous works, *The Lord of the Rings* and the just-published *The Silmarillion*. The author, who met Tolkien on a number of occasions, had use of all Tolkien's manuscripts, diaries, and private papers and conducted interviews of his friends and family.


A blend of biography and self-revealing extracts from the writings of Schliemann provide a fascinating portrait of the discoverer of the treasures of Troy and Mycenae and of the controversies surrounding him.


Contributors from the fields of medicine, sociology, economics, and others discuss the state of medicine in the nation today. They find the public is obsessed by thoughts of disease and expects more than is scientifically possible in the way of cure.
Virginia Garrett Epps has written a colorful novel coming appropriately enough in the state's gubernatorial election year. Characters closely resembling the main figures of current Virginia politics includes candidate Thomas Jefferson Shadwell and his aide Mac Evans.

This is the third work on Nabokov by American scholar and Australian Professor Andrew Field. It is the very first biography of Nabokov and is a vivid, readable account which should be the basis of any future studies of the perpetual exile.

Susan George's book deals with the key reason for world hunger-politics. Chronic undernourishment is oftentimes as large a problem as starvation, and there are causes other than lack of rainfall and overpopulation. These causes are discussed and a plea for change is made in the "What to Do" section.

That José Greco was not born to the dance may be a surprise to many readers, but so it is in the story related by the flamenco master. The rags to riches talk takes Greco from his Italian birthplace, through his days as an immigrant boy in Brooklyn and his triumphs on the stage to his current presence on the college lecture circuit.

A product of the last research of the late anthropologist Oscar Lewis, Living the Revolution is based on transcriptions of taped interviews of four Cuban men raised in poverty. It is their account of changes brought by the Revolution and is the first of three volumes coming from the Lewis project.

McCullough has written a timely and readable account of the construction of the Panama Canal. His account uncovers many new details of the most costly peacetime project ever undertaken.


Drawing on much previously unused manuscript material, the authors have given us a fresh and vital reassessment of the Fabian’s contributions to social thought. A considerable amount of their work is devoted to Sidney and Beatrice Webb and to George Bernard Shaw.


A former White House speechwriter has written a fast-paced and entertaining political novel which speculates on action that might be taken under the twenty-fifth amendment should a President become unable to carry out his duties.


In this report on the international arms trade, journalist Sampson summarizes the history of the exchange of arms, shows that the world’s governments have failed to control that exchange, and have indeed become partners in the arms sales business.


Because of his fluency in Chinese, Orville Schell, who visited China in 1975, was given the unique opportunity to work in a Shanghai factory and at one of the country’s most renowned model farms. He has written an account of his personal encounters with the Chinese people.


Sammy was Samuel M. Steward, a young American professor of English, who began a correspondence with Gertrude Stein and Alice B. Toklas during the thirties. He has collected their letters and written a long memoir casting new light on the Stein-Toklas legend.
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<td>New York, Crowell</td>
<td>1977</td>
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One of the most versatile of nineteenth-century Americans, Frederick Law Olmsted finally found his career in landscape architecture. The designer of New York City's Central Park and the author of the famous work *The Cotton Kingdom* is portrayed in a detailed study by Elizabeth Stevenson.

Through interviews, conducted in Mexico City during 1966-67, with Hal Croves, professedly Traven's agent, Mrs. Stone has compiled impressive information indicating that B. Traven, Croves, Ret Marut, and Traven Torsvan were all the same person. This study does much to unravel the 40-year mystery surrounding the true identity of one of the world's most widely read authors.

Through research and interviews two investigative journalists have compiled an impartial review of the cults which have become a controversial issue today. The study focuses on Moon's Unification Church, Krishna Consciousness, the Divine Light Mission, Scientology, and the Children of God.

Sixty-three professional environmentalists were named to a task force to identify and describe the most critical environmental problems facing us. Their report serves as a guide and handbook for beginning efforts to preserve the interdependent aspects of the environment.

While in office, Chief Justice Warren did not answer the critics of his many controversial decisions, however in his posthumous memoirs he recorded his true feelings on many issues. He also recounted his entire life and career from the time he was born to poor Norwegian immigrants through his sixteen years as Chief Justice. Unfinished at Warren's death in 1974, this work has remained unaltered except for notes by the editors.
Enlivened with anecdotes and political humor, the first post-Watergate presidential campaign is recounted by syndicated political columnist Jules Witcover. The author covered this grueling contest from beginning to end and here attempts to convey the great physical, emotional, and financial demands made on the candidates.

"Truly each new book is as a ship that bears us away from the fixity of our limitations into the movement and splendor of life's infinite ocean."

Helen Keller
The Library currently receives 1,210 periodicals covering a wide variety of subjects. Your attention is called to five newly acquired titles which are briefly described below.

**Down Beat**

Subtitled *The Contemporary Music Magazine*, Down Beat surveys the modern music scene. The journal reports particularly on jazz news, personalities, records, performances, instruments, and methods. Even the advertisements will capture the attention of the music fan and performer.

Published twenty-one times a year, *Down Beat* is available in the Trinkle Library beginning with the January 13, 1977 issue. It is certain to provide interesting reading. Moreover, its articles can be used for research through references in *The Music Index*.

**Eighteenth-Century Life**

"Philosophy in the Kitchen; or Problems in Eighteenth-Century Culinary Aesthetics," "John Wesley and the Attack on Luxury in England," and "Samuel Johnson and Religious Evidence: A Note on the 'Wonderful Experience'" are examples of the broad spectrum of topics covered in *Eighteenth-Century Life*. Its articles are short, informal, and documented reviews of current works, bibliographical essays, notes on methodology, and reports on research in progress. The new inter-disciplinary journal is published quarterly by the University Center for International Studies of the University of Pittsburgh with the support of the Department of History at Duquesne University.

*Eighteenth-Century Life* is indexed in *Historical Abstracts*, *America: History and Life*, and the *MLA International Bibliography*. The Periodicals Department is pleased to have all issues from volume one, number one (September 1974).

**International UFO Reporter**

Unidentified flying objects are among the mysteries of our age. Where and when have they been seen? What are sightings like? The *International UFO Reporter* deals with these and other questions. Its scope can best be described
by its subtitle, A Monthly Review of the UFO Phenomenon: Reports, Investigations and Analyses. As a result, it provides fascinating reading for all.

Through the generosity of a donor, Trinkle Library has received a two-year subscription to this newsletter. The subscription began with the April 1977 issue (volume two, number four).

Past & Present

"Serious historical work in non-technical language" is the aim of this quarterly journal. Published in Oxford, England by the Past and Present Society, its articles deal with a wide range of historical topics, with particular notice being paid to British studies. Thus the most recent issue (May 1977) discusses the French aristocracy in the early Middle Ages, elections in mid-nineteenth-century Ireland, the "Despard Conspiracy" in England in 1802, and the relationship of slavery to capitalism. In addition, there is a long review of a recent work on late-medieval and early-modern Christianity.

Past & Present is indexed in the Humanities Index, Historical Abstracts, America: History and Life, and the British Humanities Index. All issues published since February 1977 are held by the Periodicals Department. In addition, a number of back issues are available. For a listing of these, please consult the serials file.

Reviews in American History

Locating reviews of books in the field of American history is made easier by the addition of this new journal to the Trinkle Library's collection. Each issue of Reviews in American History consists of approximately twenty-two signed book reviews which are from seven to eight pages in length. For additional convenience, these reviews are cited in Book Review Index which is located in the Bibliography Room.

The Library's subscription to this journal began with the March 1977 issue (volume five, number one).

"A journalist is a grumbler, a censurer, a giver of advice, a regent of sovereigns, a tutor of nations."

Napoleon Bonaparte
The production of Ibsen's Peer Gynt on campus has created a considerable demand for copies of the text of this play. Normally, such a text could be easily located by searching the title or author in the card catalog. The reader would find two copies of the play cataloged, one as a separate volume and one as a part of the author's complete works. But chances are that other eager thespians would have preceeded the user and that these two copies would have long since left the premises. Where to go next? The obvious answer would be to locate collections of modern drama that would contain Peer Gynt. Since Peer Gynt is not one of Ibsen's most frequently read works the possibilities are not too numerous, but there are several good bibliographic tools available in the reference collection that would facilitate locating copies of this work.

The most current of these is Ottemiller's Index to Plays in Collections. This book indexes plays written from the earliest times to the present which have been published in England and the United States from 1900 to early 1975, including plays written in foreign languages if the edition has been published in either of those countries. Only full length plays are included. Children's plays, one-act plays, and Shakespeare's plays have been excluded.

The purpose of this bibliographic tool is threefold; to locate plays not readily available in an author's works or singly, to locate duplicate copies of plays for class assignments or production groups, and to verify and/or identify data about a play. To this end the work includes three separate listings: author index, collection analyzed and key to symbols, and title index.

To locate a copy of Peer Gynt the reader would look in the author index under Ibsen or the title index under Peer Gynt. Either of these would refer him to BLOC. By consulting the list of collections analyzed he would find that BLOC stands for Masters of Modern Drama by Haskell M. Block and Robert G. Shedd. This book is in our card catalog and by following the call number the reader would be able to find his copy of the play. More importantly, the next time he had to locate a play not readily available singly, he would, hopefully, remember to consult Ottemiller's Index. Here endeth the lesson on how to find a play in a collection or anthology, or how to be prepared for that next audition.

"A play ought to be a just and lively image of human nature, representing its passions and humors, and the changes of fortune to which it is subject, for the delight and instruction of mankind."

Dryden
Editor's Note: This article is the first in a continuing series which will focus on several women writers who were a part of the feminist movement in its infant stages during the late 18th and early 19th centuries whose works are represented in the Woodward Collection.

Mary Wollstonecraft, Rebel and Romantic

Mary Wollstonecraft has been a fascinating, colorful, and contradictory study for many biographers previously because of her scandalous personal history, but more recently for her role as a pioneer and champion of women's rights. At a time when women were severely limited in their professional and private lives, Mary Wollstonecraft dared to claim the right to define herself. Haunted by a frustrated and unhappy childhood, burdened with family responsibilities, and possessed with a fierce desire for freedom from the shackles of the traditional female dependence on her male relatives; she was determined to find a way to liberate herself financially, intellectually and spiritually. Eventually, she chose authorship, quite a revolutionary vocation for a woman of her day. Not only did her pen provide her with that precious independence she so dearly wanted, it gave her the opportunity to declare her convictions to the world.

Vindication of the Rights of Woman is the work which most directly reflects the ideology that Mary Wollstonecraft stood for. It is her manifesto, her declaration of independence, the expression of her private self. The immediate catalyst which initiated its creation was Tallyrand's educational program. In her dedication, Wollstonecraft addresses the work to him in the hopes of inspiring him to open educational opportunity to girls as well as boys. The body of the book explores several thematic ideas all related to feminism. She begins by asserting that women are human beings before they are sexual beings and that, in fact, the mind has no sex. Therefore, women have equal capacities and potentialities for achievement. It follows that in retaining women in the role of convenient domestic slaves and mistresses, society, more accurately defined as men, is wasting its assets. Having made this first point, Wollstonecraft further supports her arguments by explaining that in denying women economic independence and education and impressing them into the bondage of marriage, men encourage them to be docile, mindless, weak and attentive to their looks to the exclusion of all else.

The other major thrust of the book deals with education. Wollstonecraft states that if girls were encouraged to develop their minds, ambition and
bodies as boys were, they would develop equal skills. Further, training women for professions would free spinsters from destitution and enable mothers and widows to manage their affairs rationally. She advocates coeducational day schools which would employ informal conversational teaching methods and considerable physical exercise.

Most startling of all, she even proposes that the legal position of women be revised and encourages them to take an interest in politics with a view to parliamentary representation.

The work ends rather abruptly after a lengthy section attacking earlier writers who made light of women's capacities or praised them for pliancy and timidity. Anna Barbauld, Mesdames de Gentes, de Stael, Rousseau and Chesterfield are a few of the victims she singles out for criticism.

Vindication of the Rights of Woman was written in only six weeks and is a flawed piece of work. Unremarkable for its organization, style, or felicity of expression, it nevertheless stands out as a masterpiece of literature for its scope and tone. In many instances, references to supplementary themes such as marriage and sexuality are unclear, reflecting Wollstonecraft's confusion and inability to define her feelings, but the central issue rings true and definite. To paraphrase the words of her contemporary, Thomas Paine; equality, the natural right of mankind, must include womankind.

The strength and originality of the work made it an immediate bestseller upon its publication in January of 1792. It was reviewed widely and favorably. By the end of that year Joseph Johnson had published a second edition, and the book had appeared in Boston and Philadelphia, in two French translations, and in a German translation by Salzmann. The name, Mary Wollstonecraft, gained universal notoriety within a matter of months.

Naturally, the work was repugnant to many and there was considerable criticism of the content and the literary style. Wollstonecraft acknowledged its deficiencies, and meant to write a second volume, taking time to perfect the finer points of composition but she never did. Events in her life prompted her to turn to other modes of expression and the trials and tribulation of her relationships with men often distracted her to the point of near insanity. Yet, throughout all her difficulties and ultimate, though brief, happiness with Godwin, she always managed to go forward in her quest for the identity of the self-made woman.

The edition of this truly remarkable work which the Woodward Collection of the E. Lee Trinkle Library holds is the first American edition printed in 1792 by the notable Boston printing firm, Thomas and Andrews. The printer was Peter Edes, who eventually became quite famous for starting printing activity in Maine. The Library's copy includes advertisements and is bound in the original calf. In addition, there are lengthy comments of considerable insight concerning Ms. Wollstonecraft's life, works and contemporaries written by the former owner, James Kent. In all probability this was the same James Kent who had such a distinguished career as a lawyer, professor and Chief Justice of the State of New York. Judge Kent was a highly respected member of the faculty at Yale and Columbia Universities, and is particularly well-known for his "Commentaries on American Law" which is still considered an authoritative text of American Jurisprudence. He was also quite a scholar of belles lettres and was one of the original twelve members of the Friendly Club, an informal literary society of some note.

Turning the pages of this volume, the reader has the feeling that he is at once stepping into the 18th century and yet is very much in the 20th century. Wollstonecraft and her public, of which James Kent is a prime representative, were of another era, products of the customs and mores of a by-gone society, and
yet her words speak to us in terms as relevant as a Gloria Steinem or Erica Jong. Such is the nature of literature. In the words of Charles Kingsley

Except a living man there is nothing more wonderful than a book! a message to us from the dead--from human souls we never saw, and who lived, perhaps, thousands of miles away. And yet these, in those little sheets of paper, speak to us, comfort us, open their hearts to us as brothers.

The 1792 edition of Vindication of the Rights of Woman and other works by, about, and relevant to Mary Wollstonecraft will be on display in the Library lobby.

"It is the law of eternal justice that man cannot degrade women without himself falling into degradation; and he cannot raise them without himself becoming better."

A. Marten
John C. Underwood, Virginia Abolitionist*

John C. Underwood is generally remembered for his post Civil War activities which involved the formation of the Republican party in Virginia, but his pre-war pursuits are also of considerable interest. In fact, Mr. Underwood was an ardent abolitionist who dreamt of colonizing Virginia with free labor from the North in an effort to convert Virginians to an antislavery attitude.

John Underwood was born in 1809 and reared in New York. In his college days he became interested in current political issues and naturally turned to politics after earning his law degree. He was a member of the Liberty Party and its offspring the Free Soil Party. He married a Virginian, Maria Gloria Jackson, in 1839, and when his conscience prompted him to engage in some active resistance to slavery he decided to begin in his wife's home state. He proposed to demonstrate that free labor could be as profitable as slave labor.

In order to do this, he established a series of sixteen to eighteen dairies in Clarke County, Virginia, importing natives of his New York home town to manage them. This first venture met with little success as the cheeses did not keep well in the hot climate of Virginia and the antislavery leanings of the new residents were not welcomed by the natives.

After this initial failure, Underwood lived quietly on his own farm with his family until 1856 when he attended the Republican National Convention. While there he made some highly derogatory remarks concerning Virginia and slavery. When his Clarke County and Fauquier County neighbors heard about his outspoken speeches they formed a committee to advise him that they felt it "just and advisable that he should leave the state as speedily," as possible.

Underwood did just that, exploiting the situation to the fullest by describing himself as a martyr to freedom as he traveled in New York and New England campaigning for the Republican Party. Naturally, his Virginian neighbors became even further incensed by these assertions vowing to permanently expel him from the area.

By the time the election in November was over, Underwood managed to soothe some of the most severely ruffled feathers and tried to rejoin his family in Clarke County; but sentiment was still too widely antagonistic to make the situation a comfortable one, and he returned to New York City, sending his wife and children to live with relatives in Culpeper.
Still, he persisted in his determination to colonize Virginia with Northern free white labor in order to foster antislavery sentiment. To that end, in May of 1857 he and Eli Thayer, a Congressman from Massachusetts, organized the American Emigrant Aid and Homestead Company. They purchased one million acres of land in western Virginia near the Ohio River, which had been held by creditors in New York City, at low prices. By giving away one quarter of the lands in small lots to farmers from the North and Europe and establishing needed community facilities, they hoped to build towns which would attract additional immigrants with the means to purchase the rest of the land for prices considerably higher than they had paid. These new residents would be anti-slavery and their newspapers would foster their ideas. In addition, their success and comfortable homes and establishments would be living testimony to the advantages of free labor.

Underwood solicited his immigrants through newspaper publicity. In New York the Herald Tribune, Evening Post and Courier and Inquirer advocated the project; in Washington D.C. the National Era was supportive; and locally the Norfolk, Virginia Herald also encouraged the plan. Richmond papers were not so cooperative, however, and denounced Underwood and his company as a traitorous attempt to change the "Peculiar institutions of Virginia."

The site of the first settlement was on the Ohio River in western Virginia near what is now Huntington. It was dubbed Ceredo and still exists as a suburb of Huntington. Construction began in 1857 and by the end of that year homes, a church and school had been built, a newspaper established, and a considerable population imported. The town flourished until 1859 but the war fostered such strong anti-Yankee feelings among native Virginians that the community was almost destroyed. By 1860 the population had shrunk from 500 to 175, many immigrants having returned North.

As far as other settlements go, little is known about their size or number. In 1858, Underwood made some claims of having started ten or twelve others but there is no available data to support such a statement.

Concurrently with espousing the cause of Northern colonization of Virginia and anti-slavery activities, Underwood was deeply involved in strengthening the fledgling Republican Party in the state and capturing votes for the Republican candidate in the 1860 election.

With that election his abolitionist pursuits came to an end. Succession causes anti-Republican feeling to rise and any hopes of colonization became unrealistic even to an idealist like Underwood. It became increasingly clear that slavery would never be abolished peaceably.

Looking back on the saga of Underwood and his colonization schemes one is apt to view the entire affair as the impractical dream of a foolish fanatic. Admittedly, many of Mr. Underwood's actions were ill-advised but, nevertheless, were prompted by a sincere desire to act upon his beliefs. John C. Underwood sought to end the subjugation of one man to another. He saw what he thought was a moral wrong and tried to right it. He sacrificed his money, his time, his family life, and his career to that cause. It took a special kind of courage to speak out against slavery in Virginia and to attempt to take concrete steps to abolish it.

That courage was given little reward. The only lasting effect of the American Emigrant Aid Company was the continuing existence of the newspapers that its communities established. These did survive and grow, and continued to promote the principles of free speech and liberty for all that Mr. Underwood held so dear.
"The abolition of domestic slavery is the greatest object of desire in these colonies, where it was unhappily introduced in their infant state."

Thomas Jefferson

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Based on an article by Patricia Hickin in the *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography*, 73 (1965), 156-68.

*Virginia Magazine of History and Biography* was first issued in 1893. It is published by the Virginia Historical Society based in Richmond and its circulation is 3000. Most issues are 120 pages long and contain five to seven articles which concentrate on early Virginia history and personalities and several book reviews. The information given is accurate and well-documented. It is considered to be a scholarly journal of considerable value to a historian of the South. The E. Lee Trinkle Library holds a complete run of this periodical.

Pity the poor bibliophile of today who wishes to own the significant current publications. He is first faced with a flood of thousands of titles a year, the most important of which are all of too great runs. A cabinet member loses his job and at once gets a million-dollar advance on the sale of his memoirs. Just how rare will an item from a million-run title ever be? (Even if most of the run becomes the pulp it deserves to be, untold numbers of forgotten copies will be lying around). Every true bibliophile is a bit of a snob (snawb, our English friends pronounce it) because he wants on his shelves only those books his friends do not have and have not read.

Accordingly, he is forced to look back at the little runs of earlier years. Many of them are now rare because once considered junk. They may still be, but, being quaint they are vendable and yet bring prices less than the inflated ones of our day. He buys with ill grace seedy uncommon tomes of the 1850's for a few dollars. Or, better yet, he seeks the real classics, now largely forgotten, of our American civilization.
One such classic was written by - you guessed it - Thomas Jefferson. The only full-length book effort of that amazing man is a genuine unappreciated American classic, late editions of which do not bring unreasonable prices, especially when you remember that a copy of a million-run memoir of today may cost $12.95.

Every Virginian, if not every American, ought to read Notes on the State of Virginia. If you are not a snobbish bibliophile William Peden's very satisfactory edition of 1955 will do. If you prefer the smell of old paper and the feel of old leather any of the almost twenty editions printed before 1830 will do. A copy might even be bought at a bargain!

It seems that during the American Revolution someone in the French Government decided that France and Europe needed to know more about America. In response to this Francois Marbois, a French legation official in Philadelphia, made up a list of questions and passed them around among the members of Congress. They sent them to their respective colonies, excuse me, states. Apparently the only person who took note of these queries was Thomas Jefferson of Virginia, then just finishing an unhappy term as governor. It was a relief to this calumniated governor to go into retreat and set to paper, using his talents as lawyer, scholar, and letter writer, an analysis of the then enormous state of Virginia. (We bordered then on the Mississippi, if you will remember.) Everything of interest to man was "grist for Jefferson's mill". All his life he had ignored nothing. He peered eagerly at the classics, the birds, the plants, the forests, the springs, the rivers, the mammoth bones and Indian burial mounds. Perhaps the only dull things in his book about a fresh unspoiled America are his sets of statistics, but I frankly found them also fascinating.

He sent his manuscript to Marbois and then began to revise it, for he sensed that it would eventually be published. He asked for and received help and advice from his friends. He was sent as minister to Paris. The first edition of 200 copies was run off there in 1785. Surprisingly enough, it was much less expensive to print it in Paris than in Philadelphia.

I foolishly let a copy of this slip by me once because it was not quite perfect. I was an excessive purist once. Soon the worth of the book was evident. Stockdale of London published a better text in the first English edition of 1787. The first American came along in 1788, followed by edition after edition, of probably no more than a thousand copies each. Such small runs please the bibliophile. I own copies of three editions. A real snob I know has a copy of every edition; he makes me humble whenever I see him.

Anyway, common or uncommon in numbers of copies, this is an uncommon, a great book, beautifully written in clear unlabored prose. He describes the rivers, the mountains, the springs, the cascades. He goes into great detail over the mineral, vegetable, and animal life of Virginia. He proves that Buffon of France was mistaken when he claimed that American mammals were inferior in size to Old World ones. In fact, his discussion in this book of the natural history and Indian life of America gave him quite a reputation as a natural philosopher. After giving the world the details of the Virginia climate, he presents perhaps the first good census of an American state. According to Jefferson, Virginia of 1780 had a population of 567,000. After discussing this figure he indulges in a bit of calculation and figures that the population of Virginia in 1862 would probably be 4.5 million. He was a bit off. His account of the Aborigines is perhaps the first real anthropological work on them. I must confess that he next lets us down with a lawyer's rather dry analysis of constitutions and laws--or perhaps you think anthropology is dryer than legal history. He ends his book with a discussion of manufactures and commerce.
Whatever Dean or Nixon or Kissinger may publish they cannot equal in interest this analysis of America and Virginia as she once was and ever should be. My copies of the Notes on the State of Virginia will be on display in the lobby of the Library as long as I can bear the separation.

"A book is a garden, an orchard, a storehouse, a party, a company by the way, a counsellor, a multitude of counsellors."

H.W. Beecher

A Collection of Curiosities and Trivia from Reference Sources

Did You Know That:

1) The origin of the word "slave" is from the term slavi or slavs. This was the name of a tribe of people who lived on the banks of the Dnieper River. In the days of the Roman Empire these people were spread over the dominions of the Romans as captives and so the word acquired its present meaning.


2) An Anderson Whittaker of Scott County, Virginia remained a slave for more than twenty-eight years after the Emancipation Proclamation ended human bondage. He remained to nurse his ailing master on the promise that upon his master's death he would receive a house and some land. The master lived until August of 1893 and poor Anderson Whittaker was bequeathed nothing but an old horse worth $30. He tried to sue the
heirs but the case was dismissed on the grounds that verbal contracts were not binding on real estate and further the statute of limitations had expired. Thus ended the bondage of the last black slave in the United States.

R
803 Walsh, William S. A Handy Book of Curious Information. W168h

3) Dean Rusk is a good old Georgia boy—he was born in Cherokee County, Georgia, weighed eleven pounds at birth and was delivered by a veterinarian. He has been described by associates as "a man with a million ideas," a "no-nonsense scholar" whose knowledge and intellect command respect, and a man with a sound awareness of history. One of his favorite sayings is "Pray as if it were up to God; work as if it were up to you."

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920.02 Current Biography. C936 v.22 1961

4) The first American beer was brewed in Roanoke Colony, Virginia in 1587.

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"All the goodly company of the excellent and great sit around my table, or look down on me from yonder shelves, waiting patiently to answer my questions and enrich me with their wisdom."

T.L. Cuyler

Roger Bailey of the Music Department completed two commissioned works: "Music for a Celebration" written for the 100th Anniversary of Trinity Episcopal Church, Fredericksburg and "Song of Psalms" for the choirs and organist at First Presbyterian Church, Langhorne, Pa. Both compositions are scored for chorus and organ with additional instruments. They were premiered in June 1977. In addition to his teaching and composing, Mr. Bailey has attended the National Convention of the American Choral Director's Association in Dallas which met in Dallas, Texas in mid-March and was re-elected Virginia representative to the National Committee on Community Choruses. He is now looking toward April of 1978 when the local community chorus under his direction will sponsor a state-wide community chorus festival.

John Kramer of the Department of Economics and Political Science is the author of two articles dealing with politics in the U.S.S.R. The first, entitled "Political Corruption in the U.S.S.R.," appeared in Western Political Quarterly, June 1977, p. 213-24. The second was published as a contribution to a volume entitled Soviet Natural Resource Management and the Environment, W. Douglas Jackson, ed. (American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies). Mr. Kramer also presented a paper at the Northeast Slavic Convention, Harvard University, on May 6-7, 1977 entitled "Training the New Proletarians: Vocational Education in the U.S.S.R." In addition, he has been awarded a grant by the National Science Foundation to participate in a study on "Soviet Natural Resources in World Trade."

Mr. Lewis P. Fickett, Jr., also of the Department of Economics and Political Science attended a meeting of the Virginia Consortium for Asian Studies at William and Mary College on April 2, 1977, and presented a paper entitled "The Indian General Election of 1977."


Mr. Roy H. Smith of the Psychology Department presented a paper to the Behavior Genetics Association entitled "Selection for avoidance behavior in Mus musculus: an interim report." in April of 1977. The meeting was in Louisville, Kentucky. Mr. Smith spent the summer as a visiting scholar at the University of
Nebraska working on an empirical analysis of evolution using domestication as a model under Dr. James Connor. He also presented a workshop talk to the Mental Health and Mental Retardation Society of Virginia on "The Impact of Physical Addiction on Behavior: Implications for Treatment" last month.

Ms. Elizabeth Clark of the Department of Religion published an article entitled "John Chrisostown and the Subintroductae, in Church History, 46, June 1977. In August she gave a lecture on "Women in the Theology of the Unification Church" at the annual meeting of the Society for Values in Higher Education, previously known as the Kent and Danforth Fellows Association. Ms. Clark is the recipient of a NEH grant to study at Yale this summer in a seminar on "The Social World of Early Christianity" under the direction of Wayne A. Meeks.

Mrs. Gale Surber joined the Library staff as Readers Services Librarian (Reference/Special Services) on August 29, 1977. Mrs. Surber, who obtained her B.A. in music education from Mt. Holyoke and her MLS from Columbia University, replaces Mr. Bruce Hansen who resigned effective September 9, 1977.

Mrs. Jayne Dickinson accepted the position of Periodicals Clerk on July 18 replacing Mrs. Patricia Garnett who left to become a full-time mother.

Beginning with the fall semester, a new face can be seen at the Library Guard Desk. Mr. Leonard Durnier began his duties on September 5, 1977, replacing Mr. Bruno who did not return.

Additional shelving was put in place in the Art Library during the summer. Shifting and rearranging of portions of that collection allows for easier access to the materials there.

The loom in the corridor outside the Philosophy Library has been restored to working order. Miss Robin Cooper will be giving demonstrations from time-to-time.
This issue of News and Views brings you the Library staff's best wishes for a happy holiday season. We hope that these pages will afford you an interesting study break in the examination period.

New additions to our collection highlighted in this issue include Grace Lumpkin's sensitive novel, The Wedding, and Agnes Smedley's collection of stories Portraits of Chinese Women in Revolution. "From the Woodward Collection" continues to explore the writings of extraordinary women with an article about Eliza Haywood, the author of the first woman's magazine. In his "Wertvolle Drucke" Dr. Gordon W. Jones once again discusses writings of Thomas Jefferson, this time focusing on a series of correspondence between Mr. Jefferson and Edward Livingston concerning the ownership of the New Orleans waterfront.

Two new columns appear for the first time in this issue. "Timely Topics," a discussion of current controversial subjects, is devoted to the debate centering around the revolutionary processes of genetic engineering. "Career Clues" describes additions to our Career Library.

A very special note of thanks goes to our new illustrator, Phillip Leonard whose artistic efforts have made this issue so attractive.

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The books listed below are selected from the numerous volumes that have been recently received in the Library. 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 our relatively short two hundred years of existence, America has built a tradition of custom and mores as rich and varied as that of our progenitor, England. The Wedding by Grace Lumpkin is a work of social history which reflects the cultural traditions of the South in much the same way that Jane Austen's works illustrate the British society in which she lived. In fact, it may be accurately described as an American novel of manners.

The story is essentially an account of the wedding of Jennie Middleton, the daughter of a ruined aristocratic family who live by the code of the Confederacy, and Dr. Gregg, a tough, earthy mountain man. A pre-nuptial quarrel and its subsequent resolution provides the conflict which moves the action. In the best tradition of the 18th Century English novel, this event is used as a vehicle to define life in a Southern town in 1909.

Miss Lumpkin brings her subject to life through meticulous attention to detail and careful exploration of human relationships. Although the plot neatly fulfills the immediately obvious expectation, the sensitive treatment of more universal thematic ideas such as pride, jealousy, frustration, materialism and love makes the book a work of literary art, at once thought-provoking and compelling.


With the reissue of her autobiographical novel, Daughter of Earth, and with the resurgence of American interest in China, Agnes Smedley (1892-1950) has become a vital voice to this gener-
ation. Her contemporaries knew her as a writer, a participant in revolutionary movements, and a vigorous feminist. Today, Smedley speaks to us even more vividly as the women's movement in the West is searching for direction, learning the difficulties of overcoming setbacks, and discovering its connections with larger political movements.

Portraits of Chinese Women in Revolution is a collection of stories and sketches selected from a variety of Smedley's works. Most are drawn from books; some first appeared as newspaper or magazine reports. Better than any journalistic account, academic study or contemporary Chinese source, the portraits of Chinese women in this book document the awakening of women, especially those from the lower classes. In these pieces, the reader meets mining women, textile workers, and peasant women all of whom are breaking out of traditional molds and fighting for liberation. Their various occupations and attitudes reflect the diversity in the lives and consciousness of women in China during the 1920's and 1930's.

This volume illustrates not only the pain and sacrifice that were part of the struggle for the liberation of women in China; it also shows that in China the women's and revolutionary movements came to be necessarily intermeshed and dependent upon one another for success. Although no two historical situations are identical, perhaps, as Smedley thought, Western women can learn from the Chinese experience.

Other Titles Briefly Noted


Marking the 150th anniversary of Blake's death, Binderman presents what is claimed to be the first "full-scale art-historical evaluation of Blake's work." Particular emphasis has been placed upon the illuminated books, studies of which have previously fallen to literary scholars. Nearly 200 illustrations enhance the text.


The authors, a psychiatrist and a political scientist, present an account of sickening psychiatric abuse in the Soviet Union where mental hospitals are used as prisons for the dissident.

A small book of letters written while she was a two-year Peace Corps volunteer in India gives insight to the thoughts of the independent and determined Miss Lillian.


Durrell's latest work is a chatty travelogue of Sicily based on his experiences with a tour group, the 'Sicilian Carousel,' and Sicilian letters from an old friend. Its deeper themes are Mediterranean civilization and its meanings.


The most exhaustive study to-date of the famous Sacco and Vanzetti case. Roberta Feuerlicht's well-documented volume probes the social background of the arrest and trial as well as presenting letters heretofore untranslated and interviews with relatives of the convicted men.


Drawing on unpublished manuscripts, this readable but scholarly account is a biographical analysis of T. S. Eliot's early verse.


A seventy-five page fragment of what belonged to a fourth Ransom novel, the title work was probably written by Lewis in 1938 and is here published for the first time. Among other stories included is "The Man Born Blind" also published for the first time.


A step by step approach to achieving maximum skills in sports has been written by the authors of *Total Fitness in 30 Minutes a Week*. Much of what they have to say can also be applied toward improving performance in our work and other everyday activities.

Toni Morrison's significant third novel treats four generations of black life in America. Protagonist Macon Dead, Jr. (Milkman), son of a wealthy black family, journeys from North to South to seek out the past of his race and his own family.


Journalist Robert Moskin presents a sweeping history of the U.S. Marine Corps from pre-Revolutionary War days to the present. Readable, and well supplied with maps and illustrations, this may become the definitive history of the Corps.


These are two books dealing with the same theme: America's growing web of nuclear power plants. Dealing with the contradictions, half-truths, and oversights involved in planning these generating facilities, both volumes stress the dangerous aspects of the peacetime uses of nuclear power and serve as guidebooks for citizen inquiry.


In strictly a one man's view of the Ford presidency, Osborne has compiled 80 of his New Republic columns from the period, added notes to some, and provided fresh material gathered from interviews with Ford and other White House figures during the administration's last weeks.


Based on interviews with those who knew her, this account of yet another of the Mitford sisters traces her route to Hitler's elite circle and examines the attraction of totalitarian systems on the frivolous.

Russia's controversial "Holy Man" is presented in an idealized biography by his daughter Maria. Material for this work is largely from the author's girlhood diaries and the memories of Rasputin's mistress.


Chinese Shadows is a book about what China is like today written by Belgian art historian, Pierre Ryckmans, who has seen as much of modern China as most observers. In addition to picturing what it is like to live as a foreigner in China (in a cage so to speak) the author denounces the suppression of China's cultural heritage under Mao.


Canadian composer Schafer has compiled a thought-provoking compendium of information on our sonic environment. He examines the primordial sounds of nature, traces the new noises that have come (and gone) with the development of civilization, and speculates on the frightening prospects of the future soundscapes.


A scholarly contribution to the study of black language, this study decries the theory of bidialectalism which would have blacks use black language at home and "correct" English when in school. Smitherman is Assistant Director of the Center for Black Studies and Associate Professor in Speech Communication at Wayne State University.


Through new research and new judgements, Stewart, an authority on the Middle East, explodes many of the myths and fantasies surrounding T.E. Lawrence's military and literary careers. He is the first to consult the related Arabic documents and interview those surviving Arabs who knew Lawrence.

The story of the B-29 that dropped the atomic bomb on Hiroshima, *Enola Gay* was compiled from first hand sources on both sides of the Pacific.


Dissident Soviet writer Voinovich, already expelled from the Writers' Union, again turns his satiric talents on the Soviet system. In an account of his attempt to move from a one-room to a two-room apartment, he attacks the government bureaucracy that not only decides on such moves but also decides which of his books should be published or whether he should be silenced completely.


Here is a concise and readable account, based on the secondary literature, of America's working-class women from colonial times to the mid-twentieth century. Especially valuable is the treatment of women in industry and their organizing to achieve improved working conditions.


*Ring* is a careful and responsible critical biography of Ring Lardner, who at one time during his short life and career was probably the most famous writer in the country. Yardley has used as background, some of the same previously unpublished materials used by Ring Lardner, Jr. in his *The Lardners* published last year.
The Library currently receives 1,195 periodicals covering a wide variety of subjects. Your attention is called to two newly acquired titles which are briefly described below.

**Theatre Crafts**

Any lover of amusement parks should read the September 1977 issue of Theatre Crafts. That special issue is devoted to theme parks and in it can be found articles on Disneyland and Disney World, The Old Country in Williamsburg, roller coasters, and park sound systems and safety.

Not all issues of Theatre Crafts focus on one topic. Others, such as that for October 1977, have articles which show the range of the journal's scope, from special effects to lighting, costuming, and theatre construction.

Published seven times a year, Theatre Crafts will appeal to all those who have ever worked in any facet of stagecraft, whether they are amateurs or professionals. These readers will find even the advertisements noteworthy. Moreover, the casual browser will find many articles of interest.

Theatre Crafts is indexed in Guide to the Performing Arts. Trinkle Library is in the process of obtaining the backset of this journal. Thus far, scattered issues of volumes one, two, and four, all of volume three, and a complete run beginning with volume seven for 1973 are available.

**The Journal of Country Music**

This title which was recently added to the periodicals collection is a gift of its publisher, the Country Music Foundation of Nashville, Tennessee. As the editor states, the articles and book reviews in The Journal of Country Music treat the following subjects: "Country Music, Old Timey Music, Bluegrass, Western Swing, Fiddle Music, Gospel Music, Anglo-American Folksong, Music Research Methodology, Recording Studio Operation, and The Business of Music."

The most recent issue (volume six, number three) contains articles on Bill Monroe, the bluegrass boom of 1970-1975, Hank Williams, Jennie Bowman, and radio station WQPI of Bristol, Tennessee. These and the other articles published in the journal should provide interesting reading for country music fans.

All issues of this quarterly from volume three, number one (spring 1972) are available in the Periodicals Department for your enjoyment.
Mary Washington's Distinguished Visitor in Residence for this year was former Secretary of State, Dean Rusk. An investigation of his career would reveal that his most important contributions were in the areas of "negotiations for the test ban treaty, conferences on the Berlin situation, support of the United Nations action in the Congo, and the formulation of American policy toward Viet Nam." This concise synopsis of the major events that concerned Mr. Rusk would represent hours of reading were it not for the Biographical Directory of the United States Executive Branch, 1774-1977 from which the passage was excerpted.

This volume contains career biographies of all cabinet heads, as well as of presidents, vice-presidents, and presidents of the Continental Congress. Each biography includes the most significant dates in the subject's life, family and other personal information, religious affiliation, service prior to and after cabinet duty, place of death and burial. Works to be consulted for further information follow each entry.

Indexes which enable the user to relate the individual to his times and place and service are particularly good. For example, Dean Rusk is listed as a member of the administrations of John F. Kennedy and Lyndon B. Johnson, a Secretary of State, an infantry reserve officer from 1931 to 1941 and a colonel in World War II, an alumna of Oxford University in England, a native of Cherokee County in Georgia, and the husband of Virginia Foesie Rusk. Tables of this nature are of great value to anyone doing research in the field of political history and genealogy.

Since the Biographical Directory was published in 1977, the rapid turnover of cabinet members due to the impeachment hearings and the complete sweep when President Carter took office is recorded here.

More than 550 men and women have served in the cabinets of American presidents. This valuable reference work outlines the facts of their lives for historians, political scientists and all those who would study the nation's past.
Eliza Haywood, an Addison in Petticoats

The factual events of the life of Eliza Haywood elude the biographer. With typical perversity this lively lady saw to it that they remained unrecorded. She probably thought they were dull. How much more interesting to be a figure of mystery!

This unconventional attitude is characteristic of the personality of Eliza Haywood, author and publisher. Mrs. Haywood was born sometime during the first decade of the eighteenth century. She emerged from obscurity as a young matron of seventeen or eighteen, seeking a way to support herself having left her husband as a result of reputed marital unhappiness. She tried writing drama and poetry but scored her real successes as one of the first creators of the novel.

Mrs. Haywood’s writing career was launched by her early mastery of the wildly popular short amatory romance. The aim of these works was to convey a moral to the reader through the presentation of an example of misconduct. Accordingly, the preface and concluding paragraph of each proclaimed the book a warning to youth, but what juicy descriptions of things to avoid lay between those admonitory statements! Although these explorations of the passions could hardly be termed great literature, Mrs. Haywood had a remarkable gift for telling a story in a clear and lively style. In the first decade of her career she produced some thirty-eight novels and novelettes of this type and did much to keep alive the spirit of idealistic fiction and stimulate interest in the emotions in that otherwise analytical age of reason.

The second phase of her career was devoted to her novels of scandal which were thinly disguised satires of well-known figures of the day. These works caused considerable resentment. Pope was moved to describe her as one of those "shameless scribblers who, in libelous memoirs and novels reveal the faults or misfortunes of both sexes, to the ruin of public fame or disturbance of private happiness." Swift called her a "stupid, infamous scribbling woman." Whether her evil reputation was really deserved or was due merely to her embarrassing panegyrics is difficult to determine but, in any case, Mrs. Haywood’s career suffered a setback.

Her one supporter was Steele and his encouragement inspired her to produce the first periodical by, for, and about women. She called it The Female Spectator. It was published from 1744-46 and may be called the ancestress of the modern woman’s magazine. Although the contributors were referred to as separate individuals, Mrs. Haywood probably wrote it all herself. The featured articles were good spicy stories which followed the scarlet path of the wicked and usually involved seduction. Also included were nature studies, and a considerable amount of commentary on sexual equality. Mrs. Haywood may
have been temporarily subdued but not silenced. The harbingers of female independence were becoming clearly audible and she could not resist using The Female Spectator as a forum for women's rights. In answer to a letter from one contributor she states:

The world would infallibly be more happy than it is were women more knowing than they generally are. It is very well worth the while of those who have the interest of the female part of their family at heart to instruct them early in some of the most necessary rudiments of philosophy. All those little follies now ascribed to us, and which indeed we but too much incur the censure of, would then vanish, and the dignity of human nature shine forth in us, I will venture to say, with at least as much splendor as in the other sex.

Such revolutionary sentiments might very well have been the cause of the speedy demise of the periodical, a short two years after its inception.

Following this essay into the publishing arena, Mrs. Haywood reemerged as a writer of a new type of fiction, the domestic novel. This genre provided the framework for her most ambitious books. With her characteristic pluck and literary resourcefulness, she abandoned the old romantic extravagances and turned to the depiction of fallible men and women with good intentions, failings, foibles, and mannerisms that had begun to people the English novel. The History of Jemmy and Jenny Jessamy was the second of her domestic novels. It consists of a series of stories concerning marital levity and unhappiness connected by the motif of the mutual love of the hero and heroine. Jemmy and Jenny are two young people of considerable means who have been affianced since childhood. Following the demise of their parents this young couple decides to take some time to learn about themselves and their world before taking their final marital vows. The plot thickens when a villainous foe, called Bellpine, attempts to lure Jemmy away and discredit him in Jenny's eyes. A duel follows and the ever faithful Jenny follows Jemmy to France where they finally fulfill their pledges and marry.

In retrospect it is difficult to understand the great popularity of the work. It is generally slow moving, the sentiments seem stilted and the progress of the action is constantly interrupted by long letters and scrupulous detail of description. The best narrative is found in the digressions where individual tales are recounted. Here the action is compressed and sprightly. Unfortunately, each of these stories is followed by a tedious moral soliloquy in which Jenny reflects upon, and gleans a lesson from, that particular example.

The structure may be awkward but the characters are not. Bellpine is a convincing villain. His devious machinations are well-worked out and suggest the cunning of a Lovelace. Jemmy is presented as a gallant but human hero, a Tom Jones and not a Sir Charles Grandison. Jenny is really very sensible and not so far from Jane Austen's idea of sense. Herein lies the true value of this work. It is a link between the older school of fiction and the new which represents a stage in the development of the creation of the English novel.

The copy of The History of Jemmy and Jenny Jessamy which the Woodward Collection holds is the second edition printed in London in 1785. It was originally published as a part of The Novelist's Magazine but was reissued and bound in one volume with continuous pagination. It is printed on handmade paper with uncut edges and is bound in contemporary boards. Printers ornaments separate the double columns of type in the eighteenth century style. This particular
The attractive bookplate on the inside cover bears the names Mellinger Edward Henry and Florence Stokes Henry. At first, it would seem that The History of Jemmy and Jenny Jessamy might be more interesting to Mrs. Henry were she a lady of tender sentiments but upon reflection the critical reader can see that it is a significant work worthy of being included in any library, both for its place in the development of the novel and its author's place in the list of English novelists. Although she produced nothing which the world has not let willingly die, Mrs. Eliza Haywood deserves to be recorded in the history of fiction. The value of her best work is lessened by inferiority to the masterpieces of Fielding and Smollett, but as a writer of romances and scandal novels she was unsurpassed.

Apart from the slight merit of her writings, the very fact of Mrs. Haywood's long career as a woman of letters entitles her to much consideration. The position of women novelists of the beginning of the eighteenth century was not assured. She had to battle the disfavor and attacks of male authors who discredited romance as absurd and unclassical. The moral soundness of fiction was questioned by readers; the pious were not reassured by prefatory didactic statements. Of all the women writers of the age, such as Mrs. Behn and Mrs. Manley, who demonstrated the fitness of their sex to follow the novelist's calling, none was more persistent, adaptable, or closely identified with the development of the novel than she.

Mrs. Haywood achieved her first and last success as a novelist and continued to maintain her position as a popular author over a long period of time. She kept abreast of changes in the taste of her public and contributed somewhat to it. She had numerous difficulties and discouragements but remained devoted to her calling, preparing the way for Fanny Burney and Jane Austen. She was the only one of her contemporaries to survive to join the new school of lady novelists, and in her tabloid fiction you can see the essential though obscure link between the voluminous, extravagant works of her era and the histories of Pamela and Clarissa that followed.

"Novels are sweets. All people with healthy literary appetites love them—almost all women; a vast number of clever, hard-headed men."

William Makepeace Thackeray
Roundabout Papers
"On a Lazy, Idle Boy."
Laboratory Monsters or Miracles: Genetic Engineering and its Implications

The development of the process known as genetic engineering has generated one of the hottest debates in scientific history. This process permits the creation of new forms of life by transplanting genes from one organism to another. Most experiments use a bacteria called E. Coli which is commonly found in the human intestines, as well as in pigs, cows, fish, insects and plants. Essentially, the technique is a method of chemically cutting and splicing DNA, the molecular material which the genes of living organisms are made of. The individual genes are then transferred from one species to another, and in doing so new forms of life are created.

Although the experiments have thus far focused on bacteria, the implications lead directly to man. It is possible that further research could unlock the mysteries of such diseases as diabetes, sickle-cell anemia and cystic fibrosis. There is even the promise of curing cancer. Unfortunately, there is also the potential to mistakenly create laboratory monsters, bacteria resistant to drugs that could cause new incurable diseases.

The fundamental question underlying the problem is one of ethical responsibility in science. It is, how are we to possess power without being possessed by it? Scientists have attempted to control the research themselves by setting guidelines for experimentation but it has become clear that there is no fail-safe way to protect society from the by-products of genetic engineering. Scientists can only try to reduce the exposure to the lowest level.

In the face of such unsettling facts, legislators have taken steps to attempt a governmental regulation of the use of these techniques. This sort of legislation has caused further debate. As recombinant DNA research is concentrated in university laboratories, issues of academic freedom and scientific freedom of inquiry have been raised. Also, the ability of laymen to understand and accurately judge the dangers inherent in genetic engineering has been questioned.

One result of the controversy has been a proliferation of genetic engineering literature in the form of journal articles, newspaper exposés, and books. A feature film on the subject has even been proposed. Three book titles which have been widely reviewed are The Ultimate Experiment: Man-made Evolution by Nicholas Wade, Biohazard by Michael Rogers and Playing God: Genetic Engineering and the Manipulation of Life by June Goodfield. All three books analyze the early stages of the debate, but each author brings his own point of view to the subject.

Nicholas Wade’s book, which is soon to be added to Trinkle Library’s collection, is based on his coverage of the DNA issue for Science Magazine. It is an accurate, economical, chronological account of the basics of genetic engineering. He describes the scientific process itself, and the efforts of the Asilomar
Conference and NIH to create guidelines for research. The book concludes with reasonable predictions concerning future advantages that may occur. Although he does mention the negative aspects of the process, Wade tends to stress the pros rather than the cons. On the whole, this is a lucid introduction to the topic for beginners.

Rogers is a journalist by profession and approaches the subject from a lay point of view. His style is creative and amusing. He emphasizes the proceedings of the Asilomar Conference, which he attended, giving an accurate and interesting account of science's efforts to control itself. Although the book is certainly a review of the development of genetic engineering, Rogers attempts a broader objective than the description of this specific subject. Through his work he hopes to foster a better public understanding of science. This title is one of the newest additions to the Library's collection.

June Goodfield describes how she apprenticed herself to a laboratory in which recombination experiments were conducted. Her narrative emphasizes the unanswered ethical and technological questions. As a philosopher and historian, as well as a science writer, Goodfield presents recombinant DNA as a case study in a larger history of science in society. Her work has also been added to the Library's collection.

These three titles only represent the beginning of those that will be written on the subject. Nothing since the early days of atomic weaponry has caused so much dismay as the real or imagined threats associated with the development of genetic engineering and recombinant DNA research. The research is continuing; so is the debate.

"Science bestowed immense new powers on man and at the same time created conditions which were largely beyond his comprehension and still more beyond his control."

Winston Churchill
Speech, March 31, 1949
Edward Livingston (1764-1836) of New York is remembered as perhaps the most distinguished legal scholar of early nineteenth century America, as an accomplished statesman, and a good diplomat. He died rich, but that was not his fault. Despite his abilities as a lawyer he was most deficient in an ability to manage his own affairs. He inherited his wealth late in life, too late for him to spend or lose it all.

By 1803, an unhappy series of financial reverses had left him heavily in debt. He yielded all his property and went to New Orleans, only recently become United States territory, to recoup his fortunes. He had many cases quite soon, but was paid mostly in abundant land which was not then particularly vendible. However, he did have potential good luck in one case. A man called Gravier had presumably inherited a fine tract of land along the Mississippi River called the Batture. It had long been considered public property by the people who used it for commercial purposes. Gravier thought otherwise and saw a way to great wealth through ownership of the New Orleans waterfront. He fenced in a portion of the Batture and hired Livingston to make clear his title, with half of the Batture as his fee! Livingston saw the chance to pay off his debts and become well-off again. But he reckoned without an unhappy populace and a Thomas Jefferson, President of the United States, who at the time was displeased with some political move Livingston had made. (Jefferson was not always sweetness and light). Jefferson simply decreed that the Batture was U.S. Government property.

Mr. Livingston fought back. In fact, he raged for twenty years on the subject (he finally was awarded some of the land). When Jefferson became a private citizen Livingston at once sued him and his attorney general for alienating his rights. This put a not-well-off Jefferson in quite a pickle because Livingston was indeed an able lawyer, and an able lawyer is likely to be especially able when he is trying to further his own interests.

Lawyer Jefferson then busied himself and drew up a brief on his own account, clearly going into the history of the Batture and of the dispute. The Proceedings of the Government of the United States in maintaining the private right to the Beach of the Mississippi,... against the intrusion of Edward Livingston. Prepared for the use of counsel by Thomas Jefferson., was first printed in New York in 1812. It was republished in 1814 as Volume V of the American Law Journal. Livingston acquired copies of this. One copy he gave to John Randolph of Roanoke, Virginia's most vituperative Congressional orator. Randolph was not always enthusiastic about Jefferson. Several years ago I bought this very Randolph-owned book as a Jefferson item and a Randolph item.

Last spring I was astonished to see offered in a catalog from Seven Gables
Bookshop of New York a letter, ALS, no less (autograph letter signed) by Thomas Jefferson to his one-time attorney general, Caesar Rodney. In it Jefferson summarized his defense in the Batture case. Not often in this collecting business does one have the opportunity of owning such an association of items; a book by Jefferson about Livingston's suit given by Livingston to a jaundiced Randolph of Roanoke (to influence him, of course) and a living breathing letter by the ex-president on the very subject. In addition, the letter is unpublished and probably unknown. How could a bibliomaniac resist? The book was so lonesome without the letter, and vice versa. I hope you will spend two or three minutes viewing this association unit.

Someone once wrote that in his opinion the only "thing" Jefferson ever wrote was his Notes on Virginia. Of course, as I have written before, that is an American classic. But T.J. did write well and wrote other works. His Batture brief is well-written history and must be a cornerstone of New Orleans history.

Few people remember or ever knew that Jefferson wrote a number of other essays and books besides the inevitable Presidential messages to Congress. Of the last, I show an excessively rare one, perhaps the shortest known Presidential message. In it he seems to convey a borderline hysteria in announcing to the legislators the earliest known facts of the Burr Conspiracy. Nearly as rare is his 1790 essay on weights, measures, and coins, a piece written when he was Secretary of State with much spare time on his hands. And we should look with respect upon his Manual of Parliamentary Practice for the use of the Senate, of which I show the second edition of 1812. To Jefferson, it seems, we owe the marvelous decorum of the world's most exclusive club.

One last book is one containing source material for Virginia colonial history. It is a dry-as-dust legal work published posthumously. His Reports of Cases Determined in the General Court of Virginia rounds out a small collection of Jeffersoniana dating from his period in history.

Finally, to show how totally unbiased I am in my feeling toward perhaps our second greatest American President (may I claim that Washington was the greatest?), let me show this letter from Ambrose Spencer, Chief Justice of the New York Supreme Court. It is a vitriolic anti-Jefferson letter which says in part "You have probably seen or heard of the contents of Mr. Jefferson's 4th volume of posthumous works... I have glanced it over & am constrained to say a more mischievous work never issued from the press since the invention of types.... this philosopher has had the folly... the meanness to write down and transmit to posterity conversations & the information of tattling individuals implicating the purity & honor of illustrious men..."

Spencer is forgotten. Jefferson is not.
Did You Know That:

1) The state motto of Virginia is "Sic semper tyrannis" or "Thus always to tyrants."
   Encyclopedia Americana.

2) The phrase "Virginia Influence" refers to the influence wielded by the State of Virginia, headed by Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Taylor, Tazewell, the Randolphs, and others, from the adoption of the Constitution until about 1824. It arose largely from the unanimity of its people on national subjects, owing to a certain clannish feeling among them. The lead taken by the State in opposition to Hamilton's view of the Constitution caused it to be regarded as the head of that opposition, and therefore of the Republican Party. This "Virginia Influence" was a distinct factor in national politics. After John Adams, all the presidents until John Quincy Adams, in 1825, were from Virginia.
   Fact, Fancy and Fable. Henry Frederic Reddall, Comp.

3) The word "gene" is defined as each of the units of heredity which when fixed in a certain order on a chromosome determines a particular characteristic, but if a circumflex is added above the first "e" it means constraint, embarrassment, or discomfort.
   A Supplement to the Oxford English Dictionary.

4) Gene Wilder's real name is Jerome Silberman and Gene Barry's real name is Eugene Klass.
   Pseudonyms and Personal Nicknames. Harold S. Sharp, Comp.
Is there a life after Mary Washington? In order to help you answer that question Trinkle Library has established a Career Center Library located in the Reserve Room. This column, which will appear regularly in each issue of News and Views, is designed to keep you up-to-date on recent additions to that collection.

I Can Be Anything: Careers and Colleges for Young Women by Joyce Mitchell is a handy guide to careers organized by occupation. Each entry includes a statement by a woman working in that profession, a list of the educational requirements for the position, and information about salary range, where to go to get the requisite education, and where more information can be obtained.

Go Hire Yourself An Employer by Richard K. Irish is a chatty, fast-moving book that discusses how to find out about unusual jobs and those that offer them. If the classified listings are too conventional for you, this is a useful orientation to some of the alternatives.

The Graduate is an annual magazine dedicated to helping seniors map out their priorities and get ready for the transition to the "real world". This year's issue offers such articles as "Tracking the Elusive Job," "A Primer for Starting Your Own Business," "A Taste of Life in the Big Apple," and "Moving Made Easy." Most are written by recent graduates and describe their personal experiences. You'll find this informative and amusing reading.
Professor Daniel Dervin of the English Department has been especially prolific in the past few months. He is the author of an article entitled "The Spook in the Rainforest: An Inquiry Into the Incestuous Structure of Tennessee Williams' Plays" which will appear in the Psychocultural Review, Summer 1978. This article is an adaptation from Mr. Dervin's 1963 M.A. essay written at Columbia University under Robert Brustein. Mr. Dervin also wrote an article for last spring's issue of the same periodical. It was entitled "Filmgoing and Bertram Lewin's 'Three Worlds of Experience'" and appeared in Psychocultural Review, Spring 1977, p. 247-9. Another paper, entitled "A New View of Creativity," was the subject of a seminar at the Forum on Psychiatry and the Humanities of the Washington School of Psychiatry on November 1, 1977.


Bibliography Series Made More Accessible

The basic bibliography series, designed to list the most important reference sources in several subject areas, has been placed in folders on a standing table near the card catalog in the Reference-Bibliography Room. We hope that by making these tools more conveniently available to our users, they will be utilized more frequently. Additional copies of the bibliographies are available on request.

New Bibliography Added

A new bibliography, listing reference sources in the field of psychology, has been added to the basic bibliography series. It is number 10 of the series and is available in the Reference-Bibliography Room along with the others which precede it.

Term Paper Clinic Offered Once Again

Term Paper Clinic was offered by the Reference Department of the Trinkle Library from October 12 to October 28. This service is designed to help the student find the best tools to research a specific topic. Forty-seven students participated in the Term Paper Clinic this year. The highest concentration of patrons were from the Freshman Writing Workshop classes, but art history, geology, psychology and linguistic students were also well-represented.

Special Exhibit in the Rotunda

Beginning Monday, November 28, a collection of rare Jeffersonia will be on display in the Trinkle Library rotunda. The items are from the collection of Dr. Gordon W. Jones who discusses these treasures in this issue's "Wertvolle Drucke."

Upcoming Trinkle Seminar

The third Trinkle Seminar of the 1977-78 series will be held on Thursday, February 2, at 7:30 p.m. in Lounge A of Anne Carter Lee Hall. Professor Elizabeth Clark will speak on "Early Christian Groupies: Some Surprising Revelations Concerning Intersexual Relations in the Patristic Era."
Have freezing temperatures, icy sidewalks and flu bugs got you down? Why not curl up in a warm corner with this issue of News and Views.

Among the new books discussed in "Current and Choice," an account of a mysterious religious cult in New Mexico and a collection of letters written by men and women of the Renaissance receive special note. "From the Woodward Collection" focuses on Mrs. Manley's infamous scandal novels. "Timely Topics" reviews some of the evidence that seems to show that "We are not alone." In his "Wertvolle Drucke," Dr. Jones describes James Monroe's library and draws some interesting conclusions about the personality of our fifth President. In recognition of upcoming Black Culture Week, "Sidelights" describes a representative sampling of titles by black Americans in the Trinkle Library collection.

Illustrations for this issue were contributed by Philip Leonard, Taketo Ohtani and Penny Firth, all illustrators of earlier issues.

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The books listed below are selected from the numerous volumes that have been recently received in the Library. 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.


The Brotherhood of Our Father Jesus is a lay religious society of the Roman Catholic Church which has grown up in the remote regions of New Mexico and southern Colorado. It emerged in the late 18th Century when Spanish pioneers first settled in New Mexico. In their struggle to survive isolation, harsh weather and terrain, and hostile Indians, these men evolved a creed and system of ritual to suit the extreme adversities of their existence. In addition to charity through mutual aid and good deeds for neighbors, their rites involved closely supervised expressions of penance such as self-flagellation, cross-bearing and other types of discipline. Hence their more common name, Penitentes. The Brotherhood's social commitments benefited many isolated communities, however the more mysterious and extreme aspects of Penitente worship attracted more attention from outside observers.

As a result, this group has long been the subject of much controversy. Descriptions of Brothers being tied to a large cross to simulate the Crucifixion and Lenten processions accompanied by masochistic beatings raised the cry of fanaticism. The Penitentes came to be identified as medieval cultists lost in a world of psychotic religious fantasies. The Brotherhood's traditional defensive secrecy only served to perpetuate these sensational ideas.

In fact, through acts of charity, supervision of wakes and funerals, and religious observances the Penitentes have made a real contribution to community survival and spiritual life on the frontier. Their rites provided a vehicle for individual religious experiences and also helped to strengthen communal ties. Dr. Weigle emphasizes these positive aspects of the Brotherhood's history. By describing their organizations, activities and development accurately and completely, she provides a true portrait of this long misunderstood religious group. Most important, she places their rituals of penance into perspective within a religious and anthropological framework.

This is the most complete book on the Penitentes. The writing is clear and concise, the subject matter is fascinating.

Renaissance Letters reveals the thoughts, hopes, and feelings of two centuries of men and women who lived in one of the most exciting eras of human development. These letters treat every phase of life associated with the rebirth of Humanism. Education, literature, the arts, medicine, science, religion, government and politics, travel, love and family all concerned the Renaissance man in this quest for the nobility of the human mind and spirit.

Most of the letters are very personal epistles. They not only reflect the higher yearnings of the age but also depict the explosive historical events which occurred during this time period. The derision of Copernicus and Galileo, the struggle between Queen Elizabeth I and Mary, Queen of Scots, the controversy over Lutheranism, Henry VIII's love for Anne Boleyn, her subsequent beheading, and the ominous growing power of the Turks are all made real with the authenticity that only a first-hand account can provide. The correspondents themselves are the actors in the drama of their times. Elizabeth I, Anne Boleyn, Saint Teresa, Thomas More, Martin Luther, Charles V of Spain, Michelangelo, Montaigne, Machiavelli, Galileo, and Monteverdi are just a few of the great names which sign these letters.

The book is divided into ten chapters, each dealing with a specific element of the Renaissance. Illustrations reflecting these elements are taken from the wealth of artistic works based on the era. The volume in its entirety provides a comprehensive study of the "Golden Age."

Other Titles Briefly Noted


In the most reliable of the full-length biographies of Samuel Johnson, Harvard scholar Bate has produced not only a masterful literary study of his subject, but traces the evolution of Johnson's personality through a life of loneliness, illness and psychological conflicts.


Borges, now in his late seventies and almost totally blind, continues to travel, lecture and write. The Book of Sand is his new collection of thirteen short stories. Of these, the author considers "The Congress" to be the best of his achievements in short fiction.
759.6 P581zca


The result of 10 years of research, Cabanne's volume is the first full biography of Picasso published since his death in 1973. Cabanne traces Picasso's course through a multitude of changes in art styles and movements, and places special emphasis on the relationship of his personal life to his creative output.

926.55 C335


In top form as the incomparable raconteur that he was, Cerf dictated most of this work at the Columbia Oral History program. His lively reminiscences offer a delightful inside view of one of America's great publishing houses and of the writers with whom he was associated.

823.91 C816 R5


In John Le Carre's latest thriller, which is also a substantial novel, the familiar character George Smiley operates from two centers of action, the Circus (Secret Service) in London and in Southeast Asia.

973.918 D719c


Author Robert Donovan was White House correspondent for the old New York Herald Tribune during the period he has written about. This background and primary sources not available until recent years have enabled him to present a balanced account of the monumental tasks assumed by Truman upon becoming President and show how Truman's strategies led to his astonishing defeat of Dewey in the election of 1948.

823.91 D78 R7


In her most ambitious novel to date English novelist Margaret Drabble brings us a collection of lives, each at a critical point of change, in the Britain of today. The Ice Age is a study of the survival of ailing individuals in an ailing society beset with economic depression.

The late Russian playwright, Gladkov, kept notes over the years on his conversations with Russian poet and novelist, Boris Pasternak. These conversations are collected to form the text of *Meetings with Pasternak.* The work not only inspires an appreciation of the poet's work, but also gives insight into the genesis of Dr. Zhivago. Not meeting Soviet censorship requirements, his work only circulates in Russia in samizdat form.


Are white holes (cosmic gushers) the answer to the question: How did our universe begin? In his newest work, John Gribben, author of the *Jupiter Effect,* provides a provocative examination of this newest "crisis" in astrophysics.


In a lively and controversial study, American anthropologist, Marvin Harris, analyzes a group of past societies and through his analysis aims to account for the evolution of cultural forms in the same manner that Darwin accounted for the evolution of biological forms.


Using original documents, including the "lost" Rommel diaries and Rommel family papers, David Irving presents the remarkable life of Hitler's favorite general who took his own life on orders from the Führer. The biography places great emphasis on Rommel's brilliant North African campaigns.


The granddaughter of the first editor-in-chief of the *Oxford English Dictionary* has produced a scholarly, but warm and entertaining, biography of her eminent grandfather. Hers is a fascinating account of how a boy, largely self-educated, and from a small Scottish village, became an authority on English philology and of the very real problems he faced in compiling the monumental Dictionary.

Copious notes and 356 illustrations enhance Jaffe's work detailing the formative years (1600-1608) the young Rubens spent in Italy. The author, a leading Rubens scholar, is professor of the history of Western art at Cambridge University.


Arranged in seven chronological sections and with over 600 illustrations, many never before reproduced, The City of Washington is the delightful product of five years of work by some 100 Junior League members. The narrative, based on journals, diaries, memoirs, and newspaper reports, provides contemporary accounts of the city of "great and small concerns."


This study reaffirms the importance of the family as the center of American life and holds reassurance for parents who blame themselves for all the problems with which their children become involved. The authors realize that the family cannot be separated from society as a whole, and set forth a national policy in such areas as income, jobs, and health which would help return to parents the authority they should have.


Why did Jefferson philosophize on the moral and political evils of slavery and yet by his own acts support that very institution? In a comprehensive volume, a Professor Emeritus of History at Stanford traces the development of the third President's attitudes towards slavery and their relationship to the man and the times in which he lived.


Packard's newest volume of social comment investigates the future implications of current capabilities in the frontier areas of behavior control and genetic reshaping.
Former news commentator Daniel Schorr presents an account of his own controversial career which culminated in his resignation from the CBS network. His narrative sheds fresh light on the rise of investigative television and its influence on the public.

Drawing heavily on papers that until recently were restricted by the proprietors of London's estate, Sinclair contributes a thoroughly factual, literary biography. In his account, he captures the colorful vitality of London's life and work.

This posthumous publication, edited by Tolkien's son, Christopher, contains the core of the author's work. Though by publication date it is a sequel to The Lord of the Rings, as it was begun in 1917, in narrative time is actually a prologue to that work. Its contents set the stage for Tolkien's later writings.
Recent Periodical Additions

The Library currently receives 1268 periodicals covering a wide variety of subjects. We would like to call your attention to the newly acquired title briefly described below.

**Women & Literature**

Devoted to studies on the treatment of women in literary works and to discussions of the work of women writers, this journal is a welcome addition to the Periodicals Department. The contents of the recent issue (fall 1977) illustrate Women & Literature's scope. Included are articles on "A Passage to India as Marriage Fiction": Forster's Sexual Politics," "Women and Madness in the Fiction of Joyce Carol Oates," "The Art of Mansfield Park," and "Frankenstein: Mary Shelley's Psychic Divisiveness." In addition, there are book reviews of works on Mary Wollstonecraft, George Eliot, Flora Tristan, and the Romantic novel in England.

The articles are most interesting and readable. Of special note is the fact that the journal is indexed in Women Studies Abstracts, Abstracts of English Studies, and the MLA International Bibliography. The Library has subscribed to Women & Literature since volume five for 1977. Moreover, we are in the process of obtaining back issues of this valuable biannual journal which was formerly called the Mary Wollstonecraft Newsletter.

**Yale Italian Studies**

Edited by Yale University's Department of Italian Language and Literature, this interdisciplinary quarterly deals with all aspects of past and present Italian culture. Each issue contains one to four articles on topics such as "Dante's Farinata and the Image of the Arca," "Sanudo's List of Notable Things in Venetian Churches," and "The Moslem Enemy in Renaissance Epic: Ariosto, Tasso and Camoens." A discussion section in most issues provides a forum for opinions solicited by the editors on one specific topic such as "Literary Form and Social Criticism." A final section is entitled "Perspectives/Italy Today" and deals with contemporary problems, events, and controversies. An example of a "Perspectives" essay was one which dealt with "The Politics of Maternity: Abortion in Italy."

The articles in Yale Italian Studies are designed for general readers as well as researchers in Italian studies. All issues of this new journal since volume one, number one (winter 1977) are now available in Trinkle Library.
Have you ever needed biographical information and wondered which encyclopedia, dictionary or directory would be the best to consult? E. Lee Trinkle Library holds a wide variety of biographical reference tools. Some deal with people of a certain nationality or profession, some deal with people who are living or deceased, some give detailed information and some only brief facts. Most persons of note are covered in one or more of these books, and consulting each one individually to locate entries can be quite time consuming.

The Biographical Dictionaries Master Index is a key to these various sources. By looking up the name of the person you are interested in, you can locate the title and volume number of entries about them in over fifty Who's Whos and other works of collective biography. The list of publications indexed includes not only general works but also specialized sources dealing with individuals from every branch of art, architecture, music, the theatre, athletics, education, government, law, the military, philosophy, religion, applied and social sciences, and other fields. Contemporary Authors, Current Biography, Living Black American Authors, Who's Who in American Art, Who's Who in Government, and Who's Who in the South and Southwest are just a few examples of titles that this work indexes.

By consulting The Biographical Dictionaries Master Index you could determine that there is information on President Carter in Current Biography 1971, The International Who's Who v.38, Who's Who in American Politics v.4, and Who's Who in the South and Southwest v.13 in a few moments. Similarly, if you wanted to know something about a more obscure person such as Anita Zeltner Brooks Abramovitz, the author of a series of picture books for children, The Biographical Dictionaries Master Index would direct you to Who's Who of American Women. This would eliminate searching such tools as Contemporary Authors or Authors of Books for Young People which would seem to be logical sources of information on Mrs. Abramovitz.

This handy reference aid is located on a standing table in the Biography section of the Reference Room for your convenience.
A singularly unexceptionable volume bound in a plain library binding stands on one of the shelves of the Woodward Collection. Its title is *Secret Memoirs and Manners of Several Persons of Quality of Both Sexes From the New Atlantis, an Island in the Mediterranean*. It would hardly be suspected that that brown cover holds the pages of one of the hottest pornographic works ever written, but so it is.

The author of this scandalous piece of literature is cited as Marie de la Riviere Manley. The details that have survived of the life of Marie de la Riviere or Maria Williamina (which is correct is a matter of conjecture) Manley, pioneer feminist, female writer, Tory pamphleteer, journalist and scandalmonger are not extensive. She was born sometime around the year 1672. The most sensational event of her life was her bigamous marriage with her cousin, John Manley. This objectionable union permanently blighted her social aspirations. After leaving or having been left by John Manley, she spent some years as a companion to the Duchess of Cleveland. She then experienced the grand passion of her life and spent five or six years as mistress to a married man. At about the time that the affair ended she began writing novels. Her literary labors were conducted under the roof of her printer with whom she resided until her death in 1724. It seems certain that she had at least two children and was jailed at some point for debt. Such was the infamous career of Mrs. Manley, from whose pen sprung the volume under consideration.

Although Mrs. Manley wrote some letters, several plays and one novel previous to *Secret Memoirs*, this is the best known title among all her works. Predictably enough, its literary source is unclear. It may have been Plato or Bacon. The work claims to be merely a translation from the Italian, however it most assuredly was the product of Mrs. Manley's talents. Such methods were frequently used at that time to protect the author from libel suits.

Mrs. Manley employs the literary device of allegory. The story is narrated by Astrea, goddess of Justice. She is revisiting Earth to see what vices are present, as she is educating a prince from the world of the moon to take up his mortal duties. The book describes what Astrea and her companion, the goddess of Intelligence, see on their tour. The situations discussed are actually accounts of scandals surrounding various influential people in England during the thirty years preceding the date of publication, 1705. By using the allegorical framework Mrs. Manley links a series of otherwise unrelated anecdotes and provides a symbol of goodness with which to contrast the wickedness of the world.

What a wicked world that is! Mrs. Manley recounts stories of drunkenness, heterosexual and homosexual orgies, seduction, rape and incest. Volume II of *Secret Memoirs* is said to be the most objectionable of her products. It begins with a section on incest and carries on with some tales about the New Cabal, a group of rich Lesbians. Regrettably, the Woodward Collection only holds
Volume I and so these tales must remain in obscurity. It is not surprising that one volume would be more accessible than another, for many of Mrs. Manley's works have been suppressed since their publication due to their sensational aspects.

Today, the treatment of such subjects is not so unusual and the reader can look beyond the unsavory nature of the content. In actuality, the writing is not improper. Mrs. Manley generally stops short of describing the act of love itself, concentrating on the psychological states of both parties during the seductions. Many of the conversations between the parties are perfect models for later comic fiction. Secret Memoirs is also a reflection of the manners and society of the age. It contains many examples of figures of speech, details of dress, furnishings and behavior. Through strict attention to the conventions of the day, Mrs. Manley creates a vivid picture of a world of gardens, scented flowers and love which is highly diverting.

Secret Memoirs was indeed designed for diversion, but it was also meant to serve a definite political end—to attack prominent Whigs and praise Tories. Mrs. Manley's importance as a political writer and weapon was considerable. The Whig Secretary of State actually tried to end her career by arresting her, her publisher, and her printer. Her audience read the calumnies she concocted with avid curiosity.

Completely apart from its success during the early 1700's as diversionary reading and political propaganda, Secret Memoirs enjoyed a continued popularity because it provided certain elements fundamental to fiction itself. It gave readers the opportunity to enter an erotically exciting fantasy world of aristocratic corruption. Secret Memoirs inspired a flock of imitators attempting to repeat Mrs. Manley's coup, but apparently "it takes one to know one" for none achieved anything like the notoriety of the mistress of scandal herself, Marie de la Riviere Manley.
In the past ten years the UFO phenomenon has become an issue of increasing interest to scientists and technically trained people as well as newsmen and the general public. The two basic questions facing us are do UFOs exist, and if so, what are they.

Scientists have traditionally asserted that there is no such thing as an unidentifiable flying object. Statistics show that 80 to 99% of the UFOs reported in the last two years have turned out to be misidentifications of common objects or phenomena, other types of mistakes or hoaxes. Some of these erroneous reports have come from seemingly unimpeachable sources, however it has become evident that very experienced scientists and sky-observers can be mystified by something unusual that has a prosaic explanation due to the difficulties of remembering a strange and rapidly changing phenomenon. As for the remaining 1 to 10% of reports which are not explainable, those convinced that UFOs do not exist attribute these mysteries to the incompetence of the investigators. Since many people who investigate such incidents consciously, or unconsciously, want to believe that there are extraterrestrial spaceships in our skies, or that some other equally exotic answer is involved they may not conduct sufficiently intensive and rigorous investigations.

These unsuccessful queries are the strongest basis for those who argue in favor of the existence of UFOs. Although it is true that many reports represent identifiable objects, hundreds of others cannot be linked with known balloons, aircraft or meteors. The most fascinating of these are accounts of close encounters in which physical traces of the UFO were reported. It is important to note that belief in the existence of UFOs does not necessarily indicate a belief in visitors from outer space. UFO proponents have advanced other theories. There has been some speculation that they are visitors from a parallel reality, some other dimension, or another solar system.

Truly puzzling reports continue to come from all parts of the world, inspiring a response demonstrated by the flow of popular articles, books, and major motion pictures devoted to the theme "we are not alone." For example, a glance at a recent entertainment section of any newspaper would contain an advertisement for Star Wars and Close Encounters of the Third Kind, the latest movies related to the subject. Such highly publicized products of imagination have in turn prompted more scholarly, if less spectacular, treatments of the issue.

Two titles which attempt to deal with the facts in a careful and analytical way are UFOs: The American Scene by Michael Hervey, and The UFO Enigma by Donald H. Menzel and Ernest H. Taves. The fact that these authoritative texts manage to use the same data to present alternate views of the question is indicative of the true mystery attached to their subject. Both titles are in the E. Lee Trinkle Library collection.
Mr. Hervey's book is essentially a catalog of UFO sightings, reports and studies in the United States during the last few decades. It is arranged to show the extent of supposed UFO activities and the varied nature of the witnesses. Although the text does not actually draw any conclusions, the mass of evidence and intriguing photographs seem to indicate a positive approach. This impression is reflected in the foreword to the book in which Major Kolman S. Von Keviczky, member of the American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics, states that there is enough data to assume a good possibility of interstellar reconnaissance is responsible.

The UFO Enigma investigates and analyses every reasonable aspect of the most famous UFO sightings. Each case is presented with specific historical and physical details. The authors take a highly scientific approach describing the incidents in terms of optics, radar, meteorology and psychology. Errors and falsehoods as well as truths are proven and related to the possibility of extraterrestrial visitations. The book includes an index and references. Dr. Menzel is expert in observational techniques in astronomy, atmospheric phenomena, and military activities. Dr. Taves is an authority on electronics and the evaluation of human reporting. Together, these two men have made a massive effort to find positive evidence and have failed. In the words of Dr. Fred L. Whipple, former Director of the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory, "This book is a solid steppingstone out of the morass of unconscious yearning for supernatural intervention."

The result of books such as these, movies, and increased publicity may be good or bad. When UFOs are news, people who think they have observed them in the past may be more inclined to report them, providing additional data to support their existence. On the other hand, a new wave of reports may indicate that UFOs are psychological phantasies inspired by influential media exploiting public interest in the bizarre. Either way, the issue is unavoidable. The answer lies in continuing to study the phenomena in a scientific way.
Essays Related to Campus Happenings

BLACK CULTURE WEEK

A Salute to Creativity

With the stronger sense of self that Black Americans have come to feel, the 1970's have seen a tremendous rebirth of black culture, particularly in the arts. This has resulted in the exploration and appreciation of the black art, music and literature of the past, as well as a resurgence of creative activity by Black American artists of today. In effect, by reaching into the past and looking to the future Black Americans have begun to realize their individuality through self-expression in several genres.

Music has traditionally been an important element of black culture. The blues, gospel and the immensely popular ragtime tunes have become an integral part of the contemporary music scene. Their appeal has been universal. This is reflected in the large number of new books dealing with black music which have been published recently. The music enthusiast can find works on every aspect of black music from plantation hymns to Joplin. One exciting title which Trinkle Library holds is Old Plantation Hymns by William E. Barton. This book is a collection of melodies of the slave and freedman that were never published before. Each melody is followed by detailed historical and descriptive notes. These tunes have great emotional power and have swayed whole congregations. Dvorak once said that they were our only characteristic American music. Dr. Barton has brought many unknown songs to light in his collection. Through the interesting annotations he points out common characteristics of plantation hymns such as naming all of the members of a family in the lyrics, syncopation, flatted seventh notes, and repeated refrains. One especially appealing hymn is "Goin' Over On De Uddah Side of Jordan." Unlike many of the more solemn songs this one is lively and happy. The Christian way is not depicted as a struggle or a climb but as a joyous progress undertaken with confidence and hope. These tunes are not only inspirational but afford valuable material for a study of the social and religious life of the Black American, making an important contribution to American folklore.

Another title in the Trinkle Library collection dealing with Black American music is Terry Waldo's This is Ragtime. Mr. Waldo's love of ragtime goes back some twenty years, before its "rediscovery." He knows about this music as few others do, having frequented many backrooms of bars when that was the only place to hear masters of ragtime such as Jesse Pickett, Jack the Bear, and Boots Butler. In his book, Mr. Waldo attempts to tell the real story of ragtime, to capture
its essence. He traces its development from 1899 when Scott Joplin's "Maple Leaf Rag" launched the ragtime era to the Joplin revival in the 1970's. The text emphasizes the unique syncopation, improvisation and accents of this music. A valuable discography lists recordings of the greats and illustrates the way in which ragtime continued to change throughout the years, becoming the music of the individual and all groups.

Art has become an increasingly important way in which Black Americans can express their ethnicity and individuality; however, there have always been Black American artists. For those who know Black American art only through contemporary exhibitions of the past decade, it will come as a surprise that so many earlier artists existed, strengthening the cultural fabric of America. Two Centuries of Black American Art by David C. Driskell is a truly remarkable volume of works of art by Black Americans. Many Black American works have vanished, but Mr. Driskell has designed an exhibition of important creative efforts by Blacks which reveals the richness and varied nature of their work. Vivid color plates of paintings and sculpture provide a kaleidoscope of images generated by men and women of talent and vision.

Building upon this heritage, contemporary Black American art has become an influential force in today's art world. Black Artists on Art by Samella S. Lewis and Ruth G. Waddy is a catalog of works of art intended to introduce the talents and thoughts of a selected number of producing Afro-American artists. The two volume anthology presents the work of some of the many individuals who deserve to be called artist. They are individuals of varying degrees of interests and abilities who have continued to be active artists in spite of the many obstacles that confront them. Many are as yet unrecognized. Each reproduction is prefaced by remarks of the artist himself about his work, his life, and his world. One of the most striking paintings in the collection is "Yes, Leroi" an oil by David P. Bradford. His portrait of a black woman gazing up at the American flag is remarkable for its dramatic use of black and white. Mr. Bradford states "A black art must have the rhythm, freedom and excitement of a John Coltrane solo as well as make a statement to its viewer." That philosophy is reflected in all of the works in these volumes. Each in its own unique way accomplishes the goal of the Black American today, that is, to make a statement. Both of these titles have been recently acquired by the Library.

One other way that Blacks have sought to express their individuality is through the word, written and oral. Folk poetry is one of the most personal and interesting ways in which Afro-American culture has been preserved. Bruce Jackson has collected one of the most unusual groups of folk poetry imaginable in his Get Your Ass in the Water and Swim Like Me: Narrative Poetry from Black Oral Tradition. This book, which is in the E. Lee Trinkle Library collection, is a compilation of toasts or narrative poems from Black American oral tradition. Toasts are not so called because they are recited while drinking. They are poems which are delivered at a festive gathering in grand theatrical style. The audience participates, suggesting changes and commenting on the performance. These are events of sound and movement.

In recent years the native feeling for the rhythm of words evinced in black oral poetry has inspired a flowering of eloquent art poetry. Indeed, Black Americans have made the genre of poetry their own. Of all of the contemporary Black American poets which have emerged in this century, the one name which towers above the others is that of Langston Hughes. Langston Hughes also wrote short stories, plays and an autobiography but it is in his poetry that his talent for saying much with few words is most obvious. The Panther and the Lash, Poems of Our Times is the last book of poetry which he published. It is among the several works of Hughes in the Trinkle Library collection. Its contents are a

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reflection of the struggle for freedom which he so actively championed, and a fine example of the spirit and poignancy of black verse. The following is an excerpt from this volume.

"Dream Dust"

Gather out of star-dust
Earth-dust,
Cloud-dust,
And splinters of hail,
One handful of dream-dust
Not for sale.

Out of the "dream-dust" has come a new consciousness among Black Americans. Black Culture Week, February 12 to 19, is a celebration of the accomplishments that have grown out of that consciousness. E. Lee Trinkle Library will join this salute to Black American culture with a book display devoted to other works of Black American authors, artists and musicians in our collection. They represent the products of a unique experience. In the words of William H. Grier

Along with their scars, black people have a secret. Their genius is that they have survived. In their adaptations they have developed a vigorous style of life. It has touched religion, music, and the broad canvas of creativity. The psyche of black men has been distorted, but out of that deformity has risen a majesty.

Did You Know That:

1) According to the Celts, the Galaxy was the chain by which Lug, the sky deity, pulled men up to heaven.

Outerspace: Myths, Name Meanings, Calendars.
Gertrude and James Jobes.
As the year moves on job hunting becomes more and more serious. Because of the increasing difficulty of finding desirable employment, young men and women are finding that they must go where the jobs are. The question is, how do you know where your chances are most favorable? Employment Profiles of Women and Minorities in 23 Metropolitan Areas is one source that can help you answer that question. The information is based on data provided by private employers and state and local government offices. There are 11 to 15 pages of tables and text on each metropolitan area covered. These include area characteristics, population by minority group, percentage of women employed, occupation distribution, and median salary rates. Occupational categories are divided into government and private sectors. Each of these divisions is further subdivided into specific professions. For homebodies, there is a chapter on the Norfolk, Virginia Beach, Portsmouth area but those with a more adventurous spirit
will be interested in the sections on Tucson, Arizona or Detroit, Michigan among others.

New Careers for Teachers speaks to a more specific need. As the number of unemployed teachers continues to swell, graduating seniors with certification in education might well look at their prospects with despair. Author Benedetto Greco offers hope and guidance in the form of an organized outline of how to find an alternate career that uses your abilities and how to follow up on your goal through a successful job search. The text is written clearly and logically, and is supplemented by useful appendixes listing employers and reference sources. This book shows that although the door to the classroom may be closed, many others which might prove to be even more exciting are wide open.

Gordon W. Jones, M.D.

JAMES MONROE AS A BOOK COLLECTOR

The average home of today has few books. Public libraries are too available. Americans are great movers and books become heavy impediments and are often left behind, or not bought in the first place for that reason. (I shall not go into the curse of television.) Since hardbacks are getting much more expensive, paperbacks are coming more into use. They are not attractive, wear out fast, and are often simply thrown away. All this is a pity since good, well-bound books add great charm as well as joy to a home.

Our forefathers knew this. Most of the even moderately well-to-do eighteenth and nineteenth century Americans had respectable home libraries, though not, to be sure, such splendid libraries as were held by such men as Cotton Mather, William Byrd, Thomas Jefferson, or James Logan. Those men were bibliomaniacs; their books were central to their lives and happiness. A modest planter might own thirty items we would gladly own today. An average great planter would have several hundred for reference or to afford amusement to guests who so often stayed for long visits, or just to show off.

Our founding fathers had fine libraries, most of the books of which were of some use in their careers. Washington, Madison, and Monroe were no exceptions to this. Their large useful libraries do stand in contrast to the magnificence of Jefferson's collection.

A number of years ago I had the happy task of assembling a list of the books known to have been owned by James Monroe. I compiled it by studying
a sale catalog and a manuscript catalog; many of the entries were very hard to identify. The legitimate purpose of my study was to show the breadth of his interests. The more practical purpose was to establish a guide for the purchase of duplicates of editions owned by Monroe to augment the impressive library of the James Monroe Memorial Museum and Library here in Fredericksburg. Incidentally, this shrine is administered by Mary Washington College and the books in it should soon become more available for use by faculty and properly appreciative students. Even now, it offers a specialized collection of books illustrating the whole Monroe era as well as the tastes of our fifth President.

In my list of books owned by Monroe there are about five hundred items. Many of these items run to several volumes. It is interesting to see how any statesman-politician's mind works, and studying his library gives an inkling. In the early days statesmen did their own thinking as to what might be best for their country, referred to their own libraries, and wrote their own speeches. They did not hire a stable of writers. They had the leisure to think carefully. The results were such classics as the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution, now a bit altered, I fear.

It is noteworthy that while Monroe's predecessors on the Virginia Plantations had as high as ten percent medical works in their libraries, Monroe only had three or four items. Perhaps the increased availability of physicians made many medical works unnecessary. It is more likely that Monroe was not interested. He also was different in that he had very few biblical or theological works.

The most unusual aspect of his collection is the great number of French language books on nearly all subjects except the above. Nearly a third of the library proves that Monroe knew French. Very likely many of these books date from his young years in France (1794-1797 and 1803) when the young statesman-diplomat very likely bought books much the way his mentor Thomas Jefferson had done in Paris in the 1780's. However, Monroe was his own man in book-buying. He bought what he liked. He did not ape Jefferson, though he did buy a few books from him. The libraries of Jefferson and Monroe only have about fifty books in common. Incidentally, Monroe owned very few Spanish, Italian, or German books. He did have many in Latin.

An analysis of the major interests of his library show sixty-four works in history and biography, forty-five in politics and foreign relations, fifty-two in law (remember, he was a lawyer) and forty-seven in economics, geography and travel. There were twenty-nine scientific books. Monroe demonstrated his lifelong interest in military affairs by retaining nineteen books on the subject. He did not neglect the humanities and belles-lettres. There are eighteen items of ancient history and literature. Many of these are in Latin (Virgil and Livy, for instance) but most of them are in English translation. He owned no works in Greek. His Xenophon was in English. There are thirty-nine belles-lettres items, often in huge sets. He owned thirty volumes of Voltaire, eleven of Samuel Johnson. There are fourteen dictionaries and grammars. There are bound sets of six periodicals, American, English, Scottish, French. Many of the books were of only contemporary interest and are known today mainly by specialists. But every college library owns Malthus, Adam Smith, Locke, Milton, Voltaire, and Shakespeare. Purchas' Purchas His Pilgrimes, Parkinson's A Tour in America, Clavigero's History of Mexico are still important sources. Anyone who studies the list will be impressed by Monroe's book judgement.

The list I compiled is available at the Mary Washington College E. Lee Trinkle Library (017.2/J716M). It might be fun for a student to read a biography of Monroe and then read his library list and speculate as to why
he owned certain volumes. Did Bolingbroke's Letters on the Spirit of Patriotism; on the Idea of a Patriot King; and on the State of Parties at the Accession of King George the First hit a responsive chord in Monroe?

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Mr. Joseph Dreiss of the Art Department delivered a lecture to the MEDIA art group on October 11, 1977 entitled "Henri Matisse, the Joy of Life." He is the author of an essay published in the catalog which was used at the Sale Exhibition of Gari Melcher's works held at Belmont from November 19 to December 11, 1977. His review of an exhibition of works by Solomon Ethe appeared in Arts Magazine, December 1977, Vol. 52, No. 4, p.2.

Mrs. Anne Hamer of the Music Department attended the Annual Meeting of the College Music Society in Evanston, Illinois. She served as a member of a panel which discussed the role and establishment of a state Chapter of the Society. Mrs. Hamer was re-elected for the fourth consecutive year to serve as Secretary-Treasurer of the Virginia Chapter of this group. In addition to these organizational activities, Mrs. Hamer participated in two performances during the holiday season. As a member of the Fredericksburg Chamber Ensemble, she played at the Kenmore Reception on November 27, 1977 and the Candlelight Tour on December 4, 1977.

Along with Professor Herbert Richardson of St. Michael's College, University of Toronto, Professor Elizabeth A. Clark of the Religion Department will edit a new monograph series entitled Studies on Women and Religion. The series will be published four times a year, beginning in 1978. Monographs will be of the highest quality and will feature extensive scholarly apparatuses and bibliographies. Priority will be given to research on unpublished or relatively inaccessible primary sources. Professor Clark's new book, entitled Clement's Use of Aristotle: The Aristotelian Contribution to Clement of Alexandria's Refutation of Gnosticism (New York: The Edwin Mellen Press, 1977), was released.
in December. She attended the meeting of the American Academy of Religion in San Francisco from December 27-31 and was appointed to the Nominations Committee of the Academy as well as the steering committee of the Women and Religion section. While there, Professor Clark delivered two papers: "Teaching Women's Studies Courses in Religion" and "Friendship Between the Sexes: Classical Theory and Christian Practice."

Mr. Aniano Peña of the Department of Modern Foreign Languages represented Mary Washington College at the Modern Language Association Annual Convention held in Chicago, December 27-30. He served as Chairman of a special session entitled "Américo Castro y la Edad Conflictiva. Diálogo con Estructuralismo y Marxismo." Mr. Peña is the author of an article entitled "Respuesta a Albert A. Sicroff," Hispania, 60 (December 1977), 937-39.

Professor Rosemary Herman of the Department of Modern Foreign Languages worked with the musician Dave Brubeck on the performance of his Mexican Christmas Cantata, La Fiesta de la Posada, in its Washington premiere held on December 16, 1977 at the National Presbyterian Church with the composer at the piano. Miss Herman did the costuming of the entire choral section of the production, which included an adult choir and a children's choir from the Alexandria-based Ad Hoc Singers. The Mexican garments used, including sarapes, rebozos, quex quemelles, ponchos, china poblana dresses, charro jackets, and guayabera shirts, are from Miss Herman's ethnic garment collection. The costuming received the compliments of the Mexican Embassy for its authenticity. Dave Brubeck and his wife, who wrote the lyrics for the cantata, have written to Miss Herman expressing their appreciation for her work on the production. In addition to these musically oriented activities, Professor Herman has mounted two exhibits related to Mexico during the first semester in the duPont galleries, one of Folk Arts of Mexico and one of Children's Books in Foreign Languages, with thirty-seven languages represented. The items on display were from her own collections. The exhibits were opened Parents' Weekend and continued throughout the semester.

Rainy Days Will No Longer Be Such a Drip

Have you ever had to chase your umbrella down the stairs of the Library while the rain drips down your back or had to carry it through the hallways leaving a trail of drips behind you? Such problems will no longer darken an already gray day. The Library has just purchased an umbrella stand which will be placed in the rotunda for your convenience in inclement weather. We try not to be dull or dry, in any case we will no longer be all wet.
Library Tables Get a New Lease on Life

The tables in the Bibliography Room were given a face lift over vacation. They were sanded and refinished so that their surfaces will be smooth and attractive again.

Increased Reference Service

In an effort to serve you better the Reference Staff has reorganized time schedules so that a reference librarian will be on duty from 6:00 p.m. to 10:00 p.m. every evening Monday through Friday. This means that reference service is available 80 hours per week.

New Seminars in Reference Sources in Subject Areas

The Library is instituting a new service to students who need to know about reference sources and their use in researching a topic in a particular field. The Reference Staff will conduct two-hour seminars on several Thursday afternoons in which small groups of students will be able to learn about reference books and discuss their value as aids to learn about reference papers. The first of these seminars will be held on Thursday, February 2 at 3:00 p.m. and will be devoted to Art History. Students may sign up for the seminar in the rotunda of the Library.

Upcoming Trinkle Seminar

The third Trinkle Seminar of the 1977/78 series will be held on Thursday, February 2, at 7:30 p.m. in Lounge A of Anne Carter Lee Hall. Professor Elizabeth Clark will speak on "Early Christian Groupies: Some Surprising Revelations Concerning Intersexual Relations in the Patristic Era."

Where is That Book?

Do you ever become exasperated when you look for a book and cannot find it on the shelf? The Library staff urges students and faculty to take advantage of a search service that was instituted last year. When a book cannot be located, if the user will fill out a search form and leave it with the attendant at the Circulation Desk, he or she will be notified, within 24 hours, of the results of an extensive search to locate the book. Thus far, the results of searches have been quite good. Try it next time!!

Mary Washington College does not discriminate in employment practices on the basis of race, color, religion, physical disability, natural origin, political affiliation, marital status, sex, or age (except where sex or age is a bona-fide occupational qualification).
The Staff of E. Lee Trinkle Library dedicates this issue of News and Views to all reuniting alumni commemorating the anniversary of their graduation, and to Mary Washington College itself on the 70th anniversary of its founding. As a special salute to the accomplishments of the college and its graduates, "Sidelights" discusses alumnae authors whose works appear in the Library collection.

"Current and Choice" reviews Jillian Becker's fascinating account of the exploits of the Baader-Meinhof gang entitled Hitler's Children, and Arnold Haskell's newest book for ballet lovers entitled Balletomania. "From the Woodward Collection" describes the life and work of Fanny Wright, the feminist who founded one of the first American utopian communities at Nashoba, Tennessee. In recognition of Historic Garden Club Week, "Timely Topics" recalls the days of gentlemen planters in colonial Virginia and the magnificent gardens they created.

Our very best wishes to the class of 1978. May you all be successful and happy in your future endeavors.

Illustrations for this issue were contributed by illustrators of past issues.

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*Hitler's Children* is the story of the renowned terrorist group, the Baader-Meinhof gang. Miss Becker has painstakingly researched the backgrounds, activities and personalities of the members of this gang and presents a telling picture of these desperate, hysterical, perverted idealists.

Ironically, most of its members came from middle-class or wealthy families and had considerable intellectual ability. Their leader, Ulrike Meinhof, was a well-known pacifist journalist and television personality before turning to terrorism. These individuals banded together under the guise of political activism and committed a series of robberies, arson and bombings that made them feared throughout West Germany. From the start, the aims of the gang were confused. The pleasures of good living and fast cars soon began to be more closely associated with their image than the symbolic messages of their activities.

The stream of crimes came to a halt in 1972 when Baader, Meinhof and other principal members of the gang were captured and tried for murder, robbery with violence and criminal conspiracy. This by no means marked the end of their influence, though, since many subsequent isolated acts of terrorism were committed in their name. In 1975 the terrorists who seized hostages in the German Embassy in Stockholm demanded the release of Baader, Meinhof and twenty-four others. In 1976 one of the hijackers of the airplane held at Entebbe identified himself as a member of the gang. The kidnapping and murder of Herr Schleyer was done on behalf of Baader-Meinhof prisoners. Finally, in 1977 a Lufthansa jet was hijacked and hostages were held to try to force authorities to free Baader and Meinhof. In a dramatic rescue mission, German commandoes in Somalia saved the hostages. As a result of the failure of this venture, both Baader and Meinhof committed suicide in their prison cells.

By recounting the story of the Baader-Meinhof gang, the author clarifies many of the controversial events of the decade. The book
moves with the pace and excitement of a crime thriller but the plot is not a complete one for as Miss Becker points out, no one can be certain that we have heard the last of the world's most notorious terrorist group.


_Balletomania_ is a wonderful introduction to the ballet. It is a book about dances and dancers filled with personality sketches, anecdotes, and vivid descriptions of performances. Its enthusiasm and vision makes it possible for people to appreciate and enjoy what may have seemed to be a distant, esoteric and highly specialized art.

Mr. Haskell begins by stating that "It is my firm belief that human society is divided into three distinct castes: Russian dancers, dancers, and very ordinary people." This book is written about the former, for the latter. It describes the great Russian dancers Pavlova, Karasavina and Nijinsky; and the choreographers whose genius made them great such as Fokine, Massine, Nijinska and Balanchine. Another section is devoted to the English ballet and recounts the careers of Ninette de Valois, Marie Rambert, Frederick Ashton, Markova and Dolin. Finally, Mr. Haskell gives his opinions and feelings about ballet today, modern dance, and the development of ballet around the world. There is a fascinating account of his friendships with Fonteyn, Nureyev and Ulanova.

Mr. Haskell was the first to coin the word "balletomania" to describe the terrible and terrific addiction that true ballet lovers have for this art. With the tremendous popularity of the movie, _The Turning Point_ a whole new generation of potential ballet enthusiasts may be born. This is the book for them.

**Other Titles Briefly Noted**


With the same theme and style as his _Watership Down_, Richard Adams again explores the relationship of man and animals. Rowf and Snitter, two dogs who have escaped an experimental station in the English Lake District, are mistakenly believed to have been inoculated with the plague. Public feeling is aroused and is entwined with the dogs' attempt to live wild in the countryside.


Art historian and educator Kenneth Clark presents and analyzes the ways in which man's artistic works display his varied feelings regarding animals. Lavishly illustrated, the volume vividly portrays
how animals have been interpreted by various civilizations—a paradox of love versus fear.


The authors, both associated with the National Heart and Blood Vessel Research and Demonstration Center at Baylor College of Medicine in Houston, present a comprehensive work on the forms of cardiovascular disease. Written in a style not overwhelming to the layman, the work describes the effects of exercise, diet, tobacco, alcohol, and obesity on the human heart and gives advice for a program of preventive maintenance.


Man has responded to physical abnormality with sympathy and repulsion. Literary critic Leslie Fiedler examines this response in his provocative and well-illustrated historical survey of the human freak.


James Fixx has competed in and finished six Boston Marathons. His book on running is written for the runner on any level and of any age, and has chapters especially for the woman runner and the child who runs. It covers the questions of how, why and what that face all runners and joggers, and explores not only the physical but also the psychological aspects of the sport.


Greven divides early American Protestants into three groups, the evangelicals, the moderates, and the genteel as a basis for an illuminating interdisciplinary history of home, church, state, and the formation of the American temperament.


Lost Frontier is a timely book describing Alaska as a still romantic place for those seeking adventure but one where many conflicts regarding the state's future have surfaced. The authors, both investigative reporters, have examined these conflicts, interviewed the state's leaders, and now voice their concern for Alaska's future, and how it will affect the future of the entire United States.
Diary has been acclaimed a unique and one of the best books to have been written on the Vietnam War. Herr, who covered the war for Esquire, does not concern himself with the debates that raged about American involvement, but shows the reader the combatants themselves and makes one feel what it really like to fight in that war.


In a long and scholarly study, English historian Christopher Hill does much to enhance our knowledge of Milton by relating his life and work to the overall aspects of seventeenth-century thought. Milton, usually portrayed as an austere scholar, becomes a very human figure in this new work.


In an important new synthesis of modern scholarship on slavery, black historian Nathan Huggins breathes new life into the existing knowledge. Focusing, neither on the Nat Turners nor on the subservient Sambos, but on the ordinary majority who struggled to retain their identity, he recreates the whole experience of a people who were held as slaves.


Diplomatic historian LaFeber of Cornell University has written not just another account of the colorful canal-building era but a full-length survey of U.S.-Panamanian relations since the mid-nineteenth century—a timely book during these weeks of spirited public debate on the new treaties.


In a handsomely illustrated volume paleoanthropologist Leakey and science writer Lewin present an up-to-date survey of what is known concerning human origins. Discoveries from Leakey’s excavations at Lake Turkana in northern Kenya are the background for the authors’ fresh new insights and their sometimes controversial ideas on why our species has survived.

When he died in 1974 Lindbergh left a manuscript of 3,000 pages. *Autobiography of Values* is the edited end product containing his unfinished thoughts regarding the events in which he participated, their effects on him, and the part they played in the evolution of his values from boyhood to maturity.


In a treatment that is both sympathetic and irreverent, Richard Mandell, himself a professor with tenure at the University of South Carolina, examines higher education in general, and more specific problems such as dwindling enrollments, tenure, and most particularly campus politics.


For those planning hiking trips in the coming summer, this is an ideal handbook. Divided regionally, and with maps, the guide not only extols the backpacking experience, but has sections on such essential information as equipment, names and addresses of suppliers, safety, and food useful to both the novice and the veteran.


Desmond Morris' encyclopedic catalog of how we express ourselves without words is a cross between a glossy picture book and a scientific study. With a background in animal behavior and zoology, the author has turned increasingly toward investigating human behavior and has sought to understand our unspoken language of action and gesture.


In the first of a proposed two-volume scholarly study, Remini deals with Andrew Jackson's life up until he left the governorship of Florida. The author, who has written three previously published Jackson studies, places great emphasis on Jackson's role in the nation's territorial expansion. The forthcoming volume will cover Jackson's presidency.
Pulitzer Prize winner Salisbury has utilized his background knowledge of and experience in Russia to write an enormous, broad and exciting account of the Russian revolutionary period. Well-researched, the text is supplemented with 80 pages of notes.

The youngest daughter of the Sandburgs traces the story of the courtship and marriage of two independent spirits from the Socialist ranks. Interlaced with their story is that of the author's uncle, the pioneering photographer Edward Steichen.

British television newsman Seymour has written a third novel dealing with terrorists. It is a political thriller, yet a serious one, full of fear, guilt, and moral questions generated by the commandeering of a Russian jet by three Jewish dissidents.

Spater and Parsons' thoughtful and readable study of two of the most important members of the Bloomsbury Group follows closely after the release of volume one of Virginia Woolf's Diary. Spater catalogued the Woolf archives left to Sussex University upon the death of Leonard Woolf in 1969 and the dual biography is based largely on these papers.

Butscher, author of Sylvia Plath: Method and Madness, has brought together a diverse collection of essays about a fascinating literary enigma. The volume is divided into two sections, the first containing essays on Plath, the woman, written by those who knew her well, and the second consisting of a collection of critical essays on her literary achievement. A Plath chronology is also included.
The Library currently receives 1268 periodicals covering a wide variety of subjects. We would like to call your attention to the newly acquired titles briefly described below.

National Wildlife

From its striking cover photograph of a northern hawk owl, the February-March issue of National Wildlife supports its editorial creed "to create and encourage an awareness among the people of this nation of the need for wise use and proper management of those resources of the earth upon which our lives and welfare depend: the soil, the air, the water, the forests, the minerals, the plant life, and the wildlife." Topics covered in the issue include killer whales (much maligned mammals), the "pesky" English sparrow, a thrilling rescue in the Rockies, and an article on the Grand Canyon entitled "Rock of Ages." Also included are features such as the "Report to National Wildlife Federation Members" and the annual "Environmental Quality Index."

This bimonthly magazine, published by the National Wildlife Federation, is well-illustrated and interesting to read. Moreover, its articles can be used for research through references in Readers' Guide to Periodical Literature. Trinkle Library's subscription to National Wildlife was the gift of the Mary Washington College Ecology Club and began with the October-November 1977 issue (volume fifteen, number six). In addition, a number of back issues are available.

International Wildlife

"Dedicated to the wise use of the earth's resources," International Wildlife is also a gift of the Ecology Club and is published bimonthly by the National Wildlife Foundation. In format and approach National Wildlife and International Wildlife are very much similar. However, International Wildlife's scope is much broader. Hence, it can cover topics such as these in the latest issue (March-April 1978): the overcrowding of hippos in African parks; the problem of "bird strikes" entitled "Birds and Airplanes Don't Mix"; the fight to save the lion tamarin, a very rare monkey; and land reclamation projects in Wales. Of special note is an article by the famous scientist and writer Isaac Asimov discussing the fact that of all the water on earth, only 2.6 percent is fresh and, more importantly, only one-twentieth of one percent is in liquid form (the remainder of the fresh water is frozen). Regular features in each issue include "Wildlife Omnibus" (short news items of interest to readers) and "International Sketchbook" by Anker Odum (pen-and-ink drawings of animals with appropriate descriptions).

International Wildlife is indexed in Readers' Guide to Periodical Literature. The Periodicals Department has all issues published since November-December 1977 (volume seven, number six) of this fascinating journal.
The Almanac of Dates by Linda Millgate is a handy reference tool which lists the events of the past for every day of the year. The early years for each date lean heavily on the history of the Catholic Church as the monks were responsible for most of the record keeping for those years. Events are ascribed to the day mentioned in the original source irrespective of the calendar used. The book provides a quick way to verify a date from a questionable source or to find out what major events occurred during a certain time frame. Such information may have many uses but would seem to be of particular importance to the historian, author, and cake maker.

For example, the historian researching the history of Mary Washington College would be interested to know that although nothing significant is recorded as having taken place on September 26, 1911, when the college officially opened its doors as the Fredericksburg State Normal and Industrial School for Women, the French battleship Liberty exploded at Toulon the day before and three days later the Italian-Turkish war began. It would be interesting to know if the newly arrived students were aware of these newsworthy happenings.

The author, writing a book about a student at the Normal School in 1911 would be interested in knowing that October 13 is Canadian Thanksgiving Day. The Free Lance-Star noted that on that day in 1911 Dr. Anne Humphreys gave a lecture on the subject of how to dress for a steam-heated house which might very well have caused the author's heroine to wish that she were Canadian and on vacation.

Frances Wright was the first really articulate feminist to display herself in person to the American public. Frances, known commonly as Fanny, was a prosperous, well-educated and attractive Englishwoman. Orphaned at the age of two, she was raised in a foster home in a conventional manner, but the result was hardly ordinary. Fanny came to her majority filled with new ideas and energy. She embarked on her career in 1818 when she visited the United States with her younger sister, Camilla. The high point of the trip was the production of her first play in New York City. Unfortunately, it was not successful.

The sisters returned to the United States in 1824, and stayed for six years. Frances traveled first with her friend Lafayette, and then on her own. She became known for her striking appearance and simple Quaker costumes. During these years her ideology was formed. Frances Wright's basic belief was freedom and equality for all people. She fought for equal rights for all, regardless of wealth, social status, sex, nation or race. Because the institutions of ownership of private property, religion and traditional marriage seemed to limit total freedom, she denounced them.

One of the experiences which strongly influenced her was her visit to New Harmony, Indiana, Robert Owen's utopian community. She became a close friend of Robert Owen's son, Robert Dale Owen. They worked together in various projects, including most notably the publication of the Free Enquirer, a paper which sponsored all sorts of reforms emphasizing the advance of laboring classes.

Miss Wright put her ideals into practice in a model community which she established in 1826 at Nashoba, near Memphis. Originally, the community was designed to train blacks for freedom and was supported by such eminent statesmen as Madison, Monroe and Jefferson. Soon after its inception, however, whites were also admitted and utopian principles adopted. Private ownership of property was abolished, religion was frowned upon, sexual arrangements were the free choice of the parties concerned, and child care was a community enterprise. One of the great hopes of the Nashoba experiment was that free sexual union would in time result in the amalgamation of the white and black races, ending the racial problem forever.

It is not certain to what degree Frances Wright followed her own theories of sexual freedom. Undoubtedly she was a passionate woman with many love affairs. There has been some speculation about her relationships with Robert Dale Owen and Lafayette. Miss Wright finally did marry at the age of thirty-six because of the birth of her daughter, Sylvia. She married William Phquepal D'Arusmont, the schoolmaster at New Harmony. The marriage was not a happy one and ended in divorce.

Nashoba failed, but Miss Wright was undaunted. She continued to express her views in the Free Enquirer and in speeches throughout the country. She drew large crowds everywhere. People were more attracted by her notoriety than her
ideas, but nevertheless, they did listen. At first, newspapers and audiences received her sympathetically out of tolerance and an unconscious response to her beauty and eloquence, but her tenets were unpopular. They attacked the most basic moral laws of Americans and the reaction was almost universally hostile. She was called "The Red Harlot of Infidelity," a "female Tom Paine," and accused of trying to subvert the fundamental principles of morality. American tolerance did not extend to the acceptance of the Wright doctrines.

It is interesting that the same America which came to be so opposed to her ideas, was their inspiration. Her first book, entitled *Views of Society and Manners in America in a series of letters from that country during the years 1818, 1819 and 1820* by an Englishwoman, was a compilation of journals, notes and letters written during her first visit to the United States. Fanny Wright was in love with America. To her it was the Great Experiment, which was to be the civilizing example to the world and which seemed to offer everything that suffering humanity needed. It is not surprising that her account of the United States reflects a romantic prejudice against anything being less than perfect in free America. *Views of Society and Manners* is a serious and didactic book but is extremely readable even today. It is a great deal more accurate and perceptive than most European travellers' accounts of that period, which were numerous.

The work was first published in England in 1821. The E. Lee Trinkle Library's Woodward Collection holds a copy of that first edition, beautifully bound in calf leather with decorative tooling. This copy was only one of many for *Views of Society and Manners* enjoyed a large sale, being either highly praised or vehemently condemned according to the political leanings of the reader. Whigs or radicals hailed Miss Wright as a new voice of justice, whereas Tories called her a dangerous lunatic. The *Quarterly Review* called the book

An impudent attempt to foist into public notice under a spurious title, namely that of an Englishwoman, a most ridiculous and extravagant panegyric on the government and people of the United States, accompanied by the grossest and most contemptible calumnies against this country that folly and malignity ever invented.

All of this publicity had advantages beyond the obvious pecuniary ones. The laudatory comments made Miss Wright known in informed circles and brought her into touch with some genuinely famous reformers. As for the critical comments, it is not true to say that all of the book is "panegyric." As a matter of fact, it does contain criticism of such ills as the scurrilous American press, the narrowness of social life, bizarre religious sects, and slavery. Still, on the whole, it must be admitted that it is the work of a biased enthusiast. Yet, as many titles that are remembered beyond their first burst of popular acclaim, its value lies not so much in its accuracy or inaccuracy, but in the larger purpose it served in raising the European consciousness of American principles. As a closing comment on this work it might be well to quote what Fanny Wright herself wrote in her *Course of Popular Lectures* eight years later in summing up her first experience in America:

A foreigner, I have looked round on this land unblinded by local prejudices or national predilections; a friend to humankind, zealous for human improvement, enamoured to enthusiasm, if you will, of human liberty, I first sought in this country to see in operation those principles consecrated in her national institutions, and whose simple
grandeur had fired the enthusiasm and cheered the heart of my childhood, disgusted as it was with idle parade and pride of unjust power inherent in European aristocracy. Delighted with the sound of political liberty, the absence of bayonets, and constrained taxation, I spake and published, as I felt, in praise of American institutions; and called, and, I believe, first generally awakened the attention of the European public to their study and appreciation.

This, for a girl of twenty-five, was no mean achievement, and thoroughly worthy of the remarkable woman she was to become.

TIMELY TOPICS

JOHN MERCER

Colonial Botanist

For the last forty-four years one week in April has been designated as Annual Historic Garden Week. During those nine days, Virginians have paid homage to their heritage by offering all a chance to reach back in time and experience the romance and charm of Colonial Virginia. This year, from April 22-30 more than two hundred of the state's finest homes and gardens will be open to the public.

These gardens reflect a bygone era of fragrant warm nights, gentlemen planters and their ladies, and the cultivation of beauty. One such gentleman was John Mercer, of Marlborough, in Stafford County. Mr. Mercer was an eminent lawyer and like most literary men of his age, he kept a journal. The eighteenth century was a century of gentleman's journals, careful records of daily life and of the most intimate personal feelings and reactions, but Mr. Mercer's daily notations were of a different nature. They were brief and succinct, recording the temperature, his travels, and any other facts that could be crowded into a single line of script.

Although such facts might be of importance to the biographer, the really interesting feature of the journal is certain floral information, the blooming dates of various plants. These begin in March of 1766, a few months after Mr. Mercer had formally taken possession of Marlborough. Specifically, they start
on March 6 with the crocus and end with the sunflower on July 23, forming a vertical column on the far right of each page.

John Mercer is now remembered chiefly for his abridgement of the laws of Virginia and for various political difficulties. He was not a botanist or even an especially ardent gardener, but he noted the timetable of his gardens with the same care that he did his legal citations. In those days gentlemen knew a bit about everything. An acquaintance with the polite arts, literature, music, the classics, architecture and gardening was needed for the well-educated man. John Mercer, educated at Trinity College, was such a man, and his accomplishments are obvious in his botanical records.

The entries include both the Latin and common names for the flowers and show a much better knowledge of correct botanical nomenclature than the average planter would have had. The compilation gives a sample of what the Virginia estate of that period might well contain. Together with the notes on temperature and weather, it presents a complete picture which shows the use of native flora.

The use of local plants was a characteristic practice of the early American planters. Homesickness for England made them fill their gardens with the common flowers they had known before, but a determined effort to cultivate the unusual wild flowers of America was widespread. Mercer, along with such notables as Banister, Clayton, and Custis, was responsible for the identification of many well-known flowers. Throughout the period, Virginia played a large part in floral history. William Byrd was particularly well known for his discoveries. He was interested in the use of herbs for medicinal purposes and shipped many of his more successful specimens back to England. Thomas Jefferson, at a later date, was very curious about native plants and instructed Lewis and Clark to observe and collect them on their expedition.

It is unfortunate that John Mercer's list could not have been continued to record the additions and variations which took place as gardening fashions changed and less flora was imported from England. Mr. Mercer died in October 1768 and shortly afterward his estate was sold with all its appurtenances. The only thing that remains to tell us of his extensive gardens is his "landbook" which is available on microfilm at Trinkle Library (955.526/M534A).

Although, both John Mercer and his Marlborough are gone, the flowers that he noted live on, blooming again and again each year, a tangible link between the past and the present. Historic Garden Week will be celebrated on April 25 at Fredericksburg and visitors touring such homes as St. Julien, Eden, Flintskeeper, Moss Neck Manor, Yew Spring and Camden will see the same jonquil, syringa, Persian lilac, honeysuckle, hyacinth, iris, narcissus, and parrot tulip that Mr. Mercer recorded as appearing during the last week of April on his own plantation over 200 years ago.
For several generations people have been writing books about books, and books about book-collecting. In fact "books about books" constitute a worthy field of collecting all their own. Some of these books are highly specialized and so technical as to be merely books written to be read by other extreme specialists. But a few, now largely out of print, have been written to help the aspiring book-collector to begin well. Such a work is Book Collecting A Modern Guide (020.75/B644) edited by Jean Peters and published at $15.95 by the R.R. Bowker Company. It is a collection of essays on all the aspects of book collecting of which a neophyte should be aware. There is a difference between a book accumulator who buys hit-or-miss, especially from book clubs, and a true collector who buys in depth good books and manuscripts in one or a very few fields. Few items in the average accumulator's library are worth looking at. Every true collector's library is exciting, no matter whether the subject interests you or not. You are looking at what may be considered a minor work of art. Building a collection takes earnest effort. It is a little like putting a jig-saw puzzle together. You dream and hunt and buy and gradually fill in the missing gaps. The final result may be like a tapestry of a subject or author.

This book is for people who are interested in creating such a tapestry. It will help you make your plan, guide you in furthering your plan, and possibly save you money—for more books. Fourteen distinguished bookmen and bookwomen have contributed essays to this book.

After a few reminiscences in the introduction by Frederick Adams of the Pierpont Morgan Library, William Matheson, rare book librarian of the Library of Congress, gives a survey of the field of book collecting. He tries to make your mouth water. The next chapter by book dealer Robin G. Helwas is very valuable. It is a practical essay devoted to the methods of buying books. Once you have decided upon a field of collecting, where do you seek your material? It is seldom that you will find worthwhile books in antique shops or in second-hand book stores even in fair-sized cities. You have to seek them from antiquarian book dealers. The best of them seem to congregate in California and in New York. But they can be found in out of the way places. Mr. James Presgraves owns a fine backyard shop called "Bookworm and Silverfish" in Rural Retreat, near Wytheville, Virginia. The antiquarian sellers have founded a country-wide Antiquarian Booksellers Association of America. There is a membership list, giving
dealers' special interests available. It can be obtained from the Antiquarian Booksellers Center, Shop No. 2, Concourse, 630 Fifth Avenue, New York City 10020. That is where I obtained my copy. Then you can write these people. Sometimes they will answer. Sometimes they will send you catalogs. But do not count on an answer if the book is not in stock... I have had many letters ignored even by dealers I know well. If you have the time it is by far the most fun to visit the shops in person and browse. It is often best to make a telephoned appointment since one-man shops are often closed while the owner is book-hunting on his own account.

Buying at auction is discussed by Robert Wilson. Such buying is really for experts, not beginners. Many years ago you could occasionally get bargains that way. No longer. Dealers will bid you out.

Robert Rosenthal writes an interesting chapter on the antiquarian book market which is really an extension of Helwas' chapter. Of course the collecting of manuscripts cannot be neglected. This is a rather specialized field full of possible problems when you buy recently written manuscript material. For instance, do you get the publishing rights along with the manuscript? Lola L. Szladits goes into the details, and just might keep you out of trouble.

Descriptive bibliography is a rather complicated field of bookmanship which is very important, even basic, if you go beyond the beginning stage of collecting. You should know how a book is put together. I often reflect with amusement upon the ignorance of the fundamentals once displayed by a long-time dealer who sternly criticized my quite accurate description of an old book. That person should read the chapter on the subject in this book, written by Terry Belanger. It is worth the price of the book, potentially.

Joan Friedman of Yale writes a chapter on fakes and forgeries. There is some sobering information here. If a book is extremely valuable, study it carefully. It may be a fake, a clever facsimile, or made up of two or more copies of the same edition.

Another good chapter is that by Willman Spawn on the proper care of fine books and manuscripts. Keep them cool, damp (50% humidity) and in the dark; display them only for short intervals; preserve your manuscripts in acid-free folders; and so on.

Jean Peters next tells you how to organize your collection and catalog it according to your needs. Very likely your arrangement and cataloguing will be unlike that of a public library. In general, I follow the eighteenth century method of shelving according to size. The card catalog finds the book for me. If you shelve by size you are less likely to have warping of the bindings.

The Leaks of American Book Prices Current have a chapter on appraisal. Here are important hints, since eventually your books will be on the market (perhaps you will inherit a collection that does not interest you).

The final chapter is on the fascinating subject of the literature of book collecting. It is an excellent chapter on the reference books that every collector needs, as well as on the delightful reminiscences and autobiographies of dealers and collectors of the past.

Every public and institutional library should have a copy of this book, and if such a library is not very handy, every collector as well should own one for quick reference and bed-time reading.
Each May, for the past 65 years, a group of young women (and for the past 6 years young men and women) have left the confines of Mary Washington College to go forth in the world, seeking their fortune. As in any group, some have been better equipped to face the challenges of life than others, and some have been blessed with better luck than others. Still, each in his or her own way, the graduates of Mary Washington have left their mark. Many have found their destiny within the framework of home and community, influencing those in their immediate circle. Others have left a more permanent and widely disseminated imprint through the written word. Certainly, a great many of the alumni of Mary Washington College, trained early to the ways of scholarly pursuits, must have produced books. Unfortunately, relatively few have found their way to Trinkle Library, but even these titles indicate some of the varied interests and accomplishments of Mary Washington graduates.

Kay Showker, class of 1952, received her B.A. degree in history. She went on to earn an M.A. degree in Middle Eastern Studies from the School of Advanced International Studies of Johns Hopkins University and did additional graduate work at Georgetown University, American University at Cairo and Cairo University. She is the author of a series of guidebooks to the Middle East. Travel Lebanon is the first of the series. The library collection includes this title and its companion volumes, Travel Jordan and Travel Egypt. The series is designed to fill the need for a concise, up-to-date guide for the rapidly increasing number of people visiting this area. Each volume reflects the author's personal experiences and impressions as a traveller. She also interviewed tourists, residents and businessmen to supplement the materials. The result is a practical and informative aid for the tourist. Since these books were published in 1965 and 1966, some of the content is naturally out-of-date, but their significance is not only as tools for the traveller but as examples of the type of lives Mary Washington graduates have led. Kay Showker has been an adventurer.

Natalie S. Robins, class of 1960, is a poet. She has published two books in the Swallow Poet-Paperbooks Series, Wild Lace and My Father Spoke to Me of His Riches. Her third book is entitled The Peas Belong On the Eye Level. The library is fortunate to have copies of all three. Natalie Robins' poetry has an individual quality of energy and fluidity. Images flash in and out with the sudden brilliance of a spotlight. She does this by using various idioms of every-
day speeches to form short but graphic phrases. Her love poems are particularly remarkable for their description of intimate relationships, most of which are defined not only by the characters but also by their surroundings. Some of The Peas Belong On the Eye Level deals with political issues, Vietnam specifically. With the current concern over what has become of that battered country now that the war is over, the third poem in a series entitled Vietnam called "Peace" is especially poignant. It reads:

Less marching,  
less burning of eyes and roofs.  
Let us begin a list of things  
to touch, like snow underfoot  
or grapes falling into cold  
hand: Oh my people where have  
we been? Why are we walking  
with bare shoulders, flowered  
hands, timid eyes? Let us put  
the peasants on our shoulders,  
let us take the designs out of  
our hands and place them before  
our eyes - then let our eyes  
begin to tell us where we have  
been and why.

Why, indeed! Natalie S. Robins has been a seeker.

Ann Currah, class of 1960, received her B.A. degree in English literature. She attended the graduate school of journalism at American University and went on to review and advertise children's books. Her book, entitled The Cat Compendium, is a collection of writings of famous authors and poets, newspaper articles, proverbs, myths and legends about the cat. It embraces the image of this feline creature in real life, history, religion, and literature. The author has assembled some of the best and most amusing material on cats and supplemented it with appropriate personal remarks. The result is a delightful volume for those taken with, "the cat fancy". Why has the cat been so intriguing to man throughout the years? Mrs. Currah ends her book with a quote from the writings of Sir Walter Scott which reads "Cats are a mysterious kind of folk. There is more passing in their minds than we are aware of."

That mystery has captured man's imagination. Imagination is the gift of perceiving more deeply or essentially and creating the interestingly and the significantly new and vital. In her appreciation of children's literature and her addiction to "the cat fancy", Ann Currah has been an imaginer.

Willie Lee Nichols Rose, class of 1947, received her B.A. degree in history. She was awarded the Society of American Historians' Allan Nevins History Prize for her book entitled Rehearsal for Reconstruction. The work is the story of the Port Royal Experiment which took place on the Sea Islands of the South Carolina coast. In November of 1821, the United States Navy attacked the islands causing the planters and slaveowners to flee, leaving their slaves behind. Thereafter, philanthropists, missionaries, politicians, military leaders and fortune seekers from the North all came to the Sea Islands to give direction, guidance and advice to the liberated blacks. Mrs. Rose presents the saga as more than an isolated historical event. She uses it as a vehicle to describe the period of transition from the old to the new which followed the Civil War. With a native insight and sensitivity, she records the degrees of change which turned slaves
into free men and which eventually created a personal identity for these men. By using the records, letters, reports and diaries of the participants, the author achieves the true purpose of the historian—to make the past as real as the present, so that it may be used to plan the future. A historian is one who produces a work of scholarly synthesis as opposed to a compilation or a chronicle. Willie Lee Rose is a scholar.

Kelly Cherry class of 1961, received her B.A. degree in philosophy. Her first novel, entitled *Sick and Full of Burning*, is a book about women struggling for an identity independent of men. It runs the full gamut of contemporary vehicles for female emancipation such as consciousness-raising groups, self-examination, therapy, and new career goals. The book is a strong character study, enhanced by the dramatic use of the "burning" metaphor throughout. Miss Kelly has attempted to write about a very topical subject which is in fact an integral part of this decade and her own social reality. The reality she presents is not comforting or pretty, but it touches the reader with its truth. In the words of Douglas Grant, "The novelist is concerned with the nature of man's constant experience as it can be illustrated in character." In that sense, Kelly Cherry has been an illustrator.

Adventurer, seeker, imaginer, scholar and illustrator; five women, each with their own individual paths of endeavor and ways of expressing themselves. Between them, they represent the finest elements of human creativity; and they all began here, at Mary Washington College. E. Lee Trinkle Library salutes them and all of the many other distinguished alumni who have earned the designation, author. We are proud to have their works in our collection and hope that all Mary Washington graduates of the past will invest in Mary Washington graduates of the future by donating copies of their works to the library.

"The student has his Rome, his Florence, his whole glowing Italy, within the four walls of his library. He has in his books the ruins of an antique world and the glories of a modern one."

Longfellow
Did You Know That:

1) Mary Washington College has a student-faculty ratio of 14 to 1.
   Lovejoy's College Guide

2) Mary Washington College is located on 391 acres and has 33 major buildings.

3) The variety of mountain-mint flowers which grow in Virginia are called Flexuosum. They grow up to 5 feet in height and have a smooth stem. The leaf-blades are narrow, up to 2 inches long, with parallel sides, on very short stalks. They are common in pine barrens and open ground as far south as Alabama.
   Wild Flowers of the United States,
   The Southeastern States, Vol. 2
   Harold William Rickett

4) When you wash a bedspread which has a fringe you should comb the strands while they are still wet.
   How to Clean Everything.
   Alma Chestnut Moore

5) The people portrayed in Gari Melchers paintings are natives of Egmond, a fishing village on the coast of Holland where he established a studio in 1884.

6) Senator Paul W. Manns, recently deceased State Senator from Bowling Green, Virginia was educated at the William and Mary Extension School in Richmond,
   Sixth Edition

7) Fredericksburg was named for Frederic, Prince of Wales, father of George III of England.
   Virginia Place Names.
   Raus McDill Hanson.
A liberal arts education is by its nature general, and often does not prepare the student for a specific occupation (translation—what does someone do who can recite Milton, prove the Pythagorean theorem, and explain the evolution of the Peking Man but does not type??). Don't panic. There are many jobs that do not necessarily require prescribed skills. Unusual interests, native ability, and that irresistible charm of yours may be just what is needed. The question is, what kinds of opportunities exist in what vocational areas? Costello and Wolfson's *Concise Handbook of Occupations* is a quick reference tool which provides extensive occupational information in a concise format. Each entry is one page long and includes a photograph illustrating the daily routine. Browsing through this book would be an easy and efficient way to survey what types of jobs exist and the most important qualifications for them. It just may point the way to your destiny.

Once a student tentatively identifies an area of occupational interest one way to get a sample of what the job really entails and to further future success in that field is to undertake an internship. Internships provide students with the chance to learn the "real" as well as the theoretical (translation—not only how to manipulate trade so that the price of coffee does not rise but also how to manipulate the automatic coffee maker). The *Directory of Washington Internships* is an informative book which describes organized internship programs and the colleges and universities which offer them in conjunction with their academic programs. It includes information on housing, transportation, and hints for survival in the nation's capital. This is for those brave souls who would like to enrich their education by work experience and those timid ones who believe in the old adage "look before you leap."
Mr. Michael Bass of the Biology Department has been engaged in research on the impact of water chlorination on the environment. He has published several articles on aspects of this subject: "Toxicity of Intermittent Chlorination to Bluegill, Lepomis Machrochirus: Interaction with Temperature," Bulletin of Environmental Contamination and Toxicology, 17, 1977, p. 416-423 (Alan G. Heath, joint author); "Cardiovascular and Respiratory Changes in Rainbow Trout, Salmo Gairdneri, Exposed Intermittently to Chlorine," Water Research, 11, 1977, p. 494-502 (Alan G. Heath, joint author); and "Physiological Responses of Rainbow Trout to Electroshock," Journal of the Fisheries Research Board of Canada, 33, 1976, p. 76-84 (Carl B. Schreck, Ray A. Whaley, O. Eugene Maughan and Mario Solazzi, joint authors). Mr. Bass presented the results of his research at a conference entitled "Impact of Water Chlorination and Environmental Health Effects" sponsored by Oak Ridge National Laboratory and the Environmental Protection Agency.


Mrs. Sonja Dragomanovic Haydar of the Dance Department completed a six months teaching course in Ballet in Kinshasa, Zaire from September 1976 to March 1977. Miss Jean C. Graham, also of the Dance Department, performed with the Richmond Ballet on July 8, 1977. Miss Graham, Mrs. Haydar and Miss Kathleen Harty directed a Lecture Demonstration of ballet and modern dance presented by the Mary Washington Dance Company on October 1, 1977 and November 16, 1977.
Library Tables Refinished

The tables in the bibliography room were sanded and varnished during Spring Vacation so that they will be smooth and attractive once again.

Rare Book Room Painted

The Rare Book Room, which houses the Woodward Collection, has been painted a shade of acquamarine to blend with the carpeting. This not only enhances the beauty of the room, but provides a restful color scheme for the eyes.

New Additions to the Rare Book Collection

The Library has recently received volumes 13, 14, and 16 of The James Joyce Archive which are three parts of the Ulysses section. Volume 13 is a facsimile of drafts, manuscripts and typescripts of episodes 10 through 13 entitled "Wandering Rocks", "Siren Cyclops", and "Nausicaa". Volume 14 is a facsimile of the manuscripts and typescripts of "Oxen of the Sun" and "Circe", and volume 16 is a facsimile copy of "Ithaca" and "Penelope." These have been placed in the Rare Book Room along with the two volumes of the Archive already in the collection.

E. Lee Trinkle Library Has the Answer

In the March issue of the Fredericksburg Times Mr. Robert A. Hodge mentions a copper weight bearing the inscription "Falmouth Warehouse, 1773" in his column entitled "Where Are They Now?." This memento is not lost. It is located in our own Rare Book Room. The fifty pound solid brass object, shaped like the old Liberty Bell, was an official standard of weight for the merchants of Falmouth, Virginia when that town was a thriving port shipping tobacco, grain and other products to Europe.

Term Paper Clinic Results

Once again, the Reference Staff offered a Term Paper Clinic for the benefit of those students who needed help in researching their Spring term papers. Our
"Valentine's Day special" was scheduled from February 14 to March 2. Thirty-two students took advantage of the program. Many of the participants were writing papers for English Literature classes but most disciplines were represented.

Seminar Series a Success

The Reference Staff successfully completed its program of two-hour seminars on reference sources and research techniques in specific subject areas. The first seminar was held on February 2, 1978 and concentrated on resources for the art student. The second was held on February 23, 1978 and dealt with resources in the field of psychology. Both were well-attended. The Reference Department hopes to offer more of this type of instruction in the future.

Mary Washington College does not discriminate in employment practices on the basis of race, color, religion, physical disability, natural origin, political affiliation, marital status, sex, or age (except where sex or age is a bona-fide occupational qualification).
BOOKS are naturally the reason why most people visit a library. Traditionally the place for retrieving "books," in formats ranging from clay tablets and papyrus scrolls to contemporary bound volumes and micromedia, libraries today also offer patrons other possibilities for enrichment or for service. Media are mixed, and services and potential varied. A tally of reasons for the college community's use of Trinkle Library would be lengthy and would include not only visits for books but also for reading foreign and domestic newspapers and journals, for the delights of browsing, for listening to recordings on disks or cassette tapes, for viewing some of Gari Melcher's works, for seeing a "cradle book" or incunabulum in the Rare Book Room, or for using typewriters, microformat readers, or the xerox machine. Whatever your reason for coming, the Library at Mary Washington observes Open House every day in support of the College curriculum. The Library staff welcomes the new college year, the newcomers to campus, and the opportunity to be of help to all—whatever the vintage!

Two wonderfully readable books, each with a pervasive sense of "you are there," are reviewed in this issue's "Current and Choice": Rembrandt's House by Anthony Bailey and The Kaiser's Daughter by Viktoria Luise, once Princess of Prussia. Annotations for 22 other books follow. "From the Woodward Collection" describes a rare book discovered in the Monroe Hall renovation. And a new feature for News and Views is "Trinkle Associates." This will keep you informed of the intentions and activities of a blossoming group of bibliophiles.

Since News and Views is a cooperative venture, many thanks are due now and for future issues to staff contributors other than those named above.

As News and Views heightens your awareness of the E. Lee Trinkle Library, the editor hopes that it will also bring some special pleasure to you.

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The books listed below are selected from the numerous volumes that have been recently received in the Library. A selected display of new books is always available for your browsing pleasure to the right of the entrance to the rotunda. Books from this display may circulate.


Author of The Light in Holland, Netherlands enthusiast Anthony Bailey writes of the Rembrandt scene affectionately. A major attraction of the book is its gestalt, the well-melded description of the civic, economic, military, and cultural milieu affecting Rembrandt's decisions and course of life.

Parts of the book are almost conversational. We learn much about the author and his long-standing attraction to Rembrandt, as well as his desire "to put Rembrandt's feet on the ground in his own time." As noted, the goal has been achieved. Rembrandt's House reads like social history and is supported by a rich variety of his drawings, etchings, and paintings, all chosen for their relationship to the text and not as expedient additions.

The young Rembrandt came from Leiden to an amazing Amsterdam built in "a golden swamp," on forests of pilings or "juffers." Of the 13,659 juffers accounted for, 16 to 20 were needed to support an average house before construction could begin. The expense of this type of building explains why old Amsterdam houses are built as they are--occupying as little as possible of the expensive ground, "narrow-footed, with their elbows well-tucked in, but rising high and even leaning forward so that the upper stories had more floor space than those at the bottom."

With Saskia his wife, doomed to die young after childbirth, the artist bought the double house at No. 4 Breestraat. For almost 20 years it was the hub of his life. Not a traveler, never making the Grand Tour as did some artists and writers, he was also not a particularly good steward of his own affairs. He became insolvent 17 years after the purchase, obliged to inventory his possessions for an enforced auction to pay off his debts. From that inventory, author Bailey believes he has documentation not only for how Rembrandt furnished his house, but also for how he "furnished his temperament and his mind."
The man of the Rhine (van Rijn) emerges much more "real" (and this seems a flaw in the book) than members of his household—Saskia, Geertje, Hendrikje, and his only children to survive infancy, Titus and Cornelia. Although peripheral to his life, Dr. Tulp, the anatomist who was to become burgomaster, seems to have more dimension than family members.

Rembrandt's biography is nonetheless appealing. It is a parade through his youth when the genius of the rather coarse-looking artist was emerging and being recognized "perhaps too soon," through the tumult and litter of his Breestraat life and loves, through his occupation with and devotion to his calling, and through years of feast and times more like famine. A panorama of a man, a house, and a thriving although sometimes plague-ridden community whose importance at the center of the exploring, expanding world was in inverse proportion to its size, this is a book to settle down with on an autumn evening, for comfortable cover-to-cover self-indulgence.


A sub-title for this engaging autobiography by Kaiser Wilhelm's daughter, the last Princess of Prussia, could well be "Or, It Isn't As Pleasant as You Might Think to Be Royalty." Assassinations, exiles, and other ups and downs among the crowned heads of the Continent abound in the author's name-dropping memoirs. We learn, for instance, that the Kaiser had brushes with psychological depression even before abdication. To interpolate from Gilbert and Sullivan, in this period a monarch's life was likely to be "not a happy one."

Although some awkwardness occurs in the translation and condensation of the original, this work is an eminently readable collage of the full life and times of the seventh child and only daughter of the last German Kaiser, written up to the ninth decade of her rather incredible life. Her recollections are supplemented by a diary kept by Auguste-Viktoria, her mother (the Kaiserin), an avid chronicler whose constant pen-scratching remained a lifelong memory of the Princess. In the diary's first entry in 1892, Viktoria's birth is recorded and its 21-gun salute (a boy would have had a 101-gun salute), with the motherly wish—"let her have happiness in life."

This cherishing of "happiness in life" seems, ironically, to have been a goal surpassing that of riches and power for members of the ill-fated house of Hohenzollern, a 500-year old sovereignty. Despite World War I propaganda, the Kaiser seems to have been a conscientious and high-principled father, and the Kaiserin was a devoted mother. Both regretted that affairs of State so limited the time they could spend with their family. Viktoria speaks fondly of the picnics and yachting vacations the family was able to enjoy together, and of how the royal group relished the informality of "jolly" breakfasts and al fresco treats at which they could savor potatoes they baked in the ashes of their campfire, and eat salads mixed by the Kaiser, omelettes cooked by the Kaiserin,
and pancakes expertly tossed by Viktoria. In their upbringing, the practical as well as the theoretical was important; all the children had carefully-supervised educations to prepare them for their responsibilities, including the discipline of some form of manual labor for each of the sons.

Up to the time of World War I, the family did experience much joy together. After that, their world crumbled and the book mirrors the speed of this dissolution. Viktoria portrays her father as a "knightly" man struggling to be humane and just, a man whose individuality was slowly crushed in the maws of intrigue and total war.

Viktoria Luise, who made a love-marriage in 1912 (she danced at her royalty-studded wedding with the King of England and the Czar of Russia) with Ernst August, Duke of Brunswick, endured both world wars and the uncertain interim. Her recollections, not only of her family but also of the political and social scene and of personalities including the infamous ones of the Third Reich, would add depth to any study of those years in Germany. Despite private "slings and arrows," she maintains, as her much-maligned father seemed to do, a remarkable awareness of herself and her duties, pre-empted as they were. After the exile of her father to Holland which signaled the end of the dynasty, she continued to be princess in spirit, if not in fact, and she seems to have endeared herself to the German peoples.

For those who become bewildered by the host of references to royal relatives among other reigning houses, there is in the Appendix a very helpful genealogical chart tracing descendancies from George III and Charlotte of England.

Other Titles Briefly Noted

823.91 B3885 Bb

When the author set out to write this work Beckett said he would not help her nor would he hinder her. Even though Beckett was so typically non-committal, Bair has succeeded in producing an important work—the first full biography of Beckett. Joyce's biographer, Richard Ellman, has described the book as a literary scoop comparable to Woodward and Bernstein's in political history. Bair made extensive use of over 300 letters from Beckett to the Irish scholar Thomas McGreevy and also extensively explored Beckett's wartime activities.

368.4 B21s

Analyzing current social security issues, this is a timely book by a former Commissioner of Social Security (1962 - 1973). Written in a question-and-answer format, it is an especially useful sourcebook for those with questions regarding recently-enacted changes in the social security law.

813.5 F273 Db2
In a companion volume to his William Faulkner; The Yoknapatawpha Country, critic Cleanth Brooks concerns himself with the five non-Yoknapatawpha novels (Soldiers' Pay, Mosquitoes, Pylon, The Wild Palms, and A Fable), and with Faulkner's poetry and his early miscellaneous prose. These works are examined in themselves and in relation to the Yoknapatawpha novels.


Each chapter of Colinvaux's book explores a separate theme; however, each is a scholarly and instructive essay on man's dangerous interference with nature's balance. It is the author's reply to those who consider ecology a science of pollution and doom. Colinvaux writes not only in response to the title question, but also to others—such as why the sea is blue and what accounts for the immense variety in plant and animal species. He also explores the stability in nature, the social lives of plants, and the efficiency of life.


The Making of Jazz is a chronologically-arranged collection of essays and biographical analyses surveying the history of jazz and its makers from ragtime style to the electronic. The book contains a full bibliography and discography. The author, a professional jazz musician, is the author of several books and numerous articles on music as well as of seven children's books.


The authors, both military professionals now on the faculty of St. Anselm's College in Manchester, New Hampshire, present a major critique and scholarly analysis of the United States Army in the Vietnam war. They are particularly critical of the officer corps, believing it was "the brass" that destroyed the Army's effectiveness in Southeast Asia.


Barbara Greenleaf has traced the status of the child through the ages, showing how, depending on the circumstances of everyday life, civilizations have either treated their offspring as valued possessions, abandoned them as burdens, ignored them, or adored them. She also speculates on what effect the women's movement will have on today's child. Mrs. Greenleaf is author also of America Fever, which was cited for excellence by the Center for Children's Books.

Writing for educators, parents, and students, Sachs, professor of pediatrics and psychiatry at Yale, has compiled with his associates a collection of essays dealing with the competition and resulting anxieties experienced in higher education admissions today. Pleas are made for admission procedure reforms, such as more faculty involvement, better tests, and improvement of recruiting practices.


A professor of English at the University of Maryland where he teaches a course in sports culture ("jock lit"), Isaacs has taken on an important subject. He looks at how we have become a nation of fans and competitors, with many of our institutions—such as business, politics, and religion—conceived of as sports. He questions the increasing tendency to consider winning more important than playing, with the essential values of physical excellence and team play placed in the background.


A native Virginian educated at the University of Virginia, Kirby takes a lively look at the South of the imagination, at images of the South brought to the rest of the nation through films, fiction, music, television, and popular histories from The Birth of a Nation to The Waltons. His conclusion is that with these influences the demise of real southern separateness is at hand.


At her death in 1974, Pulitzer-Prize winner (for previous histories) Margaret Leech left unfinished the manuscript of The Garfield Orbit. This has been completed by Harry J. Brown, one of the editors of The Diary of James A. Garfield. The biography, a full portrait of the little-known twentieth president, places emphasis on the influence of the women in his life. A useful appendix includes selected Garfield correspondence.


This lavish volume chronicles the work of ten American illustrators who greatly influenced popular taste of the late nineteenth and early twentieth century: Howard Pyle, N. C. Wyeth, Frederic Remington, Maxfield Parrish, Norman Rockwell, J. C. Leyendecker, Charles Dana Gibson, Howard Chandler Christy, James Montgomery.
Flagg, and John Held, Jr. A selection of 417 illustrations (186 in color) accompanies the work written by Susan Meyer, editor of _American Artist_ and author of numerous works on illustration.

813.5
M582
P2


From Indians and watermen to geese and oysters, the persons and creatures of the Bay populate Michener's latest "docu-drama." The action is centered in the area of Maryland's Eastern Shore where the Choptank River enters the Chesapeake, with colorful vignettes taking three families through five centuries.

813.5
N62
B2


Lintotte ("featherheaded little bird") is an enchanting account of Nin's earliest search for herself, from ages 11 through 17. The new volume is a companion piece to the six previously-published ones.

301.451
N669b


The sociological, historical, and feminist experience of black women is the basis of this study. Throughout, the author maintains that, because of the special problems and adversities they have faced, black women are more assertive and self-reliant than their white counterparts.

925.273
B812p


Attorney-journalist Pack has compiled a straightforward biography full of useful facts and figures. It offers new insight on California's intriguing and baffling young governor who is a likely Democratic presidential challenger for 1980.

301.2974
Sh22a


Shapiro's work is not a history of Appalachia but a scholarly account of the evolution of the American idea of Appalachian "otherness." The University of Cincinnati professor traces the "discovery" of the area as a source for local-color fiction and a place for Protestant missionary field work, followed by attempts to solve the problem of Appalachia through social action. These efforts have now shifted to attempts to preserve the distinctive American ways as evidence of a region in a nation of regions.
811.32
D
Sy467


In this new biography of Poe, Julian Symons does not pretend to present any startling new information on the writer, but approaches his life in a new manner by treating the life and works separately. Symons presents his material in four layers: Poe's own version of his life, what is known otherwise about his life, an analysis of the writings, and Freudian and other critical interpretations of the meanings of Poe's works.

951.05
T277f


Terrill, a Harvard professor and China specialist, looks at the new China in historical perspective and offers acute insight on her future under Hua Kuo-Feng and the new balance of power. A useful appendix contains translations of important Chinese documents and news articles on the change-over from Mao to Hua.

891.73
T588
L2


This set contains 608 of Tolstoy's letters, selected from among those in the 32 volumes in Russian for publication during the 150th anniversary year of his birth. The letters, written to people in all walks of life, from peasant neighbors to the Czar, convey the writer's thoughts on love, army life, travels, literature, public issues, and moral themes. Commentary has been provided by Professor Christian, a leading Tolstoy scholar who is head of the department of Russian at the University of St. Andrew's in Scotland.

972.91
W211f


Photojournalist Ward presents an objective guide to a controversial nation, resulting from a total of seven months spent in Cuba. Based on interviews with hundreds of people, including Fidel Castro, the volume provides an in-depth look at the people, their attitudes, and how they live and work. Two hundred photographs are included.

322.44
W862b


Banned from writing in South Africa after leading the outcry following atrocities committed against Steve Biko, Donald Woods is now in temporary exile in London. *Biko* is Wood's personal testimony to his friendship with and grief at the loss of the fatally-beaten charismatic leader of South Africa's Black Consciousness Movement.
THE LIBRARY currently receives 1,134 periodicals covering a wide variety of subjects. Two of the newly-acquired titles are briefly described below.

Chemistry

Typical of the articles to be found in Chemistry is "Sun Day: A Requiem for Gas, Coal and Oil." Informative, well-written, and well-illustrated, this article not only informs the reader of the specific Sun Day 1978 celebrations but also predicts future energy supplies, the capability of solar energy, and the outlook for this energy source in the United States. A bibliography is appended for those who wish to read further on the subject.

Along with three to six main articles such as "Sun Day," a typical issue of Chemistry includes shorter news and research notes, letters to the editor, penetrating book reviews in the "Library at Large" section, and crossword and other puzzles.

Published ten times a year, the magazine is well-indexed, being included in Readers' Guide to Periodical Literature, the new General Science Index (see under "Are You Acquainted with...?"), and Chemical Abstracts.

Trinkle Library received one year of Chemistry as a gift from The American Chemical Society, the publisher, before subscribing to the journal. Issues from the one of July/August 1977 (volume 50, number 6) are available in the Periodicals area of the Library, second floor.

The Ellen Glasgow Newsletter

Complementing Trinkle Library's interest in Virginia author Ellen Glasgow and the collection of her works in the Rare Book Room, the Periodicals Department is now receiving The Ellen Glasgow Newsletter. Published twice a year by The Ellen Glasgow Society, this newsletter of approximately 20 pages includes notes on Glasgow scholarship, news of the Society and its members, letters by or concerning Glasgow, and articles about her and her contemporaries. Reproductions of photographs are often included.

The Newsletter, of which the Library has all issues beginning with number one, October 1974, is indexed in the MLA International Bibliography, available in the Bibliography Room (Rb/016.4/M72m).
General Science Index

LONG NEEDED, the new General Science Index is destined to become a valuable research tool. Its publisher is the H. W. Wilson Company, responsible for such other useful guides to information as Art Index, Education Index, Humanities Index, the old stand-by, Readers' Guide to Periodical Literature, and the Social Sciences Index.

The new General Science Index is similar to these others in format and typography. Its specialized subject headings, however, reflect the nature of the broad subject indexed.

Individual fields covered by the index include astronomy, atmospheric science, biology, botany, chemistry, earth science, environment and conservation, food and nutrition, genetics, mathematics, medicine and health, microbiology, oceanography, physics, physiology, psychology, and zoology. A total of 89 journals published in these areas are indexed, and of these, the Library has a high percentage.

It is expected that the General Science Index will now provide the first step for the researcher in scientific literature. For additional information, the scholar can search any of the following indexes: Biological Abstracts, Chemical Abstracts, Index Medicus, Mathematical Reviews, and Psychological Abstracts.

A noteworthy feature of each issue is the book review section found in the back. Arranged alphabetically by the name of the author of the book reviewed, these citations are a helpful and current approach to new scientific works.

The General Science Index will be published ten times a year, including four cumulative issues. In addition there will be the customary bound annual cumulative.

Beginning with volume one, number one, July 1978, the General Science Index is available in the index section of the South Periodicals Room (near the door to the rotunda), shelved by the call number P/016.5/G286.
GRIZZLED VISAGE.
Haunted eyes.
Furrowed forehead.
A poignant portrait of Leo Tolstoy
in striking amber duotone
opens the article
"Leo Tolstoy and the Americans"
which commemorates
the 150th anniversary
of the revered Count's birth,
August 28, 1838,
as a feature
of the September issue of Soviet Life

Tolstoy, as presented in Soviet Life by literary historian Arthur Tolstyakov, had an unflagging interest in American social life, culture, science, and literature. The majority of the 9,000 letters he received from foreign correspondents came from Americans. He read American literature. Upon request in 1900, he wrote a brief address to the American people in which he expressed gratitude to eminent writers of the 1850s, naming William Lloyd Garrison, Theodore Parker, Ralph Waldo Emerson, and Henry David Thoreau as having had "a special influence" on him. In conversation with his English translator Elmer Moude, he noted that "Great literature is born when lofty ethical feelings are awakened," comparing the influential writers of the liberation movements in America and Russia: in the one country there were Harriet Beecher Stowe, Thoreau, Emerson, Lowell, Whitman, Longfellow and Garrison and, in the other, Dostoyevsky, Turgenev, Hertzen ... .

Many Americans visited the bearded Count at Yasnaya Polyana, his home of 50 years. After an interview with one (a correspondent for the New York World), headlines to the effect "Russian Philosopher Mourns the Fall of American Ethics" appeared in papers all over the U. S. Tolstoy did believe that the spiritual life of the American people had borne fruit in the period before and after the Civil War, but he came to lament the subsequent period in which he believed the people were "already incapable of making material sacrifices for the sake of ethical purposes."

Some Americans challenged this view and Tolstoy tempered "his ruthless truth" with an acknowledgment that "we cannot speak so categorically about the Americans." His feelings toward Americans were thus ambiguous, certainly complex, but always affectionate.

Portraits of three Americans line the walls of Tolstoy's study--William Lloyd Garrison, Henry George, and Ernest Crosby. He admired Garrison as one of the greatest men of the whole world. Economist Henry George's Progress and Poverty appeared on a list of books which Tolstoy said had impressed him during the ages of 50 and 63 (1878 to 1891). Ernest Crosby had been U. S. representative at the International Court of Justice in Alexandria, Egypt. After reading Tolstoy's About Life, Crosby unexpectedly gave up his promising political career for all time. He visited Tolstoy and was influenced to become a "zealous Georgist." Crosby founded the League of Social Reforms in the United States. When he died suddenly in 1907, Tolstoy wept.

This article in Soviet Life is just one of many publications currently honoring the birthday anniversary (see also "Current and Choice," on p. 8 of this issue). It makes good reading and is marvelous propaganda for a friendly Russo-American relationship. Soviet Life, available in the Periodicals collection, is published by the Embassy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.
BROWSING in the stacks is a very common occurrence. Browsing in the reference collection seems seldom to happen, but could lead to the discovery of works such as the new acquisitions listed below, which are named in order of broad general interest.


The first such directory, this includes more than 50,000 reliable entries for the most-wanted addresses and telephone numbers in the United States. Contents are divided into nine classifications: Business and Finance; Government, Politics and Diplomacy; Education; Foundations; Religious Denominations; Associations and Unions; Transportation and Hotels; Communications and Media; Culture and Recreation; and Business Services. There is a useful interfiled alphabetic listing at the end. A few minutes with this paper-bound volume could yield helpful numbers to jot down in your personal desk directory. Found on the shelves as R/384.6/G837n and in the card catalog under subject headings "Telephone--Directories," and "United States--Directories."


On July 2, 1869, the editor of the Omaha Republican wrote "Nothing that can be written is so interesting to the casual or constant reader as historical sketches, incidents, actual realities, and occurrences of the new and undeveloped country west of us." That unidentified soul would be delighted today, were he to be confronted by this compendium listing the people, events, and places in the news, past and present, of the American West. The volume is, as noted, not only historical (Oregon Trail, Sutter's Mill, Wilkes expedition) but it also highlights modern developments (Department of the Interior, motion picture industry, rodeo). It's a highly readable volume, whether for specific research or just plain serendipity. Found on the shelves as R/978/R227 and in the card catalog under the subject heading "The West--Dictionaries and Encyclopedias."


Both a biographical and a subject index provide entry points to this witness to the thought of women, garnered from the international scene. Development is chronological. The first entry is for five quotations of Catharine Esther Beecher (1800-1878) who, like Julia Crawford (1880-1885), next woman listed, entered the world at the dawn of the nineteenth century. The last quotation by a person whose dates are known is entry number 1293, under Denise M. Boudrot (1952- ), making one acutely aware of the passage of generations! Several pages of quotations from contemporary women without recorded dates are included at the end. Although quotations seem sometimes to be of unequal weight and importance, there are seeds here to sow into papers or speeches, for additional sparkle or emphasis. A sketchy biographical index, reading like a feminist Who's Who, is an asset to the book, despite brevity of entries. Found on the shelves as R/808.8/P258Q and in the card catalog under the subject headings "Quotations" or "Women Authors--Quotations."
LIKE A WAIF let in out of the rain, an early American imprint found sanctuary during the past summer in the Woodward collection.

The Rare Book Room is the richer for the addition of a first American edition of William Burkitt's *Expository Notes, with Practical Observations Upon the New Testament of Our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ* (New Haven, 1794).

Browned with age, dog-eared, with brittle leaves separating from its spine, the commentary was found by Miss Diane Hatch, assistant professor of classics, during the move of offices in preparation for the renovation of Monroe Hall, and was presented to the Library for safe-keeping. In flowing handwriting, it is inscribed "Robert N. Adams, 1856 May 16." Does this have an association for some News and Views reader?

Not only is the work itself interesting for its content and history, but the author, publisher, and the minister for whom it was printed are also noteworthy for their achievements and colorful lives.

Author Burkitt (1650-1703) was an evangelical churchman in Dedham, England, who wrote a number of works. His reputation, however, rests on the *Expository Notes*, first issued posthumously in England in 1724. The work consists of the text of the New Testament accompanied by commentary coming mainly from Burkitt's sermon notes. The use of materials from many different authors contributed to Burkitt's sometimes being accused of heterodoxy.

The *National Union Catalog* lists two other editions bearing the description "First American edition," one published in New York in 1796 and the other in Philadelphia in the same year. Pre-dating these, but not so marked, the 1794 publication from "New-Haven" must have been the true first American edition. Copies of this edition, according to the *National Union Catalog*, are in libraries at Harvard, Yale, Indiana University, and the Library of Congress, as well as in several other major research libraries.

The volume, although of an early date, is not an extremely early example of printing from Connecticut, as printing was instituted there in 1709. The printer, Abel Morse, was from 1784-1794 variously a bookseller, publisher, and a printer in New Haven.
Probably the most interesting of those associated with the work was the patron, the Reverend David Austin (1759-1831) of Elizabeth-Town (Elizabeth, New Jersey) for whom the work was printed (perhaps explaining why it was not marked as the first American edition).

A native of New Haven and a graduate of Yale, he was at first a Congregational clergyman. In 1788, he was named pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Elizabeth. Always an eccentric of great imagination, he became obsessed by the idea that the millennium was soon to come. He predicted the date of May 15, 1796, and assembled a crowd in church to await the occurrence. When nothing happened, he found excuses and became even more obsessed by his predictions. This resulted in a request that he leave his church. He withdrew from the Presbyterian denomination, became a builder in New Haven, affiliated with the Baptists for some time, and sought, with no success, to be reinstated in the Presbyterian Church. He finally returned to a pastorate in the Congregational Church where he remained until his death.

The thoughts he valued live on in the Expository Notes, now awaiting repair, so it cannot be damaged further in handling, on a special shelf in the Rare Books Room.

NEXT ISSUE: "REJOYCE"
contributed by Associate Professor of English William Kemp, Jr.
"IF WINTER COMES, can Spring be far behind"—along with the Quest for Bread of the graduating class? The Soothsayer Annual is with us once again, predicting "Yea" or "Nay" for position opportunities and availabilities for those about to cross over to the pale-blue or white-collar fields. Graduates-to-be will be able to analyze their prospects within more than 100 occupations described in the Department of Labor's Occupational Outlook for College Graduates, 1978-79 Edition. Each occupation is divided for examination by "Nature of the Work," "Places of Employment," "Training and Other Qualifications, and Advancement," "Employment Outlook," "Earnings and Working Conditions," and the ever-so-helpful "Sources of Additional Information." Doctors and lawyers are, of course, included. There is no description for Indian chiefs, but will dancers, or foresters, or oceanographers, or underwriters (a few among the many career people represented) appeal?

With a very crisp logo over its name on the first page of its new publication, the National League for Nursing, Division of Research, in New York, has provided many answers to the question of nursing as a career in its well-indexed State-Approved Schools of Nursing—R.N. 1978. Paper-bound, its attractive blue and red cover sandwiches, by states arranged alphabetically, a thorough list of schools offering initial R.N. programs. In addition to the name and location of the school and the name of the director of the program, the following information is also included: whether there is other than full State Board approval, type of program, NLN accreditation as of Jan. 1, 1978, administrative control, financial support, educational requirements other than high school, enrollments as of Oct. 15, 1977, admissions Aug. 1, 1976—July 31, 1977, graduations during the same period, and Fall admissions, Aug. 1, 1977—Dec. 31, 1977. Closed or phased-out programs and new programs receive special attention. Valuable in this directory is a list of the Boards of Nursing of the 50 states. Virginia's may be addressed in care of Miss Eleanor J. Smith, R.N., Executive Secretary, Virginia State Board of Nursing, Richmond 23230.

Paper, anyone? Or, what mass medium is your milieu? The Student Guide to Mass Media Internships is for anyone who wants to look before leaping.
into a career on a daily or weekly newspaper or magazine, in radio or TV, or with an organization such as the National News Council. Internships are described along with award criteria, suitable times for application, salaries (some internships provide experience only--no bread), and a suggestion of the person to whom to write.

If the pop world is your oyster, then so is Succeeding in the Big World of Music by Jean and Jim Young, of The Woodstock Craftsman's Manual. With a light approach, Succeeding claims to offer insights into the many careers in the highly competitive commercial world of music. With noticeable editorializing, each of the 22 Chapters (such as "Making Jingles," "Booking Agent," "Touring--Roadies and Road Manager") analyzes the work described and presents information on attitudes and techniques.
MARY WASHINGTON FACULTY have been active in professional organizations and well represented in journals in the recent months.

Professor Bulent I. Atalay of the Physics and Astronomy Department had his paper "The Nuclear Pairing Force Model and the Problem of Spurious States" published in the journal Nuclear Physics, A295, pp. 204-210 (1978).


While attending a meeting of the Shakespeare Association of America in Toronto, Canada, on April 14-15, 1978, Professor William Kemp of the English Department participated in a seminar on the use of performance in teaching Shakespeare.

Professor Patricia Norwood of the Music Department presented a paper entitled "New Evidence Concerning the Origin and Provenance of Bamberg Staatsbibliothek, Lit. 115" at a session of the annual meeting of the Foreign Language Association of Virginia at Virginia Commonwealth University on April 14, 1978.

"La Völkerpsychologie y la visión de España en la generación del noventa y ocho" is the title of an article by Professor Aniano Peña of the Foreign Languages Department which appeared in Cuadernos Hispanoamericanos, 331, pp. 82-101 (January, 1978).


In collaboration with another author, Professor Paul Zisman of the Education Department presented the paper "Voluntary Cross-Ethnic Peer Interaction in a Multi-Ethnic School: A Proposal for a Participant-Observation Study," at the first annual meeting of the Eastern Educational Research Association in Williamsburg in March, 1978. Professor Zisman was also a discussant for a session entitled "Studies in Adolescence."
MISS MARY PORTER, reference librarian, a member of the Trinkle staff since 1970, has resigned, leaving the Library on Sept. 22 in order to assume a new position in Washington. The best wishes of her associates on the staff are extended to Mary. Vale!

Mrs. Frances Holland was welcomed to the staff in mid-September. The new circulation clerk is a newcomer to Fredericksburg. She is the wife of Mr. Al Holland, personnel recruiter and director of education for ServiceMaster Industries, Inc., and mother of four children, Brandon, Dean, Shawn and Alana. Mrs. Holland assumed the position left vacant by the resignation in September of Mrs. Margaret Smith who joined the staff in 1959.

Newly-appointed to the post of security guard is Mr. Arlie Shoffner of Fredericksburg. The previous incumbent, Mr. Alfred Krzywinski, has retired. Mr. Shoffner shares evening and weekend responsibilities alternately with Mr. Leonard Durnier.

Mrs. Charlotte Millis has joined the staff as Readers Services Librarian (Reference/Public Services). Her position was formerly held by Mrs. Gale S. Surber, whose appointment was for one year and who has moved to another position in West Virginia. Mrs. Millis is author of several journal articles and has presented papers before professional organizations convening at Indiana University, Dayton University, and at Eastern Michigan University. The latter paper was published in A Challenge for Academic Libraries (Pierian Press, 1973), the proceedings of the conference. Mrs. Millis also has an essay in the book Educating the Library User (Bowker, 1974). Her experience in working with faculty in teaching students how to use the library will enable Trinkle to broaden its bibliographic instruction program.

Tables Refinished

Tables in the Reference Room were removed for much-needed refinishing during the summer. The surfaces are smooth and glossy now, and once more inviting for writing and study purposes.

SOLINET Membership Confirmed

The Library has been accepted as a member of the Southeastern Library Network (SOLINET), a cooperative organization providing a machine-readable data base for the cataloging of library material. It is expected that a terminal providing access to SOLINET's on-line data base will be installed in late Spring in the Cataloging Office.
Suggestion Box

Users of Trinkle Library are invited to place their library-related questions, comments, or ideas in the orange Suggestion box on the table to the right of the rotunda as one enters. Every note received is considered. Signed notes will be answered. Unsigned items of wide enough interest will be responded to in subsequent issues of News and Views.

Library Calendar Marks Events

A colorful calendar making note of classes in library instruction, special programs, and other events in the Library occupies a bulletin board in the rotunda where it will signal Library occurrences on a month-to-month basis. The idea for the calendar was that of Mrs. Sherry Morgan, secretary to the Librarian. Mrs. Mary Cate, one member of the much-valued corps of student aides, is responsible for the creative headings on the calendar. She is also illustrator for News and Views.

Pathfinder Approach to Library Instruction

Before the last week in September, almost 200 students had been reached in classes brought to the Library by their professors so that there could be point-of-use instruction in Library resources. "Pathfinders" have been developed for such students. These indicate useful titles for research in subject areas, but place greater emphasis on the "path" or logic of search strategy (to suggest transfer of the pattern to other research projects). A search path articulates the scope of the topic to be studied, names one or more overview or introductory resources, lists relevant subject headings in the card catalog, recommends guides to the literature, cites relevant resources in the Reference collection, and recommends appropriate periodical indexes, with suggested subject headings.

Problems of space and time affect library instruction, which is best accomplished within the Library setting. The rooms available cannot always be free for such use. Lead time for staff to respond to requests is needed for preparation and to avoid conflicts with other responsibilities. However, the commitment to library instruction, with the desire to develop student awareness of the Library and its resources, is a major thrust of Trinkle services this year.

Basic Bibliographies and Time Savers Available

Two series of publications designed to help with Library use are available in the Bibliography Room, free for the asking or the taking.


In a smaller format, both condensed and colorful, may be found Trinkle Time Savers, which are also useful guides to Library resources, with the following titles: How to Locate Book Reviews, Newspapers with Indexes, Address Sources, Biographical Information on an Author, Shakespeare Criticism, Biographical Information on U. S. Government Officials and Politicians, Biographical Information on Painters, Sculptors and Printmakers, and General Style Manuals Useful When Writing a College Paper.

Both series are on display in the Bibliography Room. The bibliographies may be requested at the Reference Desk; quantities of Time Savers are available at the display.
A DEVELOPMENT THAT PROMISES to be of much significance to Trinkle Library occurred when, at an organizational meeting last December 12, The Associates of Trinkle Library was formed. A move to establish The Associates had begun several years earlier, but the organization became a reality only last year. Seed money, contributed through the Alumni Fund for that purpose, was used to cover the initial expenses of the organization.

Bylaws were drawn up and an invitational brochure was designed and printed. Although for tax purposes The Associates operates under the Mary Washington College Foundation Charter, the organization is completely autonomous.

The Advisory Board of The Associates is made up of the following persons:

Miss Margaret E. Braxton  Mrs. Lula A. Quenzel
Mrs. Catherine H. Hook  Mrs. Jessie Robinson
Mrs. Lucile C. Jones  Mrs. Laura V. Sumner
Miss Lisa D. Kelly  Mrs. Ruby Y. Weinbrecht
Dr. Gordon W. Jones, Chairman

The purposes of The Associates of Trinkle Library as adopted by the Advisory Board and stated in the invitational brochure are:

To maintain an organization of persons interested in books and libraries

To provide a medium by which persons who wish to share their enthusiasm for books may become acquainted

To develop cultural and educational programs for the enjoyment of its members

To help develop a realization of the importance of the Library to the College and community

To enrich the Library resources through gifts of books, manuscripts, money, and other appropriate items beyond the command of the College budget

As of October 1, a sum of $1,820 in annual dues has been collected from 46 members. This was in response to 350 invitations to membership that were recently extended. In September, an invitation to join the Trinkle Associates was extended to each student at Mary Washington. A general membership drive will be conducted in the Fall.

Planning for the programs and activities of The Associates for the coming year is under way. The first publication of the Trinkle Associates was issued in June with the release of Trinkle Contribution Number One: Spanish Views of the Settlement at Jamestown by Edward Alvey, Jr., professor emeritus and former dean of Mary Washington College.
CHRISTMAS doesn't really catch us unawares at Trinkle since the Library staff begins working toward the deadline for the December issue of News and Views in mid-October. Yet still we wonder where the semester went when suddenly treated to the Christmas concert (thank you, Karen Cowman and choristers - it was a wonderful aperitif for the holidays!), and then Thanksgiving, and then the reality of exams. Now we're all in the middle of the surge to finish "everything" before the holidays. Let's hope that sometime within the flurry (or after it when life again settles down), you'll each have moments to read and glean something good for yourself from News and Views, in addition to the very best wishes of the entire staff for a warm-hearted and happy holiday season.

Our December feature is the article "Rejoyce" by William Kemp who takes advantage of James Joyce's name in constructing a clever and seasonally timely title. The article is a much-appreciated Celebration of the acquisition of a cherished collection of facsimiles of surviving Joyce notesheets, manuscripts, typescripts and printer's proofs for the Woodward Rare Book collection. "Timely Topics" reveals a little about the man James Joyce and his patron-in-need John Quinn, as presented in Bulletin of Research in the Humanities, found in the periodicals collection. Staff members have again contributed reviews and annotations of some of the books recently bought for the library. News and Views is also pleased to bring you good tidings of great things to come - Trinkle seminars by Professors Palmieri and Ascarì (see "News and Notes").
THE BOOKS LISTED BELOW are selected from the numerous volumes that have been recently received in the Library. A selected display of new books is always available for your browsing pleasure to the right of the entrance to the rotunda. Books from this display may circulate.


Child Abuse is one of "The Developing Child" series edited by Jerome Bruner of the University of Oxford with two other notable professionals, Michael Cole and Barbara Lloyd. Parents and prospective parents, doctors, educators, child-care professionals and students of developmental psychology, and all others whose lives touch upon those of children would do well to read and ponder upon its revelations.

Child Abuse is a shocking book not at all intended to be sensational, but rather to define and trace the nature of child abuse and to suggest how such sick action can be dealt with. Co-author C. Henry Kempe may be known to some readers as one of the editors of the 1976 volume The Battered Child.

Cruelty to children, mutilation and infanticide have historical roots. Maltreatment has perpetuated almost without challenge into the late twentieth century. Children have been viewed by many as the property of parents who were felt not only to have the right to treat their children as they saw fit but also the responsibility for levying harsh punishment for the sake of discipline. Plato rebelled against this, as did Sir Thomas More - the latter delighting those who read of his use of peacock feathers to "beat" his daughters. In the nineteenth century there began a change in cultural views. Although being a refuge for neglected and abused children was only a secondary purpose of the N. Y. Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents when it was founded in 1825, it was an objective. The "battered-child syndrome" was first described in 1860 in Paris by a professor who had to rely on autopsy findings (32 deaths caused by burning or whipping) for his documentation.

By 1909, the evidence was sufficient enough for the establishment of the American Association for the Study and Prevention of Infant Mortality. That same year also saw the first White House
Conference. The 1940s, 1950s, and 1960s witnessed growth in awareness of this children's tragedy. Since 1962 "literally thousands of articles and dozens of books have greatly added to the understanding of child abuse and neglect."

The abusive parent does not fit a single neat psychological pattern for quick psychiatric diagnosis. Abuse is found in all social classes. However, the Kempes note that "the most consistent feature of the histories of abusive families is the repetition, from one generation to the next, of a pattern of abuse, neglect and parental loss or deprivation."

The abused child varies in pattern, just as does the abusive parent. Some behave as they "should" behave. Some are totally disoriented. Some are completely apathetic. A responsive relationship between parents and child, "a bonding of love," is usually a missing ingredient for the abused child.

Examples of the attitudes and behavior of the abused child are included in this absorbing book, including the problems of those who suffered incest and other sexual abuse. It is hard to remain detached while reading of their experiences.

Prediction and prevention, and intervention, are seen as means by which many abuse cases may now and in the future be warded off or alleviated. Social workers cannot alone carry the entire watchful burden (many "burn out" from the emotional and physical strain). Some citizen councils on child abuse have been initiated. The rights of children are increasingly becoming a social concern, but according to the Kempes, "society has to agree that intervention is not 'for' the child and 'against' the parents, as some people seem to feel now, but 'for the family.'"

This book is distressing. But it is hopeful. The situation for maltreated children is seen as better now than it has been at any other time in history. For those interested in further reading, an excellent annotated bibliography, concisely descriptive, follows the text.


Rather than focusing upon his own fossil hunting experiences, Richard Leakey (the son of the world renowned paleontologist Louis Leakey) has presented in his book People of the Lake a sketch of his conception of the cultural and economic development of our prehistoric ancestors. Leakey and his co-author Roger Lewin begin by outlining a brief history of the major paleontological discoveries.

Our prehistoric relatives, known officially as hominids, branched into several categories with the first one - a three foot woodland ape known as Ramapithecus - arriving on the scene ten to fifteen million years ago. Twelve million years later Ramapithecus gave rise to three new hominids including the Homo habilis or "able man." The key question at this point is, of course, what factors caused one of these hominids to develop into Homo sapiens?

The authors cite the development of the hunting-gathering society as the major landmark in our evolution. However, unlike many who theorize about our prehistoric development, Leakey and
Lewin maintain that it is not the hunting or gathering that marked our progress. Rather, it is the fact that we shared our food with one another. With masterful detective skill, the authors piece together that the development of a small carrier bag is the instrumental turning point. Our ancestors could place the food they had gathered in this bag and were no longer limited to what their two hands could hold. If there be any doubt about our prehistoric ancestors' ability to manufacture a bag, Leakey and Lewin point out that chimps and gorillas are today skillful weavers!

Under the rubric of natural selection, this cooperative spirit fostered by food sharing would grow since it would be to each member's benefit within the "band" to help others and in turn be helped. Thus, according to Leakey and Lewin, we started out as a peaceful, co-operative species. This idea that we are not biologically a belligerent species seems to be the paramount theme of the book. Citing notables such as Freud who maintain that it is our nature to kill our fellow members, Leakey and Lewin argue that this proclivity for killing our own kind is strictly cultural and political. When the agricultural revolution supplanted the hunting-gathering society mankind was able to store up large quantities of food and thereby have a material possession attractive to others. This accumulation of material possessions in turn gave rise to conflicts and feuds which have culminated into two world wars in our own century.

The authors maintain our heritage of co-operation and sharing rooted in the prehistoric past is the true link of our humanity. Just as we all share a common origin so do we also share a common destiny, and in this day of nuclear weaponry a complete understanding of our common origin is vital if we are to survive. Leakey and Lewin make this point extremely clear, and one finishes People of the Lake wondering if perhaps our twentieth century diplomats would do well to study a little about Ramapithecus and his offspring.

Other Titles Briefly Noted

759.7
C346za


Based on years of research and hundreds of interviews, Alexander's biography combines anecdotes, gossip, and fact in tracing Chagall's soaring career and relating it to events in world history. The treatment of Chagall's Jewishness is the most controversial aspect of the work. Black and white photographs are included, but no color plates.

811.5
Se91 Da


Focusing on Pulitzer prize-winner Sexton's work as well as her madness, this collection combines both biography and criticism, as often happens. Contents include a Sexton chronology, interviews, the worksheets of "Elizabeth Gone," reflections on Sexton by her contemporaries, selected reviews by such well-knowns as James Dickey and Joyce Carol Oates, several longer commentaries, and a bibliography.
The Rise of the Victorian Actor is a scholarly account, based on much original research, of the development of the professional status of actors in the English theater from 1830 to 1890. Much attention is paid to the moral and religious background of attitudes towards actors and, in particular, actresses.

"Acting-out" is a term generally referring to that behavior of school children which is not the best. Yale graduate Roland Betts, having spent ten years in the New York City public schools systems before turning to the profession of law, both frightens and entertains with his anecdotal accounts of what those schools are really like today. John Holt has provided the introduction.

In seven related essays, distinguished historian Boorstin who is Librarian of Congress explores the effect of technology on American and world society, and draws conclusions regarding its homogenizing effect.

I. G. Farben, the giant German chemical conglomerate, flourished from the beginning of World War I through the end of World War II. Although 12 of its leaders were convicted at Nuremberg, the firm survived dissolution orders. Attorney Joseph Borkin, who was responsible for the investigation and prosecution of the wartime I.G.-dominated cartels, recounts the many marvels of modern science realized by I. G. Farben, its story of corporate corruption, its degrading part in the Holocaust, and some of its amazing connections abroad.

Editor of the Richmond Times-Dispatch for over 30 years and a Pulitzer prize-winner, Virginius Dabney reminisces about his life in a volume which will be of particular interest to Virginians. Among the chapters is one devoted especially to his thoughts on the press. An appendix presents some of his more memorable editorials.
Richard Beale Davis' massive work is a study of the nature and development of the southern mind during its first 178 years. Although the political and economic history of the five provinces of the South Atlantic region has been studied in depth, earlier historians have failed to probe successfully in attempts to understand early southern thought. Divided into three volumes with ten major chapters, Davis' study covers history and historians; the Indian as image and factor in life; formal education; books, libraries, reading, and printing; religion, including the sermon and the religious tract; science, technology and agriculture; the fine arts; literature; and the public mind. An extensive bibliography accompanies each volume.


Science writer Datto and scientist Schiff have written a highly readable account of the scientific, political, and social controversy surrounding the use of aerosol spray cans containing fluorocarbon propellants. An entire chapter is devoted to defining the ozone layer and its importance. The well-qualified authors argue that, in contrast to people, products should not be presumed innocent until proven guilty.


In 24 accounts in brief and 14 longer articles, author and former New York Times reporter Doris Faber explores what presidential mothers have been like. She finds that nearly all the Presidents were "mama's boys" (almost every one the first-born or oldest surviving son), and that the mothers had an amazing number of characteristics in common.


In this account of H. L. Mencken's life and work, Fecher concludes that Mencken was not a great thinker but just had a great amount of common sense. The author hypothesizes that the lasting contribution of "'the most powerful private citizen in America'" was not just in literary criticism, social commentary, or the American language, but indeed in all three.


Investigating the sociology and the philosophy of sport, American Studies professor Guttman (Amherst College) has compiled an innovative and entertaining study. Sport as it is today is organized, specialized, and concerned with record-setting. How it has evolved from ancient spontaneous play and ritual is Guttman's concern.
Quotations from the letters of Felix Mendelssohn and his traveling companion Carl Klingemann, combined with reproductions of the composer's pencil sketches, are highlights of this account (by two Scots authors) of their 1829 journey to Scotland. The excitement aroused and conveyed was transferred later by Mendelssohn into his "Hebrides" overture and "Scottish" symphony.

Breaking new ground concerning an important social question, lawyers Law and Polan (whose names sound as if they might be a Freudian slip!) offer a comprehensive and objective analysis of the malpractice question. The institutions most involved - medicine, law, and insurance - are covered in three separate sections.

When Gerda Lerner's husband of 32 years was found to have an inoperable brain tumor, the couple made an attempt to face death directly in terms of Rilke's "well-crafted death." This is her courageous and honest account of their last 18 months together.

Basing his work on records preserved by Jacques Fournier, Bishop of Pamiers (later to become Pope Benedict XII), Le Roy Ladurie has reconstructed life in the 14th-century French village of Montaillou. Fournier's records pertained to the Inquisition he conducted in an attempt to wipe out in the village the remaining vestiges of the Albigensian heresy. The work, a probable classic in history and anthropology, was a best-seller in its original French language edition.

A student of Zen Buddhism, Matthiesen has written not just a travelogue but also an account of his personal quest for spiritual enlightenment. All of this is set within the framework of a journey to observe the Himalayan blue sheep, and perhaps the elusive, rare, and beautiful snow leopard, in the Land of Dolpo on the Tibetan plateau.

Educated to become a barrister, John Butler Yeats abandoned his original profession to become perhaps the most prolific painter in...
Irish history. The father of William Butler, Jack, Lily, and Lollie Yeats is portrayed as a worthy progenitor of his talented offspring in this first full-length biography of Yeats.

813.5
Ohl
L


While preparing The O'Hara Concern, his 1975 biography of O'Hara, Matthew Bruccoli (a graduate of Yale and the University of Virginia) assembled most of these letters which he says are highly readable because "John O'Hara wrote them." Showing O'Hara in many moods and many settings, the volume serves as supplemental biography to those assessing O'Hara's 34 published works.

923.273
K386sc


Robert Kennedy still "haunts the American imagination."
Scholar Schlesinger, an insider in the John F. Kennedy administration, has written an impelling but partisan biography of Joseph and Rose Kennedy's third son. By far the major portion of the book is devoted to Robert Kennedy's term as Attorney General.

940.5426
Sch82w


Wake Island describes the stalling defense fought gallantly by a comparative handful of ill-equipped military personnel and civilian construction workers during the first month that the United States was at war in the Pacific. The author, now a psychology professor at American University, and formerly a faculty member here at Mary Washington College, has had a long interest in the Pacific theater of World War II.

892.493
S164
W35


As a Pulitzer prize-winner, Singer was much in the news this Fall. Shosha is Singer's first novel in six years. A chronicle of life in the Jewish ghetto of Warsaw during the years of the 1930s which saw Hitler's rise to power, the story is a saga of an author, Aaron Greidinger (known as Tsutsik), and his childhood friend Shosha. Trinkle, incidentally, has 19 of Singer's publications.

920.5
W585


Another Pulitzer award-winner (author of the Making of the President series, the first of which was a 1962 prize-winner), White develops his autobiography around power-seekers and his own attempts to find in history a framework or system by which to explain it. Readers will find in it a colorful and questioning account tracing his years of experience in the arena of history - from being war correspondent in China to seasoned political reporter of the 1960s and 1970s.
THE LIBRARY currently receives 1,136 periodicals covering a wide variety of subjects. Two of the newly-acquired titles are briefly described below.

Creative Computing

According to its cover, Creative Computing is "the #1 magazine of computer applications and software." Whether that boast is accurate or not, the journal, of generous size, is a leading one in its field. Consequently, all those interested in computers, whether experts or novices, will find Creative Computing of value.

Included in a typical issue are articles on the following: simulation and gaming, computer education, evaluations and profiles of equipment, games, business computing, and computer applications for living. Regular departments include notices, letters to the editors, a catalog of computer resources and tools, and notes from the editor. A unique facet of the journal is its section entitled "fiction and foolishness." The fiction is in the form of short stories, while the foolishness consists of full page cartoons. Worth mentioning in December is a computer-sensitive variation of Clement Moore's famous poem "The Night before Christmas." Who says Santa Claus does not compute?

The Library's subscription to Creative Computing, a bimonthly journal soon to become monthly, began with the September-October 1978 issue (volume 4, number 5). That issue and all published since are available in the Periodicals Department.

Peace Corps Times

Have you been in the Peace Corps? Are you considering joining the Corps? Or, are you just interested in its work? If the answer to any of those questions is "yes," you should read the Peace Corps' new official publication, the Peace Corps Times. It is a monthly newspaper format brief newsletter with articles by Peace Corps volunteers and members of the Peace Corps staff, along with reprints of articles from other sources that are of interest to its readers (often with additional comments by the editorial staff).

The articles in the most recent issue received (August 1978) discuss topics such as the Corps' Office of Programming and Training Coordination, children in the Peace Corps, future energy sources for the Third World countries, and a cartoon representation of "Life in Fiji...."

The Library is receiving all issues since Volume 1, Number 1 (March 1978) under its participation in the depository system of the U. S. Superintendent of Documents.
AS A FORM OF WRITING, literary criticism, no new art, still may be regarded as in the ascendancy. Libraries and proliferating publishing have helped. Being a critic is a thoroughly respectable, even enviable, profession. The critic is often author-turned-critic. Reading well-written criticism is a facet of the liberal arts experience, hopefully resulting in the development of judgment, taste, and sensitivity.

The reference collection contains some veritable goldmines in a series of critical volumes which assess some of the major literature of America, Great Britain, the commonwealth which once was British but is slowly evolving into autonomous countries as a result of emerging nationalism, France, Germany, Latin American, and the Slavic literatures including Russian, Bulgarian, Czech and Slovak, Polish, Ukrainian, Serbian, Croatian, Slovenian, and Macedonian. The last grouping is largely unknown in the United States because of the relative lack of translations.

Available in the Reference Room are:

- Modern American Literature, four volumes (including supplement), R/810.904/C928m/1969
- Modern Commonwealth Literature, R/820.9/M7195
- Modern British Literature, four volumes (including supplement), R/820.904/T2471
- Modern German Literature, two volumes, R/830.904/D7lm
- Modern French Literature, two volumes, R/840/904/M72
- Modern Latin American Literature, two volumes, R/860.9/F812m
- Modern Slavic Literature, two volumes, R/891.7094/M72

The "Library" is published by Frederick Ungar Publishing Company of New York. In general, the volumes follow this format: a foreword by the editor/compiler (often a substantial piece of writing), a list of the authors included, a list of the periodicals gleaned for critical material, and bibliographies of each author's works. The critical excerpts are listed under the authors' names (these arranged alphabetically). Birthdates of each author are included, and death dates, if the chapter is closed.

Using James Joyce as an example, since he is featured elsewhere in this issue, one finds criticism of his works on pp. 106-117 of Modern British Literature, Vol. II. Critics represented are Virginia Woolf, Cyril Connolly, Jack Lindsay, Desmond MacCarthy, L. A. G. Strong, Richard Chase, W. Y. Tindall, Marvin Magalaner, Richard Ellman, Donagh MacDonagh, V. S. Pritchett, Harry Levin, and the Times Literary Supplement.

James Joyce letters from the Quinn Memorial Collection in the Manuscripts and Archives Division of the N. Y. Public Library, skillfully woven together by author Myron Schwartzman with sometimes acerbic letters from arts patron John Quinn of New York, are the fabric of this article selected for its relationship to Dr. Kemp's "Rejoyce" beginning on p. 12 of this issue. Joyce and Quinn began corresponding when Quinn, at the behest of Ezra Pound, sent Joyce ten pounds, the first of many financial drafts helping the author through periods of poverty and struggles to survive. Quinn, a lawyer as well as collector of manuscripts and first editions, proved in time also to be a friend to Joyce and to Nora, his wife, supporting them not only legally and monetarily but also with encouragement and words of comfort on occasions of Joyce's violent attacks of eye disease.

Correspondence in the collection includes 1916-17 letters concerned with Quinn's purchase (and an accompanying dispute with Byrne Hackett) of the proof sheets of A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man and the manuscript of the play Exiles, as well as medical matters. The 1919-20 letters are concerned with his purchase of the Ulysses manuscript.

Joyce was no stranger to trouble. These letters record not only the challenges, roadblocks and frustrations he encountered (all played against the leitmotif of the need for money to keep him free to write and rewrite) but also some of lawyer Quinn's strategies in helping him. Coded telegrams are among the correspondence utilized.

Joyce suffered not only "the slings and arrows" but also very real pain, from a progressively worsening eye disease. In his Selected Letters (Ellman, editor), he notes that "... in the street I got suddenly a violent Hexenschuss which incapacitated me for moving for about twenty minutes. I managed to crawl into a tram and get home." On the following day, as noted in one of his unpublished letters in the Quinn collection, he informed his patron that he was to enter a clinic for an operation.

Not a superman, Quinn is revealed as having real problems, too. One summer in New York, short-handed in his law office, he wrote Joyce that the period was a terrible one, and that he had worked so hard that he had become "frightfully nervous." Several months later he wrote again that he had, against doctor's orders, been working nights and Sundays, and was "very nervous and irritable, ... trying desperately to keep afloat." He was to die only four years later, perhaps victimized by being a dynamo.

In one of his letters to Joyce, he drew an analogy between a dynamo and a turnip. "The dynamo does things but burns out. The turnip does nothing and lives long, but is never alive. The problem is to find the golden mean between the dynamo and the turnip." Was Joyce his golden mean?
FOR EVERYONE WHO STUDIES LITERATURE CLOSELY, it is axiomatic that printers are the most inept, careless, stubborn, uncooperative, complacent, perverse, and drunken craftsmen in the known world. This axiom is false, of course. Printers are just like the rest of us in ineptitude, carelessness, stubbornness, complacency, and lack of cooperation. For perversity, they are just like us, particularly the literary kind. Despite its untruth, the axiom persists, based on the simplest of simplicities: like everyone else, academicians (particularly the literary kind) long mightily to believe that whatever is printed is true. So it comes as a great shock to us that there is probably not a book in the whole world printed right: every one I have ever studied makes errors in transmitting its text from author's hand to printer's page. I'm going to illustrate these problems by briefly exploring the substantial James Joyce holdings in the Woodward Rare Book Collection, particularly the editions of Ulysses. And I'll describe a splendid new acquisition: facsimiles of all the surviving notesheets, manuscripts, typescripts, and printer's proofs for A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man and Ulysses.

By 1920, struggling with censorious publishers and printers was nightmarishly familiar to Joyce. Under British law, both are legally answerable for any obscene material they issue; and Joyce's publishing history is a direct consequence of that law. It took him years to get Dubliners into print; Portrait's first edition (1916) had to be published in America by B. W. Huebsch, and the English issue actually consisted of sheets printed in the U. S., then shipped to London for binding, because no British printer would set the type for it. Ulysses first saw print, even before the final sections were finished, as a serial in the American periodical The Little Review. But when American postal authorities stopped that version for obscenity, Huebsch—who had planned to publish the new book—gave up. In London, Joyce's benefactor Harriet Weaver could find no way to help him. She had serialized Portrait in her journal The Egoist, and created the Egoist Press to publish it as a book using the sheets
imported from New York; but now even America wouldn't print Joyce's work. So Ulysses, the greatest modern novel in English, was first published in Paris, France, by a middle-aged American expatriate named Sylvia Beach. She ran an English-language bookstore called Shakespeare and Company which was a social and literary center for British, Canadian, and American writers and readers living in or passing through Paris. Unlike Harriet Weaver, she had no private income but earned her living through the shop. So her decision to publish Ulysses was genuinely courageous. It was also successful. From 1922 to 1930, she printed eleven impressions of the book in two editions. Beach, Weaver, and Joyce worked hard to see that the novel's text was accurate, but the odds against them were great. Beach wasn't a professional publisher; she had neither the staff nor the time to care for every letter and comma in a book 740 pages long. Weaver tried, but she was in London. By 1923 Joyce himself was deeply involved in writing his next book, and chronically suffering severe eye problems; he could not always work, and any time spent correcting Ulysses was time taken from Finnegans Wake. Besides, the only good proofreaders are professionals, and these people were amateurs. Professionals were available, of course. The book was printed by Maurice Darantiere of Dijon, an important figure in French (and English) culture because he was that rare thing, a printer who values literature. But his proofreaders were French, naturally. As Michael Groden concludes, 'the printers' lack of English, Joyce's difficult handwriting and weak eyesight, and the pressure of time ... made complete accuracy impossible. As a result, errors have persisted through all editions published since 1922.' Jack P. Dalton estimates that "well over 2,000 corruptions" in the printed text of Ulysses can be traced to the Paris editions—and that nearly the same number have accumulated

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4The standard bibliography of Joyce's works is John Slocum and Herbert Cahoon, A Bibliography of James Joyce (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1953), but much significant Joyce material has appeared since. The Woodward Collection contains 1st, 5th, 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th impressions of the Shakespeare and Company Ulysses. The 8th and subsequent impressions constitute a new edition, since the type was completely reset; the text is superior in these later impressions.

Among the surviving raw materials for *Ulysses* are two substantial collections of notes. Some idea of what these are like can be gained from a letter in which Joyce (living in Paris) asks his Triestefriend Italo Svevo to send along a package of notes he has left there; it weighs 4.78 kilograms (10 pounds), Joyce says, and is "full of papers of which I have made fair copies in ink and occasionally even in *bleistift* [pencil] when I had no pen. But be careful not to break the rubber band because then the papers will fall into disorder." In other words, the notes consist of messy sheets onto which Joyce has randomly transcribed bits of information, words, catchphrases, and so on from the scraps of paper, napkins, and old envelopes he always carried with him (whenever he heard or read something interesting he wrote it down). What kind of information? Another letter gives us some idea; on November 2, 1921, he writes to his aunt, Mrs. William Murray, living in Dublin:

Two more questions. Is it possible for an ordinary person to climb over the area railings of no 7 Eccles street, either from the path or the steps, lower himself from the lowest part of the railings till his feet are within 2 feet or 3 of the ground and drop unhurt. I saw it done myself but by a man of rather athletic build. I require this information in detail in order to determine the wording of a paragraph ... Do you remember the cold February of 1893. I think you were in Clanbrassil street. I want to know whether the canal was frozen and if there was any skating.

(Letters, I, 175)

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7One collection is in the British Museum and the other in the Lockwood Memorial Library at SUNY-Buffalo. The first group has been edited by Phillip Herring into *Joyce's Ulysses Notesheets in the British Museum* (Charlottesville: University of Virginia Press, 1972); the remaining notesheets are being published by Garland as part of the James Joyce Archive.

And a few days later, on November 6, he asks his friend Frank Budgen to find in London and send along

any little handbook of fortune telling by cards
any catalogue of Whitely's or Harrod's stores
Tottenham Crt Rd furnishers
any bookseller's catalogue preferably old.

(Letters, I, 177)

The notebooks contain odd facts about Dublin in about 1904 (when the action of Ulysses takes place), along with extracts from the fortune-telling and freemasonry books, and bits from department store catalogues. So the picture of Joyce at work on the last episodes of his monstrous book is interesting: "I am here again with MSS and pencils (red, green and blue) and cases of books and trunks and all the rest of my impedimenta nearly snowed up in proofs and nearly crazed with work" (Letters, I, 172). The manuscript he mentions is the narrative skeleton of the "Ithaca" episode; the books and trunks feed his notesheets; the colored pencils are to mark notes off the sheets as he uses them to fill in the "Ithaca" skeleton. Or even the proofs, because he's also working on "Eolus," "Hades," and "Lotus-eaters" in their second (or later) page proofs. But, he concludes, "Ulysses will be finished in about three weeks, thank God, and (if the French printers don't all leap into the Rhone in despair at the mosaics I send them back) ought to be published early in November."9

Looking at even a short passage shows much of this happening. The earliest surviving draft of the "Circe" episode begins as follows:

Nighttown
(Faithful Place) Rows of flimsy houses with
gaping doors. Little men and women
squabble for ices round a halted gondola.
They receive wafers between which are
wedged lumps of coral and coppery
snow. The little men and women
scatter slowly sucking on the melting
colored snow. They are children.10

9 He was wrong, of course; the book wasn't published until his next birthday, February 2, 1922. The printers might leap into the Rhone, incidentally because they are in Dijon, not Paris.

In the next extant version of this passage, the manuscript of *Ulysses* purchased from Joyce by the New York collector John Quinn, the result of considerable rewriting is obvious:

(The Mabbot Street entrance of nighttown, before which stretches an uncobbled tramsiding set with skeleton tracks, red and green will-o'-the wisps and danger signals. Rows of flimsy houses with gaping doors. Rare lamps with faint rainbow fans. Round a halted ice gondola stunted men and women squabble. They grab wafers between which are wedged lumps of coral and copper snow. Sucking, they scatter slowly, children.)

The new version is obviously much stronger, much more vivid, and is in fact almost identical to the final printed text (the differences are underlined):

(The Mabbot Street entrance of nighttown, before which stretches an uncobbled tramsiding set with skeleton tracks, red and green will-o'-the wisps and danger signals. Rows of flimsy houses with gaping doors. Rare lamps with faint rainbow fans. Round Rabbaiotti’s halted ice gondola stunted men and women squabble. They grab wafers between which are wedged lumps of coal and copper snow. Sucking, they scatter slowly. Children.)

The typescript which intervenes between the manuscripts and the printed version shows two of these changes (coral: coal and the repunctuation at the end) but not the third, the added detail that the ice gondola is Rabbaiotti’s. In fact, the typescript is almost exactly like the manuscript except for coral: coal. And that is a strange difference. Since the first-draft version speaks of the people "sucking on melted colored snow," it is fairly obvious that when Joyce calls the snow "coral and coppery" he’s referring to the hues of 1904 snowcones. Why coal in the typescript then? Because, as a glance at the manuscript will show, the r in its coral is vestigial—Joyce's bad handwriting again. And the typist, reading about all those trams and tracks and signals, has fallen into the obvious trap: "lumps of coal." So suddenly we have people eating anthracite. And though the population of nighttown (Dublin’s redlight district) is eccentric and even a little dehumanized, they’re not literally machines;

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they do not eat coal. Yet once in type this error survived galley proofs (where Rabaiotti first appears), page proofs, and every issue or edition of the book since; it still stands in the most recently printed copies of Ulysses I can find. And it's in every translation I've checked.

Clearly, Ulysses needs to be carefully edited from scratch. But how to do it? As we've already seen, a good many correct passages in Ulysses look like gibberish. Stephen, in a famous reverie, thinks

Ineluctable modality of the visible: at least that if no more, thought through my eyes. Signatures of all things I am here to read, seaspawn and seawrack, the nearing tide, that rusty boot. Snotgreen, bluesilver, rust: coloured signs. Limits of the diaphane. But he adds: in bodies. Then he was aware of them bodies before of them coloured. How? By knocking his sconce against them, sure.

(RH61, page 37)

Could this be one of those passages from which the typesetters have accidentally dropped a crucial phrase which would make all perfectly clear? It could be, but it isn't; what you have just read is exactly what Joyce wrote. Because the book is often elliptical, no editor can rely on his instincts to get him through Ulysses. He needs evidence—piles, heaps, and tons of it—before he can emend a text as difficult and discontinuous as this one. And not just the printed versions; as we've seen, none of them is reliable. He needs, in short, the raw materials of the novel, the manuscripts which predate all printed versions. Only with that sort of hard evidence in front of him dare he tamper with this text. And our library now has that material.

Joyce scholarship is about fifty years old, and contains some splendid work—Frank Budgen's The Making of Ulysses; Stuart Gilbert's James Joyce's Ulysses; Richard Ellmann's great biography; A. Walton Litz's The Art of James Joyce; Michael Groden's Ulysses in Progress. All these have one thing in common besides their excellence, and it is a partial cause of excellence: all draw extensively on unpublished, generally unavailable material. Unavailable until now, that is. For one of the masterworks of modern publishing is taking place. Garland Publishing Company is issuing excellent facsimiles of all Joyce's working papers—notes, drafts, typescripts, gallies, and page proofs. The project is half done, and already we understand the growth of Joyce's books more fully. Already we can begin to grasp how his imagination worked, how the books accreted, spread, ingested more and more material, grew more complex in technique and intricate in construction even as he wrote them. Ulysses, for instance, contains hundreds of recurrent motifs—words, ideas, and images which tie incidents, characters, and places together in an infinite net of correspondences. From the working papers it becomes clear that Joyce embedded much of the recurrent material in the book only after he had written out its main story lines. In fact, Ulysses is a conventional naturalistic novel, grown rich through the persistence of Joyce's

14 It is being. Jack Dalton has a contract with Random House to produce a correct Ulysses text by 1979.
rewriting. The book is true literally, as any good naturalistic novel is true; Joyce's obsession with the accuracy of his Dublin--its shop names and house numbers, geography and folk rituals--guarantees that truth. But it is also true figuratively, a comprehensive myth of the spirit in the world whose multi-layer intricacies demand the subtlest interpretive mechanisms. It is also a compendium of literary forms, techniques, gimmicks, and effects. And Joyce achieved all that by continually massaging his simple central story: Stephen meets Leopold. His imagination was the most comprehensive of our era. So it is merely justice that the Garland James Joyce Archive will give us the most complete record of any artist's work available in the world.

In Florence, in the Accademia, Michelangelo's David has the place of prominence; it is displayed in isolation under a dome in bright sunlight at the end of a long hall. So you first see it from a hundred feet away and you see nothing else as you approach. It glows in the light. Magnificent. Later, as you walk away, back down the hall, you discover to your right and left unfinished pieces by the same sculptor--the slaves, struggling to escape from their stones. Not quite magnificent; they lack the glow of the David. But awesome. So precise, for one thing. A gigantic knee pushes to within one quarterinch of what was the uncut marble's edge. The popular tale must be true; when Michelangelo looked at blocks of marble he saw whole figures in them, in complete detail, to the quarterinch. And textures: the figures are a fourth or a third done, yet some parts lack only the polishing.

The James Joyce Archive is like that. Less tactile, of course, less visual in impact. And the method of making is opposite; Michelangelo cut away, Joyce adds to. But they show the same thing--a great imagination working. David is greater than the slaves, despite our facile modern taste for the incomplete and the uncommitted. And no one will want to read the Archive instead of Ulysses. But each finished work becomes by its very completeness remote. David doesn't need us, and neither does Bloom. In the Archive, we can see the masterpiece before it achieves remoteness. So we understand it better. Not completely, but better.
"YOUR LIKELIHOOD OF INTERVIEWS, in addition to those on campus, is in direct proportion to your setting up a marketing plan, and using that plan persistently and effectively." So states Harold W. Dickhut, president of Management Counselors, Inc., of Chicago, publishers of his very thorough Professional Resume/Job Search Guide. Now in its fourth edition, Dickhut's book (650.14/D559p/1978) brings into focus the strategy and armament needed by the job-seeker in today's extremely competitive business and professional world. The quotation above was excerpted from Section XIV, "Guidelines for Current College Graduates," which every senior could read with profit - reading only it if time to read all 269 pages is limited. Well-indexed, this guide is based on the counseling firm's experience of working with hundreds of people embarking on the most decisive of all searches in their lives - the search for the right position, a careful matching of person with position. This entails resume preparation, search action, job counseling, and final placement. Dickhut indicates that the resume itself, no matter how good, will not get the seeker a new job, viewing the resume as a 'key sales tool' which has the potential of opening some doors so that the candidate can then market himself or herself. A sampling of section titles in this book recommended for all those whose graduation is not far off includes "Organizing Your Resume Material," "How to Use Your Resume," "Cover Letters" (there are 20 samples), and "Handling Your Interviews Effectively." This book is nicely produced - attractive in design with good typography and effective page layout, which overall make it easy to read. It concludes with a bibliography of reference books for employer list preparation (p. 264) and lists of consulting firms, by individual states (pp. 265 ff.).

A paperback, Richard Lathrop's Who's Hiring Who (650.14/L348w) expresses in the foreword this simple aim: "to double your prospects for finding the job you want. And to cut the time it otherwise would take in half." Further, it claims that government research shows that strong guidance in job-seeking actually does double the rate of placement. So this book joins the Dickhut book above as a new acquisition to be surveyed by seniors, although not written so much for college graduates as for all job-seekers. It is a very helpful handbook, whose contemporary focus is somewhat marred by the reproduction of old engravings as its
illustrative matter - a choice which could possibly turn a person idly browsing through the book away from it, because of the dated graphics. Organized into 13 chapters which are not indexed, Who's Hiring Who is a compendium of relevant information for the job-seeker. Chapters are broken down into sections with bold-face headings which for the scanner help to compensate for the lack of index. One who reads from cover to cover will find many good pointers toward success and away from pitfalls. A sampling from the contents page: "Explore yourself for the right job," "Write a letter that demands attention," "You are entitled to top pay for your talents," and "Who's Hiring Who," a list of occupations with notes on the minimum number of new openings per month. This book could stand some editing to reduce its wordiness - but read it selectively anyhow.

From the most prolific publisher, the U. S. Government Printing Office, has come the slim magazine-format Career Opportunities in the National Park Service (271.425/Un3ca3). This is an 18-page production with alluring colored plates. The booklet describes the programs and tasks of the National Park Service and the types of positions available. It hopefully states that the "Service is always looking for qualified applicants in many fields of work." As the Mary Washington College community has the opportunity to talk about career opportunities in the Park Service with employees in the system locally, this is a challenge to anyone tempted to compare the descriptive text with the reality in the field.

On pages 10 and 11, there is a map of the U. S. showing the location of national parks, monuments, seashores, battlefield sites, etc., helping one to see if opportunity may exist in the physical location desired. Among other features, this attractive publication (who says all government documents are dull?) describes the qualifications of a park ranger (college degree required), the possibility of administrative careers, and seasonal employment possibilities, for which applications must be filed between December 1 and January 15 of each year. Graduate students or high-ranking undergraduate students with at least two years of college may qualify for the Federal Intern Summer Program, briefly described on p. 15. So this is a publication worth the attention of sophomores and juniors, as well as of seniors and MWC graduates.
BROWSING in the stacks is a very common occurrence. Browsing in the reference collection seems seldom to happen, but could lead to the discovery of works such as the new acquisitions listed below, which are named in order of category.

**Almanac. 1978 International Television Almanac.** Richard Gertner, editor.

The 23rd edition, this compendium of statistics relating to the robust TV industry reveals that 711 commercial stations were operating in the U.S. in January 1977, serving approximately 71,200,000 families. Total TV penetration in the U.S. is reported as 97% and the average viewing time per day an incredible six hours and 55 minutes (source: A. C. Nielsen). Among the contents are: Poll and Award Winners, Talent and Literary Agencies, Producers - Distributors, Stations, Organizations (national groups, regional units, guilds and unions), Programs, The World Market, and The Television Code (standards and practices). Found on the shelves as R/384.55058/InB/1978, and in the card catalog under the subject headings "Television broadcasting - U.S. - Yearbooks" and "Television broadcasting - U.S. - Biography."


Arriving in time for this semester's last waves of interest in the occult, this slim A-Z (Abracadabra to Zoroaster) dictionary of terms has a very worthwhile preface defining magic and explaining its two kinds: one which works through its own power and the other which requires a deliberate effort to make it work. Although selective, the dictionary covers a wide range of topics (ritual magic, demonology, divination, astrology, witchcraft, etc.). Sorcerers and alchemists are included in the dictionary, too. Highly readable (for a dictionary!), this is found on the shelves as R/133.03/L166m, and in the card catalog under the subject heading "Occult sciences - Dictionaries."


Now chairman of the Carnegie Council on Policy Studies in Higher Education, Clark Kerr has written the foreword for this new encyclopedia. Since the editor-in-chief is Chancellor of Northeastern University, the set is off to a distinguished start. Published by Jossey-Bass of San Francisco (10 volumes, 5208 pages), it is expected to be useful not only now as an index to the current shaping and philosophical overtones of higher education, but also in the future as a valuable record of the latter's development and achievements, and as an overview of "the state of the art" in the period now being experienced as one of uncertainty and adjustment.

The encyclopedia, according to Dr. Knowles, represents a first attempt to bring together in one volume "all major aspects of international higher education," presenting in "global perspective" national systems; academic fields of study; educational associations; research centers, institutes and documentation centers; academic and administrative policies and procedures, and current issues and trends in higher education. Found on the shelves as R/378.003/In8, and in the card catalog under the subject heading "Education, Higher - Dictionaries."
New Appointment: Reference Librarian

REFERENCE SERVICE with a warm smile on her face and an energetic spring to her step is being offered from the base of the Reference/Bibliography Room by the newest of Trinkle's appointees, Miss Catharine Hall of Annapolis, Maryland. Miss Hall has been appointed reference librarian, assuming the position left vacant by Miss Mary Porter who resigned in September. A 1974 graduate of Goucher College where she majored in economics, she received her master's degree in library science from the University of Maryland this year. In 1974-75, Miss Hall worked on a comparative urban studies project sponsored by Johns Hopkins University in Ljbljana, Yugoslavia. This past summer she taught reference services to ICA (International Communications Agency) librarians from North Africa and Middle East and Near East area posts.

Professors Palmieri and Ascari to Present Seminars

Two Trinkle Seminars have been scheduled for the second semester. Dates to reserve on your calendar are Tuesday, February 6, and Thursday, March 27.

On February 6, Assistant Professor of Geography Richard P. Palmieri will speak on "Where Gods are Mountains: Land and Life in the High Himalayas." On March 27, Associate Professor of Modern Foreign Languages Clavio F. Ascari will speak on "A Poet Called Michelangelo."

The Seminars are to be held at 7:30 p.m. in Lounge A in Anne Carter Lee Hall on their respective dates.

Trinkle Document Collection Evaluated

Trinkle was one of the libraries chosen recently to test the use of the new standards and guidelines which have been adopted by the Depository Libraries Council for Federal Depository Libraries. A day-long inspection of the Trinkle Depository collection, ranging from organization and maintenance through interlibrary cooperation, was conducted by a member of the staff of the U. S. Superintendent of Documents.

The Library staff was pleased subsequently when a copy of the evaluation report was received. In seven categories, the rating of the Library was "excellent;" in the eighth category, the Library was rated "very good."
From the Suggestion Box: About Change for Photocopying

A suggestion that is regularly placed in the Suggestion Box at the Library is one recommending that the Library either make available change for the photocopier or acquire a change machine. An explanation might be helpful to those who are unaware of the situation the Library staff must face in regard to this problem.

The making of change for the purpose of using the copying machine has been a troublesome thing for some time. Until approximately three years ago the Library staff did give change from the Library fine drawer. To do this, however, required keeping a surplus of at least $20 in change. Thefts of varying sums occurred from time to time. Three years ago, however, after three robberies in rapid succession, the police recommended that the Library cease maintaining money for the purpose of making change. The Library staff felt it has no other choice but to take that advice. This is State money with which the Library is dealing and is subject to the control of the State auditor.

When the Library was forced to stop giving change, the possibility of obtaining a change machine was investigated. Because the initial price of such a machine was found to vary from $1,500 to $2,000, it became clear that the Library budget could not absorb such an expense. The possibility of installing a change machine in Ann Carter Lee Hall near the soft drink and candy machines was raised with Vice President Merchent. Upon learning that the installation of a change machine was not possible unless there was a greater number of vending machines to be serviced by a change machine, he investigated the possibility of buying or renting a machine. Vice President Merchent concluded that the cost of such a machine could not be justified as a college expenditure in these days of shrinking budgets.

The Library staff realizes that it is somewhat inconvenient to go elsewhere for change. It should be pointed out, however, that the Xerox machine is strictly a public service that the Library finances without any remuneration. The fees collected are turned into the Office of the Comptroller to be used in the general fund at the College while the Library pays $3,300 in annual rental fees as well as purchasing the paper and supplies for its operation.

Once again the Farmers and Merchants Bank has been contacted concerning the necessity of supplying students with change. Personnel at that bank have again indicated that they will be happy to supply students with change. It is suggested, therefore, that students who have large amounts of duplicating to be done recognize the necessity of acquiring change from this or other sources prior to beginning the copying process.

From the Suggestion Box: About New Books

In another suggestion the writer commented that "the present selection of new books are useful to the graduate student doing work on such works as the migratory habits of penguins, color abstractions, 1910-1925 bibliographies of little known writers." The college community should be aware that the majority of purchases for the Library collection reflect the needs of the curriculum and thus are specialized. They are carefully selected by classroom and library faculty with course needs in mind and reviews carefully considered in order to develop a quality collection.

However, it might be judicious at this time for the writer to scan the annotations in the "Current and Choice" feature of this issue. Do you not find that a large proportion of these materials have general interest, appealing to a wide variety of tastes?

All students as well as faculty are invited now, as always, to recommend books for purchase. Cards for this purpose are available on a table in the rotunda and should be deposited in the orange box labelled "Book Requests."

Professor Emeritus of Music and Physics Jean Slater Edson is the author of an article "Pulpit and Choirloft" in Music/The AGO-RCCO Magazine, p. 44 (September, 1978).

Associate Professor of History (and Department Chairman) William Crawley, Jr. served as Chairman of the Program Committee which arranged the activities to mark the retirement in 1979 of Professor Edward Younger from the faculty of The University of Virginia. In addition to preparing the commemorative pamphlet marking the event, Mr. Crawley served as Master of Ceremonies for the dinner program held in the Dome Room of The Rotunda at the University of Virginia on October 21, 1978.

Faculty are invited to submit notes about their recent publications to News and Views by the January 15 (1979!) deadline for the February issue.

APPROXIMATELY 50 persons gathered in the Gari Melchers Studio at Belmont on Monday, October 2, to meet and converse with other Associates at the first membership meeting of The Associates of Trinkle Library. At the 5:30 - 7:30 p.m. Wine and Cheese party, The Associates welcomed as guest of honor Garrett Epps, author of the Shad Treatment (G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1977).

As of November 1, the membership of The Associates numbered 49.
LET'S NOT MENTION the weather. What happened to Chicago might conceivably happen here, judging from recent capricious weather patterns! There are good things to turn our minds to; we have busy months ahead as 1979 unfolds.

Professor Palmieri's views of the High Himalayas at the opening Trinkle Seminar on February 6 will have us thinking Lost Horizon when we'll need to shift to The Tempest for the Trinkle Associates February 7 program by Dr. O. B. Hardison, Jr., director of the Folger Shakespeare Library. We have a choice of fine discussions to attend at the panels on "Children: Their Rights and Responsibilities," presented by the College and the Virginia Foundation for the Humanities and Public Policy, a series which began January 25 and extends through March 29, with individual meetings moderated by Dr. Denis Nissim-Sabat.

For fireside reading, News and Views offers reviews of recent biographies of Mary Shelley and Virginia Woolf, two compelling and tragic figures. Many other choices are annotated, to help you select your winter fare. From the Woodward Collection describes five small Woolf works, one of which is a most unexpected children's story Virginia wrote for a niece. Playing Serendipity we have dedicated to Black Culture Week. For students, there's word of a February Term Paper Clinic and a new 1979 series of Trinkle Subject Seminars. There's still more; read on! and keep in touch.

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THE BOOKS LISTED BELOW are selected from the numerous volumes that have been recently received in the Library. A selected display of new books is always available for your browsing pleasure to the right of the entrance to the rotunda. Books from this display may circulate.

823.79
Sh44
Bd


Throughout his poetry, Percy Bysshe Shelley used the moon to symbolize his wife Mary. With this imagery in mind, the title of Jane Dunn's biography of Mary Shelley -- Moon in Eclipse -- seems exceptionally appropriate. Overshadowed by the radical philosophies of her parents (feminist Mary Wollstonecraft and political philosopher William Godwin) and obscured by the reputation and fame of her husband, Mary has hardly surfaced to the public view. Even her most famous literary creation, Frankenstein, has developed into such legendary and mythical proportions that seldom does one think of the author. Biographer Dunn states in her preface that the purpose of her book is to draw Mary out of the haze and "rescue her from the brilliance of her husband ... which has too often kept her in the shadows."

Understandably, Dunn devotes the major portion of the book to Mary's life with Shelley. By using numerous and often quite lengthy quotations from Mary Shelley's journal and letters, the author presents a coherent picture of Mary's personality and her relationship to Shelley. Essentially an introspective and shy person, Mary provided the emotional intimacy and intellectual understanding so necessary and vital for the quixotic Shelley. He in return provided her with the impetus to develop her creative powers, and it was largely through his efforts that Frankenstein was published. Indeed, some biographers have maintained that only Shelley's guidance enabled her to write the monster masterpiece which would explain why her writings after Shelley's untimely death are so inferior. Dunn admits that while Frankenstein is Mary Shelley's primary piece of literary merit (Dunn's eulogistic praise is a bit overdone), she points out that Mary's other fictional works were written primarily out of financial necessity and she felt, therefore, forced to cater to popular reading tastes.
Prone to melancholic reflections and with an almost supernatural intuition of future tragedy, Mary nevertheless did possess finely developed intellectual capabilities, and Dunn is careful to point out how these aspirations often inhibited men from seeking her company. That her intellectual capabilities were highly developed and of exceptional quality is indicated by the fact she was the only woman among the contributors to Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopedia—a roster which included Sir Walter Scott and Thomas Moore, the Irish poet. Unfortunately, her fame does seem to rest with the authorship of Frankenstein and with having been Shelley's wife. Dunn's sincere attempt to remove her from the poet's shadow is not entirely successful, and at the end of the book one still feels that she is overpowered by her husband.

The picture, then, that we have of Mary Shelley is of an extremely intelligent and perceptive woman. Although Dunn's description of Mary's life is at times somewhat superficial, it is refreshingly unsentimental and highly readable. We become aware of a woman who possessed enough intellectual spunk to develop and grow in an age not entirely sympathetic toward women of her ability. Readers interested in further information about Mary Shelley should consult Mary Shelley: An Annotated Bibliography by W. H. Lyles in the Trinkle Library collection. (823.79/Sh44/A1).


Encapsulated within 1882 and 1941, Virginia Woolf forever fought a dual self, tortured by internal conflicts and external pressures, desperately trying to be one person, fulfilling one self-satisfying lifestyle. Born to role-playing Victorian parents, growing up gifted in an Edwardian snobbishly male-oriented society, marrying only one man with love but without passion (and experimenting with lesbianism), and creating works of enduring merit in spite of (or perhaps because of) spells of insanity, she experienced real anguish which is captured in Phyllis Rose's brief biography.

As with Mary Shelley, her parents were strong influences in her life, even after their deaths. However, according to Rose, the writer who was born Adeline Virginia Stephen had in these parents models whose chief characteristics she did not wish to emulate, although she craved their approval. Her beloved father, the eminent intellectual Leslie Stephen had a volatile and tyrannical temperament, and was a very demanding and dependent husband and father. Her mother, the beautiful Julia who was stunning in the 1860's, was a self-sacrificing person who died at 49 in the 90's, gaunt and worn out from attending to the needs and wants of others. Virginia and her sister Vanessa, an artist bent on developing and using her talents, are seen as early feminists who by their own efforts very successfully established themselves outwardly as women to be seen and also heard—visible and voluble.
Woman of Letters confirms that the price of this freedom for Virginia was very great. Actually, she wanted to be cared for. The demands of her environment and of her mind, of her social position and of her intellectual interests were too often divisive. When the fruits of her labor resulted in correcting proofs and waiting for reviews, she suffered intolerably. She was denied the envied Cambridge education of her male friends and siblings. She experienced sexual advances from both of her half-brothers. She anticipated marriage as a very essential taste of life, but proved frigid. Her "support system," however, proved to be Leonard, her husband who early recognized and always nurtured her genius while playing watchdog over her precarious mental and physical health. Marrying him was one of her best decisions.

What this book lacks in the realism, flow and seeming spontaneity of the most moving biographies (it becomes studied and prosaic at times), it makes up for in carefully chronicling Virginia Woolf's writing, dovetailing it with her sensitivity to life and living. This documentation is valuable as it reveals Virginia as a questioner and seeker as well as a deeply intuitive and creative writer "aware of a contract with the reader," a felt obligation to help not only herself but also others "to live more intensely."

Photographs in the book picture the frail, haunting and classic beauty of Virginia as well as her circle of family and friends (such as Rasputin-like Lytton Strachey). The book divides neatly into chapters which can stand alone as essays highlighting both periods of her life and her immersion in writing (especially The Voyage Out, Mrs. Dalloway and To the Lighthouse). The book treats the ultimate tragic suicide not with bathos but with the same dignity that Virginia ensured herself -- a "clean" end avoiding what she was afraid would be her final madness. A useful chronology of Virginia's life summarizes the volume.

Readers interested in more recent Woolfiana may enjoy acquainting themselves with the Virginia Woolf Quarterly in the Periodicals Department.

Other Titles Briefly Noted


Commissioned by the National Institute of Mental Health, the Institute of Sex Research conducted extensive interviews of approximately 1,500 persons in the San Francisco Bay area. Alan Bell and Martin Weinberg, Senior Research Psychologist and Senior Research Sociologist, respectively, at the Institute of Sex Research, summarize these in what will probably be considered the landmark study of all phases of the homosexual experience.


and
Two new reinterpretations of the Arthurian legend have arrived at once. Berger holds basically to the traditional tale, embroidering and expanding it, through his own fantasies, into a lively story. Canning wanders further from the tradition, having no Camelot or Round Table. His hero, Arturo, and some other familiar figures emerge against a background of historical 5th century Britain.

The grandson of F. D. R. chronicles with compassion the early lives and marriage of his parents, Anna Roosevelt and John Boettiger, and their attempts to sustain their relationship in the shadow of the President's fame. Fresh material casts new light on the effects of public life on private lives.

Commentary on West German politics and diplomacy, as well as critiques of the world leaders with whom he came in contact, enrich this memoir by Willy Brandt. As first mayor of Berlin and then Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany, Nobel Peace Prize-winner Brandt has been in a unique position from which to observe the people and politics of the last twenty years.

Brill, a contributing editor of Esquire and a graduate of Yale Law School, captures "the essence of Hoffa and the essence of the Teamsters" in his comprehensive study of America's most powerful and diversely composed union of 2.3 million members. Attention is given not only to the giant organization's corruption, but also to its valuable accomplishments; Brill speculates as well on what happened to Jimmy Hoffa. The Teamster story is related through "intensely personal" summaries of the experiences of nine representative men.

The author, a psychiatrist and an acknowledged authority on anorexia nervosa, has compiled a readable account of this once rare ailment which now affects an increasingly great number of affluent society adolescents. Case studies illustrate their attempts to become excessively thin and their self-imposed starvation to achieve this goal.


and


Two new works from Chinese authors give the West some idea of writing which is probably being done in mainland China today.

Chen Jo-hsi is a native of Taiwan who studied in the United States, lived in the People's Republic for seven years, then immigrated to Canada. Her collection of eight artful stories is a dissenter's portrayal of life in the People's Republic of China during and immediately after the Cultural Revolution. In tone, the stories are revealing -- they are melancholy, satiric and/or angry.

*The Coldest Winter in Peking* is a modern day adventure yarn close in form to that of the traditional Chinese novel. The author, who uses the pseudonym Hsia Chih-yen, is a Chinese engineer now resident in Japan. The fiction is documentary of the "fragility of life and living" in the world of the Chinese.


Oil-rich sheiks from the OPEC countries, foreign industrialists and investors, and even foreign governments behind corporate fronts are buying up America. Investments being made in real estate, natural resources, and corporations are changing the balance of power in the American economy, and Pulitzer prize journalist Crowe pleads for controls before it's too late.


A major study in civil rights literature, *Protest at Selma* chronicles the strategy behind and the major results of the events at Selma in 1965. What were the purposes of Martin Luther King, Jr. and the Southern Christian Leadership Conference and why did they choose Selma? What were the effects of the media on the media audience who were essentially uninvolved? What were the reactions of national political figures? Garrow's account attempts to answer all these questions.

Gathorne-Hardy, himself a product of the system, has written a thorough and informative account of the English public schools. In no other country is there a comparable system, and an American readership will be fascinated with this compilation of its virtues and faults and with the author's conclusions.


In a lively but scholarly account, architectural historian Girouard traces the history of the English country house through a period of over 500 years. He defines how the country house has figured in the shifting locus of power and how its structure has been adapted to these changes. Lavish illustrations accompany the text.


In a brief but provocative essay Heilbroner analyzes the causes of regular booms and crashes affecting the industrial nations. He forsees shifts to economic planning to give new life to capitalism. Author of The Worldly Philosophers and An Inquiry into the Human Prospect (both in the Trinkle collection), Heilbroner is Norman Thomas Professor at the Graduate Faculty of the New School for Social Research in New York.

Hsia, Chih-yen. The Coldest Winter in Peking; A Novel from Inside China. See annotation following Chen, Jo-hsi, p. 6.


The product of over 40 years of study, Jones' lengthy biography of a legend is a scholarly account of the image of Saint Nicholas as it has appeared in over 1500 years of Western culture. It is a basic reference work for anyone interested in "N" as Jones, twice-named a Guggenheim Fellow, has chosen to call Saint Nick.


Katzman, a history professor at the University of Kansas, studies the hardships and changing status of women as domestic servants during the period from the end of the Civil War to the 1920's. Interesting use has been made of sources such as the domestics' own writings. There is an excellent bibliographic essay on pp. 340-365.

Funded by a Ford Foundation grant enabling him to do a 20-month study, distinguished science journalist Lear attempts to bring out into the open all viewpoints on the recombinant DNA controversy. The benefits of recombinant DNA are discussed as well as the possible dangers inherent in uncontrolled recombination. Differences within the scientific community, scientific vs. legislative opinion, and the author's advocacy of strong control fill out the account. (See *Recent Periodical Additions* on p. 10 of this issue.)


In lively prose William Manchester has constructed the first major biography of Douglas MacArthur. Generally maintaining a balanced path, with occasional partiality shown his subject, the author recounts the general's colorful contradictions of character and personality. A figure about whom there is no neutrality, the soldier-hero was one who declared himself "a one hundred percent disbeliever in war" -- despite lifelong army service.


Martin's work originated as a story for *Life* magazine but was never published due to the magazine's closing. Short introductory material precedes the photographic study which masterfully conveys the talent of Marceau the master artist. The author is a photographer, journalist and documentary film-maker.


In a collage of essays, journal excerpts, and reviews, Stephen Spender recalls the conflict between the arts and politics influencing Anglo-American culture of the 1930's. With special attention devoted to Eliot and Auden, he follows literary personalities and ideas, decade by decade, into the 1970's.


In a beautifully written work Barbara Tuchman captures the two contrasting images reflected by the 14th century—the glitter and glamor of the crusades, castles, and Chaucer as compared to a chaotic and bloody world burdened with the Black Death, war, revolt, and papal schism. Her description is built around Enguerrand de Coucy VII, an important French knight. The author is a two-time winner of the Pulitzer Prize for *The Guns of August* and *Stilwell and the American Experience in China*, both in the Trinkle collection.

How did the coming of the Industrial Revolution affect a Pennsylvania town called Rockdale? An extensive account, based on Rockdale's rich store of local primary documents, has been compiled by a University of Pennsylvania anthropologist. The small cotton manufacturing community with 72-hour work weeks, studied here from 1825-1865, was typical of many other towns in an America turning industrial.


Wouk characterizes his newest novel as "a historical romance." His theme is that the idea of war is old, outdated and "The beginning of the end of War lies in Remembrance." A sequel to The Winds of War (1971, and in the Trinkle collection), the narrative, sparing no wartime horrors, takes Captain Victor "Pug" Henry, his family, and numerous historical characters from Pearl Harbor through Hiroshima.

NEWS...

as we go to press!

TAX GUIDE FOR COLLEGE TEACHERS AVAILABLE IN THE LIBRARY

THE LIBRARY has obtained a copy of the 1979 Tax Guide for College Teachers for the use of faculty members. It offers specialized information tailored to the interests of the College teaching community. It contains the changes in the law that became effective when the 1978 Tax Act was signed in November 1978.

To assure its availability to everyone, the Guide has been placed at the desk in the Reserve Room and may be charged out for a period of three days.
THE LIBRARY currently receives 1,141 periodicals covering a wide variety of subjects. One newly-acquired title is briefly described below.

Recombinant DNA Technical Bulletin

The expanding field of recombinant DNA research is the subject of this new periodical being published by the National Institutes of Health (NIH). The stated aim of Recombinant DNA Technical Bulletin is to link American and foreign recombinant DNA researchers with the advisory groups and organizations regulating their research and "to provide prompt notification of certified-host vector systems to a broad community." Thus the Bulletin presents reports of research in progress; news and comments on legislation and guidelines; announcements of meetings, the availability of contract proposals, technical information on policy decisions communicated by Institutional Biosafety Committees, and NIH policies concerning recombinant DNA research; and a periodically updated listing of host-vector systems certified by NIH.

A final section of each issue is a valuable bibliography of articles on recombinant DNA published in scientific literature. The bibliography is divided into two lists. The first consists of scientific and technical articles; the second, legal, social, and ethical articles. Interestingly enough, in the Summer 1978 issue under analysis for this report, there are 53 items in the former list, and only 10 in the latter. However, subscribers are invited to submit citations which are relevant to recombinant DNA activities.

Published quarterly, this journal presents an up-to-date approach to recombinant DNA research. The Library is receiving all issues of Recombinant DNA Technical Bulletin since volume 1, number 1 (fall 1977) under its participation in the depository system of the Superintendent of Documents, United States Government Printing Office.
NOT PREPOSSESSING IN SIZE but certainly in importance are five small volumes in the Woodward Collection which number among the varied works of the unstable but brilliant Adeline Virginia Stephen Woolf.1

Monday or Tuesday (1921), Mr. Bennett and Mrs. Brown (1924), and Walter Sickert: A Conversation (1934) are first editions, published by the Hogarth Press, Tavistock Square, London, which was owned and operated by Virginia and her husband, the devoted Leonard.

The other two volumes are The London Scene: Five Essays by Virginia Woolf (1975) and Nurse Lugton's Golden Thimble (1966), both published 25 or more years after Virginia's tragic 1941 suicide (by drowning in the River Ouse, with heavy stones in the pockets of her jacket to weight her down).

The London Scene, a collection of essays previously published separately in 1931 and 1932 was first released in compilation by Frank Hallman of New York in 1975 (the copyright was held after Leonard Woolf's death in 1969 by Angelica Garnett and Quentin Bell, Virginia's niece and nephew). Nurse Lugton's Golden Thimble first appeared in 1965 in the Times Literary Supplement, to which Virginia had been a frequent contributor, but was published in book form by Leonard Woolf at the Hogarth Press in 1966.


"Scene" is well-chosen as the noun for the title as all of these essays convey to the mind startlingly clear images of the subject. The scene in each is as vivid as a stage setting. Virginia Woolf was what she herself admired in the painter Walter Sickert -- a person who could see and paint life. She painted life with words, achieving what she called a "very complex business, the mixing and marrying of words," (see Walter Sickert, A Conversation, London, Hogarth Press, 1934). In The Docks of London, one is amazed that a writer who never was a stevedore or ship's captain or customs officer could sense and see, note down, and transfer to others her distinct and vigorous images of the traffic,

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1Refer to Woman of Letters on p. 3 of this issue.
unloading, sorting and storing of ship-borne trade items -- e.g., brownish ivory tusks from mammoths frozen in Siberia for 50,000 years or the loathsome fungus in wine vaults which signifies that their dampness is just what is needed to ensure good wine. She saw, she asked, she recorded, she transmitted.

Nurse Lugton's Golden Thimble is as it sounds -- a children's story. Its format is commanding; a rich purple cover, wove paper tinted lilac, graceful thick-and-thin modern type large enough so that any elementary school child lucky enough to have access to this treasure could read it. On the linenish board of the cover the letters are glinting gold and the golden thimble of the title gleams in splendor in the center. In the Foreword is a history of the work written as follows by Leonard Woolf:

Mr. Wallace Hildick, when examining the MS of Virginia Woolf's Mrs. Dalloway now in the British Museum, discovered the short children's story which is here published under the title Nurse Lugton's Golden Thimble. The story appears suddenly in the middle of the text of the novel, but has nothing to do with it. It was in fact written for Virginia Woolf's niece Ann Stephen when she, as a child, was on a visit to her aunt in the country. The story was first published, with an explanatory note by Mr. Hildick, in The Times Literary Supplement of June 17, 1965.

In 1966, the edition in the Library's collection was published by the Hogarth Press. It is illustrated by Duncan Grant who had been considered among the possible suitors of Virginia, but was not seriously in the running. This is a fanciful tale, with only six pages of text and six of drawings. It narrates the coming to life of exotic birds and animals. These -- antelopes, giraffes, penguins, marmots, etc. -- are actually part of the design of a large piece of needlework being created for drawing room curtains by old Nurse Lugton who falls asleep over her work. Again, one is impressed by how very hard Virginia Woolf must have worked in her writing to create a tale so brief, so perfect for the youngster she wanted to please and captivate. She must have felt herself both the exacting writer and the expectant reader, setting very high standards for herself as the former.

The other three volumes by Virginia Woolf in the Woodward collection convey a special excitement to the bibliophile. Did Virginia herself help put together this volume? Both she and Leonard really worked at the Hogarth Press, a longtime dream which they finally were able to finance in 1917. In 1919 (see A Writer's Diary, N. Y., Harcourt, Brace, 1954), she speaks of getting copies of the essay "Kew Gardens" ready, "Cutting covers, printing labels, glueing backs which used up all spare time and some not spare till this moment." With this possibility, there is something extraordinarily pleasing about these small volumes, the most sizeable of which is only 8½ by 5½ inches.

That one is Mr. Bennett and Mrs. Brown. A thousand copies of it were published on October 30, 1924. The Library's copy is one of this first edition. Printed on stiff paper, the cover once was white but is now beiged with age. On the upper cover over the title, strong black type declares this one of The Hogarth Essays. A naturalistic woodcut of a woman with an open book claims as much attention as the title, and far more than the name of the author or of the press. Vanessa Bell, Virginia's liberated feminist sister did the illustration, as she did for many of Virginia's other works.

Mr. Bennett and Mrs. Brown was originally a paper read to the Heretics in Cambridge, on May 18, 1924. It is a brave paper in that it takes some well-aimed pot-shots at the successful Edwardian novelists -- Wells, Bennett, Galsworthy, whom Virginia saw as not interested either in character (personified
by Mrs. Brown, believed by Virginia to be the stuff of which literature is made) or in the book itself, but in something beyond, something outside. She felt that their books were therefore incomplete, and their truth "exhausted and chaotic." (This from the little Stephen girl denied a Cambridge education!) She urged those she was invited to address to see Mrs. Brown (an intriguing threadbare little lady Virginia had observed in a railway carriage) to be watchful of Mrs. Brown's symbolic importance (as human experience epitomized, to be captured in a novel). She concluded, "We are trembling on the verge of one of the great ages of English literature. But it can only be reached if we are determined never, never to desert Mrs. Brown."

Walter Sickert: A Conversation is another small but choice treasure from the Hogarth Press, a first separate edition. It proclaims its Woolfian origin visually with the device of a wolf's head on the title page. A woodcut illustration of a dinner table, the work of Vanessa, suggests on the cover the setting of the 28-page essay. With stiff pale ("duck-egg") blue cover stock now browning from age, 3800 copies of the essay were printed on October 25, 1934. As noted earlier, impressionist Sickert was a favorite of Virginia, who in Conversation notes that "not in our time will any one write a life as Sickert paints." In what might be self-denigration, she says, "Words are an impure medium; better far to have been born into the silent kingdom of paint." Also on p. 13, she says something which is reminiscent of her advice about Mrs. Brown (to be character-centered) "... it is difficult to look at them [i.e.: Sickert's painted figures, motionless but in a moment of crisis] and not to invent a plot, to hear what they are saying." In writing about Sickert, Virginia Woolf reveals very vividly her own creative force.

The lengthiest of the Hogarth Press works in the Woodward Collection is Monday or Tuesday, a 1921 first edition with a number of woodcuts, including the cover, by Vanessa. Leonard and Virginia published this with stiff white paper boards and a brownish cloth spine. Their press would have won no awards for skills in publishing because the inking of this volume is poor and uneven in tone. The heavy black of Vanessa's woodcuts show through on their back-up pages. Means intrude upon ends.

In this collection of essays A Haunted House is poignant, and quivers and thrills as do chords played on a harp. "A Society" is downright witty, both because of its hint of a hoax that Virginia and a group of anti- Establishment Bloomsbury friends once boldly perpetrated on the Home Fleet (see cited Woman of Letters, p. 104) and because it creatively questions man's domination of society. In "Monday or Tuesday," "Blue and Green," and "The String Quarter," all impressionistic, there are places where one can almost visualize the words as notes dancing on the five lines of a staff of music. The medium of prose suggests the medium of music. "An Unwritten Novel" is another reflection of Virginia's Mrs. Brown philosophy. An imaginative reader could take the bare bones of the essay, ideas which lie within the viewer's (or writer's) head, and from the stream of conjectures and configurations, trivial and significant, yield up a novel.

The volumes are only a few of the impressive number of essays, translations, periodical articles, letters, books, and pamphlets listed in the exhaustive and scholarly Kirkpatrick descriptive bibliography. One wonders if any more of Virginia Woolf in the Woodward Collection could say more about her, however, than these few in the current collection do. She was infinitely sensitive of her reader and established in remarkable language and style both close personal contact with him and respect for his right to be stimulated, as she was, to feel and think for himself.
U. S. Government Documents: Wide Appeal

WHAT WEALTH lies within the covers of those publications lumped together vacuously under the vague label "government documents!" One envisions their all being colorless, fat, obtuse volumes without illustration, musty, pages uncut, lacking appeal of any kind, read by gawky law clerks on tall stools for facts and figures about congresses and courts, welfare and wars.

Not so. Not dull! Government documents are books and pamphlets and magazines and yearbooks and exhibit catalogs and maps and posters and blueprints and recipes and articles and treatises ... . The U. S. Government as publisher serves the huge variety of needs generated by a mobile and creative society.

This vast store of readily-tapped information largely reaches the public at designated full or partial depository libraries, like Trinkle, throughout the U. S. Trinkle receives daily and free fine and useful materials which are catalogued and classified and carted to bookshelves where browsers in a subject area can easily spot them.

For instance? The Occupational Outlook Handbook (Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor) is shelved in the Career Information Center. Statistical Abstract of the United States (Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce) is in the Reference Room with other social sciences material. The National Register of Historic Places (National Park Service, U. S. Department of the Interior) is also in the Reference Room, not far from the definitive Handbook of American Indians, a Smithsonian publication of long ago (new encyclopedia due soon).

For historians, The Library of Congress has its new Letters of Delegates to Congress 1774-1789 in the Deck 4 collection, a series to be published for some years to come. For present needs and interests, there is reason to be aware of the Army Department's Area Handbook for Iran on Deck 4, and HUD's A Survey of Passive Solar Buildings, in with the applied sciences materials on Deck 2.

The new calendar reminds us that April 15 is close. Reference to IRS's series relating to income tax brings to light Treasury Department flyers in the Sub-basement One collection. "Energy Credits for Individuals" may be must reading for those checking up on passive solar buildings!

And so it goes. Whether classified in Dewey or the "SuDocs" system, documents are alive and well at Trinkle. Consider how interdisciplinary they are in nature by scanning this partial list of authoring agencies: Agriculture Department, Civil Rights Commission, Congress, Defense Department, Environmental Protection Agency, Fine Arts Commission, Federal Trade Commission, HEW, Interior Department, Interstate Commerce Commission, Justice Department, Judiciary, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, etc. Mind-boggling!
FEBRUARY. Thoughts turn
to the birthdays
of two of the greatest Americans.
But don't stop
with Lincoln and Washington!
Others, women as well as men,
have contributed to the American panorama.
February's topic is Faces --
of bygone Americans
in portraits and daguerreotypes,
with biographies.

Atypical of the stereotyped image of "government documents" are two handsome
books published for the National Portrait Gallery by the Smithsonian Institution
Press.

Fifty American Faces from the Collection of the National Portrait Gallery
(709.942/C464f) and Facing the Light; Historic American Daguerreotypes (779.2/
P481f) are enticing. They, as well as other governments, are for sale at the
two Government Printing Office bookstores in Washington and so could be trea­
sured gifts or additions to any personal library.

An ancillary value of Facing the Light is its introductory essay on daguer­
reotypes, which antique buffs consider collectable and which actually are eso­
teric photographic relics, especially of the period 1840-1860, something between
a "real portrait" and "just a picture." They are uniquely biographical records,
the plates presenting each person as he or she actually was, without the touchup
or retouching possible for portrait painters or later photographers. Thus the
daguerreotype was rather merciless to its sitter: "Many ... left clear records
of their battles with depression, nervous conditions, painful physical ailments,
simple exhaustion, tormenting religious doubts, and a host of other adversities." Across time and space, the daguerreotype fosters a direct experience with the
person who once was.

Plates and research for this book, which was the catalog of a collection of
110 daguerreotypes on exhibit at the National Portrait Gallery until Jan. 15,
1979, involved loans and efforts of many private collectors and libraries --
Harvard, Radcliffe, Dartmouth, the American Antiquarian Society, the Chicago and
N. Y. Historical Societies are a few examples. Preserved in this volume, with
biographies which might better be called vignettes because they do not recount
whole lives but pertinent fragments, are some who might be of particular interest
locally: Clara Barton (who nursed at the front in the Wilderness and Fredericks­
burg campaigns), Jefferson Davis, Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson, and Feb. 12's
Abraham Lincoln. Other women include Mary Todd Lincoln, Lucretia Mott, Dorothea
Dix, Charlotte Cushman, and Emily Dickinson.

Fifty American Faces is a very similar effort to present images of our Ameri­
great. Some daguerreotypes are included, but the range of media is broad --
a folk art statue of Stephen Douglas, a self-portrait of Mary Cassatt, a well­
sculpted bust of Rachel Carson, a charcoal sketch of Cole Porter, a plaster life
mask of Helen Keller, and traditional portraits both in color and black and white
and John Randolph, etc. By comparing the biography of Stonewall Jackson in this
book with that in Facing the Light, one deduces that Fifty American Faces does a
more thorough job on life histories. However, both books are solidly red, white
and blue -- real stars for the coffee table.
BROWSING in the stacks is a very common occurrence. Browsing in the reference collections seems seldom to happen, but could lead to the discovery of works such as those listed here to call attention to resource material available about and by Black Americans.

It was almost 50 years ago that the American Library Association asked Alain Leroy Locke to write a course on "The Negro in America" for its "Living with a Purpose" series. Dr. Locke was chosen in 1953 to present his opinions for publication, along with recommended reading. Rhodes scholar at Oxford 1907-10, student at the University of Berlin 1910-11, holder of a Ph.D. from Harvard and a professor of philosophy at Howard University until his 1953 retirement, Dr. Locke was one of the chief intellectuals of his people -- literary critic, art historian, and author of the definitive The Negro in American Culture. His landmark syllabus singles out a number of books on Negro social history and Negro cultural contributions he thought important at that time and exemplifies a growing awareness of the need for public sensitivity to the purgatory behind and the creative environment ahead of the American Negro.

In 1968, following the tragic assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King, there was a new growth of racial identity among the Blacks and of long overdue respect from the whites. Black Awareness was born.

The year 1968, if nothing else is to be written about it, was the year of the Black Man. The emergence of Black masculinity from the depths of American society, where it had been buried for 300 years, meant the beginning of the end for the stereotype. And with the Black Man's assertion of his views and assumption of the dominant role within this group, a further awakening took place in relation to the Black woman.

In Black America - 1968: The Year of Awakening, from which the above is quoted, is one of the volumes of the International Library of Negro Life and History (R/301.451/In9). Recording the growing importance of the Black component in a milestone year, the volume in retrospect has great historic value, with signed essays by the Black leaders recording the wide scope of challenges and crises being met by their people. "The Negro in National Politics in 1968," "The Civil Rights Movement in 1968," "Black Religion - 1968," "The Law - 1968," and "The American Negro Artist - 1968" are among the contributions that could well be analyzed today to measure the impact of 10 years of hitherto unknown Black Consciousness. In addition to other features, a chief contribution of the book is an annotated bibliography of
articles dealing with Black America published in journals and magazines in 1968. This in itself could be a bellwether for historical documentation of the movement to date.

Highly respected bibliographies of the Negro and his part in American society are the one compiled by Dorothy B. Porter, Librarian of the Negro Collection, Howard University, and in 1970 published (as a government document!) by the Library of Congress, The Negro in the United States: A Selected Bibliography (Rb/016.301451/P833n), and that published by the Harvard University Press, also in 1970, compiled in a second and revised edition (following Elizabeth Miller's) by Mary L. Fisher, The Negro in America: A Bibliography (RB/016.301451/M613n/1970).

Both of these works are scholarly and exhaustive. The stated emphasis of the former is on more recent books in the collections of the Library of Congress although a number of important older works and a few periodicals are included. Most citations, arranged in form or subject groupings, are briefly annotated.

Harvard's Thomas F. Pettigrew in the Foreword to the latter bibliography says:

This volume constitutes an important and overdue contribution to the understanding of American race relations. Not since the definitive treatment of the issue by Gunnar Myrdal in An American Dilemma, now a generation old, have we had such an extensive and searching bibliographical collection.

The Myrdal study is in the Trinkle collection. The bibliographies, seeming rivals, were both published in the same year. For any study of Black culture, use of both would be imperative.


Reference volumes which are fertile fields for the direct harvesting of information on Blacks and Black culture are numerous, and some have alarming proportions when considering the size of study carrels and table space. Very comprehensive, including about 1000 pages of articles, tables, and statistics is The Black American Reference Book (R/301.451/B561) sponsored by the Phelps-Stokes Fund, and written by 38 distinguished authors including four who did not live to see its 1976 publication -- Langston Hughes ("Black Influences on the American Theater: Part I"); Gordon Allport ("Prejudice: A Symposium"); Arna Bontemps ("The Black Contributor to American Letters: Part I"); and Joseph H. Douglass ("The Black Family"). All titles are illustrative of the type of study found in the work.

Another real "biggie" is The Negro Almanac: A Reference Work on the Afro-American (R/301.451/P723n/1976). The Bicentennial edition pays particular attention to the Black role in colonial and revolutionary America. Subsequent Black cultural and social experience is, of course, examined, and in a new section special attention is paid to the Black woman. The volume is well-stocked with biographical and statistical information. If you're strong enough to carry it, you mustn't overlook it!
Not a problem in logistics for the avid researcher is the easily-portable The Ebony Handbook (R/301.451/Eb74). Used in concert with the Negro Almanac, this could conceivably render unnecessary any other ready-reference material. The Handbook's chief value is in its tables of statistics. For these, it should be a first source. Coverage in the 20 sections of the book includes "Population"; "Historical Record"; "Contemporary Events"; "Education"; "Libraries"; "Armed Forces"; "Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice"; "Economics and Business"; "The Professions"; "Arts and Letters," etc.

All research places value on a dictionary as an authoritative base for understanding and communication. The Dictionary of Black Culture (R/301.451/B292d) combines both personal references and definitions of terms in the range from athlete Hank Aaron to civil rights leader Paul B. Zuber (beginning and ending with people!).


The 1971 Directory of Afro-American Resources (RB/016.301451/R114d) needs updating but is a fine beginning. Published by the Race Relations Information Center in Nashville, this locates and identifies organizations and institutions in the U. S. which hold materials documenting the history and experiences of Black Americans. Included are college, university, public, governmental and business libraries; federal, state and local private agencies; and organizations with civil rights programs and responsibilities, or with substantive interests in Black America. The materials listed consist chiefly of primary source materials and supporting documents; this is an invaluable "pointer" to materials in every state.

Finally, under "Black" in the subject index in the Current Periodicals Room are listed about 20 journals focusing on some facet of the Black experience. The Black movement in the recent 70's can best be chronicled there, with careful use of pertinent indexes, and assistance as needed.
BEFORE NINETEEN AND SEVENTY NINE is half over, many of you May graduates, having one enviable experience in education behind you, will be entering the arena of competition for a fulfilling position, another experience in the lifelong continuum of education.

Degrees do not guarantee jobs. At the present you are playing a numbers game. According to the College Placement Annual 1979 (371.425/C686 1979), "In 1979 there will be almost twice as many graduates receiving baccalaureate degrees as there were 10 years ago."

This official occupational directory of the Regional Placement Associations provides information on the positions customarily offered to college graduates by principal employers.

Traits by which you will be judged in the job market have been listed by the publication's advisory staff of career planning and placement directors from Smith, Bryn Mawr, Farleigh-Dickinson, Rochester Institute of Technology, Hampden-Sydney, Lehigh and Babson, as follows:

- Appearance
- Self-expression
- Maturity
- Personality
- Experience
- Enthusiasm and interest

Self-studies and strategies are suggested, as well as a copyrighted "Job Search Barometer" by two authors from Purdue University. A kind of take-home exam, this can be self-scored to indicate your preparedness for the job market.

Other advice includes guidelines for interviews and follow-up letters, for resume writing (samples included), and, if you'd like to rehearse, for role-playing with a friend using typical questions asked candidates.
Following this preliminary material, the real "meat" of the Placement Annual follows -- a listing of organizations recruiting prospective employees, with accompanying data to guide you in your occupational choice. Here you will find a brief description of organizations -- commercial, industrial, and governmental -- in a listing which includes the name of the individual to whom you may write, and the types of openings for which college graduates are usually sought. This is an extensive section of 172 pages, which is encouraging.

If you'd prefer a pre-sorting of your reading, there is an occupational listing of employers in which organizations are classified under broad categories, so that you may cross-reference from organizations listed under "accounting" or "biology" or "liberal arts" or "writing and editing," etc. to a description of the company and its opportunities in the above-mentioned section.

A geographic listing of organization concludes the Annual, which in its 22 years of publication has become the most widely-used directory of employment opportunities for college graduates. It is available in the Library or for those wanting a personal copy, for $ 5.00 from The College Placement Council, Box 2263, Bethlehem, Pa. 18001.

NEWS...

from other libraries - did you know that*

* the Library of Congress has published a 66-page hardbound volume of important and virtually unknown letters which John Adams wrote anonymously for a British newspaper during the Revolutionary War. Letters from a Distinguished American -- Twelve Essays by John Adams on American Foreign Policy, 1780 brings to the fore previously unknown letters which Adams composed when in Paris as an American peace negotiator. The letters were discovered by the volume's editor, James H. Hutson, in the course of his sampling the Library's early foreign newspaper collections.

* Cornell University now has a full microfilm set of heretofore unknown personal papers belonging to the poet William Wordsworth. More than 30 letters and fragments of correspondence between the poet and his wife Mary are included, a treasure of immense value to research. These papers were auctioned at Sotheby's in London last summer and sold to Cornell Library officials who saw the item in Sotheby's catalog and placed a successful bid on it. However, British law intervened. If a British institution can match the price paid for a national treasure, the law prevents its export. (The letters had been bought for five pounds, as old paper, by a dealer interested in the stamps when he noticed Wordsworth's name and called Sotheby's). Dove Cottage, the Lake District Museum housing most of Wordsworth's papers, matched Cornell's $ 73,000. Negotiations finally brought to Cornell the microfilm set of the resources the University could not have.
IN WORD AND DEED, members of the faculty have been prolific professionally in recent months. Mr. David W. Cain, associate professor of religion, had his article "A Way of God's Theodicy: Honesty, Presence, Adventure" published in The Journal of Pastoral Care, 32:4, December 1978, p. 239-250.

Ms. Elizabeth Clark, professor of religion and chairperson of the department, presided at a plenary session on "The Equal Rights Amendment: Historical, Legal, and Moral Perspectives" at the annual meeting in November of the American Academy of Religion. She also gave a workshop entitled "Concepts of the Divine and Human Sexual Arrangements: A Sociology of Knowledge Approach." She was a member of the nominations committee this year. In December and January her activities included duties related to her appointment as a member of a review panel for one of the year-long seminars sponsored by the National Endowment for the Humanities.

Publication of his book Bill Tuck: A Political Life in Harry Byrd's Virginia made January a month long to remember for Mr. William B. Crawley, associate professor of history and chairman of the department. Dedicated to his parents, the book was published by the University Press of Virginia, and is the culmination of many years of work.

Mr. Lewis P. Fickett, Jr., professor of economics and political science, participated in December in the 1978 Conference of Virginia Political Scientists. He was moderator and presented a paper on the topic "1978 Party Politics in Virginia."

It's been "hands across the seas" for Mr. Stephen W. Fuller, associate professor of biology and chairman of the department. He recently completed an exchange of marine algal herbarium specimens with Dr. Tomitaro Masaki of Hokkaido University in Japan. Dr. Fuller sent specimens representative of temperate flora between Beaufort, North Carolina, and Portsmouth, New Hampshire to Dr. Masaki, and in return received specimens collected near Hokkaidate, Japan.

"Part-Time Faculty and the Law," an article by Mr. Ronald Head, assistant dean for career services, has been published in No. 18 of the Jossey-Bass series New Directions for Institutional Research. Co-authored with Edward
P. Kelley, Jr., Dr. Head's article appears on p. 41-57 of the book *Employing Part-Time Faculty*, which was released last summer.

In print twice in recent weeks has been Mr. Denis Nissim-Sabat, assistant professor of psychology. "Youths' Inward Turning Dangerous" appeared in January's *The Churchman*, p. 12-13, and his timely contribution "Guyana Cult -- Feeding on Perennial Childhood" was published on p. 24 of the *Free Lance-Star*, November 25, 1978. As the result of a grant received from the Virginia Foundation for Humanities and Public Policy, Dr. Nissim-Sabat is running a series of programs entitled Children: Their Rights and Responsibilities which began in January and is being presented by the Foundation and the College in the Ballroom of Anne Carter Lee Hall. Twelve other W&J C faculty are involved in the discussion-format presentations on various nights of the remainder of the series: February 1, 8 and 22, and March 1, 15, 22 and 29, at 8 p.m.

Mr. Paul Slayton, professor of education and chairman of the department, delivered a paper entitled "The Needs of Society: Many Voices, Many Rooms" on November 24, 1978, at the Kansas City Convention of the National Council of Teachers of English.

INVITATIONS have been mailed to the Trinkle Associates for the dinner and slide-lecture to be held at 6:30 p.m. on February 7 at the Crowninshield Building at Kenmore. Dr. O. B. Hardison, Jr., Director of the Folger Shakespeare Library, will speak on "Treasures of the Folger Library."

Another program for the Associates is being planned for Wednesday, March 7 by Mrs. Catherine Hook. It will feature brief talks by several Associates in which rare or special editions of books owned by members are displayed and discussed. Details of the program will be sent to members in the near future.

Dr. Gordon Jones has begun preparation for a day-long rare book fair to be held Sunday, October 14, 1979. When plans are completed, members will be notified.

Membership in the Associates now numbers 58.
Welcome! to a New Staff Member

INTRODUCTIONS at a coffee hour that morning initiated the day for Miss Donna Lee Nugent who joined the Library staff as Library Assistant A on Monday, January 15. In addition to responsibilities for the archival collection, Miss Nugent's position will involve her in work with inventory control of the regular collection.

After receiving a B.A. with a major in political science in 1975, she remained at Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University to complete her M.A. degree in 1977. Prior to joining the Trinkle staff, Miss Nugent worked as a substitute teacher in the Stafford County public schools.

On February 6, Hear "Where Gods Are Mountains"

Materials brought home with him following his stay in Nepal are currently serving to preview a Trinkle Seminar to be presented on February 6 by Mr. Richard E. Palmieri, assistant professor of geography. A display of Tibetan woodblocks and block prints is a current attraction in the Library's rotunda. Mr. Palmieri's presentation, "Where Gods Are Mountains: Land and Life in the High Himalayas" will be the first of two Trinkle Seminars this semester. The second will be "A Poet Called Michelangelo," to be presented by Mr. Clavio F. Ascari, associate professor of modern foreign languages, on March 27. Both seminars will begin at 7:30 p.m. in Lounge A of Ann Carter Lee Hall on their respective nights.

Subject Seminar Dates Set

February 5 and 21, and March 21, are dates slated for the current series of Trinkle Subject Seminars to be presented by Miss Catharine Hall, reference librarian, from 2:00 to 4:00 p.m. in the Trinkle Reference Room.

The seminars will include a lecture on the reference literature of the subject selected, followed by directed experience in the use of these works for research in the area. Topics are as follows: on February 5, The Twentieth Century European Novel (including British and Russian); on February 21, The History and Literature of Music; and on March 21, Sources of Information in Economics (tentative).

Subject seminars are open to 10 interested students each and should be of help for research needs of related courses. Information about the seminars, including deadlines for enrollment, is obtainable from Miss Hall or at the Reference Desk in the Bibliography Room. It should be noted here that registration for the February 5 program closes at 5:00 p.m. on Friday, February 2.
Term Paper Clinics Coming Up, Too!

Search strategies for term papers will be outlined for students enrolling in this year's second series of Term Paper Clinics, scheduled at the Library from Tuesday, February 13 through Thursday, February 15, and during the weeks of March 26 and April 2, at times and dates to be announced in the Bulletin and also by means of posters, brochures and the Term Paper Clinic display in a Library exhibit case.

The clinics offer students an opportunity, on an individual basis, to spend an uninterrupted half hour appointment with the Reference/Special Services Librarian, Mrs. Charlotte Millis, or with the Reference Librarian, Miss Catharine Hall, at which each outlines appropriate search strategies for the term papers pending, highlighting effective use of the card catalog and periodical indexes.

Students should register at the Reference Desk no later than Monday, February 5 for the February series. Seventeen students took advantage of this service in the clinic held in November.

Move Improves Access to Newspaper Indexes and Microreaders

During the holidays, microreaders (for microfilm, microfiche and microcards) were moved from the hallway outside the Reserve Room to a new position in back of the Reserve Room service counter. Lighting there has been dimmed to facilitate reading. A balancing move has brought the newspaper indexes formerly housed in the South Periodicals Room downstairs to the area vacated by the readers. This means that the New York Times Index, the Wall Street Journal Index, the Washington Post Index, Palmer's Index to the Times Newspaper (1790-1860) and the Index to the Times are now in a location adjacent to the micro-media supporting each index -- greatly facilitating their use.

The desk of Mrs. Patricia Miller, Library Assistant, has been moved to the area next to the indexes. Either she or (in her absence from her desk as she meets the demands of her work with government documents) the reference librarian on duty at the Reference Desk will be able to assist any student needing help with the indexes.

Christmas Reception Closes Old Year

Candlelight and creamy poinsettias graced two tea tables at a reception in the Library on December 19 to which MWC faculty and staff were invited. Colorful silver baskets and silver trays of home-made finger-foods completed the cheery setting. Hot spiced tea was poured by the following staff in rotation through the afternoon: Mrs. Sandra Brown, Mrs. Renna Cosner, Mrs. Jayne Dickinson, Mrs. Renee Hairfield, Mrs. Frances Holland and Mrs. Judith Wahl. The committee was chaired by Miss Catharine Hall, assisted by Miss Sheila McGarr, Mrs. Patricia Miller and Mrs. Charlotte Millis. About 150 were able to attend the tea, which was held in the rotunda while taped Christmas music added to the holiday spirit.

The Christmas tree on the left of the entry was made beautiful by original handcrafted ornaments created by student aides in the Library, at the staff's invitation. Every aide found under the tree a small gift-wrapped package of Christmas goodies with his or her name on it. The Tree Committee was chaired by Mrs. Sherry Morgan, assisted by Mrs. Patricia Farr and Mrs. Charlotte Millis.
NEWCOMERS AMONG US are old hands now, with thoughts of the endings that come to academia in the spring. Our year winds down as nature's gears up!

Best wishes, on the occasion of the end that to them is also a beginning, to all our graduates-to-be, and to the retiring Dean of the College, James H. Croushore. Kudos to William Crawley whose recently published book, reviewed in this issue, is making the chairman of the history department a campus luminary! Warm thanks to professors Richard Palmieri and Clavio Ascarì for their presentations at this season's Trinkle Seminars, as well as to professors William Kemp and Nancy Mitchell for their News and Views contributions on James Joyce and E. M. Forster.

The 100th anniversary of Forster's birth this year made the occasion for Dr. Mitchell's article in this issue's "From the Woodward Collection." As it's Einstein's centennial year also, both birthdays are commemorated by displays in the rotunda.

"Timely Topics" notes another birthday -- Shakespeare's, in April. We get the present: the knowledge that amongst the treasures of the E. Lee Trinkle Library, there is a single leaf from the beautifully printed first folio of Shakespeare as well as 25 leaves (in two separate sections) of the fourth folio. One of these (a "prize," according to Dr. Kemp) contains the folio title page, almost all the preliminary material and the complete text of the first play in the volume, The Tempest. The treasures are, of course, in the Woodward Collection.

With news of folio fragments as your hors d'oeuvre, we hope the full fare of reviews and book notes, the Mitchell view of E. M. Forster, a wide-angle lens look at the past, and the regular features will bring some pleasure to you, prior to a summer's joy.

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It is perhaps a natural tendency to be favorably biased when reviewing a book written by a fellow faculty member. Let the reader take note, though, that the reviewer is being objective when stating that William Crawley's biography *Bill Tuck: A Political Life in Harry Byrd's Virginia* has the triple merit of being not only a well-researched and informative documentation of a colorful politician but also one that is interesting and extremely well-written.

Crawley begins the biography by examining the historical background of Virginia politics. Virginia, as the cradle of American democracy, fostered some of the most liberal thinkers of the eighteenth century. By the twentieth century she had become known for her conservatism and resistance to change. Given this static condition, the political and economic policies of the conservative Byrd machinery were able to flourish in the mid-twentieth century.

While endorsing the political and economic philosophies of Byrd but remaining very much his own person in contrast to the more subdued "organization" men, William (Bill) Munford Tuck enjoyed a political career that encompassed four years as governor of the State, followed by nearly sixteen years as a member of the U.S. House of Representatives. However, the bulk of the book deals with Tuck's gubernatorial years rather than his Congressional career.

As Crawley carefully explains, Tuck's conservatism caused him to be only a minor voice on the Hill. The area of civil rights was anathema to him, and he vehemently opposed racial integration of schools. In sum, he had little impact as a legislator.
His zenith as a politician, however, came during his term as governor (1946-1950) when he was forced to tackle a plethora of post-World War II problems. Significantly, his policy toward a possible VEPCO strike in early 1946 (which entailed drafting strikers into the state militia if the strike portended a public emergency) was echoed several months later in a congressional message of President Truman shortly before the target date of a major national rail strike.

Although the scope of his book is essentially limited to the political career of a single politician, Crawley provides a lucid description of the broader social and political context within which events occur. The result is that the reader is able to grasp an entire trend and does not simply read about separate events isolated in time -- an especially important feature for those of us born after World War II. We finish the last chapter not only acquainted with Bill Tuck but also with a clear understanding of the post-war organized labor movement, the Cold War mentality and the southern revolt against racial integration. Students of twentieth century Virginia history or politics will certainly want to read Bill Tuck. But because of its more macrocosmic view, students interested in twentieth century U. S. affairs will find it valuable, too. To summarize, one closes the book wishing more biographies were of this quality.


Death has long been recognized as in Ecclesiastes as part of the rhythm of life -- "a time to be born and a time to die." Nevertheless, historian Arnold Toynbee (quoted in Robert Lifton's Living and Dying, p. 36) observed that death is un-American. Writer Jessica Mitford in The American Way of Death (1963) documented that travesty. Her book no doubt helped pave the way for sociologist Elizabeth Kubler-Ross's On Death and Dying (1969) and the penetrating collection of essays Death: The Final Stage of Growth (1975) which Kubler-Ross edited and which exemplifies a healthier view of death. With advances in life-supporting medical technology, society is now being stimulated to think as never before about death and ones right to die. Death is a hot topic.

One of the spate of works to examine philosophic responses to dying is New Englander May Sarton's novel A Reckoning, which leaves one with the impression of having read a parable. Widowed Laura Spelman is described as the book opens walking down Marlboro Street in Back Bay Boston, absorbing news from her doctor that she is dying from inoperable lung cancer. Numb, of course, from shock, Laura internalizes "He said two years, but they always give you an outside figure, and my guess is at most a year .... I've got to do it well. I've got to think."

The book concerns itself with the "doing it well," with the processes and program for dying of a person who can estimate when her death will occur. One becomes aware that there is much ritual thinking associated with the experience of dying, and that even a strong-willed person may have to acquiesce to the needs of those whose own lives are being touched by the event. Out of deference
to her grown children and other relatives, Laura is precipitated into having someone come to live with her to take over the management of her home and eventually herself; out of deference to her doctor, she surrenders temporarily her right to do her dying without medical intervention in the home familiar to her, and has a brief, impersonalizing, and exhausting hospital experience. The needs of the dying and of those who minister to the dying are very delicately counterpointed by Sarton, and one can understand that she is an award-winning poet.

Laura's downhill health pattern gives a velocity to the book; events seem to blur and blend as scenes do when passed at high speed -- or viewed through dimming eyes. It all happens too fast for the reader who identifies with Laura. One feels with her the diminishing importance of everything except "connections," the human relationships in her life which she attempts to take time to understand so that she can make her "reckoning" of the meaning of her own existence. The acceptance of self that comes from piecing together the honed-down essentials of her context -- people, culture and surrounding natural world -- is the puzzle Laura solved throughout her dying. There is no cop-out. She struggles and suffers, but preserves her right to die in her own way.

Sarton's allegory is a controlled situation. Most of us know only that death will come -- not when. Recent literature abounds with awareness of death (there are over 25 books with imprints of the 1970's under "Death" in Trinkle's card catalog). There is focus on death as part of a biologic cycle; there is focus on the ethic which questions intervention with that cycle; there is philosophy which may be reassuring in the light of the absurdity of existence. Laura's reckoning is testimony to an attitude expressed by Mwalimu Imara in Death: The Final Stage of Growth: "We can live fully until we die -- when we do live fully, death is not merely an end, but a completion."

Other Titles Briefly Noted


Born near Philadelphia, Benjamin West made his way to England by way of Italy, eventually became president of the Royal Academy of Arts, and was the first American-born painter to win international fame. Robert Alberts's new work, the first comprehensive biography of the artist since that of Galt (1820), will probably be the definitive biography for a number of years. This readable, informative volume also casts much light on the historical aspects of the Georgian period. Eighty black and white illustrations accompany the work.


Paul Barolsky, an Associate Professor of Art at the University of Virginia, has compiled a study of Renaissance art with a new viewpoint and offers a contrast to the seriousness of most recent
art histories. Chapter titles include "Michelangelo's Sense of Humor," "Laughter from the Venetian Boudoir," "The Grotesque and Mock-heroic in North Italy," and "Love, Laughter, and Revelry." The contents will prove useful to students of art and will be of interest in all areas of the humanities.


In a two-part answer to Orwell's 1984, Anthony Burgess first revisits and responds to the earlier work, considered by him to be commentary on Britain after World War II. Part Two is his short novel 1985, an updated 1984, set in a Britain where the natives speak Workers' English and where Bill the Symbolic Worker stares from wall posters.

920.7 Cardozo, Nancy. Lucky Eyes and a High Heart; the Life of Maud Gonne. Indianapolis, Bobbs-Merrill, 1978. 468 p.

For those with interests in Yeats, Ireland, or Maud Gonne herself, Nancy Cardozo's new work on Gonne provides scholarly but lively reading. Gonne was the lifelong love of W. B. Yeats; however, she refused to marry him, lived with and bore the children of one man, and created a scandal by divorcing another. She was the mother of Sean MacBride, winner of the Nobel Peace Prize in 1974. She devoted most of her life to the fight for Irish independence, and her life story is closely associated with the literary and political figures of her day.


Joan Colebrook, social critic and writer, kept a journal during her travels about the world in the late 1960's. She made the acquaintance of revolutionaries from Berkeley to Cairo, and her provocative journal is an account of this restless generation and what it all meant in terms of the freedom of the West.


Divided into sixteen descriptive sections with titles such as "Dese Bones Gon' Rise Again: Ghost Tales" and "The Bottom Rail Comes to Be the Top Riser: Outsmarting Whitey," Shuckin' and Jivin' is a collection of over 550 Black American narratives, many of a humorous nature. Daryl Dance, Assistant Professor of English at Virginia Commonwealth University, has collected these tales from Blacks now or formerly living in Virginia and through her commentary prefatory to each section relates the tales to their place in society from days of slavery to contemporary times. Sixty pages of annotations and short biographies of the major contributors complete this work which will serve as a companion to Zora Neale Hurston's Mules and Men (1935).

Written by the late Peer deSilva, formerly the CIA's Chief of Foreign Intelligence who also was the Agency's station chief in Saigon from 1964-65, *Sub Rosa* is a statement of his case for a strong intelligence organization as seen from an operational level. DeSilva also defends his position that the U. S. military organization took the wrong direction in Vietnam.


The author of *Bitter Lemons* has returned to write again of the Greek world. His new work is a very personal guide to the Greek islands, blending history, myth and reminiscence. A multitude of photos both in color and black and white accompany the text.


*Faeries* is the new companion volume to last year's popular *Gnomes,* also published by Abrams. Froud and Lee, two accomplished artists from Devon, England, have combined their researches and talents to bring us this delightful volume peopled with the likes of树 faeries, water faeries, leprechauns, pixies, and dryads, all peering from the pages in approximately 200 imaginative and colorful illustrations. The reader should beware that though Froud and Lee have researched their subject well, they do not separate fact from fantasy.


His first major novel in recent years, Grass's ambitious fantasy in the tradition of Rabelais was written as a fiftieth birthday present for himself. Developed around the story of a fisherman and his catch of a talking fish, both of whom become immortal, the themes are concerned with the male/female struggle for dominance and the importance of nutrition through the ages.


Colorful and personable Fiorello La Guardia led New York City through the Great Depression and World War II. In this first complete account of the Mayor's activities, Heckscher places emphasis on La Guardia's handling of urban social problems and his ups and downs with Franklin Roosevelt.

Kammen's scholarly and imaginative new work is a study of the American Revolution, or the nation's "season of youth," as an influence on the imaginations of generations since the Revolution. Literature, art, historical records, and popular culture serve as background for this important new work by the Pulitzer Prize-winning author of People of Paradox.


Having studied violent human behavior and its dramatic increase at times of the full moon, Arnold Lieber explains his theory of biological tides. Both fact and speculation indicate that the body, just as the physical aspects of the planet earth, is susceptible to lunar influence. Lieber is a practicing psychiatrist and a faculty member of the University of Miami School of Medicine.


In a poetic work at once of equal interest to the scientifically-minded and to those with literary leanings, Barry Lopez has studied the wolf as seen by all. He has drawn on biological studies, folklore, and literature to find the wolf the true animal, the wolf of the imagination, and the wolf's relationship to man.


Masterpieces of Primitive Art is the first volume in a series on the Rockefeller art collections and is a sharing of Nelson A. Rockefeller's celebrated collection which will be housed in the new Michael Rockefeller wing of the Metropolitan Museum of Art. The work, divided into four major sections -- faces, figures, animals, and abstractions -- contains 254 magnificent color plates with descriptive notes. Also included are a catalog, a bibliography, a tribute to Michael Rockefeller by his father, a foreword by André Malraux, an introduction by Nelson Rockefeller, and a scholarly essay by Douglas Newton, Chairman of the Department of Primitive Art at the Metropolitan.


Czeslaw Milosz, the Polish poet now resident in the United States and teaching at Berkeley, was the 1978 winner of the prestigious Neustadt International Prize for Literature. Bells in Winter is his newly published collection of poems of five decades -- the theme, the fleeting nature of human experience.

First published in France in 1976, and now available in English translation, Jean Monnet's Memoirs flesh out the background of his contributions towards the rebirth of postwar Western Europe. The designer of the Common Market offers new perspectives on the twentieth century leaders and events with which he has been associated during his ninety years.

823.91
M941
W15

Iris Murdoch's entertaining new novel, a comic tragedy, is narrated by Charles Arrowby, theatre director retired to the seaside. Once there, his old loves begin to reappear but most importantly he rediscovers Hartley, the lost love of his youth, living nearby. His resorts to trickery to remove her from her marriage further the story.

923.342
P267

Leaders of the Fabian Society, important in the Labour Party, and founders of the London School of Economics and the New Statesman, Sidney and Beatrice Webb exchanged numerous letters with each other and with important personalities of their times. Most of the letters in this three-volume collection, 1873-1947, are now published for the first time and include correspondence with such worthies as G. B. Shaw, Bertrand Russell, Joseph Chamberlain, Leonard Woolf and H. G. Wells. The editor, himself closely associated with the New Statesman and The London School of Economics, is a professor at the University of Sussex.

422
P35w2

First popularized by Theodore Roosevelt in a 1916 speech critical of President Wilson, the term "weasel word" means an ambiguous word born of convenience. Published posthumously, Mario Pei's entertaining but informative little book is a survey of weasel words used in the mass media, sports, the arts, on CB, in the world of books, and in advertising. In addition, two chapters are devoted to the language of women's lib.

791.430233
H631zt

On its dust jacket Hitch is proclaimed to be "the authorized biography" of the master film director. It will probably prove to be the definitive work on the man whose name is a household word, but who in fact leads the very private life of a quiet family man. John Russell Taylor, former film critic of The Times, shares a common British and American background with his subject. In Hitch, he does much to illuminate the man behind the mask and is especially informative on Hitchcock's early years.
In what he calls a "discursive notebook," the noted London drama critic J. C. Trewin draws on his memories of 1,500 Shakespeare performances to provide a commentary on each of the plays. His colorful accounts of various performers and performances, coupled with historical facts and things to watch for, make this a fascinating companion volume for the playgoer or the student of Shakespeare.

John Updike's humorous eighth novel is a volume of memoirs narrated by Colonel Felix Ellellou, exiled ruler of the imaginary African nation of Kush. Ellellou, the husband of four wives, one from the United States, is totally opposed to anything American. Repercussions resulting from the increasing influence of the United States in Kush make for another volume of rich prose for lovers of Updike.

Only released from legal restraints in 1975, Cosima Wagner's diary is at last available. This is the first of two volumes and was begun while Cosima was still Richard Wagner's mistress. Intended, not as a secret diary, but for her children and posterity, it is an important document for the understanding of Wagner and the woman who eventually became his wife. Themes figuring prominently, other than music, are the importance of a woman's being subservient to her man, and anti-Semitism.

Since World War II, at great expense to their governments, the United States and other powers have conducted comprehensive psychological studies on waging war. Peter Watson, himself a clinical psychologist and a journalist for the London Sunday Times, reveals work done on topics such as interrogation, brainwashing, efficient combat, survival, and stress in combat, and considers the political and moral consequences.

Serving as a companion to Leonard Woolf's five-volume autobiography, Duncan Wilson's work recounts Woolf's non-Bloomsbury activities. His early career as a civil servant in Ceylon, his activities in Labour Party politics and his membership in the Fabian Society form the background for this new account. The author, a veteran of the diplomatic service, is now a Master at Cambridge.
THE LIBRARY currently receives 1,134 periodicals covering a wide variety of subjects. Two newly-acquired titles are briefly described below.

Women's Sports

All those who mourned the passing of *Women's Sports* last February will be pleased to learn of this new monthly publication, *Women's Sports*. Published by the Women's Sports Foundation, it focuses on the wide field of women's athletics and physical fitness. For example, articles in the February 1979 issue discuss the women's athletic program at West Point, weight-lifting, women's sports medicine, sports films (in an article entitled "Celluloid Heroines"), and the state of American amateur athletics. Other features highlight runner Julie Brown, basketball player Denise Curry, and ice-skaten-turned-actress Lynn-Holly Johnson. In addition, there are nine regular columns discussing news of the Foundation, athletic products, upcoming sports events, people and performances, health topics, and other news of interest to the reader. One interesting column, "Arena: Commentary on Sport," provides "the voice of a prominent figure from such fields as government and politics, sports, literature, or the arts on the general topic of sports and its value in a healthy culture." Recent contributors to this column have been Ted Kennedy and Dinah Shore.

The Library has all issues of *Women's Sports* published since the premier one for January 1979 (volume I, number 1).

The Kenyon Review

Because of financial considerations and a sense of having lost its distinctive identity, *The Kenyon Review* suspended publication in 1970. Now, forty years after its inception, it has resumed publication. Still published by Kenyon College of Gambier, Ohio, it is being issued four times a year rather than five. The first issue of the new series (Winter 1979) contains a blend of poetry (including translations from Russian and Yiddish); short stories (including a translation from Spanish); a narrative "written in an entirely new form -- part oral history, part personal essay, part ethnography, but transcending them all;" and literary, "logological," and scientific essays. The editors promise to include in future issues translations of works in other languages as well as "science fiction (and of course science and fiction),
drama, and religious, culinary, anthropological, philosophical, political, and historical writing." The new series of The Kenyon Review gives every indication of becoming as important a literary review as was the old series.

The Periodicals Department has a complete run of The Kenyon Review including old series volumes I-XXXII (1939-70) and new series issues from volume I, number 1 (Winter 1979). The old series is indexed in the Social Sciences and Humanities Index and the MLA International Bibliography. It is hoped that the new series will be included in the Humanities Index as well as in MLA.

FEDERAL BUDGET DOCUMENTS

BROWSING in the stacks is a very common occurrence. Browsing in the reference collection seems seldom to happen, but could lead to the discovery of works such as those listed here to call attention to new resource material from the Government Printing Office.


In addition to Carter's message of leanness and austerity, the volume above presents an overview of the budget, including helpful tables and charts. It also explains spending programs in terms of national needs, agency missions, and basic programs; analyzes estimated receipts; describes the budget systems; and closes with very valuable summary tables.

Available in separate volumes are the Appendix for the above and Special Analyses, Budget of the United States Government. For each agency, the Appendix includes the proposed text of appropriation language, budget schedules for each account, explanations of the work to be performed and the funds needed, proposed general provisions applicable to the appropriations of entire agencies, and schedules of permanent positions. Supplementals, rescission proposals for the current year, and new legislative proposals are presented separately.

In the third volume there are 12 special analyses that are designed to highlight specified program areas or provide other significant presentations of Federal budget data.
IN Aspects of the Novel, a series of lectures delivered at Cambridge in 1927, E. M. Forster distinguished between Homo Sapiens and Homo Fictus. Bound by "an experience they forget" and "one which they anticipate but cannot understand" (p. 76), people in real life spend much of their time eating and sleeping; love, says Forster, consumes at most two hours a day. Homo Fictus, on the other hand, "is generally born off, ... is capable of dying on, ... wants little food or sleep; he is tirelessly occupied with human relations" (p. 87). Love. If Homo Fictus does not die on, he marries. "Love, like death, is congenial to a novelist because it ends a book conveniently. He can make it a permanency, and his readers easily acquiesce, because one of the illusions attached to love is that it will be permanent. Not has been -- will be" (p. 86).

But these richly suggestive distinctions between Homo Sapiens and Homo Fictus blur when one explores a group of four books in the E. Lee Trinkle Library. For in the light of these books, birth is a long, drawn-out process rather than an event, and death has yet to occur. The main document of this group is Forster's novel, A Room With a View, the third novel that he published (Where Angels Fear to Tread, 1905; The Longest Journey, 1907; A Room With a View, 1908). The major characters in the novel, Lucy Honeychurch and her competing lovers Cecil Vyse and George Emerson, are indeed Homo Fictus. They are born off, for the novel opens with all three of marriageable age. The novel devotes some little time to their eating, none to their sleeping (though much to their sleeping places), and ends with the marriage of the "right" couple.

Although it was the third novel Forster published, A Room With a View was actually begun before the other two. The conception and embryonic development of the characters is "on" in the second volume of our four: The Lucy Novels: Early Sketches for "A Room With a View." Edited by Oliver Stallybrass, Forster's bibliographer, the volume is a collection of the various notebooks, sheets of manuscript, typescripts, etc. which record what survives of Forster's method of working on the novel. Lucy occurs first in a list of characters in a pocket-sized notebook (p. 3):
Who? Lucy Beringer. Miss Bartlett, her cousin.  
H.O.M.  
Miss Lavish.  
Miss Dorothy & Miss Margaret Alan.

Where? Florence, Pension Bertolini  
Doing What?

At this stage, Forster had no answer to his final question (disregarding Aristotle, who would have told him his final question should come first), and his characters meet a mixed fate. Lucy Beringer becomes Protheroe--Bartlett--Denton--Hoyt--and finally, Lucy Honeychurch. Miss Bartlett, Miss Lavish, and the Misses Alan (but Teresa and Catherine, now) do make it into the novel. The gestation of Miss Lavish and H.O.M. is more complicated. Miss Lavish, who is herself a novelist whose book precipitates a crisis in the lives of Lucy, George, and Cecil, was conceived when Forster met Emily Spender, a great-aunt of the poet Stephen Spender, and herself the author of romantic novels. The resemblance of these real and fictional authoresses is detailed in the third of our books: P. N. Furbank's splendid new two-volume biography (1977, 1978). H.O.M. was both real and still-born. Forster's real-life friend, H. O. Meredith, to whom Forster dedicated A Room With a View provided the germ for a male character variously named "Arthur." "Mr. Arthur," or "Tancred" in the early versions; in the process of composition he disappeared and only traces of him remain.

Furbank's biography and the letters he quotes provide further insight into the germs from which the characters developed. Forster's maternal grandmother, for instance, seems to have been the suggestion for Lucy's mother, Mrs. Honeychurch. Lucy, the delightful heroine who is saved from her muddle by the directness of an old man, is an artistic transformation of a tourist Forster and his mother apparently detested; his mother, indeed, referred to the incipient Lucy as "Pink Ass" (p. 95).

Homo Fictus finds death or marriage; A Room With a View ends on a honeymoon in Florence. But Forster, who also said in Aspects of the Novel that "a character is real when the novelist knows everything about it" (p. 97), later chose to revisit his characters in their sixties and seventies. Originally published simultaneously in The Observer and The New York Times Book Review as a feature celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of the publication of the novel, A View Without a Room was reprinted recently by the Albondocani Press. The fourth of our volumes, this slender book, handsomely printed in Palatino type and with wrappers of Italian paper, is housed in the Rare Book Room. In Aspects, Forster emphasized that if a human relationship "is constant, it is no longer a human relationship but a social habit; the emphasis in it has passed from love to marriage" (p. 86). In A View Without a Room, however, despite war-time infidelity, George and Lucy have both love and marriage, for they are "secure ... in their love as long as they have one another to love."

This "prophetic retrospect" provides a further answer to "Doing What?" and also yet another look at the relationship of author and progeny, for George's differing responses toward World Wars I and II clearly echo the differing attitudes of Forster himself. Moreover, the title comes, Forster says, because "I cannot think where Lucy and George live." The result of the wars and of the shadow of the third World War Forster feared in 1958, as well as of encroaching urbanization, is a rootlessness reflected throughout Forster's fiction. "The
George Emersons ... were beginning to want a real home -- somewhere in the country where they could take root and unobtrusively found a dynasty. But civilization was not moving that way. The characters in my other novels were experiencing similar troubles. Howard's End is a hunt for a home. India is a passage for Indians as well as English. No resting place." The homelessness he forecast for Lucy and George was also his own, for Forster had lost his country home in the 1940's.

Attitudes as well as characters are born in complex inter-weavings of authorial experience and imagination. Although no disentanglement is possible, the enterprise is endlessly fascinating, and these four volumes provide an exceptionally rich source of material. Further stimulus to explore this material is provided by the centennial of Homo Scriptus: Forster was born on January 1, 1879.

References


APRIL. A bard was born in April, the date traditionally considered the 23rd. The issue of John, a glover, and Mary Shakespeare née Arden, amazes us still with his genius and attunement to human psychology. As Ben Jonson realized in Elizabethan times, here is a man not for an age, but for all time.

PROPER AWE on coming to Shakespearean studies is aroused by passage through the Norton Facsimile of The First Folio of Shakespeare (R/822.33/J11/1968). The first collected edition of Shakespeare's dramatic works printed in London in 1623 is not particularly rare or handsome, but even in facsimile it inspires appreciative reaction to its internal, intrinsic worth. To look on the pages of the facsimile is to see and read the author as his compatriots did -- one feels Shakespeare. (See p. 1 for news of folio fragments in the Rare Book Room.)

To think Shakespeare, one can utilize a large number of helpful resources in Trinkle's Reference collection. Among the best known is Furness's New Variorum, whose volumes of commentary on the plays, poems and sonnets are invaluable to the scholar. Less well-known are the New Variorum supplemental bibliographies (R/822.33/J/Various volumes/Suppl./1966) for commentary written on the plays between 1892-1965, one slim volume per play, each bound in apt royal blue.

Ready-reference volumes for many aspects of the study of Shakespeare are two handbooks: The Reader's Encyclopedia of Shakespeare (R/822.33/G/C153) and A Shakespeare Companion 1550-1950 (R/822.33/G/H155). These are literally small encyclopedias. Both offer in compact form convenient reference to "persons, places, literary works and other subjects relevant to Shakespeare." The first is a scholarly study by many experts; the latter, a labor of love by one.

Several specialized dictionaries are available to enhance Shakespearean research. C. T. Onions's A Shakespeare Glossary (R/822.33/G/On4) supplies definitions and illustrations of words or sense of words now in only archaic use or obsolete, together with explanations of seldom-used allusions and connotations of some proper names. There is, for the latter, also a whole work: A Pronouncing Dictionary of Shakespearean Proper Names (R/822.33/G/Ir8) by Theodora Irvine. Most browsable is E. H. Sugden's A Topographical Dictionary to the Works of Shakespeare and His Fellow Dramatists (R/822.33/G/Su33), an enlargement of his original intent only "to supply students of Shakespeare with a brief account of the places which are mentioned in the Plays" and to add illustrative quotations from the contemporary dramatists. The stated purpose of Alexander Schmidt's two-volume Shakespeare-Lexicon (R/822.33/G/Sch52/1962) is to lay a firmer foundation for criticism of text, furnishing reliable materials for English lexicography, and to attach (in Vol. II) an appendix meeting many supplemental wants (grammatical observations, provincialisms, etc.).

Noteworthy also are two massive concordances providing insight to the vocabulary of Shakespeare and his use of words. One has a title of record length: John Bartlett's A New and Complete Concordance or Verbal Index to Words, Phrases, and Passages in the Dramatic Works of Shakespeare with a Supplementary Concordance to the Poems (R/822.33/C/B284), a veritable tome. Also impressive is Marvin Spevak's eight-volume A Complete and Systematic Concordance to the Works of Shakespeare (R/822.33/G/Sp37), a computer-generated concordance to all of Shakespeare. A "plus" of this set for the scholar-producer is the volume for stage directions and speech-prefixes.
Panorama: Perspectives on the Past

SINCE THERE CAN BE NO DISAGREEMENT with John Donne's "No man is an island, entire of itself," it is fascinating to view world history not in terms of separate events, but within a gestalt of relationships.

Sigfried Steinberg's Historical Tables, 58 B.C. - A.D.: 1972 (R/902/St345h/1973) is one such approach. This is a tabular chronology of world history, arranged neatly and methodically in parallel columns, with column headings varying according to the period. The first notation is under Roman Empire (58-51 B.C.): Caesar subdues Gaul. In this period, one may note that Orodes I of Parthia defeated the Romans at Carrhae (53 B.C.), that Caesar twice invaded Britain (55-54 B.C.), that Caesar crossed the Rhine (55 B.C.) and that Cicero was busy with De Re Publica (54-51 B.C.). It was definitely a Roman world, Caesar's world.

The Timetables of History (R/902.02/G923t) bills itself as a "horizontal linkage of people and events." Daniel Boorstin wrote the foreword, noting "how overlapping, interfusing, inseparable and arbitrary" are the separation of events into the seven columns of this work: History; Politics; Literature, Theater; Religion, Philosophy, Learning; Visual Arts; Music; Science, Technology, Growth; and Daily Life. This is a buffet of great names and great events and their settings, going back to 5000-4001 B.C. But to go back even a hundred years, to the world into which novelist E. M. Forster was born (see p. 12), seems a much further trip away from our own time than it actually is, because the rate of acceleration of change has been so great in our century. In 1879, the French Panama Canal Company was organized under Ferdinand de Lesseps; Ibsen wrote A Doll's House and Herbert Spencer, Principles of Ethics; Renoir painted "Mme. Charpentier and her Children"; Tchaikovsky's opera "Eugene Onegin" came into being in Moscow; London's first telephone exchange was established and the first electric train exhibited in Berlin; and British churchman W. L. Blackley proposed a scheme for old-age pensions.

Who Was When? A Dictionary of Contemporaries (R/902/D362w/1976) is a quick-reference guide to individuals from 500 B.C. to the present, aligned in two dimensions: by date of birth and/or death, and by broad field of activity. Who was -- in 1564, the year of Shakespeare's birth (honored the 23rd of this month)? John Calvin, Michelangelo, and Andreas Vesalius died. Born in addition to Shakespeare was his fellow writer, the enigmatic and tragic Christopher Marlowe. For science, 1564 heralded Galilei Galileo. One can exclaim, "This is the year that was!"

Try the timetable ploy: what other geniuses were born when you were?
new in the
Career Information Center
in Trinkle's Reserve Room

SPRING BRINGS SUMMER'S THOUGHTS — career, summer job, or travel?

From his knowledgeable role in Indiana University's Graduate School of Business, C. Randall Powell has developed Career Planning and Placement Today, 2nd edition (331.702/P871c/1978). It is realistic, in saying that "career planning is a decision-making process that uses a series of compromises to develop a career goal" and clear, in that it fulfills its promise "to assist current students and college-trained individuals in selecting, obtaining, and progressing in a career position." Sample letters, resumes and career profiles (thumbnail sketches of career opportunities) are included. The bright-yellow and supple paper-bound book is divided into seven chapters: Career Planning, The Outlook, Exploring Careers, Search Strategy, Interviewing, Communications, and Career Progression. The epilogue makes clear that career planning is built on three key concepts — self-assessment, career options and placement.

Less on "how-to" and more on "why" is John L. Holland's Making Vocational Choices: A Theory of Careers, (331.702/H791m). This is a creative and conceptual approach to the idea "career." Personality types and environments are examined and the need for congruence or a reasonable relationship between them (as realistic, investigative, artistic, social, enterprising, or conventional) is seen as paramount for happiness and success in work. This new approach is research-oriented, philosophical and provocative.

Self-explanatory in title are The 1979 Summer Employment Directory of the United States (R/331.1151/Su64/1979) and The Directory of Overseas Summer Jobs 1979 (R/331.1151/D628/1979). Their subtitles are indicative of their content -- respectively "where the jobs are and how to get them" and "50,000 vacancies world-wide" (Andorra to Yugoslavia!). SED is divided into three parts: articles giving basic information on how to apply for a job, listings of actual paying job openings in all parts of the United States for this summer (including some summer theaters), and a brief listing of internships and work/learn situations — some salaried, some with stipends for living expenses, and some on a volunteer basis. Overseas jobs are a combination of salaried/stipend and volunteer positions, with some emphasis on voluntary work in which hours are apt to be shorter, leaving more time for recreation and cultural activities.
TREASURES from Washington came vicariously to Fredericksburg the night of March 13 when Dr. O. B. Hardison, Jr., Director of the Folger Shakespeare Library, was guest speaker at a dinner program attended by 56 Associates at the Crowninshield Building at Kenmore.

The distinguished speaker was introduced by Dr. Gordon Jones, Chairman of the Advisory Board of the Associates. Dr. Hardison's presentation consisted of commentary on slides he had brought to illustrate some of the "Treasures of the Folger Library," including among others a jewelled missal which Anne of Cleves gave to Henry VIII on the occasion of their marriage ("There is no evidence," Dr. Hardison said, "that it had ever been read!") , various Shakespearean editions, and a handsome incunabulum printed by William Caxton. A vigorous question-and-answer period concluded the meeting.

The event was planned originally for February 7, but was cancelled because of the well-remembered blizzard which left driving hazardous. This necessitated also rescheduling the program planned for March 7. Its new date is Thursday, April 19, at 8:00 p.m.

At this meeting, several members of the Associates will display and discuss rare or unusual books which they own, and there will be an opportunity to browse among the displays. The program will be held in Kenmore's Crowninshield Building, with refreshments to be served.

Plans for the next academic year are progressing well, with one highlight to be a day-long rare book fair on Sunday, October 14. Members will be notified when plans are completed.

CO-AUTHOR of the article "Part-Time Faculty Rights" on p. 46-67 of the Winter 1979 issue of Educational Record, 60:1, is Mr. Ronald B. Head, assistant dean for career services.

"The Relation Between Piaget's Cognitive Stages and Social Orientation" is the title of the article by Mr. Denis Nissim-Sabat, assistant professor of psychology, in Psychological Reports, 43:3, December 1978, Part 2, on p. 1315-1318.
FROM A LIBRARY teeming with activity, the staff sends to all of the Mary Washington College community its first of the 1979-1980 issues of News and Views which carries with it best wishes for a happy and self-fulfilling academic year. At the very beginning of the year, thanks are extended for the year to Mary Cate, Class of 1980, for her lettering and illustrations which nicely offset the weight and rigidity of type.

Books reviewed in this issue give one something to reflect on thoughtfully: scholar Philip Hallie's recollections of a brave village in the south of France, resisting oppression during the German occupation in World War II, Lest Innocent Blood Be Shed, and doctor Richard Restak's reasoning, in The Brain: The Last Frontier, that men and women should not be, and are not, differentiated from one another by cultural stereotypes but because their brains govern them differently biologically.

A smorgasbord of 20 books are annotated to tempt you to think about raking the lawn or playing frisbee tomorrow—in order to read tonight! The modern element in literature which Virginia Woolf announced in "Mr. Bennett and Mr. Brown" and which emerged in such works as D. H. Lawrence's Sons and Lovers has inspired this month's "From the Woodward Collection" article. Contributed by Mr. Daniel Dervin of the faculty, it calls your attention to the genesis and subsequent history of the Lawrence novel, which in facsimile of the original manuscript, has recently enriched the Rare Book collection.

The article about Falmouth's famous artist Gari Melchers, written by Robert Reid, director of the fine art gallery at Belmont, Melchers' estate, could be at any time in Fredericksburg a "Timely Topic." Timely, too, is a smattering of items from the new edition of the American Book of Days. October is accented. Enjoy!
The books listed below are selected from the numerous volumes that have been recently received in the Library. A selected display of new books is always available for your browsing pleasure to the right of the entrance to the rotunda. Books from this display may circulate.


On May 12, 1940 Germany invaded France. Six weeks later France signed an armistice with Germany allowing German occupation of the northern two-thirds of France. The Unoccupied Zone in the south was governed by Henri Philippe Pétain at Vichy and purported to be a French government run by Frenchmen. On the contrary, the Vichy government, as it was known, was subordinate to Nazi Germany and by the end of 1942 German troops and secret police also occupied southern France. Thus, southern France soon witnessed first-hand the persecution of innocent people whose only crime - according to the state - was that they were of the Jewish faith. Lest Innocent Blood Be Shed by Philip Hallie is the story of how a small village in Vichy France fought this persecution.

Hallie, a philosophy professor at Wesleyan University, presents a clear description of the people of Le Chambon and how virtually all their efforts were directed to helping Jewish refugees. As a philosopher, Hallie focuses the substantive portion of the book upon the moral and ethical context within which the village operated. Living in a predominantly Protestant village, the people of Le Chambon had a heritage steeped in the persecutions of French Protestants and Huguenots. Guided by their dynamic and forceful pastor, André Trocmé, the village people regarded all human life as precious and sought to make their village a refuge center for Jewish children whose parents had been deported to Germany. That they were extremely successful in their dangerous mission is evident from the fact that the Germans raided the village only once during the occupation.

Committed to the idea that all human life is precious, Trocmé preached that killing – even of one’s enemies – is
wrong, and he refused to take part in any action that he felt would compromise his beliefs. He and his parishioners carried their resistance out in numerous ways. When being ordered by police to hand over the names of any Jews in Le Chambon, Trocmé refused and replied he did not know the names of any Jewish people in the village. He was truthful in what he said, since all refugees were issued false identification cards and Trocmé never asked about any individual's true identity.

In sum, *Lest Innocent Blood Be Shed* is a history of the actions of some very heroic people in World War II, but it is much more than that. It is a testimony to the preciousness and uniqueness of every human. Hallie concludes, "... we share ... the hope that if another crisis should come, we would with whole hearts do the kind of thing they did. And we share the hope that even in these less dangerous times we can do the kinds of things they did."

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Girls whose intellectual achievement is greatest tend to be unusually active, independent, competitive, and free of fear and anxiety, but intellectually outstanding boys are often timid, anxious, not overtly aggressive and less active.

These findings by Eleanor Maccoby and Carol Nagly Jacklin of Stanford University suggest that intellectual performance is incompatible with society's stereotype of femininity in girls or masculinity in boys.

This is one of the ideas explored in Dr. Richard Restak's *The Brain: The Last Frontier*. Restak, a young practicing neurologist and neuropsychiatrist in Washington is also the author of *Premeditated Man: The Bioethics and Control of Future Human Life* (174.2/R313p), published by Viking, in 1975.

In his new book, Restak's central thesis is that behavioral differences between the sexes are based on brain functioning that is biologically inherent. These differences are usually explained on a cultural basis, he says, which gives rise to sexual stereotypes (i.e.: boys are expected to be more aggressive, playing rough games, and girls to be gentle, non-assertive and passive, etc.). Schooling and testing, at present, he claims, discriminate against both boys and girls in light of these stereotypes. If the sexual stereotypes were eliminated and child-rearing practices equalized, Restak believes so wholeheartedly that the differences would disappear that he claims "social equality for men and women depends on recognizing differences in brain behavior."

These differences in the functioning of their brains begin early in life for both sexes. Observation of male and female infants indicate this. Infant girls are more proficient at fine motor performance, speak sooner, are more attentive to social contexts. Boys show earlier visual superiority, excel at activities calling for total body control, are more curious -- especially as regards exploring their environment.

For boys, these cited qualities often elicit the adjective "hyperactive" and cause them to be stigmatized in school.
situations. This must change, says Restak; the evidence for psychobiological differences between the sexes is astounding. He claims that 95% of those labelled hyperactive are boys, for whom the early classroom situation is geared to skills that come more easily to girls.

Research at the National Institute of Mental Health, he notes, has uncovered biochemical differences in the brains of men and women. Women's brains, for example, are more sensitive to experimentally administered lights and sounds. The female's increased sensitivity to such stimuli may explain why women respond more often than men to loss or stress by developing depression.

Lacing these assertions and some jargon are case studies which add greatly to the book. Saddest of all is the classic about "S.B.," the blind man who had coped cheerfully with sightlessness but lost his sense of uniqueness and identity when his sight was miraculously restored. He died a lonely and dispirited recluse about a year later, unable to shift from his lifelong dependency on hearing and touch to being with sight. On one occasion he had remarked, "Now that I have felt it, I can see it."

In closing, Restak suspects that by the beginning of the next century, our approach to "the last frontier" will be radically changed, affecting our understanding of the brain just as the wonders of nuclear physics have changed our understanding of the physical universe.

Other Titles Briefly Noted


Surviving, a widely diverse collection of essays by the distinguished child psychologist and psychiatrist Bruno Bettelheim, consists of 24 essays of commentary on many aspects of contemporary society. Diverse though they are, the essays are largely slanted to discussion of the Holocaust and the "literature of survival" of which Bettelheim is considered the originator. A Professor Emeritus at the University of Chicago, the author received high acclaim for his recent work, The Uses of Enchantment.


In a readable but authoritative volume, Tolkien's biographer Humphrey Carpenter gives a colorful account of the group nicknamed the Inklings and of their twice-weekly gatherings at an Oxford pub and in Lewis' rooms. At these gatherings, they were the first to hear readings of The Screwtape Letters and The Lord of the Rings. Unpublished letters and diaries were new sources used by Carpenter in compiling this volume which is sure to be of interest to explorers of Middle Earth or Narnia.
One who loves the literature and the places of Shakespeare, Johnson, Dickens or Virginia Woolf is bound to enjoy this connection between landscape and literary genius. London is revisited in the literature of these authors and their varying periods, as are Bath, both the Lake and the Bronte country, Hardy's Wessex, industrializing England, Scotland, Dublin, and the European haunts of Byron, Keats, and Shelley. However, despite its good gazetteer and maps, well-selected and carefully reproduced illustrations, this book (a type much in vogue) remains a bit of a disappointment. There is an underlying lack of coherence -- its disparate essays are of varying quality. Overall, it is still well worth reading.


The preface of Dallek's work indicates its purposes: "to meet the need for a comprehensive one-volume study of Franklin Roosevelt's foreign policy, and to wrestle anew with the many intriguing questions about that subject." Dallek has achieved these purposes in a readable account based on fresh new sources. It is likely to be the definitive work on this aspect of FDR's presidency.


Thomas Flanagan's epic novel chronicles the events of the summer of 1798 when French troops arrived in County Mayo, Ireland to help the Irish in their uprising against the English. In reality, the French wanted only to harass the English and follow-up troops did not arrive. The Year of the French, a first novel by the professor of English at the State University of New York at Stony Brook, is considered to be one of the finest pieces of historical fiction to come from an American writer in many years.


Australian novelist Thomas Keneally's lively twelfth novel is narrated by a supremely aware fetus, medically termed "a passenger." The unborn child deals with a father running out on fatherhood, possible death by a proposed abortion, and a mother unjustly committed to a mental institution.


Why did these American-born men and women become expatriates in England? Why were they lured back by British
culture? And what did they achieve once on British soil? Richard Kenin groups them in chapters appropriate to their callings (artists, writers, financiers or socialites) and examines their fruitful lives. This well-illustrated account is appropriately introduced by Alistair Cooke.


In a collection of writings done while drama critic for the New York Times, Walter Kerr comments on New York theater during the current decade. His introduction "Stages of a Journey" briefly traces the departure, the search, and the return of the Broadway theater from 1971-1978, and the final section of the book includes a side-glance on film.


As you have always heard, "crime does not pay," but most certainly large organized crime pays and pays handsomely. Just how much it pays the Mafia and the crime syndicate under it is the subject of Jonathan Kwitny's new work which dissects the system and explains the economics of "the fix." The Wall Street Journal reporter illuminates the fact that each American pays daily to the Mafia's well-being, as profits of much of what is considered legitimate business goes to the controlling mobsters.


In twenty-four essays Ursula LeGuin explores not only her own writings but fantasy and science fiction in general. Edited, and with introductory commentaries by Susan Wood, the collection offers enlightening and entertaining observation for aficionados of "the language of the night."


Eleanor is Rhoda Lerman's third novel. Narrated in the first person, it chronicles that emotional three-year period from the summer of 1918 through the summer of 1921 when Eleanor Roosevelt came to terms with the Lucy Mercer affair, FDR's bout with polio and her other personal fears, and began to develop into her own independent person. Rhoda Lerman is a founder and member of the Board of Directors of Val-Kill, Inc. which is devoted to the restoration and maintenance of Eleanor Roosevelt's home as a historic site; her novel is based on three years of research and was developed with the assistance of the Roosevelt family and acquaintances.


Recipients of their freedom granted by the Emancipation
Proclamation, almost four million black persons began a whole new way of life during a most critical period of American history. Leon Litwack's *Been In the Storm So Long* is a fresh new examination of the social history of the former American slave during this period of change.

**301.42 P618h**


Having collected questionnaires from nearly 3900 married men and women, the authors of *Beyond the Male Myth* have compiled a comprehensive overview of marriage in contemporary America. The survey is representative of all income, age, educational, and ethnic groups, and the basic attitudes discovered are background for speculation on the prospects for marriage as an institution.

**927.8 P943**


Important, both musically and historically, Sergei Prokofiev's memoirs of his early life -- up through the years at conservatory -- provide readers with a vivid account of life in pre-revolutionary Russia and of musical training with instructors the likes of Rimsky-Korsakov. The memoirs are profusely illustrated with photographs coming largely from the author's own collection.

**128.2 Sal8b**


Taking as his title *Broca's Brain* Carl Sagan, the Cornell University professor of astronomy and popularizer of the scientific endeavor, reminds his readers that it was the 19th century physiologist Broca who identified that area of the brain which controls articulate speech. With that, Sagan sets off into a wide-ranging series of essays speculative in many areas of scientific thought -- from astronomy, to discoveries about the mind, to the debunking of popular pseudoscience. (N.B.: See *The Brain* by Richard Restak, reviewed on p. 3).

**927 B452s**


Having drawn on previously unpublished letters and diaries, Ernest Samuels provides an in-depth look at Berenson's early years from his childhood in Lithuania, growing up in Boston's North End, and years at Harvard through his settling at the Villa I Tatti. Berenson's development as the world's greatest authority on Italian Renaissance art is shown to have solved his financial needs through the percentages buyers were willing to pay for his authentication. New light is also shed on his relationship with Mary Costelloe who later became his wife.

Winner of a 1974 National Book Award for his The Lives of a Cell, Lewis Thomas follows up with a new collection of a doctor's essays and musings on life, medicine and biology. The contents page entices the reader with chapters such as "On Warts" and "On Cloning a Human Being" to "Ponds," "The Tucson Zoo," and "How to Fix the Premedical Curriculum."


Published in the twenty-fifth anniversary year of the momentous Brown vs. Board of Education decision and immediately following the Bakke case, Wilkinson's work examines each decision and the public reactions to them. Particular attention is paid to desegregation through busing and to the Supreme Court's sometimes contradictory positions. The author formerly served as law clerk to Associate Justice Powell, who cast the deciding vote in the Bakke case. He is currently editor of the Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.


Wilson authored The Academic Man in 1942 and in retirement presents his new evaluation of academia. Now President Emeritus of the American Council on Education, Wilson has broad academic experience, and his commentary on the profession and the issues it faces will be of interest to all concerned with the state of higher education today.


Peter Wyden's Bay of Pigs is the most authoritative account of the 1961 Cuban maneuver yet published. Wyden relies heavily on interviews of participants from both sides, including Fidel Castro.


A native Swiss, a sociology professor at Geneva University, and a member of the Swiss parliament, Ziegler has compiled a critical indictment of what he has named the "Twenty-six cold monsters." These powerful multinational corporations and banks, he says, control Switzerland, the hot money that flows into the country, and are exerting powerful influences on development in the rest of the world.
Environment

"Where Will the Power Come From?" That timely question is the topic of the July/August 1979 issue of Environment, published 10 times a year by the Helen Dwight Reid Educational Foundation in cooperation with the Scientists' Institute for Public Information. Environment offers "factual in-depth discussions of some of the most pressing problems of our day, possible solutions to these problems, and the difficulties and probable consequences of implementing proposed solutions." In addition, each issue contains two sections of note: "Overview" presents opinions on environmental concerns and "Spectrum" discusses developments affecting the environment.

Trinkle Library's subscription to Environment began with the January/February 1979 issue (volume 21, number 1). The articles in the journal are readily available for research by using Readers' Guide to Periodical Literature, the Social Sciences Index, Chemical Abstracts, and Biological Abstracts.

Psychocultural Review

Mary Washington College's own Mr. Daniel Dervin, associate professor of English, is the Reviews Editor of this new quarterly journal. Psychocultural Review's subtitle, Interpretations in the Psychology of Art, Literature, and Society helps explain its scope. The aim is to "strengthen the ties between psychology and the humanities." Recent topics discussed include the psychology of the cinema (the subject of the entire spring 1979 issue), self-alienation in Franz Kafka, the demonic in Henry James, and television's reformation of comedy.

All issues of Psychocultural Review since volume one, number one (winter 1977) are now available. It is indexed in Psychological Abstracts.
"GARI MELCHERS, An American Artist in Virginia" is the title of an article featured in number four of the 1979 volume of Virginia Cavalcade, a beautiful and compact slick journal published quarterly by the Virginia State Library.

Written by Richard S. Reid, director of Belmont The Gari Melchers Memorial Gallery, the engaging article begins with a full-page reproduction of a striking self-portrait of Melchers, done in 1896 (exactly half-way through his life-span of 1860-1932), and exuding sensitivity similar to that captured in his many portraits of others.

This sensitivity is felt especially in a fine collection of six portraits of mothers with children (a recurrent theme of Melchers) which accompanies Mr. Reid's well-written text. Three of these portraits are reproduced in black and white, and as such, are charming. However, the three that are reproduced in color are madonnas which demand more than a passing glance.

Other reproductions of Melchers' works include a full-length portrait of Theodore Roosevelt, commissioned when he was President and executed with Roosevelt in riding attire, at Melchers' suggestion. A center spread of less than faithful color reproductions on a black background calls attention to Melchers' impressionistic style and suggests the influence of such painters as Childe Hassam, who was one of his friends. Another reproduction, "The Hunters," is more similar to his earlier genre paintings. All tell of the versatility of the artist and the reason for the growing recognition of Falmouth's Melchers as an established contributor to American art.

One of Melchers' paintings hangs in the White House and another in New York's Metropolitan Museum. Our late neighbor, whose father immigrated to Detroit from Germany as a political refugee in the early 1850's had become a serious student of art, Mr. Reid says, by the time he was 16. He studied in Dusseldorf and in Paris at the Ecole des Beaux Arts and the Academie Julian.

In Holland, he painted for a score of years under the demands of his motto, "True and Clear." His reputation grew, well publicized through prizes and medals won at many international exhibitions. Eventually, he was invited to join many prestigious art groups in Europe and in the U.S.

After buying Belmont, his later years in Virginia were marked by many civic contributions--locally, in the State, and in the nation's capital. His death, following an exhausting one-man show which he mounted in New York City at the age of 72, was mourned internationally.

Many of Melchers' paintings grace the E. Lee Trinkle Library. His autobiography, Gari Melchers, Painter, is in the Library collection (OS/759.13/M481g). When you come to Trinkle, do savor these as well as Mr. Reid's fine article.
How Many Pages Do 365 Days Make?

It's 1170 pages, measured according to the new third edition of the American Book of Days, or 1214 if you consider the Appendix and Index.

The days of the year are the raison d'être of this compendium, which reviews the sequence from January 1 through December 31 in terms of the distinguished people born or meeting their demise on each day, religious traditions, folklore, customs and festivities, and anniversaries observed.

Let's examine October, the current month, in this delightful book. The American Book of Days reminds us that October is actually not the eighth month, as one would gather from the Latin root "octo" but the tenth. When the ancient Roman calendar was changed, the names of the months were not. "October" is an imposter!

One hundred years ago the world experienced the biggest illumination it has ever known. On October 21, 1879, a new era dawned--bringing perpetual light, really--when Thomas Edison and his Menlo Park, New Jersey, associates tested an incandescent light that burned for \(1\frac{1}{2}\) hours, according to the record.

Edison (and others) had experimented for years. This time, after long experimentation with threadlike carbon filaments, Edison and his associates were working around the clock to achieve electric illumination. After hundreds of tests, Edison began the ninth of a series of tests using a filament of ordinary cotton thread that had been packed with powdered carbon in an earthenware crucible and heated to a high temperature. On October 21, at 1:30 a.m. he attached the filament to a power source. It was still burning at 3:00 p.m. the following afternoon... .

The anniversary of an event just 50 years ago was neither happy nor creative. The memory of Black Tuesday on October 29, 1929 is enough to cause those who remember it to sigh with some real trepidation today. (Luckily, the 29th is a Monday this year!)
The date is usually considered the occasion of the great stock market crash. On that day, as recorded on p. 966 of The American Book of Days, "16,410,030 sales took place, driving the industrials down another 43 points." Since the New York Times Industrial average had fallen 49 points the previous day, more than in the entire previous week, one can understand the full extent of the catastrophe.

We often think of the big crash in terms of tragic suicides which followed, as well as of financial disaster. The truth is, however, that fewer Americans took their own lives in the months of October and November 1929 than had done so in the preceding boom months.

One October death, however, on October 2, 1780, almost 200 years ago, has been long remembered, and regretted, in history. On that date, contrary to his request to be shot instead as a soldier, Major John André was hanged as a spy. Despite pressure, the orders were not changed nor the execution delayed by an intractable George Washington. Following the Major's untimely death, the well-loved André was mourned by fellow soldiers (the British army went into mourning), and by patriots. His remains were transferred to Westminster Abbey in 1826.

Other noteworthy October events? John Kennedy's televised address on October 22, 1962, which had the world holding its breath over the Cuban missile crisis until October 28 when Nikita Khrushchev said that the weapons in Cuba, (missiles, launching sites and jet bombers), regarded by this country as offensive, would be removed .... The Statue of Liberty was dedicated on October 28, 1886, the gift of the French people to the U. S. on the occasion of its Centennial in 1876 .... Rosh Hashanah, Yom Kippur, the Feast of St. Francis of Assisi and the Feast of St. Luke the Evangelist are among the religious holidays observed in October, with Hallowe'en and the Georgia County Apple Butter Festival of Burton, Ohio, noted as celebrations in a lighter vein.

If you were born in October, you may share your natal day with Jimmy Carter, on the 1st; Rutherford B. Hayes, 4th; Chester A. Arthur, 5th; Dwight D. Eisenhower, 14th; Teddy Roosevelt, 27th, John Adams, 30th--or perhaps Eleanor Roosevelt, on October 11th.

These are only highlights. Take a break from the rat race some day to turn to days which may be of particular interest to you!

This revised version of The Book of Days reflects many of the changes that have occurred in American society since George W. Douglas began in 1907 to collect facts for his first book of days published in 1937. Used with its two successors, the 1948 and the recently-acquired volume, the book could tell much about our resurgence of interest in U. S. history (inspired by the Bicentennial); the opposing trends in religion, of emphasis on form and tradition, and an increase in ecumenism; many calendar revisions for the convenience of the populace; as well as who or what made the news on each of the days of our years.
WE BEGIN in Bloomsbury in Virginia Woolf's study where she has just finished her essay on the emergence of the modern sensibility and modern literature. The essay is entitled "Mr. Bennett and Mrs. Brown," and glancing over her shoulder, we read that "on or about December 1910 human character changed"—and by inference the modern period came into being. While one may admire the ability of women writers like Ms. Woolf to put a fine edge on our perceptions, one may also wish to know what exactly happened in that month to make it a watershed.

Virginia Woolf does not satisfy this curiosity, but for one of the moderns who would soon be crossing her field of vision that month did indeed prove to be decisive. It was in December of 1910 that Lydia Beardsall Lawrence died, and it was in the months following that her notorious son, no longer known affectionately as "our Bert" of Eastwood, would fall ill, resign his suburban teaching position, elope with the wife of a German professor, and begin work on a novel first called Paul Morel but eventually published as Sons and Lovers by D. H. Lawrence.

Before her death he had already completed two novels and several short pieces, but these are relatively unknown—not modern. The crisis precipitated by the mother's death apparently stimulated creative processes on deeper levels than before. "One sheds one's sicknesses in books—repeats and presents again one's emotions, to be master of them," he wrote three years into the writing. The culmination of these struggles would be recognized not only as a document of changing human nature, but as a primary modern work. And so unwittingly Virginia Woolf was on target, though she would find Lawrence "ill-bred" and he would spurn Bloomsbury as "Blooms-buggery." For this masterpiece to mature, however, Lawrence would first have to live the early part of his life as son and lover; then he would have to collaborate on a written version of those years with his adolescent sweetheart Jessie Chambers (who appears in the character of Miriam); and he would need to collaborate further on later versions with his wife Frieda. Finally he would work on the manuscript with the editor Edward Garnett, who would suggest changes and x-out almost a quarter of the text.
It can be seen now, I believe, that this early text in manuscript form constitutes a valuable document to those who may think of themselves as students of D. H. Lawrence, to others who are curious about the origins of modern literature, and to still others who are interested in tracing the evolution of an original, accomplished, and controversial writer.

But what became of that original manuscript?

Its history, now coming to light, has been only slightly less interesting than the author's. Lawrence noting, "I shall not write in that style any more," set to work on the experimental techniques that would appear in The Rainbow and Women in Love, and he gave the Sons and Lovers ms. to Frieda who left it in Munich where it remained largely forgotten during the decade of the Lawrence's travels. In the early 1920's, their activities concentrated on the area around Taos, New Mexico. He had been invited to the ranch of a colorful American woman, Mabel Dodge Luhan, who, out of rather complex motives, cultivated various writers and painters. As it soon grew clear that she had more in mind than a literary collaboration with the outspoken Englishman, Lawrence and Frieda arranged to move onto a small ranch a safe distance away in the mountains. Mabel was all for giving them the place, but they "paid" her with the gift of the Sons and Lovers ms., recently discovered on a trip back to Germany.

Mabel retained it for awhile, then used it to pay for a friend's psychoanalysis in New York. This action placed it in the hand of the distinguished Freudian, A. A. Brill—an odd comeuppance for an intensely Freudian work by a defiantly anti-Freudian writer. Through Brill's son the ms. eventually found its way to the University of California library for a price of $17,000, where it remained for many more years unavailable to scholars.

But at long last the Lawrencean scholar Mark Schorer was able to bring out the facsimile of the complete ms. along with six earlier fragments, before his death in 1977. Published by the University of California Press, this treasured document has now entered our library's permanent collection. I strongly recommend that anyone interested in literature, in writing, or in the stages of the creative process have a close look at it, and will close with a few samples of the changes Lawrence made in his final text.

In Chapter One, Mrs. Morel, pregnant with her son Paul, has just quarreled with her intoxicated husband and been locked out of her own house. A strange scene unfolds in which she communes with the flowers of her kitchen-garden as they appear strangely luminescent under the moon, and in the course of this almost mythical merging with nature a second merging with her unborn child, pre-cursing the later bond of son and lover, occurs as well. During this scene, one senses that nineteenth century realism yields to a newer mode of character presentation—the modern element begins to emerge.

Here are a few final changes Lawrence made with the cancelled versions given in parentheses:

(1) "Mrs. Morel, seared with passion, shivered to find herself out there in a great, white light that (seemed to fall cold on) fell cold on her, and gave a shock to her inflamed soul."
(2) "She must have been half an hour in this (almost insane state) delirious condition."

(3) "... the moon (flying high) streaming high in face of her ... ."

(4) "... she murmured to herself over and again: ('Oh, what has he done to me--what has he done to me!') the wretch!--the wretch!"

(5) "[The tall white lilies] seemed to be (yawning lasciviously) stretching in the moonlight."

(6) "[Morel] was sleeping with his face lying on the table. Something in his attitude made her feel (pitiful and contemptuous) tired of things."

These and other examples demonstrate not only Lawrence's developing sense of control over emotion and language, e.g. his using neutral terms or understatement, but his power of evoking the extraordinary within the ordinary. One can also detect his concern with objectifying the mother as part of a necessary separation-individuation process, accelerated by her early death, and with working more sympathy into the father's portrait. Clearly he had to get the principals in his own life straight before he could go on to other creations, but his achievement was a peculiarly modern one. No one before had dared write of sons as lovers, least of all in such frank and humanly convincing language as "our Bert."

1This is housed in the Rare Book Room and will be on display in the Rotunda for a short time following the publication of this article. - Ed.
Staff Changes

MRS. GLENYS GIFFORD joined the staff on June 1, appointed as Library Assistant A (Circulation/Government Documents), and assuming the position vacated by Mrs. Patricia Miller whose resignation became effective on May 31.

Mrs. Deborah Alexander came to the Library on July 19 as Catalog Typist, the position vacated by Mrs. Renee Hairfield, who resigned as of July 6.

On August 1, Mrs. Tracyne Garner joined the staff as Library Assistant A (Circulation), the position vacated by Mrs. Patricia Farr, whose resignation became effective on July 31.

As Library Guard, Mr. Francis Kenny joined the staff on August 28, replacing Mr. Arlie Shoffner who resigned at the end of the 1978-9 school year.

The resignation of Mrs. Judith Wahl, Cataloger, became effective on October 1. Mrs. Wahl became the mother of Timothy Michael on May 6.

Congratulations!

On July 1, Mrs. Renna Cosner, Acquisitions Librarian, was promoted to the rank of Assistant Professor.

Library Instruction

From September 3 through October 5, more than 600 students from 23 different sections of the Writing Workshop received library use instruction in three different units--Using the Card Catalog, Access to Non-Book Materials (use of newspaper and journal indexes), and Reference Resources and Their Use. The plan, worked out through Workshop Director Delmont Fleming, turned regularly-scheduled Workshop class periods from each section over to reference librarians Miss Catharine K. Hall and Mrs. Charlotte H. Mills, whose instructions, with reinforcing exercises, oriented students to library resources and the skills necessary to their meaningful use.

Subject seminars in American Literature, Art History, English Literature, and Psychology will be offered in the Library at 2:30 - 4:30 p.m. each day on October 15, 17, 24, and 31 respectively. Miss Hall will be the instructor. Descriptive flyers will be distributed on October 10. Students may sign up thereafter at any time prior to the date of the seminar selected.

Term Paper Clinic time is coming, too. Publicity will be mounted soon for sessions slated for October 30, 2:00 - 4:00 p.m.; November 1, 8:30 - 9:30 a.m.; November 6, 2:00 - 4:00 p.m.; and November 7, 2:30 - 4:30 p.m.
THE PAST MONTHS have been creative ones for many faculty members, judging from the following items.

The Streets of Fredericksburg, a book by Mr. Edward Alvey, Jr., professor emeritus of education, has been published, sponsored by the Mary Washington College Foundation. Painstakingly researched, it is on display in the Library.

Mr. Michael L. Bass, associate professor of biology, found and identified a hitherto unknown species of caddisfly which will be named for him.

On leave in the academic year 1978-79, among many other professional activities while pursuing further studies at Temple University in Philadelphia, Mr. Roger W. Bailey, assistant professor of music, published "A Child is Coming," issued for mixed chorus and piano by Harold Flammer, Inc., and composed "Two Italian Dramatics" for mixed chorus and brass, premiered at Temple last spring.

Oxford University was the setting in September for the presentation of her paper "The Virgilian Cento of Faltonia Betitia Proba" by Ms. Elizabeth Clark, professor and chairwoman of the department of classics, philosophy and religion, at the Eighth International Patristics Conference.

It was a summer treat for subscribers of the Fredericksburg Free Lance-Star to read the series of six vignette articles (on Stonehenge, Morris dances, markets, etc.) by Mr. Daniel A. Dervin, associate professor of English, linguistics and speech—some of the fruit of an earlier lengthy stay in England. Mr. Dervin is also the author of "Why Does Molly Menstruate: A New View of Psychoanalysis and Creativity," an article published in Literature and Psychology 28 (Nos. 3-4, 1978): 125-136, and a review of Lucinda Gabbard's The Dream Structure of Pinter's Plays: A Psychoanalytic Approach (Fairleigh Dickinson Press, 1976) in Modern Drama 22 (No. 1, March, 1979).
Mr. Ronald B. Head, assistant dean for career services, had published in March in the Occasional Paper Series #6 of the Center for the Study of Higher Education at the University of Virginia's Curry Memorial School of Education, his paper on "Legal Issues Relating to Part-Time Faculty Employment."

Mr. John M. Kramer, associate professor of economics, business and public affairs, is the author of "Between Scylla and Charybdis; The Politics of Eastern Europe's Energy Problem" in the winter 1979 issue of *Orbis*.

*Teaching of Psychology*, a professional journal of the American Psychological Association, carried in its April 1979 issue the article "Exceptional Films on Exceptional Children" by Mr. Thomas G. Moeller, assistant professor of psychology. In his article, Mr. Moeller reviews and evaluates the effectiveness of four films which he uses in conjunction with his course, The Psychology of Exceptional Children (Psychology 310).


Currently in use at the Rappahannock Area ASAP (Alcohol Safety Action Program) centered in Fredericksburg are two works now being copyrighted by Mr. Roy H. Smith, associate professor of psychology: *Alcohol Safety Action Program: Education Curriculum Manual*, and *Curriculum: Alcohol Information/Personalization Manual*. In June, Mr. Smith also completed *An Update of the ASAP Feasibility Study for Planning District Sixteen*, supported in part by a CETA grant and a grant from the Virginia Highway Safety Division.
AFTER Mary Washington—what?

An area for quiet browsing in the north end of the Reserve Room has for some time been set aside as the Trinkle Career Information Center, designed to aid all interested students in the many aspects of vital career planning and job hunting.

Materials have been carefully selected from the stacks and assembled here in a special collection. As with the rest of the Library's book resources, these are classified in the Dewey Decimal system and catalogued by author and title, have cards filed in a small card catalog next to the bookshelves. Two easy chairs, attractively upholstered in autumn leaf tones, suggest "browse and be comfortable!"

A subject file, listing books available in six broad categories, has been matched by the publication of the tiered green brochure "How Do I Get There from Here?" available in the Center. This lists the same categories and explains each one: Choosing a Career, Specific Careers, Working Women, Job Searching Techniques, Graduate Education, and Summer Employment. An extra category, Other Sources, has also been provided to suggest agencies or sources that might be of additional help.

College catalogs, arranged alphabetically by the name of the school, furnish comprehensive information on graduate study at universities and colleges around the country. In addition to other graduate school guides found in the Reference Room, Peterson's Annual Guides to Graduate Study 1977 is available in the Career Center, for information on various programs, tuition, and financial aid. Other publications featured include issues of the Occupational Outlook Quarterly, published by the U.S. Department of Labor; a Career Research Monographs series, each of which focuses on different vocational and career possibilities; and The Encyclopedia of Careers and Vocational Guidance.
THE TRINKLE ASSOCIATES are planning to end their first full year of operation with several exciting activities beginning with the Antiquarian Book Fair on Sunday, October 14.

The Book Fair will be held from 11:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. in duPont Hall at Mary Washington College. Prints, maps, manuscripts and over 1,500 rare books will be offered for sale by eight antiquarian bookdealers. Among the variety of books that will be available for purchase are Virginiana, Americana, first editions, and books on special subjects such as the Civil War and cookery. An admission charge of $1.00 may be paid at the door.

On Monday, October 29, at 7:30 p.m. The Trinkle Associates will co-sponsor with the Trinkle Library a colloquium entitled "Partners in Preserving Our Heritage." The meeting will be held in Combs Science Hall, Room 100, at Mary Washington College. The colloquium is one of four to be held in Virginia.

A panel discussion will follow a viewing of the film entitled "The Shared Experience." Participants include Dr. Joseph Vance, Professor of History, Mary Washington College, who will speak on "The Cycle Renewed: Interaction of the Historian and the Librarian," and Mr. Vernon Edenfield, Director, Kenmore, whose lecture is entitled "The Library: Access Key to Historic Preservation." Mrs. Ruby Y. Weinbrecht, Librarian, Mary Washington College, will serve as moderator. Refreshments will be served.

Made possible by a grant from the Virginia Foundation for the Humanities, similar colloquia on the role of the library in the humanities will be held at George Mason University, William and Mary College, and Old Dominion University.

A membership meeting, the last gathering of The Associates for the calendar year 1979, will be held on Monday evening, December 3, at 7:30 p.m. in Ann Carter Lee Hall at the College. The three elected members of the Advisory Board will be selected by those members in attendance. The names of the candidates running for election are: Mary Coleman, Harold Hasenfus, Catherine Hook, Ralph Meima, Kathryn C. Ray, and Francis F. Wilshin. The three members appointed by the President of Mary Washington College will be announced at that meeting. Members serving a second term on the Advisory Board include Dr. Gordon Jones, Mrs. Lucile Jones, and Mrs. Jessie Robinson.

Membership renewal letters from Catherine Hook, Vice-Chairman (Membership), were mailed to Associates on September 24.
WITH THE CLOSE of the semester comes a time for good wishes—for good luck in exams; for safe passage home; for happy holidays, to one and all!

There's a book apiece (plus!) noted herein for each of the twelve days of Christmas. Richard Hanser's, which is reviewed, accents personal integrity, a bulwark of sanity in an insane world, and from its setting in Munich in the early 1940's suggests a New Year's resolution good for all times: "Despite all the powers, maintain yourself." Annotations call your attention to the report of the energy project at the Harvard Business School, the never-ending controversy on capital punishment, the relationships between American presidents and their top aides—offering much factual but some fun reading, too.

The eighteenth century has been singled out in this issue. "Kenmore" is described (in an article found in Antiques magazine) as a "microcosm of the history of the American restoration movement itself." By its gift of a rare economic tract to the Rare Book Room, Trinkle Associates reminds us of the struggles of Virginia tobacco planters who attempted in the eighteenth century "against all the powers..." to keep their Kenmore way of life. In their contribution to News and Views of an article about Mary Wollstonecraft stemming from discovery of a first edition of one of her works in the stacks, co-authors Elizabeth Clark and Nathaniel Brown vividly present paradoxes in the life of the early English feminist who died in 1797, the same year as did the mistress of Kenmore.

For a happier ending, don't miss the little-known data on the world's angel population! enJoy!

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THE BOOKS LISTED BELOW are selected from the numerous volumes that have been recently received in the Library. A selected display of new books is always available for your browsing pleasure to the right of the entrance to the rotunda. Books from this display may circulate.


At the cost of their heads, they gained a later immortality in Germany, with the distinction of being among the few who said "No" to Adolf Hitler while World War II was still raging. Sophie Scholl, Hans Scholl, Christoph Probst, Alex Schmorell, Willi Graf and professor Kurt Huber were among those "pure-bred" Germans who, in conscience, were unable to accept, tolerate or just passively resist the regime of Germany's National Socialist Party in the early 1940's. Choosing Tillich's "the freedom to be" rather than Fromm's "escape from freedom," they died for their beliefs under the guillotine at Stadelheim Prison in Munich in February 1943, a few months after Sophie's 22nd birthday.

This book by Richard Hanser (who won the Robert E. Sherwood award for one TV documentary, "Meet Mr. Lincoln," and the Writers Guild award for another, "Mark Twain's America"), is the chronicle of "the noble treason" of members of the intellectual White Rose underground group in Munich who published and distributed tens of thousands of anti-Hitler leaflets in major German cities in the period before and just after Stalingrad. The book has been painstakingly researched. It relies heavily on archives in both the U. S. and Germany, and on letters, daybooks, and journals, as well as on interviews with survivors related to members of the White Rose, or as in one case (Dr. Katharina Schuddekopf), an uncaught satellite in the White Rose constellation.

The Scholls were brother and sister whose father always encouraged them to think for themselves. Robert Scholl endowed them with the integrity which gave him as his own favorite saying "Allen Gewalten zum trotz, sich erhalten!" which usually came from him as the mutter, "Allen!", when he was under great stress and aggravation. Literally translated, this Goethe...
quotation means "Despite all the powers, maintain yourself!"
And when, after being part of the Hitler youth movement at its
beginning, and suffering with accelerating pain from disillu-
sionment, shock, and disgust at Nazi actions, Hans and soon
Sophie (with a few like-minded friends) initiated the White
Rose publications, the two accepted their almost certain fate
with great courage for they were acting under this familiar
principle. They were apprehended distributing leaflets in
the corridors of the University of Munich where they were
studying (Hans being also a student medic in the German armed
forces). During their swift "trial" conducted by the fanati-
cal Nazi judge, the infamous Roland Freisler, Sophie who had
refused to whitewash her subversive actions, declared "Somebody,
after all, had to make a start."
The "start" despite its tragic ending, makes good reading,
either as history, biography, or a chronicle of a world turned
upside-down. The picture of Germany prior to and up to half-
way through World War II is vivid in terms of the agonies of
daily life of those who loved Germany more than German supremacy.

Other Titles Briefly Noted

Bancroft-Hunt, Norman. People of the Totem: the Indians of
the Pacific Northwest. Photos by Werner Forman. New York,
Putnam's, 1979. 128 p.

Superbly illustrated with Werner Forman's color photo-
graphy, People of the Totem realistically brings to life the
ways, the locale, and the artistry of the Indians of the
Pacific Northwest. One chapter of particular interest con-
cerns their peculiar Potlatch ceremony where accumulated
wealth was disposed of or distributed as a means of estab-
lishing social status.

Burl, Aubrey. Prehistoric Avebury. New Haven, Yale Univer-

In a follow-up to his The Stone Circles of the British
Isles, Aubrey Burl offers the available facts and his specu-
lations on the largest of the British stone circles. Avebury,
a part of the whole larger complex which includes Stonehenge,
is presented in all its complexity through a readable and
beautifully-illustrated volume.

Crook, Isabel and David Cook. Ten Mile Inn: Mass Movement

The authors of Ten Mile Inn each have early backgrounds
in China and now teach at the Foreign Languages Institute in
Peking. This new work is a sequel to their earlier book Re-
volution in a Chinese Village: Ten Mile Inn (309.151/C882t)
and is an eyewitness account of the Chinese Communists' 1948
implementation of the Agrarian Law in one "Liberated Area."
Largely reported through conversations of the villagers and
and the Communist work teams, it demonstrates the mass-movement
approach used to transform Chinese village society.
Largely based on case histories of four of the Guru Maharaj Ji's converts to Eastern spirituality and interviews with others, this social-psychological study interprets the development of the Divine Light Mission as a whole. Downton analyzes the reasons why the boy-guru was able to win followers numbering 50,000 in the United States and over one million internationally.

Eiseley's collection of essays, here published posthumously, recount his tenuous argument that Charles Darwin borrowed many ideas concerning the theory of natural selection from the naturalist Edward Blyth without giving due credit. Regardless of Eiseley's accusing finger, *Darwin and the Mysterious Mr. X* is a welcome contribution to the Darwinian literature and an interesting account of "friendly collaboration" among scientists.

A collection of scholarly essays, the result of the Harvard Business School's six-year study, *Energy Future* is both a definitive and a controversial volume. Oil, coal, natural gas, and nuclear power are foreseen as having limited futures, and the contributors admonish this nation to turn to the conservation of energy and the development of solar energy.

Having done a 1973 magazine article on Billy Graham, journalist Frady decided the controversial evangelist's story begged for a larger study. Frady, himself the son of a Southern Baptist minister, goes far in providing a colorful but balanced account of Graham the "national institution." Much attention is given the early years, and the account ends with the Watergate crisis as it affected Graham.

In an objective study, Stephen Gettinger, associate editor of two criminal justice periodicals, takes a look at eight actual prisoners on Death Row. He delves into their backgrounds, their trials, their families' feelings, how the convicted face their coming penalty, and the rituals of the various forms of execution. On the basis of facts gathered, he draws some substantial conclusions and raises many legitimate questions regarding capital punishment.
Based largely on a 1975 exhibition in Zurich commemorating Jung's centenary, *C. J. Jung, Word and Image* is a collection of photographs, documents, reproductions of art works by Jung, and selections from his writings. The whole is tied together with a knowledgeable commentary by Jung's long time colleague Aniela Jaffé. Included are color reproductions of paintings from Jung's "Red Book," a chronology, and a glossary of technical terms.

**Bernard Lefkowitz's account of drop-outs from the American work scene is a telling one. Although the non-workers who have told their stories to him have chosen not to hustle to climb the ladder of success and are supposedly making the most of their lives, they are generally doing so at the expense of someone close to themselves or the rest of the American work force.**

In the third major biography of Jack Kerouac to appear in the 70's, Dennis McNally writes of restless post-World War II America and the generation giving rise to Kerouac and the Beats. McNally offers a historian's view of Kerouac and his friends, the literary and cultural catalysts of the 50's

Well-known for her quick and colorful responses, Margaret Mead, for sixteen years, answered readers' questions in a Redbook Magazine column. Many of these questions and answers, dated to be kept in context with the times, are collected here. Edited by her friend and collaborator Rhoda Metraux, they are arranged in eleven groupings such as "Men and Women," "Children," "Personal Choices," "Contemporary Society," and "Primitive Peoples."

"The mysterious chemistry between an American president and his chief assistant can determine the success or failure of an Administration." Michael Medved's fascinating account of top presidential aides from Lincoln's administration through Jimmy Carter's seeks to prove this point. The careers of the brighter lights such as Colonel House and Sherman Adams as well as those of the lesser knowns are explored. The author has enriched his account by interviewing all top aides of the last thirty years.

Ordway and Sharpe, both having been associated with this nation's space program, have produced a work which is both a fresh contribution to the rocket phase of World War II and a significant account of 20th century space technology. Their account begins with the surrender to American forces of Wernher von Braun's rocketry experts, flashes back for the development of the V-1 and V-2, and then follows the team to America in their quest to reach the moon.


Just fifty years have passed since "Black Thursday," yet very little has been written concerning the details of what actually happened on this singular day of the Crash--for Americans, a major historical turning point. Tom Shactman has sought to correct this, and working from personal recollections of individuals in all walks of life, has reconstructed an hour-by-hour account of the events of October 29, 1929. Chapters are timed from 5:00 a.m. to 3:45 p.m. and trace the beginnings of the end of the glittering twenties and the oncoming of the dreary Depression days of the thirties.


Magnificently illustrated with contemporary color photographs, as well as historical black and white photos, *Maria* is a tribute to Maria Poveka Martinez, the acclaimed Pueblo Indian potter from San Ildefonso, and her family. Richard Spivey, an acknowledged authority on contemporary Pueblo pottery, has written neither a biography nor a technical work, but has sought to trace the full development and range of Maria's art through a career spanning over seventy years. Maria, now in her nineties, has contributed commentary.


Somewhat in the tradition of Watership Down and *The Wind in the Willows*, *Faithful Ruslan* has never been published in the U.S.S.R., and its author resigned from his nation's Writers' Union when banned from traveling to the West. Ruslan, a guard dog in the Gulag, is so conditioned to serve, and serve faithfully, as a guard of political prisoners that he is unfit to accept his freedom when his prisoners are all released. He faces a dilemma due to his conditioning, yet tries to survive with dignity.

Narrated by its protagonist, Walter F. Starbuck, *Jailbird* traces Starbuck's career from Harvard man, to White House staffer, to jail, to corporate officer, and back to jail again. Starbuck goes to jail due to his involvement in "Watergate," and his story conveys Vonnegut's dissatisfaction with the state of our society.


Uniquely qualified, being both a poet and a minister, to examine the works of C. S. Lewis, Chad Walsh offers a new dual critique of Lewis, the creator of fantasy, and Lewis, the author of Christian apologies. Walsh's previous Lewis study was *C. S. Lewis, Apostle to the Skeptics* (1949).


Refering to London, Henry James said, "'It is the heart of the world, and I prefer to be the least whit in its whirl, than to live and own a territory in any other place.'" In this statement are the feelings which Stanley Weintraub has captured in his broad and vivid account of American literary and artistic expatriates living in London around the turn of the century. James is but one of the group; others who wrought fame through the London circle included Stephen Crane, James McNeill Whistler, Ezra Pound, Robert Frost, Mark Twain, and John Singer Sargent.

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THE LIBRARY currently receives 1,128 periodicals covering a wide variety of subjects. Four newly-acquired titles are briefly described below.

Journal of the American Planning Association

The planning "of the unified development of urban communities and their environs and of states, regions, and the nation" is the concern of the members of the American Planning Association and their Journal. Thus, the July 1979 issue of the quarterly contains articles on company communities; future energy supplies; middle class resettlement in older urban neighborhoods; the cost of rural land and its implications; a critique of the federally-commissioned report, The Costs of Sprawl; the personal and community benefits of urban gardening; and the ethics of contemporary American planners. Book reviews form a significant part of each issue. The July 1979 issue has 23 reviews, comprising 29 pages. Regular features include a conference calendar, a listing of the contents pages of various other journals in urban studies and planning, and a bibliography of newly-received publications. By the regular reading of the Journal, one is kept abreast with the important field of urban studies and administration. In addition, the use of the Social Sciences Index, Public Affairs Information Service, Art Index, America: History and Life, and Historical Abstracts enables the researcher to locate specific articles. Trinkle Library's holdings of the Journal of the American Planning Association began with volume 45, number one, for January 1979.

The Mineralogical Record

Described by a reviewing source as somewhat a cross between a technical journal and a hobbyist publication," this magazine deals with minerals and mineral collection. It is published bi-monthly in affiliation with the Friends of Mineralogy, an organization "dedicated to the furtherance of mineralogical education and research, and to the preservation of specimens and mineralogical localities." Its color cover photographs are breathtaking as are the numerous color and black and white illustrations within the journal. The articles in each issue discuss such topics as the minerals to be found in specific regions, and famous mineralogists. In addition, there are regular departments on microminerals, new mineral descriptions, records, and historical topics in the field. Worthy of note, too, are the informative and often beautifully illustrated advertisements. The Mineralogical Record is indexed in Chemical Abstracts and is available in Trinkle Library from volume 10, number one, for January-February 1979.
Monatshefte

Fully entitled Monatshefte, für deutschen Unterricht, deutsche Sprache und Literatur, this quarterly deals with all aspects of German language and literature. Published by the University of Wisconsin, it is one of the oldest and most respected journals in the field. The language of the editors is English; the articles are in English or German, with English being preferred. Each article is abstracted in English. The typical issue includes four to five articles, 35 pages of book reviews, and announcements of conferences of interest to German teachers and scholars. The fall issue contains a list of the members of German departments of U. S. colleges and universities; notes on dissertations completed in the field; listings of promotions and new appointments; and special surveys on various topics. Monatshefte is indexed in MLA International Bibliography and is available in the Periodicals Department from volume 71, number one, for spring 1979.

The Richmond Literature and History Quarterly

Professor Emeritus Edward Alvey, Jr. is a contributor to the latest (Fall 1979) issue of this new journal. His article is entitled "A Private School Education in the Nineteen Hundreds." It highlights C. M. Colquitt's School of Richmond which was "probably the largest and best of its kind in the period." The account provides an interesting view of the educational and social mores of the time. The article is one of nine historical pieces in the issue. In addition, it includes seven poems, a short story, and an appreciation of the work of Richmond author Thomas Nelson Page. Thus, The Richmond Literature and History Quarterly includes a combination of regional history and literary endeavors. Trinkle Library's subscription began with volume 2, number one for summer 1979.

Staff Changes

STAFF MEMBERS welcomed Mrs. Rosemary C. Blankenship, Catalog Typist, at an informal coffee hour when she assumed her duties at Trinkle Library on November 16. Her position is one vacated by the recent resignation of Mrs. Deborah Alexander.

How to Get Your "Just Desserts"

A book of recipes, "Trinkle Treats," has been compiled from among their favorite desserts by members of the Library staff. A perky little publication, it will be on sale at the December 3 membership meeting of Trinkle Associates (see p. 18).
"SINCE 1922, tens of thousands of visitors have seen Kenmore. Today its collections and refurbished interiors put the house in the first ranks of American historic restorations. Indeed, the history of the restoration of the house is a microcosm of the history of the American restoration movement itself."

This kudo for Kenmore appeared in a recent issue of the prestigious national magazine Antiques, available within its Vol. 115 in the Trinkle Library, in an article by Russell Bastedo, director of the Long Island Historical Society. It extolls the mansion that is one of the musts for the visitor, one of the boasts of the community, and one of the most compelling pieces of evidence for the viability of present efforts toward historic preservation, such as the academic program recently initiated at Mary Washington College.

Marvelous color plates record the beauty of the house, through both long-range views of its exterior and many of its gracious, ordered eighteenth-century interiors, including the spacious drawing room with its elegant plasterwork and the library with its walls repainted the original Pompeian red. Cut-out photographs in black and white reveal the detail of magnificent period case pieces, including a desk and bookcase of Pennsylvania origin, and a high chest of drawers with ball and claw feet, as well as such other handsome relics of the times as a silver inkstand from eighteenth-century London.

These are the discernable marvels of the grand old manse. The greatest marvel and a constant gift to the Fredericksburg community to which it attracts so many visitors and thus lends annual economic support is the fact that Kenmore survived its sad and gradual decline.

This article describes the moves which saved Kenmore and became bread on the waters for Fredericksburg.

The fortunes of the Fielding Lewises, substantial when the prominent gentleman justice of Spotsylvania County and George Washington's only sister Betty were married and built this home on a 863-acre tract just outside the town, never recovered from the assaults of expenditures pro patria in the Revolutionary War. Between 1775 and 1781, the gun manufactory operated by Lewis is said to have played a major role in the outcome of the Revolution. The expense of running it and being only partially repaid later, in devalued currency, left Lewis financially ruined. He died in 1781, and Betty Lewis in 1797, after which the house was sold and its furnishings dispersed.
New owners of the property changed frequently. The mansion was neglected. During the Civil War it was shelled and damaged considerably, in addition to receiving rough use as a hospital close to combat zones. The grounds ran wild. The house had more downs than ups until the inevitable happened in 1919. A developer bought the property. His plans to build row houses close to the riverfront portion and either to convert the mansion or demolish it outright were a battle cry to those who cherished Kenmore's history.

Kenmore's renaissance began at this point. Benevolent intervention, in the form of a new DAR Chapter to save Kenmore, rescued the property from further mutilation and possible destruction. Bastedo's article recounts how Mrs. Vivian Minor Fleming of Fredericksburg and 14 other ladies forming the chapter went into action. Even reticent Vice-president Calvin Coolidge spoke of Kenmore as a symbol of national patriotism when he came to Fredericksburg to spark the drive to raise funds for the $30,000 purchase price of the house.

By 1925, when the sum was met, restoration got under way, slowly. Vitally necessary repairs were made, plaster work cleaned, ground-floor ceilings wired to joists, gardens and grounds reconstructed and nourished, and furnishings in keeping with the period donated or purchased. This took years. (It is, perhaps, never-ending. While work was being done, the upstairs was closed off even this year.)

An angel, in the form of Henry Francis du Pont's sister, Louise Crowninshield, became a devotee of Kenmore, and aided inestimably in the restoration projects. Today there is "a national network of supporters." An exhibit building constructed in 1975 and named in appreciation of Mrs. Crowninshield has recently been the site for a dinner meeting of Trinkle Associates.

Of particular interest to the MWC community may be the tall-case or "grandfather" clock recovered for Kenmore's front hall. It reputedly belonged to Mary Washington (mother of George and Betty Lewis) whose name this college is honored to bear.

Bastedo's visuals and chronicle of the saving of Kenmore make one applaud historic restoration and preservation in these plastic and biodegradable days. The ideal beauty that survives an age that is gone serves not only as evidence of our heritage, but also, as with any historic preservation program, as inspiration for our own identification and tastes.

For those interested in the preservation of the past, there is other interesting reading in Historic Preservation, published by the National Trust for Historic Preservation; Smithsonian, published by the Smithsonian Institution; Winterthur Portfolio, published for the Winterthur Museum; and Americana, published by the American Heritage Society. The latter carries an article on commemorative scarves in the September/October issue, a trend Martha Washington started! All journals are available in Trinkle Library.
"Art is much, but love is more"

THE PARADOXES OF MARY WOLLSTONECRAFT'S LETTERS WRITTEN DURING A SHORT RESIDENCE IN SWEDEN, NORWAY, AND DENMARK

by Elizabeth Clark and Nathaniel Brown

A SURPRISE AWAITED an unsuspecting browser in the stacks of Trinkle Library last summer: the discovery of a first edition of Mary Wollstonecraft's Letters Written During a Short Residence in Sweden, Norway, and Denmark. Dating from 1796, the volume appeared under the imprint of the London bookseller Joseph Johnson, well-known for the radical treatises he had previously published, such as Thomas Paine's The Rights of Man, William Godwin's Political Justice, and Wollstonecraft's earlier works, including A Vindication of the Rights of Woman. Library accession records reveal that the College purchased its copy of the Letters in 1948 for the modest sum of $7.50. Curious members of the College community may soon examine this quarto volume in marbled boards with leatherbound spine in the Woodward Rare Book Room. A noteworthy feature of the book is a picture of Wollstonecraft, an adaption of John Opie's famous portrait, which some former owner clipped from a newspaper and pasted in as a frontispiece.

The work purports to be twenty-five letters written by Wollstonecraft in the summer of 1795, describing her journey through Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Germany. Well-received in England, the book appealed to the British taste for travelogues concerning unfamiliar lands and revealed to readers a mellower Mary Wollstonecraft than had emerged in her prior scathing denunciations of political and sexual inequality. The Letters so charmed William Godwin, later Mary's husband, that he declared, "If ever there was a book calculated to make a man in love with its author, this appears to me to be the book." Indeed, the work elicited a love note from an unknown gentleman who confessed, "I think I discover the very being for whom my soul has for years been languishing ... in whose arms I should encounter all that playful luxuriance, those warm balmy kisses, and that soft yet eager ecstatic assaulting and yielding known only to beings that seem purely ethereal."

We—if not Mary herself—can see the irony of her situation: the publication of the Letters prompted ardent response from men in whom at that time she had no interest, yet failed to win the faithful devotion of the person to whom the book was in truth directed: the American adventurer, libertine, and Girondist sympathizer Gilbert Imlay, whom she had met in Paris in 1793. The passion of Mary's heart and the father of her illegitimate infant daughter Fanny who
accompanied her on her journey, Imlay was the man whose deception and infidelity had prompted her to attempt suicide one week before leaving on her Scandinavian tour and again upon her return to England. Imlay in fact necessitated the writing of the Letters: Mary composed it some months after her journey in a fund-raising endeavor to pay one of his debts. Phrases in the book, such as her protest that "...most of the struggles of an eventful life [viz., her own] have been occasioned by the oppressed state of my sex," and her complaint that "animal spirits," in contrast to "the sentiments of the heart," are not sufficient to sustain either friendship or domestic happiness, appear to be not-so-veiled barbs at Imlay, reminders of his mistreatment of her and of his vulgar philandering.

In the Letters we find both commentary on Scandinavian scenery and customs, as might be expected in any travel narrative of the time, and reflections concerning "the future improvement of the world," an improvement, we gather, that had not made noticeable headway in the northern regions she toured. Rapturous descriptions of stark wooded mountains and quiet fjords share pages with criticisms of the natives' manners and culinary habits. Many comments remind us of themes to which she had earlier directed her attention. Thus her censure of Swedish child-rearing practices (children were given liquor and were swaddled in layers of heavy clothing) recalls her advice in Thoughts on the Education of Daughters, and her observations on the brutality shown toward female servants (the Swedes, she writes, have no concept of "rational equality") call to mind her stirring pleas for human liberty in A Vindication of the Rights of Woman and A Vindication of the Rights of Man. Not for her Rousseau's idealization of the infancy of humankind, to which she refers in the Letters as "a golden age of stupidity": Wollstonecraft resolutely champions the improvements which intelligence and inventiveness have contributed to the human condition. Norway and Germany, she thought, exhibited such improvements to a greater degree than Sweden and Denmark, where boorishness, vice, and cruelty all too frequently triumphed over more gentle and rational human sentiments.

What strikes the reader familiar with Wollstonecraft's biography is the manifest contrast between her ardent advocacy of women's independence and her own abject dependency on Imlay during this period. The journey which produced the Letters itself epitomizes that contrast. Imagine an eighteenth century woman travelling with a year-old illegitimate daughter and the baby's nurse, unaccompanied by any man: she sails by day and night as the only passenger on vessels whose crews speak no English; she bargains for rowboats and horses to carry her over uncertain territory to destinations unfamiliar; she amazes her Scandinavian hosts by her physical fearlessness as well as by the intellectual curiosity which prompted her to ask "men's questions." Yet this same woman speaks throughout the Letters of her "oppressed heart," of her unbounded grief. When she imagines her daughter's future, she trembles that Fanny, like others of her sex, will be forced either "to sacrifice her heart to her principles, or principles to her heart .... Haveless woman! What a fate is thine!" And in her actual letters to Imlay, not the after-the-fact ones she manufactured for publication, she pours out her misery to a man who did not reciprocate her affection. She had "not only lost the hope, but the power of being happy," she writes. "I wake in the morning, in violent fits of trembling ... despair damps my rising spirits, aggravated by emotions of tenderness ... "; "... thinking almost drives me to the brink of madness ... I never forget the misery"; "I have looked at the sea, and at my child, hardly daring to own to myself the secret wish, that it might become our tomb ... " Imlay's response was to dishonor his promise to join her on the Continent following her Scandinavian tour. Upon her return to England, Wollstonecraft was at last forced
to acknowledge that her beloved was living with an actress, an acknowledgement delayed by Imlay's constant prevarications. This discovery prompted her second suicide attempt, a plunge into the Thames.

To be sure, neither Imlay nor Mary wanted marriage: he opposed the institution on principle and perhaps exerted a radicalizing effect on her views, for Wollstonecraft's last work, the posthumously published *The Wrongs of Woman; or Maria*, contains a massive assault on contemporary marriage laws. Nor would Mary accept money from Imlay for her own support. She yearned for a liberated yet devoted relationship with a man she could respect—and found herself mismated to a gallant whose views on emotional and sexual fidelity were foreign to her own. When she finally married William Godwin, it was only because she wished the child she was carrying to be legitimate; illegitimacy was less lightly tolerated in England than in France, where Fanny had been born. Her marriage to Godwin shocked the English public which had assumed that she was legally wed to Imlay. Godwin's later publication of her letters to Imlay further ruined her reputation in England, and some would argue, set back the British women's movement for decades: it had been scandalously revealed for all to note what immorality could result from "a vindication of the rights of woman."

Wollstonecraft, by clinging to Imlay even after her realization of his indifference, showed an inability to define herself independently of a relationship with a male, an inability curiously at odds with her own feminist views. Her "fear of flying" warns us that we would be wiser to heed her words than her deeds. As Elizabeth Barrett Browning later phrased the paradox, the head whispered, "Art is much"; the heart pleaded, "Love is more." In the *Letters Written During a Short Residence in Sweden, Norway, and Denmark*, we witness a poignant moment in Mary Wollstonecraft's unsuccessful attempt to reconcile the desires of each. Whether contemporary women will better succeed remains a question for future generations to judge.
JOBS OF THE '80S! What will they be?

The September issue of Ms magazine, available in the Periodicals Department, describes possibilities. In her article (see p. 40), Milly Hawk Daniel notes that "career futures are influenced by public policy choices as well as by economic, lifestyle, and technological trends." As an example, needs for health care personnel will depend on current political choices, on whether or not, for instance, a national health plan will pass. The advice is to avoid traditional nursing and look to such fields as public health.

Non-traditional careers loom brightest: the current supply hasn't satisfied the needs in electronics, structural engineering, and the aerospace industry. Increasing needs are being reported in commercial banking, auto sales, and restaurant and hotel management, as well as other areas of management and personnel. Positions are attracting a number to the insurance game, as actuaries and underwriters, and to professional arbitration. Demands in the computer field are also growing, for engineers and technicians rather than for programmers or processors.

How to plan courses to prepare for jobs? Options are increasing for students with courses in economics, business organization, labor relations personnel, and, most especially, mathematics. Dr. Camille Smith, a Michigan State University career counselor, says that "employers are looking for people who have a diversified background and the ability to communicate clearly ... and who know how to deal with change."

In another section of this issue of Ms, (christened Alice in Campusland,) the option of "stopping out" to get ones head together is presented. This means to spend a semester or more out of college for a rewarding change of scene in a non-academic atmosphere. One who "stopped out" reports that "surviving was the really incredible part of what I learned."

Economic problems, need for practical experience, conflicting interests as regards choice of major--these are among the motivations for stopping out. Ms recommends Joyce Slaton Mitchell's Stopout! Working Way to Learn, a directory of internships and volunteer programs which might be helpful in this search for self. Its call number in the Career Information Center at Trinkle Library is 374/M694s.
"BEDEVILED BY ANGELS." This is the state the author and compiler of A Dictionary of Angels declared himself to be in when he was only a bit into the research for his intriguing work. "They stalked and leaguered me, by night and day. I could not tell the evil from the good, demons from daevas, satans from seraphim ..."

The philosophic question of the reality of angels existed in the author's mind as he did his work, but in the scholarly introduction to the Dictionary he declared, "we create what we believe. Indeed, I am prepared to say that if enough of us believe in angels, then angels exist."

From the literature of many religions, author Gustav Davidson has compiled a curious combination of vitae for angels. According to this work, they perform a multitude of duties, although predominantly they exist to serve God. They sing glorias, as in our songs of Christmas. They serve man in such roles as guardians, interpreters, and matchmakers. They respond to invocations and and they destroy enemies. The angel Rabdos stopped the planets in their passages. (Even seventeenth century astronomer Kepler believed that the planets are "pushed around by angels.") Michael overthrew mountains. Ataphiel balances Heaven on three fingers, to keep it from falling down.

According to Dr. Davidson's sources, such a feat as that of the planet-pushers might be possible. He notes that Albertus Magnus estimated "each choir at 6,666 legions, and each legion at 6,666 angels." An "exact" figure of 301,655,722 for their angel population was the estimate of fourteenth-century cabalists!

This unusual dictionary is arranged alphabetically with brief descriptions beside some, essay-like entries beside others, and merely alternative spellings beside the names of the rest of the angels recorded. Engravings of scenes involving angels appear at intervals through the book—as for instance "The angels ascending and descending Jacob's Ladder" (from low-hung clouds!) and Cassiel, the ruler of Saturday, riding a dragon.

There are governing angels for the twelve months: Gabriel (or Cambiel) for January; Barchiel for February, Machidiel (or Malahidael) for March; Asmodel for April; Ambriel (or Ambiel) for May; Muriel for June; Verchiel for July; Hamaliel for August; Uriel (or Zuriel) for September; Barbiel for October; Adnachiel (or Advacheil) for November; and Hanael (or Anael) for December.

May they all watch over you in the New Year ahead!
MOST OF US have a sort of sentimental nostalgic feeling for the good days of the eighteenth century. The advertisement, "America's Williamsburg" strikes a happy response even in non-Virginians. We think of it as the century (if we forget for a moment the Revolution) of ease, opulence, and refined taste. We think of rich aristocrats sipping madeira from chairs set on wide lawns sloping to the James River.

But these "aristocrats" had problems. They may have been rich in lands, servants, and elegant furniture, but they were really only self-styled aristocrats. They were really business men engaged largely in producing a money crop, tobacco, which was in great demand in England. No other crop produced in Virginia equaled it in revenue. It was a labor-intensive crop requiring expert supervision.

Large planters lived elegantly, British merchants waxed rich from it, and the King's treasury profited greatly from the tax on it. As the decades wore on, however, Virginians realized less and less, partly because of overproduction, partly because of shipping costs and the tax, but also partly because of corrupt customs officials and bribe-giving merchants in England.

In 1733 Robert Carter, President of the Council, and John Holloway, Speaker of the House of Burgesses, in desperation sent a plea to England entitled The Case of the Planters... Tobacco in Virginia... which is added Vindic... the Said Representation, printed in London in 1733. They diplomatically skirted the issue of the heavy tax but waxed eloquent over the fraudulent practices of the customs officials and merchants.

Hogsheads weighed in Virginia never weighed as much in England. Corrupt officials and merchants pocketed the difference. This was only one of the ways by which the planters were cheated. This little pamphlet lays before us a quite vivid delineation of the problems of the planters, the complicated tax structure and the various business practices of the times. Many business terms used freely here are of obscure meaning to us today. Sample ledger entries are given to illustrate the many charges against their crop. The depressing details of their plight, their increasing debt to the merchants, are clearly shown. They were building an edifice of debt which was surely one of the causes of the Revolution. Tobacco could be sold legally only in England. So, behind the charm of our Williamsburg of today there lies the imminent bankruptcy of all who filled it to the brim during sessions of the Legislature.

The Associates of the Trinkle Library are very proud to be able to present a fine copy of this important economic tract to the Rare Book Room of the Trinkle Library. Finding it was one of the several happy experiences of our recent Book Fair which we now hope to make an annual event.

NEWS FROM TRINKLE ASSOCIATES

THE ANTIQUARIAN BOOKFAIR held on Sunday, October 14, was a very successful event: There were 119 paid visitors who showed a great deal of interest through extended browsing and numerous purchases. The book dealers represented expressed great satisfaction with the Fair and wished to be included next year if another fair is planned.

The colloquium entitled "Partners in Preserving our Heritage" co-sponsored jointly by The Associates and Trinkle Library attracted 90 persons. The evaluation forms that were completed by members of the audience were most positive and quite complimentary.
A membership meeting, the last gathering of The Associates for the calendar year 1979, will be held on Monday evening, December 3, at 7:30 p.m. in Ann Carter Lee Hall at the College. The three elected members of the Advisory Board will be selected by those members in attendance. The names of the candidates running for election are: Mary Coleman, Harold Hasenfus, Catherine Hook, Ralph Meima, Kathryn C. Ray, and Francis F. Wilshin. The three members appointed by the President of Mary Washington College will be announced at that meeting. Members serving a second term on the Advisory Board include Dr. Gordon Jones, Mrs. Lucile Jones, and Mrs. Jessie Robinson.

Faculty Writings + Research

MR. ROGER W. BAILEY, assistant professor of music, participated as a choir member in the recent recording of an album of contemporary French church music, "Sing to the Lord," produced by World Library of Cincinnati.

Sexuality and Feminism is the title of the book by Mr. Nathaniel Brown, professor in the department of English, linguistics and speech, just published by the Harvard University Press.


Mr. Ronald B. Head, assistant dean for career services, is co-author of the article "Bargaining Unit Status of Part-Time Faculty" in the Journal of Law and Education, Vol. 8, no. 3 (July 1979): 361-78.

Twice in print lately has been Mr. Richard P. Palmieri, assistant professor in the department of anthropology, geography and sociology. His essay "Patterns of Indian Pastoralism: A Geographical Interpretation of Nomadism on the Subcontinent" is in India: Cultural Pattern and Process, published by V. H. Winston and Sons, and his "A Comment on Frederich J. Simoons' 'Questions in the Sacred Cow Controversy'" appeared in Current Anthropology, Vol. 20 (Sept. 1979): 485-6. In addition, with Mr. Bruce London of the same department, Mr. Palmieri presented an invited paper, "The Ecological Footnotes of Urban History" at October's annual meeting of the Pioneer America Society in Alexandria. Mr. Palmieri presented another invited paper, "Cattle, Culture and Habitat: Sherpa Adaptation to Transitional Mountain Environments" at the November meeting of the Conference on South Asia (High Altitudes) in Madison, Wisc.
PHILOSOPHER Sidney Hook has suggested that "people are afraid to define their own existence; they let a pill do it for them." What happens when this happens is the warning which is the mission of The Tranquilizing of America, reviewed in this issue. Another review, conjuring up a climate of music, artistic achievement and ideas, examines a collection of essays by Manuel de Falla which pay homage to the universality of music. And annotations this time accent Marquand, Moonies, memoirs - and more!

With the anticipated arrival on campus of Dr. Mary D. Leakey, New and Views notes her achievements and warmly salutes her example of impeccable scholarship. Another salute is directed at Dr. Mary W. Pinschmidt, who in her role as guest writer for "From the Woodward Collection," gives us a penetrating analysis of the works of biologist John Ray, inspired by the discovery in Trinkle's stacks of his Synopsis Quadripedum (London, 1693).

Some local "archeology" has uncovered a view of life and regulations during campus yesteryears. No footprints or fossils were uncovered in the Archives, but collegians of the 1980s are sure to shudder and shriek when they read about "Lights out by 10:45 p.m." See p. 18 for this look at the past, and p. 19 for the suggestion box's return, with art courtesy of Pam Bowden. Read on!

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THE BOOKS LISTED BELOW are selected from the numerous volumes that have been recently received in the Library. A selected display of new books is always available for your browsing pleasure to the right of the entrance to the rotunda. Books from this display may circulate.

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Manuel de Falla, perhaps the best known of Spain's composers, lived in what may be one of the most exciting periods of music history - the early 20th century. It was a period in which names such as Debussy and Stravinsky aroused heated discussions among concert goers, critics, and musicians. (Hissing and screaming their displeasure, the audience marked forever the premiere of Stravinsky's Rite of Spring in 1913.) Yes, the early 20th century was an exciting time, and Paris seemed to be the center of activity as music broke away from its 19th century heritage.

Having studied in Paris for several years prior to World War I, Falla had had an opportunity to become thoroughly familiar with the works of Debussy and Stravinsky. When he returned to Spain in 1914 he was able, therefore, to become the spokesman for the new movement. *On Music and Musicians* is a collection of Falla's more important essays written in defense of the "new music."

As pointed out in the introduction to the first essay, Spain had remained outside the trends of 19th century European music. Consequently, the early 20th century saw her trying to catch up. However, the established opinion dictated that the way to successfully accomplish this was to follow in the footsteps of post-Wagnerian Germany - to do what European musicians had been doing for several decades. In a gentle yet firm way, Falla rebutted this premise. For this reason, Falla's essays are refreshing to read. He does not condemn 19th century romanticism, but he takes a positive approach to emphasize the vast creative power and freedom of the composer.
that enables him to express in his music what he feels is true - not what the critics will call acceptable. Falla writes, "The spirit of a particular age can come to dominate the strongest personalities who are then sadly blinded by a prevailing routine, succumbing to its spirit, not suspecting they had more than enough strength to overcome it" (p. 13).

Falla lived in a time when the new clashed with the old. But, if we carefully examine the new, we quite often find the new is nothing more than the very, very old. This is the theme Falla reiterates throughout each essay. Instead of working with only the traditional, Falla endorsed the exploration of the ancient modes that had survived primarily in medieval liturgical music and in folk songs. In this way, Falla opened the door to a new spirit of nationalism in Spanish music.

Yet, Falla was concerned with much more than a simple preservation of the ancient past. A spirit of nationalism was not sufficient; music must also be universal. In another essay, Falla asserts that nations and people provide the true inspiration for music: "... one must start from the natural living fountainheads, and use the substance of sonority and rhythm, not their outward appearance" (p. 71).

Through reading Falla's essays, we can experience the emotional climate of the musical world in the early 20th century. On Music and Musicians will be of interest not only to music students of this period but to anyone who is interested in the philosophy of art and ideas.


"Something close to a national epidemic" is the treatment by chemistry of the very real social and psychological pressures of contemporary life. Pill-popping is seen as that hazardous by those who discuss case histories in this foreboding expose of the use and threat to national health of prescription drugs: Ritalin, Equanil, Elavil, Librium, Valium. These are a cloud over the lives not only of many of the very young and the very old, but also of many in between. Psychoactive drug usage in the U.S. in 1977 was shocking. Leaders of the "hook parade" were Valium (minor tranquilizer), three billion pills or 57 million prescriptions; Seconal (sedative-hypnotic), 67 million pills or a million and a half prescriptions; and Elavil (anti-depressant), 488 million pills or almost 9 million prescriptions. Seconal caused an estimated 250 deaths; Elavil, 180; and Valium, 50.

Authors Hughes, an editor for United Press International, and Brewin, a staff writer for the Soho Weekly News, cite case after case of how drugs are having a deleterious effect on the national health.

Unborn babies may suffer permanent damage from drugs consumed by their mothers. Cleft palate, for instance, has been linked to aspirin consumption. Babies born to mothers taking
mood-changing drugs may spend their first few days in the throes of withdrawal - they are hooked in their mothers' wombs. Hyperactive children have been target populations for treatment by drugs. The elderly are often, in nursing homes especially, drugged into pacification.

Clearly, real health problems, in being so disguised, are not being met. The authors are sharply critical of physicians and psychiatrists who will write placating prescriptions, at times to avoid being bothered by "complaining women." They look askance at pharmaceutical companies for their often questionable marketing efforts.

Reading this should make one more conscious of the need to monitor personal drug usage, to avoid "coping by chemistry." A valuable appendix lists places where help is available for those with a problem, and also cites suggested reading in areas examined in this disturbing and worthwhile book.

Other Titles Briefly Noted

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Set in France and Virginia, based on the facts available, and fleshed out by the novelist's imagination, Barbara Chase-Riboud's first novel recreates the world of Sally Hemings, reputedly the slave mistress of Thomas Jefferson for over 30 years.


This massive volume commemorates Christo's 24.5 mile Running Fence art work which had a limited two-week viewing period in September 1976. The entire project spread time-wise from 1972-1976 with the actual structure running across Sonoma and Marin Counties, California, and into the ocean. Technical, environmental, and artistic aspects of the project are detailed in a limited edition signed by the artist.


In Disturbing the Universe, Freeman Dyson examines the ethical problems related to scientific advancement and interlaces his observations with a great amount of autobiography. Dyson is a physicist and professor at the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton, New Jersey.


Lured to a Unification Church "fun" weekend in 1975, Christopher Edwards became a fully subservient cult member who was later kidnapped by his father and deprogrammed. Crazy for God is Edwards' harrowing, first-person account of his seven and a half months as a Moonie. The author, a graduate of Yale with a degree in psychology and philosophy, who has done graduate work in religion at Princeton Theological Seminary and is now director of the Center for the Study of Coercive Persuasion, is uniquely qualified to speak out on cultism in America.


A vast peat formation in the eastern parts of Virginia and North Carolina, the Great Dismal Swamp has always been intriguing to many. This newly published work, the proceedings of a symposium held in 1974, offers fresh information to every interest whether it be geological, biological, ecological, or historical. It is supplemented with bibliographical essays on the general and scientific literature of the Swamp and with author, organism, and subject indexes.
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A balanced and non-emotional account, Psychedelic Drugs Reconsidered, is a new look at the historical, modern, and possible future uses of the popular drugs of the sixties. The authors, a psychoanalyst and an attorney, analyze both scientific and intellectual aspects and have concluded their work with a comprehensive bibliography.

"To cut up reality and make it more real... This is the intricate music of the art of fiction." Steinbeck made this statement to Thomas Kiernan during one of their several conversations, and in this first published full biography, the author has sought to search out the social and creative backgrounds elemental to the development of the novelist's art and style.

A new novel by the author of The Painted Bird, Passion Play focuses on the polo-playing, sex-driven seducer Fabian as he travels about the country tilting at life and facing the middle-age crisis.

Le Roy Ladurie's collection of 18 essays focuses largely on French rural society in the early modern period. The well-known historian of the Annalists school dwells on the analysis of such widely diverse elements of historiography as climate, demography, and folklore.

Having new thoughts on many of the ideas expressed in his earlier volume Teaching as a Subversive Activity, Postman now offers his "vice-versa" to that work. He is particularly concerned with the effects of the first curriculum (TV) on the second curriculum (school) and what ensuingly should be taught in school. In the future, education must, he says, "help conserve that which is both necessary to a humane survival and which is threatened by a furious and exhausting culture."
In a valuable contribution to the study of the thirty years during which he served Israel, Yitzhak Rabin offers his personal memoirs and interpretations of events. Rabin held both high military and political positions during the Israeli state's formative years.

Joel Shurkin's account is a biography of a disease, a disease which met its end in 1977 when the last smallpox victim was found and cured. Shurkin focuses on the characteristics of the disease itself, its historical effects, and man's efforts to conquer the invisible fire.

In an important new intellectual biography of Sigmund Freud, scientific historian Frank Sulloway has developed a particular theme. His work is a fresh new study of the biological roots of Freud's psychoanalytic thought and of the heroic myth surrounding Freud's life and work.

Biographer and playwright Teichman offers a zestful biography of Washington's legendary grande dame. His readable account of our 26th president's oldest daughter is based primarily on secondary sources, as the author did not interview his eloquent subject.

Paul Theroux's two-month journey, by train, from Boston's Wellington Circle to Esquel in southern Argentina is the substance of another colorful account of contrasts in trains, cultures, and landscapes. Theroux's interview of Jorge Luis Borges is one of the highlights of his journey to Patagonia.

Basing his account largely on contemporary sources, Harry Ward, professor of history at the University of Richmond, has compiled a readable but scholarly biography of General George Weedon. Weedon, a Westmoreland County native, became a tavern-keeper in Fredericksburg who went on to military service in the French and Indian War and the American Revolution. After hostilities ceased, he completed his home here, The Sentry Box, and served as a Fredericksburg city councilman and later as mayor.


Having interviewed the astronauts, their families and others involved in the development of American manned-rocket flight, Tom Wolfe has written a perceptive account of the goals and feelings of these modern-day pioneers and those close to them. He has tried to discover what in their natures was the "right stuff" which enabled them to fulfill their missions.

AVAILABLE AT THE RESERVE DESK:

1980 Tax Guide for College Teachers and Other College Personnel

THE LIBRARY has obtained a copy of the above guide for current tax returns, placing it on reserve to assure its availability to everyone. It may be charged out from the Reserve Room for a period of three days.

Published by the Academic Information Service, Inc., in Washington, this offers specialized tax information tailored to the needs of both classroom faculty and other college personnel. It notes basic changes in law applying to the tax returns now due, as well as other recent changes in tax rules. "Basic Rules" is the first of 25 chapters.
THE LIBRARY currently receives 1,138 periodicals covering a wide variety of subjects. Some newly-acquired business and economics titles are briefly described below.

**Barron's**

A sister publication of *The Wall Street Journal*, *Barron's National Business and Financial Weekly* focuses on investments and economics. It provides the reader with information on companies (each issue contains 32 pages of detailed market quotations), mutual funds, futures trading, the real estate market, bonds, commodities, and events and trends on Wall Street. An additional feature is the two-page "Barron's Market Laboratory" which includes statistics on topics such as the Dow-Jones averages, the most active stocks, and economic and financial indicators. In order that its readers might take full advantage of this service, *Barron's* has provided a pamphlet by M. E. Zweig entitled "Understanding Technical Forecasting: How to Use Barron's Market Laboratory Pages" which is available in the Current Periodicals Room.

*Barron's* is read not only for its articles, columns, and statistics, but also for its advertisements. One valuable regular feature is "Current Corporate Reports." It is "a special advertising section to help keep the financial community informed about latest corporate developments as they occur." Moreover, an advertising section on a specific topic is frequently included in an issue. As examples, the December 10, 1979 issue contains an interesting 12-page "Coin Section" and there will be four "Energy Sections" in 1980.

The Library's current subscription began with the January 1, 1979 issue. (A number of back issues are also available. Please consult the serials file.)

**Business and Society Review**

*Business and Society Review*’s subtitle, *A Quarterly Forum on the Role of Business in a Free Society* explains the scope of the journal. A recent issue (Summer 1979) includes comments by government and industry officials on the topic "Is Dishonesty Good for Business?" and articles entitled "Hooker Chemical's Nightmarish Pollution Record," "The Logger's Rape of Our National Forests," "Breakdown in the House of Medicine." "More Business Seats in Academia," and "Consumerism Comes to The Common Market." Regular features are the "D. C. Digest" (notes on "legislative and regulatory trends that will affect the way business does business"), "Company Performance Roundup" (review of notable
company achievements and failures in areas of public concern"), "Opinions on Current Reading" (book reviews), and "Letters" to the Editor.

E. Lee Trinkle Library is now receiving all issues of Business and Society Review as they are published beginning with the Winter 1978/79 issue (number 28). The journal is well-indexed in the Social Sciences Index and Business Periodicals Index.

Business Conditions Digest

Published by the Bureau of Economic Analysis of the Department of Commerce, Business Conditions Digest "provides a monthly look at many of the economic time series found most useful by business analysts and forecasters." Each issue provides a detailed explanation of those series and information on how to use the date provided.

The library has been receiving Business Conditions Digest since May 1979 (volume 19, number 5) through participation in the depository system of the U.S. Superintendent of Documents. This valuable resource is indexed in Public Affairs Information Service. Moreover, since the format and specified factors analyzed remain relatively constant, one can depend upon finding certain information in each issue.

The Journal of Finance

The Journal of Finance is the official publication of the American Finance Association. It is published five times a year, with the May issue being the Papers and Proceedings of the Association's annual meeting. Each of the remaining issues consists of approximately 14 scholarly articles on topics covering the entire range of finance, short notes and comments, and signed book reviews.

In addition, the editors have recently initiated a series of review articles designed to "not only provide an introduction to a non-specialist, but also some new insight to the specialist." The first of those, in the March 1979 issue, is entitled "Investment Policy, Optimality, and the Mean-Variance Model."

All issues of The Journal of Finance since volume 34, number one (March 1979) are now available in the Periodicals Department. The following indexes will refer the researcher to articles in The Journal: Business Periodicals Index, The Journal of Economic Literature, and Public Affairs Information Service.

Journal of Marketing

The primary objective of the Journal of Marketing is "the advancement of the science and practice of marketing." Designed to be of value to both the practitioner and the academician, JM is published quarterly by the American Marketing Association. In each issue are nine to ten major articles. Additional regular features include sections on "Legal Developments in Marketing," "Marketing Issues," "Book Reviews," and "Marketing Abstracts" (summaries of articles on marketing to be found in recent issues of other journals).

Indexed in Business Periodicals Index, Public Affairs Information Service, and Psychological Abstracts, the Journal of Marketing is now available beginning with volume 43, number one (January 1979).
The Review of Economics and Statistics

Published quarterly by the Department of Economics of Harvard University, The Review of Economics and Statistics is considered one of the most important journals in its field. Each issue contains 10 to 15 scholarly articles and 10 to 15 shorter notes as well. Included in the recent August 1979 issue were articles discussing aspects of the foreign exchange, displaced workers, private pensions, the domestic copper industry, and corporate income tax.

The Review of Economics and Statistics is indexed in Business Periodicals Index, The Journal of Economic Literature, Public Affairs Information Service, and the Social Sciences Index. The Periodicals Department's new subscription began with volume 61, number one (February 1979). In addition, volumes 30-32 (1948-1950) and three issues of volume 29 (February, May, and November 1947) are available.

Treasury Bulletin

As one reviewer has stated, the Treasury Bulletin "provides the data supplied by the Treasury Department in manageable form for public use." Hence, one can find in the serial organized statistical information on topics in such fields as federal fiscal operations, federal obligations, the federal debt, public debt operations, United States Savings Bonds, market quotations on Treasury securities, and foreign currency positions (to name only a few).

The Bulletin is published monthly by one Office of the Secretary of the Treasury Department and is provided to the Library through participation in the depository system of the U.S. Superintendent of Documents. It is available in the Periodicals Department beginning with the April 1979 issue.

Mary Washington College does not discriminate in employment practices on the basis of race, color, religion, physical disability, natural origin, political affiliation, marital status, sex, or age (except where sex or age is a bonafide occupational qualification).
THOSE WHO HAVE STUDIED BIOLOGY may remember John Ray (1627-1705) as the man responsible for the species concept. The biologist may recall him as a great botanist who once catalogued some 19,000 species of plants. Historia Generalis Plantarum, his best known work, is an encyclopedia of all known plants. The lesser known facts of Ray's life, however, reveal a man of true genius. He has been called, deservedly, the Aristotle of his time and the prophet of Linnaeus, who popularized the binomial system of nomenclature currently used by biologists. What is most surprising to biologists are his significant contributions to the science of zoology.

Synopsis Animalium Quadrupedum et Serpentini Generis represents a small part of our heritage from John Ray, Wray or Raye as he alternately called himself. The book which was published in London in 1693 is small, and written in the language of science at that time—Latin. Perhaps this is the reason it remained for so long undetected in a manila envelope in the stacks of Trinkle Library.

John Ray distinguished himself as a naturalist, linguist and theologian. As a Latin and Greek scholar he displayed a remarkable interest in words and their derivations. This exceptional talent is evident in his selection of names for the organisms which he describes in his works. It is further reflected in his study of dialect and folk speech entitled Collection of English Words, and in his Collection of English Proverbs. Ray's personal philosophy held that the study of nature is man's religious duty. Natural history was thus a means of obtaining a deeper understanding of God and the Universe.

As a young man, Ray was first appointed as a lecturer in Greek, then Latin, and finally in mathematics and the humanities at Trinity College. Among the students he tutored was a wealthy man, Francis Willoughby. Willoughby was as keenly interested in animal classification and natural history, as Ray was in plants. They became fast friends and embarked on collection trips together through England, Wales, and eventually to continental Europe. It was in the midst of these summer excursions that events transpired to radically alter the course of Ray's life. Trinity College had a regulation which required all
fellows except doctors of civil law and medicine to become ordained priests within seven years of completion of their M.A. Although Ray had managed to bypass this requirement, political pressures in 1658 and 1659 made further procrastination impossible; therefore, he yielded, and was ordained in 1660. An additional problem was soon to complicate his life. All fellows at Cambridge were expected to conform to the Act of Uniformity. This law required that all clergy swear solemn allegiance to the covenant of the church. Since he was unable to take such an oath, he was forced to resign from Trinity College in 1661.

Once freed of his ties with the university, Ray and Willoughby set out to compile descriptions of all known forms of life. It was their ultimate goal to publish hand-books or synopses surveying the whole order of nature. Using the existent classification, these would have included synopses of animals, reptiles, birds, fish, exanguia (Cephalopods, shellfish, and insects), plants and fossils. Both men held in common the belief that the primary obligation of the naturalist was to provide first-hand knowledge of the organism and its habitat. They agreed that any meaningful system of classification must take into account function and behavior as well as structure. Accurate field observation, dissection, and experimentation are included in all of the synopses.

Unfortunately, the project was interrupted with the death of Willoughby in 1672. Spurred on by loyalty to his friend, and supported by a small stipend left to him by Willoughby, Ray resolved to complete the series of synopses. This work was to continue over the next thirty years. In the course of his work Ray was drawn from botany to zoology. Here he was on unfamiliar ground; furthermore, classification and natural history of animals had been virtually untouched since Aristotle. The synopses are thus a tribute to the observations and notes of Willoughby, but would have been worthless without the original and new systematic approach that was added by Ray.

Of all the hand-books produced by Ray, Synopsis Quadrupedum is perhaps the most innovative. As the title implies, a new system of classification is presented. In addition, the unsuspecting reader is rewarded with three essays on controversial topics of the seventeenth century. In the first, Ray asks, "What is an animal?" In this essay, he analyzes Aristotle's criterion of sense-perception, Descartes's idea of "automata," and his own "wisdom of God" concept. The second reviews the literature on spontaneous generation of animals which Ray denies vigorously. The third essay attacks Leewenhoek's speculation that the spermatozoan contains a miniature of the adult animal. Leewenhoek and others believed that the female simply hatched this seed. The ovist school of thought took the opposing view that the seed of the individual lies entirely within egg. Ray suggests rather boldly that the probability of fusion of the egg and sperm offers a more correct explanation.

When he turns to his "methodus" or classification system for animals, Ray rejects Aristotle's criterion of viviparous (bearing the young alive) and oviparous (egg-laying) as a reliable means of grouping animals. He does, however, use two of Aristotle's main classes of animals: the Sanguineae or red-blooded forms (roughly corresponding to vertebrates) and the Exanguia (without red-blood and corresponding to invertebrates).
Ray introduces a hierarchy or subdivision of these two classes into smaller and smaller groups which he identifies as "genera." In Ray's opinion, these are "natural" clusters of species and provide the only true basis of classification. Many of these "genera" are retained in modern taxonomy. The Sanguineae are divided into animals who respire through gills and those using lungs. The lung-breathing animals are further sub-divided into: 1) warm-blooded creatures with two ventricles, i.e. quadrupeds, cetaceans, and birds; and 2) animals with a single ventricle i.e. tortoises, lizards, and snakes. The gill-bearing animals include the fish. The Exanguia are divided by Aristotle into large (Molluscs, Crustaceans and Testaceans) and small (Insects). Ray prefers to break the large Exanguia into the subdivisions: Pedata, Cephalopods, Crustaceans, Apoda, Snails, Shellfish and Slugs.

Most of the Synopsis Quadrupedum is devoted to the further classification, description, and anatomy of the viviparous, hairy quadrupeds (mammals). The system presented differs greatly from that of Aristotle and represents the first challenge to the established mode of classification. The quadrupeds are divided into those with hooves (Ungulates) and those with nails (Unguiculata). The Ungulates are separated into three groups: 1) solid-hoofed such as the horse, ass, and zebra, 2) four-hoofed, as in the rhinoceros and hippopotamus, and 3) cleft-hoofed, which he subdivides into the non-ruminant pigs, and the ruminants (cattle, sheep, goats, and deer). The Unguiculata include: 1) wide-nailed forms (apes and monkeys) and 2) the narrow-nailed forms. The latter group consists of the cleft-toed camels and the many-toed animals. In an attempt to group the many-toed animals, Ray uses tooth pattern and designates the Analoga as those with more than two front teeth, and the Anomala as a heterogenous group including the hedgehog, mole, shrew, bat, ant bear and sloth. The Analoga are the familiar cats, dogs, weasels, and rodents.

The closing sections of Synopsis Quadrupedum describe those Sanguineae breathing with lungs, but having only one ventricle (reptiles). The reptiles are considered under the major headings of frogs, lizards, and snakes.

Aside from its pioneering value as an animal classification system, Synopsis contains accurate descriptions of the anatomy, habits, and habitats of all the vertebrates which were known to zoologists of the time. It is a landmark in the history of zoology. Legendary creatures such as the unicorn are dismissed. The controversial description of the porpoise and its grouping with hairy quadrupeds instead of with the fish represents a brilliant deduction.

Although Ray's system has since been abandoned, it provided guidelines for subsequent taxonomists. Whereas he did not pursue the use of teeth as a means of separating the many-toed, nailed quadrupeds, he did recognize certain patterns. In recent years, the use of types of teeth and diet has provided additional criteria for subdivision in the classification of mammals. The indefatigable efforts of John Ray came at a time when England was emerging as a scientific power; however it was not until 1844 that the significance of Ray's work was formally recognized with the formation of the Ray Society of London. In addition to perpetuating the name of John Ray, the society continues to support and publish the works of deserving young botanists and zoologists.
IS THE WORLD YOUR OYSTER, or will San Francisco do? Where do you want to work after graduation, and - at what?

For anyone Golden Gate bound: would you like to undergo career training in San Francisco at the Bank of America, Del Monte Corporation, The Emporium (department store chain), Fireman's Fund Insurance Companies, Industrial Risk Insurers, Levi Strauss and Co., or Pacific Telephone - Nevada Bell?

The Directory of Career Training and Development Programs, newly-arrived at the Career Information Center in the Reserve Room, is a comprehensive guide to career training and development opportunities open (especially to college graduates) in business, government, and professional organizations all over the U.S. If the locale is less important to you than the kind of work, rather than researching opportunities by their geographic location, name your field and check the subject index for opportunities. Accounting? Biology? Geophysics? Government service? Systems analysis?

Each company listing its program opportunity provides the following information for go-getters: program title, general information, purpose of program, necessary qualifications, length and type of training, location of training, additional features, benefits, and an address to which to write for further information.

It may be that in this single 286-page kelly green paperback volume the fame and fortune of more than one MWC graduate-to-be is forecast. There are 257 programs indexed!

If your interests are more global and you'd like a summer fling that will take you outside the U.S. and Canada, in Overseas Summer Jobs 1980 you'll find listed a variety of voluntary and paying jobs open in approximately 40 different foreign countries. Fluency in one or more languages is almost always a "must."

A comprehensive directory, confining the list of job openings to the U.S. only, is the 1980 Summer Employment Directory of the United States. Timing is important, so inquire early about jobs listed here if interested.

Check these volumes. "Experience" and "training" expand your college degree, the finest of foundations, wrapping you overall in a security blanket recommended for the chill of an uncertain economy.
Dr. Mary D. Leakey,
Distinguished Visitor in Residence

WE KNOW TODAY that "man was born in Africa" because of anthropologist Mary D. Leakey's discovery in 1959, in Olduvai Gorge near Nairobi, of remains of *Zinjanthropus*, a creature who lived 1.75 million years ago. Last year, Dr. Leakey announced the further discovery in northern Tanzania of footprints of a direct ancestor of man who walked upright on the earth more than an astounding three and a half million years ago!

A quotation from American anthropologist F. Clark Howell in a *N.Y. Times* Magazine article of March 3, 1974, places the earlier find in historical perspective: "I regard the discovery of Zinj as the event that opened the present modern era of the truly scientific study of the evolution of man."

"The Face of Evolution," the *Times* article by science reporter Boyce Rensberger, together with an article by Dr. Leakey herself describing the recently uncovered "Footprints in the Ashes of Time," (in the April 1979 National Geographic) are compelling documentaries of the scholarship, dedication and integrity of MWC's next Distinguished Visitor in Residence. Dr. Leakey will be here on February 5 and 6, delivering a major illustrated address on the above discoveries in the George Washington Hall auditorium at 8 p.m. on the latter date. She will also speak informally and formally in various classes.

Her achievements have been brilliantly reported in her various papers in Nature and other scientific journals as well as in Vol. 3 of *Olduvai Gorge*, a substantial tome in the library's collection. In this she describes her work in the excavations there in Beds I and II following the uncovering of *Zinjanthropus*. Professor J. D. Clark, who like Dr. Leakey is a Fellow of the British Academy, pays tribute in her book's Foreword to Dr. Leakey's fine record of meticulous research and reporting. He points out that she "pioneered a new dimension in Paleolithic research, making possible the study of human behavior from the distributed remains on living floors of this remote period, at a time when it was generally believed that such occupation sites had almost all been destroyed by natural enemies."

Our eminent visitor is a descendant of John Frere, the first prehistorian to recognize certain crudely flaked stones as the work of early man. Her husband Louis was also an intense explorer into man's past. Their son Richard carries on the family passion.

Despite honorary doctorates from Yale and Witwatersrand, preferring obscurity to limelight, Dr. Leakey lives unpretentiously in "a one-room tin house with a grass roof." Her life's work, however, is forever memorialized by the plaque at Olduvai Gorge which notes that "The skull of *Australopithecus Boisei* (*Zinjanthropus*) was found here by M. D. Leakey on July 17, 1959."
"BEST REFERENCE WORK OF THE YEAR" and one of the most recent additions to the Reference Room collection is the four-volume Encyclopedia of Bioethics. For its outstanding quality and its significance today, it was awarded the Dartmouth Medal at ceremonies during the June 1979 annual conference of the American Library Association.

The editor of this lauded work is Warren T. Reich, who is both senior research scholar, Center for Bioethics, Kennedy Institute of Ethics, and associate professor of bioethics, School of Medicine, at Georgetown University.

Teacher, theologian and author, Dr. Reich notes in the preface to the encyclopedia that "... although many bioethical issues have been discussed since ancient times, the introduction of modern biomedical technologies... has intensified some age-old questions and has given rise to some perplexing new problems." Among these he names the prolongation of life, euthanasia, prenatal diagnosis and abortion, human experimentation, genetic interventions and reproductive technologies, behavior control and psychosurgery, the definition of death, the right of privacy, allocation of scarce health resources, and dilemmas in the maintenance of general health. He continues, "The issues of bioethics have thus captured the contemporary mind because they represent major conflicts in the areas of technology and basic human values, those dealing with life, death, and health."

Many questions in these areas have already crossed the library’s reference desk. Topics are frequently interdisciplinary in nature and in the encyclopedia are viewed at several different levels. One can find information about concrete ethical problems, basic concepts and principles, ethical theories, religious traditions, history of medical ethics, and disciplines bearing on ethics.

Essays have been contributed by almost 300 authors, among whom are Joseph Fletcher, Talcott Parsons, René Dubos, Sissela Bok, Richard Restak, and Lois De Bakey. Their credentials are listed in Vol. I.

A keynote essay on "Bioethics" is the work of K. Danner Clouser, professor of humanities at the College of Medicine of the Pennsylvania State University. He notes that his article focuses on the following questions which may be beyond the scope of any article and yet be in the mind of any inquisitive reader: "How is bioethics related to ethics? Where does medical ethics fit in? Does bioethics have special problems or special principles? Is bioethics related to scientific facts in a way ordinary ethics is not?" This contribution, as with the other essays, concludes with a list of related articles in the encyclopedia and a bibliography, both of which will be helpful for further research.
A LOOK AT STUDENT LIFE THEN...

Many freedoms taken for granted by the MWC student of 1980 were only dreamed about by his or her colleague of ten years ago. Whenever MWC students of 1980 feel weighed down by the current regulations, a quick glance at any past Bayonet is sure to relieve their burden. A survey of the student handbook, the Bayonet, from its beginning in 1936 reveals a complex collection of rules designed to cover every aspect of a student’s life while at MWC. Although these rules were considered part of the status quo by students of yesteryear, college students of the 1980s would probably view the enforcement of such rules as tantamount to living in a maximum security prison.

In 1936, dorm life was strictly scheduled. Students were required to study from 7:15 p.m. to 10:15 p.m., and all lights had to be out by 10:45 p.m. During these study hours, each student was to be in her own room with the radio turned off. In fact, radios could be played only for an hour at lunch-time and between 4:30 p.m. and 7:15 p.m. By 1942, smoking was allowed in the rooms, but radios and lamps were the only legal electrical appliances permitted in the dorms. In addition, while men were still not allowed into the inner sanctum of the dorm room, they could visit in the parlor.

The mid-1950s showed a relaxation of many rules. Soft music was permitted during quiet hours and, in 1955, the list of permitted electrical appliances expanded to include heating pads, hair dryers, phonographs and clocks. This was also the year when seniors had no "lights-out" restriction; and for the other classes, the hours had been extended. Two years previous to these new freedoms, students had been allowed to smoke in other places besides their rooms, such as the smoking room in Ann Carter Lee. By 1965, study hours were optional and only first semester freshmen had a light curfew.

For the past decade, blue jeans have been standard student attire, but dresses are currently experiencing a revival on campus. However, it was not until 1968 that students were allowed to wear slacks to class, and even then dresses were required in the administrative buildings. After 1957, shorts and slacks were allowed on campus, but not in class, the Library, GW, or ACL; and not after 6 p.m. on Saturday or all day Sunday. Previous to that time, slacks were allowed for special occasions (e.g. horseback riding) but had to be covered until the destination was reached. Slacks were not the only clothes that were restricted either; scarves and curlers were forbidden (except at breakfast when curlers had to be covered with scarves), and until 1963, socks were not allowed at the Sunday noon meal. Until 1975, sunbathing was restricted to specific areas on campus such as the tennis courts or behind Framar. In 1926, knickers were banned on Sunday, and until 1958, sunbathing was also forbidden on that day.
In past years, dining was not the informal process it is today. In 1936, all meals except weekend breakfast were compulsory. During the Bushnell era, no one left the dining room until the group was dismissed. At breakfast and lunch, the table hostess (usually an upperclassman) dismissed her table; and at dinner, Dean Bushnell or the regularly assigned hostess dismissed the entire room. The practice of group dismissal continued until 1965.

Today's students are politely requested not to walk in the dark areas of the campus, such as behind the Library; but in previous years there were certain areas which were strictly off-limits to the students and their dates. In 1936, the approved area for strolling with one's date was between Virginia, Willard and Monroe. These limits were later expanded, but in 1954 they still consisted of Willard, the Library, Westmoreland, Chandler and Virginia. In addition, prior to 1957, there was no lounging on campus. That was considered to be in bad taste.

In the next issue, there will appear a look at the off-campus life of Mary Washington students - then.

From the suggestion box

SUGGESTIONS concerning the operation of the Library regularly appear in the Suggestion Box that is maintained on a table in the Library rotunda. Whenever a name appears on the suggestion slip, the person is always contacted by phone or letter concerning the action taken on his or her suggestion. From time to time, however, a suggestion is submitted without a name. When that suggestion is thought to be of interest to other members of the College community, it is discussed in this column of News and Views.

The following suggestion, received during the Fall semester, will no doubt interest other students who are studying foreign languages.

I would very much like to know if it would be possible to compile a list of all books written in a foreign language. There are many of us interested in reading books in a particular foreign language in order to learn more of the language—not necessarily in a particular subject, however, I think this would be most helpful.
The E. Lee Trinkle Library has approximately 19,000 books in foreign languages. Thus, compiling a list of foreign language books is not practical, nor would it be helpful because of its length.

The user could find the type of book for which he is searching however, by looking in the card catalog for readers under the desired language. For example, the following subject headings in the card catalog should provide books that would allow the user "to learn more of the language--not necessarily in a particular subject..."

French language--Reader
German language--Reader
Italian language--Reader
Russian language--Reader
Spanish language--Reader

Readers are designed for persons who are learning the language. They usually consist of short literary works along with grammar and vocabulary aids.

Other sources that might provide practice in reading a foreign language are newspapers and periodicals written in the foreign language. The following are only a few of the current periodicals that can be found in the Periodicals Department of the Trinkle Library.

- L'Express (French newspaper)
- Paris Match (French news weekly)
- Der Spiegel (German news weekly)
- Die Zeit (German newspaper)
- Epoca (Italian news weekly)
- Corriere della Sera (Italian newspaper)
- Isvestia (Russian newspaper)
- Pravda (Russian newspaper)
- Vision (Latin American newspaper)

There are other subject headings in the card catalog that could lead the reader to other types of material that might be useful. Students are urged to consult a reference librarian (who is on duty 72 hours each week) whenever help is needed in locating material or in using the library.

Faculty Writings + Research

MORE CREATIVITY BY FACULTY can be reported for the waning months of 1979.

Dr. Daniel A. Dervin, associate professor in the department of English, linguistics and speech, presented his paper "Play, Creativity, Matricide: D. H. Lawrence's Smashed Doll" on December 14 at the Fall meeting of the American Psychoanalytic Association held in New York City at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.
Published by Garland in 1979 was John Marston's "The Wonder of Women, or the Tragedy of Sophonisba": A Critical Edition, the work of Mr. William Kemp, associate professor and chairman, department of English, linguistics and speech.

Ms. Margaret Holmes Williamson, assistant professor in the department of anthropology, geography, and sociology, has had her article "The Cicatrization of Women among the Kwoma" published in English in Mankind 12 (1979): 35-41, as well as in French in Les Imaginaires 2 (no. 1, 1979): 157-185, under the title "La Scarification des Femmes chez les Kwoma."

Other recent publications by Dr. Williamson include "Powhatan Hair," in Man 14 (no. 3, September 1979): 392-413, and "Who Does What to the Sago?: A Kwoma Variation of Sepik River Sex-Roles" in Oceania 49 (no. 3, March 1979): 210-220.

Currently writing a regular column called "The Pedestal" for Historic Preservation, bimonthly magazine of the National Trust for Historic Preservation, is Mr. Philip D. Speiss II, instructor in the department of history and American studies.

Trinkle Associates

AT THE ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP MEETING on Monday, December 3, the following persons were elected to serve on the Advisory Board of The Associates of Trinkle Library: Harold Hasenfus, Catherine Hook and Francis Wilshin. Members serving a second term include Dr. Gordon Jones, Lucile Jones and Jessie Robinson. The three members appointed by President Woodard for 1980 are Lawrence Wishner, Kathleen Jones and Ruby Weinbrecht.

Refreshments, made by members of the Trinkle staff from recipes included in Trinkle Treats, were served at the meeting. Copies of the cookbook, prepared by the Trinkle staff, are available for $2.00 each from the Trinkle Library. Proceeds from the sale of Trinkle Treats will accrue to the benefit of The Associates.

The Advisory Board met Monday evening, December 10. After re-electing Dr. Gordon Jones as Chairman, the Board began planning the program activities for 1980. Members are urged to turn in suggestions for programs or activities they would like Trinkle Associates to sponsor during the coming year to Dr. Jones or any member of the Advisory Board.

Members who have not renewed their membership for 1980 are urged to do so in order not to miss out on any news or activities of The Associates.

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Newcomers Welcomed to Library Staff

APPOINTED circulation clerk, a position left vacant by the prior resignation of Mrs. Frances Holland, Mrs. Julie Berry joined the staff on December 1, 1979. At the first of January, Mr. John Bissett arrived to become head of technical services, a new position at Trinkle, an appointment which he had previously had at the University of Texas, Dallas.

Mr. George P. Bond began his work as library guard on January 15, replacing Mr. Frances Kenney who resigned in December.

Term Paper Clinics and Subject Seminars This Month

Students interested in learning more about how to use library resources effectively in the preparation of term papers should mark February 7 as the last day to register at the Reference Desk for individualized half-hour sessions with a reference librarian. The clinic will be in operation on February 11, 14, 19 and 21.

For In-depth help in understanding and using library resources in conjunction with specific areas of study, four subject seminars will also be offered in the Library this month as follows: February 12, English Literature; February 15, Economics; February 20, International Affairs; and February 21, American Literature.

Descriptive flyers, with times and places, are being distributed both in the Library and the Dining Hall at Seacobeck.

Magic Carpet

The appearance of the Psychology Library has been transformed by the installation on January 7 of wall-to-wall carpeting, a rich, warm brown.

Minicat!

Not an in-house feline, but a new microfiche reader, Minicat TN arrived in November to join other microreaders in the Reserve Room. The model, with dual lens, offers 24x and 48x magnification.

Smooth Seating

With the work completed on 24 remaining chairs during the Christmas holidays, all seating in the Windsor-type chairs in the Reference and Bibliography Rooms has now been refinished and promises to be free of splinters or any other snagging surfaces.
"APRIL prepares her green traffic light and the world thinks Go." Thanks to Christopher Morley (in John Mistletoe) we thus salute Spring in the active voice, as we accelerate with both joy and sadness toward Commencement, year's end, and our goodbyes to dear friends and familiar haunts. How very special everything and everyone seems at moments of departure!

From the staff responsible for each issue of News and Views, good luck to our graduates and bright futures, to all. Good summer to all others!

With papers and exams so imminent, you may not get to some of the books described until later, but we hope you'll enjoy them then. Kathy Jones and Diane Dorsey, prospective librarians who have been internes in the Library this semester, have gained good experience writing more than half of the annotations, quite skillfully. Reviewed is Norman Cousins' book based on but elaborating on his article "Anatomy of an Illness," and taking a long look at the potential of self-healing, and holistic medicine. The much-needed Business Periodicals Index is introduced on p. 10. And the "timely topic" is the Summer Olympics, with three excellent books on the Olympics recommended for background reading. Another look at the strictly-regulated campus of the past is forthcoming in "From the Archives."

The pièce de résistance of the issue is the article by Professor Delmont F. Fleming of the department of English, linguistics, and speech, which imparts the spirit of Hemingway's commentary for a documentary film, The Spanish Earth, of which there is a first edition (second issue) in the Woodward Rare Book Room. Savor the Fleming article; it speaks "Hemingway" distinctively!

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THE BOOKS LISTED BELOW are selected from the numerous volumes that have been recently received in the Library. A selected display of new books is always available for your browsing pleasure to the right of the entrance to the rotunda. Books from this display may circulate.

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"Every person must accept a certain measure of responsibility for his or her own recovery from disease or disability." In commenting on the thesis of this brief book cum lengthy bibliography by Saturday Review editor Norman Cousins, René Dubos notes that we can reach old age only by marshalling the will to live - the combined physiological and psychological forces which summon up the body's natural mechanisms of resistance to disease.

Cousins' account of his remarkable self-cure from an often fatal illness became the center of debate about natural, holistic healing following the unusual publication of his lay article "Anatomy of an Illness" in The New England Journal of Medicine in December 1976. Expanded with other commentary and in book form, this now makes thoughtful reading for anyone concerned about traditional medicine and interested in the place of creativity in healing and aging.

Cousins could have succumbed to despair when told that because of his serious collagen illness, a disease of the connective tissue, and the particularized diagnosis of ankylosing spondylitis (connective tissue of the spine disintegrating), he had one chance in 500 to survive. A specialist went on record as saying he had not personally witnessed a recovery from the condition.

What followed was a re-direction of treatment, by Cousins himself, always in touch with his physician. Laughter in regular doses was involved, massive doses of Vita-
min C, a change from hospital to hospitable environment (and soothing serenity), a cessation of counterproductive dosages of drugs and sleeping pills, and an attitude which bucked the odds of an unfavorable diagnosis.

Infirmities did not disappear overnight, but Cousins lives on in increasing mobility. Doctors have commented that he "was probably the beneficiary of a mammoth venture in self-administered placebos." His own conclusion is that "the will to live is not a theoretical abstraction but a physiological reality with therapeutic characteristics."

The book recounts not only the miraculous recovery but also Cousins' reflections on the relationship of creativity and longevity (with touching examples drawn from such lives as those of Albert Schweitzer and Pablo Casals), on the relationship of environment to disease, and the boost of psychological rehabilitation - with examples from the work of the doctors Paul and Margaret Brand with the leper colonies in India.

As Hippocrates preached, in holistic healing one believes that it is natural for the human body to heal itself. Holistic concepts have been brought to the limelight by the consumer consciousness of the 1960s and 1970s, when the health field viewed the negative as well as positive roles of thalidomide, antibiotics, steroid and other drugs. With engendered distrust, the public reaction played an important part in the current appeal of holistic medicine.

The book does not castigate doctors or deny death. Over 3,000 doctors communicated to the author that they understood the psychological, moral and spiritual factors mounted in the successful battle. Cousins concludes quietly by simply stating that "some experts simply don't know enough to make a pronouncement of doom on a human being." For some, his message is an impossible challenge: "Sufferer, heal thyself." For others, it is hope.

Other Titles Briefly Noted


"An old-time epistolary novel" is how Barth refers to this work of fiction, his first novel since 1967. In it the characters, most of them from Barth's other novels, are living past the conclusions of those books. They write each other and the author witty and wild letters through which unfold a complicated plot. It may help to have some previous acquaintance with these characters in order to get the most from their comic epistles which alternate between sanity and madness while commenting on current events and lifestyles, but the work has been judged well worth the 12-year wait.
The average life-span today has been extended from 40 to 70, and it is in this respect that we now differ the most from our ancestors. Ronald Blythe's oral history makes vivid this difference and brings to light the feelings, especially the desire to be loved, of those in their life's winter. Blythe previously authored the acclaimed Akenfield: Portrait of an English Village.

Richard Brown's interdisciplinary study focuses on the inaccessibility of medical care in the United States today. Based largely on papers from the Rockefeller Foundation Archives and the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, it is an exposé of the efforts of the American medical community and of its corporate benefactors which Brown maintains have been directed more towards serving their own needs than those of the community.

As part of the revival of interest in the history of seventeenth-century America, this collection of essays gives an account of what life was like in seventeenth-century Virginia and Maryland. The essays grew out of a conference sponsored by the Institute of Early American History and Culture, the University of Maryland, and the St. Mary's City Commission, and include a number of distinct themes and methodological approaches representing the variety of work being done on this period.

The years 1749-1763 were Samuel Johnson's most productive—the years of his most well-known essays and The Dictionary of the English Language. Dictionary Johnson, a posthumously published companion to Clifford's earlier Young Sam Johnson, is an account of these fruitful times by a leading scholar of eighteenth-century English literature.
Heavily illustrated with color photographs, Jacques Cousteau's *The Ocean World* is a continuation of his efforts to teach about the sea and of his plea to the world to preserve and protect this vital natural source. Eighteen chapters cover topics ranging from the "Quest for Food" and "Attack and Defense" to "A Sea of Legends" and "The Whitecaps."


The prize-winning author of *Fire in the Lake* examines the usage of American history textbooks in this century. These publications offer school children their most lasting concept of the United States; however, they so often have been rewritten and shaped to meet the demands of social fads and political interests that there is no one clear concept of the American Dream. A comprehensive bibliography of United States history texts supplements the study.


Born around 1890, shortly after the Wounded Knee Massacre, the lifespan of Fools Crow, the ceremonial chief of the Teton Sioux Indians, has covered the period from the Indians' early days on the reservations to the Wounded Knee of 1973. In this volume, which includes photographs as well as drawings by Mails, the author examines Sioux tribal traditions, the chief's early life, his leadership of the Teton Sioux, and his role as arbitrator at Wounded Knee in 1973.


Remarkable insights regarding the bumblebee, individually and socially, are offered by Bernd Heinrich, a professor of entomological sciences at Berkeley. The study, of interest to both scientist and layman, focuses on the bee's ability to generate and manage its energy resources. Included are an appendix entitled "How to Raise Bumblebees" and a full color field identification guide.

Starting with the early peddlers and moving on to the downtown store and the malls of today, Robert Hendrickson has compiled a thorough social history of the American department store and those who developed these giants. Illustrations, a chapter of store mini-biographies, and a comprehensive listing of department store superlatives offer additional insight for readers with interests in favorite shopping spots.


The authors, the former a zoologist and lecturer of biology at the University of York, England, the latter an Irish broadcaster and writer interested in classical legend and oral literature, present the reader with a volume of "dragoniana": legends, little known facts, and "practical advice" about dragons from ancient times through modern. This profusely illustrated historical treatment of a creature the authors consider only "zoologically extinct" will appeal to dragon buffs, students of art, and anyone in whose imagination lurks even the faintest image of a fire-breathing monster.


Existing on a ninth-century parchment in the former monastery of St. Gall in Switzerland, the Plan of St. Gall was originally intended to standardize planning for European monastic communities. This three-volume study by an art historian and an architect are the culmination of a nearly twenty-year study of this Carolingian document and its social, religious, and artistic influences.


Most of *I'm Mad as Hell* explains how the 75-year old leader of the American tax reduction movement overcame the politicians of California in his fight for Proposition 13. Included also are chapters on post- and pre-Proposition 13 Jarvis. The most interesting seem to be the latter, which chronicle the adventurous life of a man who had been just outside the spotlight many times in history before he stepped fully into it in 1978.

Not a scientific work, but a by-product, *The Year of the Greylag Goose* is a profusely-illustrated popularization of Konrad Lorenz's lifelong study of this bird. A pioneer in the relatively new science of ethology and a 1973 recipient of the Nobel Prize for Medicine, Lorenz offers new insights on his work in animal behavior.


Terrorists hijack a plane carrying a committee of Iran-bound liberals on their way to investigate atrocities under the Shah. In the doing they also take hostage a group of wealthy art collectors and a blue Persian cat. Foreshadowing current events, Mary McCarthy's sixth novel offers commentary on social behavior, art values, and world terrorism as well as a good tale.


A sociological study of corporate management, Margolis' work is based on 81 interviews with managers and wives of Global Products, Inc. Her investigation reveals how the corporation has shaped these individuals as members of the family and the community and how they have assumed the values of the corporation and accepted the transient life it may have required.


The Oates' novel, set at a "prestigious" college in upstate New York, centers on the reaction of the college's faculty to the presence of their "Distinguished Professor of Poetry"--a visitor from England. With wit and irony, Oates paints a picture of this elderly poet's muddling his way through his visit while totally oblivious to the conflicts and intrigues he inspires.


Sylvia Pankhurst, the militant British suffragette and social reformer, was also an accomplished artist. Her son, Richard Pankhurst, here publishes for the first time many of her paintings in a biography of his mother which discusses her art in connection with her politics. The examples of her art include sympathetic paintings and drawings of women at work in factories plus banners and posters done for the Suffragette movement.
Jonathan Raban, an English journalist, shares his fourteen-week journey through the Arab world. He reveals the Arabs and their culture and shows the impact of the oil situation on the Arab world. His journey takes us through markets, a sheikh's fortress, Abu Dhabi, Egypt and many other fascinating places in the Arab World.

Lady Soames, the youngest of Churchill's children, and one who had never before written "so much as a pamphlet," acquired her parents' archives in order to write her mother's biography. Clementine's story, however, could not be separated from Winston's life; thus, the result is, as the title indicates, the biography of their 57-year partnership in marriage. Soames, who apparently mastered well the wealth of material available to her, has produced an honest yet affectionate portrait of a woman whose role in marriage as her husband's emissary and advisor can be compared to those played by Eleanor Roosevelt and Rosalynn Carter.
The Library currently receives 1,140 periodicals covering a wide variety of subjects. Two newly acquired titles are briefly described below.

The Historian

Published quarterly by the Phi Alpha Theta International Honor Society of History, the journal has been referred to as "one of the best scholarly, general historical journals available." The Historian's coverage is all-inclusive. Recent issues contain articles on Thomas Burke; the Hitler youth; nineteenth-century Chile; the boycotts led by Adam Clayton Powell, Jr. and Martin Luther King, Jr.; D. W. Griffith's America; the Roman revolution; and England from 1675-1725. This breadth of coverage is also reflected in the approximately 55 books chosen for review in each issue. "News of the Society," including that of the Upsilon Delta Chapter here at Mary Washington College, is also present in each issue.

The Historian is indexed in Historical Abstracts, America: History and Life, and the Humanities Index. Its book reviews are included in Current Book Review Citations and the "Book Reviews" section of the Humanities Index. The Periodicals Department's subscription to this valuable journal began with volume 46, number one (November 1978).

The Netherlands' Journal of Sociology

A gift of the Royal Netherlands Embassy, this journal is a semi-annual publication of the Netherlands' Sociological and Anthropological Society. Until 1976 it was entitled Sociologica Neerlandica, which is now its subtitle.

"The Netherlands' Journal of Sociology primarily aims to publish translations of selected studies that have previously appeared in the Netherlands." Hence the July 1979 issue includes articles entitled "Foreign Labour and Dirty Work," "The Definition and Measurement of Social Reference Spaces," "On the Relationship Between the Dutch and Their Armed Forces," and "Political Science in the Golden Age, ..." In addition, the issue contains two research notes, a book review, and a listing of recent "Doctoral Dissertations in Sociology and Related Fields."

The Netherlands' Journal of Sociology's articles are accessible through use of Sociological Abstracts. The first issue of Trinkle Library's gift subscription is volume 15, number one, for July 1979.
TO AID the researchers in the College's new Business Administration program, the Library has recently begun subscribing to the Business Periodicals Index. The coverage of the index is as broad as the field itself. Thus, "subject fields indexed include accounting, advertising and public relations, banking, building and buildings, chemicals, communications, computer technology and applications, drugs and cosmetics, economics, electronics and electricity, finance and investments, industrial relations, insurance, international business, management and personnel administration, marketing, occupational health and safety, paper and pulp, petroleum and gas, printing and publishing, real estate, transportation, and other specific businesses, industries, and trades." A total of 273 journals in these fields are indexed.

Business Periodicals Index's format is similar to that of the other indexes issued by its publisher, the H. W. Wilson Company. (Those include Art Index, Education Index, General Science Index, Humanities Index, Reader's Guide to Periodical Literature, and Social Sciences Index.)

As is the case in the other Wilson indexes, a valuable feature of the Business Periodicals Index is the book review section found in the back of each issue. Arranged alphabetically by the name of the author of the book reviewed, the citations provide a convenient and up-to-date approach to reviews of new works in the business field.

The Business Periodicals Index is published eleven times a year, including four cumulative issues. A bound annual cumulation is also provided. The Library's subscription to the Business Periodicals Index began with volume 21, covering the period from August 1978 to July 1979. The issues are available in the Index section of the South Periodicals Room (near the door to the rotunda), shelved by the call number PM/050/B964. A limited number of early issues of the Business Periodicals Index is also available at the same location. Please consult the card catalog for the specific issues.
WHILE not among the more richly luminous first editions in the Woodward Rare Book Room, Ernest Hemingway's The Spanish Earth (1938) is certainly one of the most unusual. First, the work has the uncommon distinction of a multimedia feature since it is Hemingway's own moving narrative commentary for a documentary film (with the same title) produced in the late 1930s and propagandistically designed to tap both the hearts and the wallets of the American people for the Republican cause in the Spanish Civil War. Secondly, the first edition consists of two issues; the first issue has bellicosely pictorial endpapers, front and back, while the second issue has plain tan endpapers; the Woodward Rare Book Room shelves the second issue. Thirdly, this second issue has appended to it (printed on the rear lining paper) a disclaimer or denial in which Hemingway asserts that he "had nothing to do with the preparation of this book, never saw the proof, furnished no material for the introduction." But aside from these unusual features, The Spanish Earth does have durable properties which merit a closer scrutiny.

The Spanish Earth clearly reflects, in images nearly as vivid as the visual images in Picasso's Guernica, Hemingway's heavy emotional investment in the Spanish people and the Spanish countryside—the same Spanish people and Spanish countryside he extolled in many short stories and The Sun Also Rises and Death in the Afternoon. In the famous Hemingway style—marked by drastic reduction, by understatement—he shows the suffering, the helpless terror of innocent Spaniards during the Spanish Civil War in the late 1930s—the utter devastation wrought by the artillery and shells and the planes and bombs of the Fascist Franco's forces and the forces of fellow Fascists from Germany and Italy. In taut, powerful prose that achieves its effect by what is left unsaid but poignantly implied—Hemingway depicts the massacre of the innocents in the streets of Madrid in the following three scenes:

Boys look for bits of shell fragments as they once gathered hailstones. So the next shell finds them. The German artillery has increased its allowance per battery today.1
You stand in line all day to buy food for supper. Sometimes the foods run out before you reach the door. Sometimes a shell falls near the line and at home they wait and wait and nobody brings back anything for supper. (TSE, p. 41)

This is a man who has nothing to do with war. A bookkeeper on his way to his office at 8 o'clock in the morning. So now they take the bookkeeper away, but not to his office or to his home. (TSE, p. 41)

These scenes, placed together as they are here, form an unholy triptych.

Hemingway sees the Spanish Loyalists or Republicans as fighting for Spanish democracy and for the government they themselves have chosen" (TSE, p. 28). He celebrates their courage, their heroism, their endurance, their resourcefulness. He praises their makeshift, make-do "People's Army." He notes the propagation of martial knowledge: "When these men started for the lines three months ago, many of them held a rifle for the first time. Some did not even know how to reload. Now they are instructing the new recruits how to take down and re-assemble a rifle" (TSE, pp. 23-24). He singles out specific flesh-and-blood-and-bone heroes and heroines for special accolades. There is General Enrique Lister: "Enrique Lister, a stone-mason from Galicia. In six months of fighting he rose from a simple soldier to the command of a division. He is one of the most brilliant young soldiers of the Republican Army" (TSE, p. 27). There is Dolores Ibarruri, the peasant woman elevated to the position of Republican First Lady: "The most famous woman in Spain today is speaking. They call her La Passionaria. She is not a romantic beauty, nor any Carmen. She is the wife of a poor miner in Asturias. But all the character of the new Spanish woman is in her voice" (TSE, pp. 31-32).

Hemingway also sees the Spanish Civil War as an agrarian movement, "as the peasants' attempt to regain and use land kept from them for centuries by land-holding juntas, and he dramatized in The Spanish Earth the peasants' fierce satisfaction as they irrigated and tilled lands long denied them." Indeed, the title, The Spanish Earth, announces the agrarian theme, and the work itself is framed by scenes that reinforce the theme. The work opens with the townspeople in the small village of Fuenteduena making plans "to irrigate the dry fields . . . to trace the ditches" (TSE, p. 19)—in short, to revitalize the Spanish earth, violated by generations of feudal landowners. The work ends on a positive agrarian note, coupled with the all-pervasive militant note:

The water comes to bring more food. The road can carry it.

The men who never fought before, who were not trained in arms, who only wanted work and food, fight on. (TSE, p. 52)

Although the work is openly and blatantly propagandistic, openly and blatantly pro-Republican—the tone of moral outrage over Fascist crimes against the Spanish people is very, very slightly mollified by a few favorable observations on the Fascists:
Living in the cellars of that ruined building are the enemy. They are Moors and Civil Guards. They are brave troops or they would not have held out after being in a hopeless position. (TSE, p. 34).

These dead came from another country. They signed to work in Ethiopia, the prisoners said. We took no statements from the dead but all the letters we read were sad. The Italians lost more killed, wounded and missing in this single battle of Brihuega than in all the Ethiopian war. (TSE, pp. 46-67)

But propaganda cannot bear a balance. It is later (in For Whom the Bell Tolls) that Hemingway attempts to balance Republican suffering against Fascist suffering.

The Spanish Earth clearly looks ahead to this later novel. In the admittedly slender, admittedly slight film narrative, Hemingway plants potent seeds which he will later nurture in this fully realized, fully elaborated, fully orchestrated fictional response to the Spanish Civil War. The "sad" letters on the Italian dead at Brihuega (in The Spanish Earth) become the more poignantly revealing letters found on the dead Navarrese cavalry scout—letters from his sister and fiancée (in For Whom the Bell Tolls). The approbatory portrait of Dolores Ibarruri, La Passionaria, becomes a satiric portrait. And so the flowering continues. Both works suggest Hemingway's acceptance, or at least partial acceptance, of a more ideological interpretation of experience and a concomitant awakening of a social consciousness; both are works of white water in the flood of social-protest literature which raged in the decade of the 1930s, fed by the torrential rains of the Great Depression and the Fascist threats in Europe. Hemingway's early egoistic loyalty to self and individualistic motivation (wherein morality is measured by consequences: that which makes a person feel good afterwards is moral, and that which disgusts a person afterwards is immoral) are underscored in The Sun Also Rises and A Farewell to Arms. However, with The Spanish Earth and For Whom the Bell Tolls, Hemingway's thinking undergoes radical modification. He sees a need to ally personal self with society—with society's struggle for survival. (Actually one can see even earlier evidence of this change at the end of To Have and Have Not when Harry Morgan declares: "No matter how a man alone ain't go no bloody *** chance."3) While life is still violent, while man must still seek out what Joseph Conrad calls "the destructive element" (for Hemingway war, the bullring, nature) in order to test his strength, his courage, his endurance—man must act not just for himself but for all men. The isolated Hemingway hero of the 1920s becomes the collective, communal hero of the 1930s and 1940s.

1Ernest Hemingway, The Spanish Earth (Cleveland: The J. B. Savage Co., 1938), p. 46. Hereafter the title will be abbreviated and page references will be placed after the quotations.


SUMMER OLYMPICS

AS SOVIETS PREPARE for the Summer Olympics and the world ponders the U.S. stand, one marvels at the magnitude of the physical preparations in Moscow for the summer spectacle - and considers its political meaning.

There seems to have been "political meaning" since the inception of the Games. In ancient Greece, for example, the aristocrat Alcibiades illustrated "the complexity of the interplay" between the Olympic games and politics when he made use of his spectacular record at the 416 B.C. chariot races (and subsequent prominence in Athenian society) to achieve being named a general in the massive invasion of Sicily. His eventual reversal in fortune is recounted in "Games, Politics and Patronage," a chapter in The Olympic Games: The First Thousand Years, in the Trinkle collection. By professors at the Universities of Cambridge and Leiden, this 1976 book is a well-rounded picture ("the site, the contests, and the athletes and spectators, the politics and the ideals") of the ancient games.

Richard D. Mandell's The First Modern Olympics (University of California Press, 1976) reviews those early Olympic games and their rebirth in 1896, largely through the efforts of Baron Pierre de Coubertin, called "the first impresario of international amateur sport." Much of this highly readable book relates the preparation for and occurrence of those Games in Athens. The book contains a discussion of the importance of this first modern tour de force for the international athletic events to follow, and also of "idealogues, bureaucrats, and politicians who promoted international sport, and to whom fans of the modern Olympics owe a large debt."

Richard Espy's The Politics of the Olympic Games (also UC Press, 1979) makes no pretense about the role of the Olympics in reflecting nationalism and transnationalism in the international political system. In addition to indicating, as one review notes, that "the basic problem with the Olympics is its continued nation-state structure," it also shows how the extravaganza has faced such issues as "amateurism vs. professionalism, the increasing importance of television and its revenues, and recognition of participants (i.e.: the two Germanies, the two Chinas, etc.)."

These three works are a recommended backdrop for the stage being set for the Moscow events in the national press and professional journals. A recent visitor to Russia, Dr. Anne J. Ingram of the University of Maryland wrote in the December 1979 issue of the Physical Educator an article "Will the 1980 Olympics Be an International Political Game with Russia?" and comments that the Olympic Games "serve the Soviet Union as an international showcase to promote communism."

And according to Time magazine (August 6, 1979), the Soviets have been approaching "the Olympic challenge much as the ancient pharaohs went about building pyramids, with single-minded intensity and a cast of thousands." Whatever their significance, the Summer Olympics will take place in enviable facilities built or refurbished by specialists from all over the U.S.S.R. and will attract countless foreign visitors ("potential propaganda bees").
TIMES HAVE CHANGED, and with the passage of years, health care. The fourth edition (1979) of Health Careers Guidebook, one of the publications of the U.S. Employment Service's career guidebook series, makes note of what has happened in the health system since 1900 when it was composed almost entirely of just three types of workers—doctors, dentists, and nurses; when the average life expectancy was only 47.3 years; and when diphtheria and tuberculosis, which seldom occur today, were common killers.

According to this well-illustrated volume, health care has grown into a complex system. Many believe that the health industry will be the largest employer in our country within the next 10 years. For those with any interest at all in an area within this burgeoning field, it would seem to be sound economics to consider a health career.

Major occupational areas, each with sub-areas, are listed in the table of contents, as follows: clinical laboratory services, dentistry, dietetics and nutrition, education, health information, and communication, health services administration, medicine, nursing, pharmacy, psychology, science and engineering, social work, technical instrumentation, therapy, veterinary medicine, and vision care.

A salary chart on p. 204 provides a general picture of the salaries for a representative group of health occupations in the Guidebook, based on a regular 40-hour week and exclusive of fringe benefits. For example, the starting rate range for a medical illustrator is $635 - $1,500; for a medical technologist, $700 - $1,505; and for a speech pathologist, $879 - $1,898. (Many factors influence specific salaries.)

Career opportunities are concretely described. There are tips included in career planning, and information on financial aid (in Virginia, inquire at the Virginia State Education Assistance authority in Richmond), as well as a list of addresses of professional organizations from which further information may be obtained.

If your college background suggests preparation for health services, check out this guidebook for a healthy look at your future!
WEEKENDS in Annapolis or Charlottesville, dinner at the local pizza parlor and casual jaunts to area shopping centers are all parts of today's MWC student life, regardless of class or academic standing. The freedom to come and go as one pleases, without the necessity of "checking in" with anyone, is routinely accepted by today's students. Little do they realize that this freedom was not always extended to MWC students; in fact, a study of the Bayonet, (as the student handbook was called) shows that this liberty was extended only gradually over a period of approximately 30 years, from the 1930s to the 1960s.

Concerning the subject of dating, the Bayonet is most specific. Until 1950, all dates were required to check in with the Dean of Women, Mrs. Bushnell. Dean Bushnell had very definite ideas concerning the proper social life a young lady should lead, and during her long tenure (1921-1950) each student was expected to "conform to the accepted standards of refined womanhood," as noted in the 1945-46 Bayonet (p. 39). In 1936, students were forbidden to stand or walk with men on the streets, or sit with them in cars or public places. For a young man to date a Mary Washington coed, his name had to be on the approved list of callers, and during Dean Bushnell's tenure, he was required to report to her office upon arrival on campus to obtain a guest card. After Dean Bushnell retired, the procedure relaxed somewhat. In 1955, dates were allowed to obtain a permanent guest card; and by 1957, the approved list had been dropped, but guest cards were still required. Weekend curfew was extended until midnight on Saturday in 1954, and starting in 1955, seniors were allowed to date "local" men on any night, with their dormitory hostess' approval. ("Local" was defined as living within a thirty mile radius of the college.) Even the post-Bushnell era believed in "refined womanhood," however, for the 1965 handbook states that after 6 p.m., dates must wear a coat and tie, and the women must wear dresses.

The privilege of weekend trips was another area for which regulations remained restrictive until recent years. Until 1955, written parental permission was required, and as late as 1963, a returning student was expected to go straight to campus upon arrival in Fredericksburg. Of course, the college required the name and address of the person the student was visiting. By 1954, weekends at the University of Virginia were fairly routine and the only requirements consisted mainly of placing a request for permission with the Dean of Women, and lodging at designated hotels or tourist homes. Even these restrictions were dropped in 1965, but students still had to sign in and out for an overnight or weekend trip.
The 1936 handbook contains rules which cover everything from the wearing of hats to the frequency of trips to town. Freshmen were allowed only one night per month in town, in groups of four or with a chaperone; sophomores could make two trips per month. Upperclassmen had more privileges. Besides permission to make three trips per month (in groups of three), juniors were allowed to eat at approved places in town once a month in groups of four, provided they were back on campus by 7:15 p.m. In addition, two or more juniors, with dates, could eat the Sunday noon meal in town, ride in cars on Sunday afternoon, and entertain dates on campus until sundown. Seniors had all the privileges of the lower classes, plus some extras. They could go to town once a week, in groups of three; eat in town in groups of three; and were allowed to visit in town on Sunday until 10 p.m. The restrictions pertaining to the frequency of visits and number in a group prevailed until 1957.

Prior to 1954, slacks and jeans were expressly prohibited on trips to town; after that year, students were instructed to wear "appropriate dress." Until 1957, they were not to attend movies in town on Saturday or Sunday nights. The 1955 Bayonet forbade them to walk down Route 1 to reach the Hot Shoppes. When visiting Richmond or Washington, D. C., the students had to leave no later than 4:30 p.m. and to return by midnight on Saturday, and 10:30 p.m. on Sunday. By 1965, however, the only "town" restriction was that forbidding solo trips off campus after 6 p.m.

Until 1957, one of the most serious offences a MWC student could commit was to ride in a car without authorization. In 1936, a student could ride only in taxis, with a faculty member, or with her immediate family. "Night-riding" was strictly forbidden, along with riding with someone who was not on the approved dating list. By 1945, juniors and seniors could get approval from the Dean of Women to ride with dates twice a week until 5:30 p.m.; however, even this small concession required written permission and was restricted to within a ten-mile radius of the campus. Ten years later, the ten-mile radius had been extended to underclassmen as well, and juniors and seniors were allowed to ride until 6 p.m. Prior to 1957, sitting in cars with dates on campus was strictly forbidden; and until 1969, seniors were the only residential students who were allowed to have cars on campus or in Fredericksburg.

It seems light years ago, doesn't it? The Bayonet really did rule!

Mary Washington College does not discriminate in employment practices on the basis of race, color, religion, physical disability, natural origin, political affiliation, marital status, sex, or age (except where sex or age is a bonafide occupational qualification).
IT WAS A JOINT VENTURE for Mr. David W. Cain, associate professor in the department of classics, philosophy, and religion, and his wife Marlyne, chaplain supervisor and faculty member at the Medical College of Virginia, when they lectured on "Living with Dying" in January at Rappahannock Community College, the North Campus, in Warsaw. Mrs. Cain, from her own clinical experience, addressed the feelings of those who are terminally ill, while her husband presented various approaches of the Christian faith toward death.

Invited to do a one-man show there, Mr. Joseph DiBella, assistant professor in the department of art, exhibited from February 4 to 15 in the Gallery of the North Florida Community College in Madison, Florida.


Mrs. Patricia P. Norwood, assistant professor in the department of music, presented a paper at the fall meeting of the American Musicological Society, Capital Chapter, held at the University of Richmond. The presentation, "New Evidence Concerning the Provenance of the Bamberg Codex," reflected research which has been in progress for the past few years.

A second book by Mr. Aniano Peña, assistant professor in the modern foreign languages department, has recently been published in Madrid by Ediciones Catédra: José Zorrella's Don Juan Tenorio: A Critical Edition.

APPROXIMATELY 60 persons attended the Wine and Cheese Party at the Belmont Studio on Monday evening, March 10, to meet and greet nine local current book authors. The books of the honored authors, on display during the evening, covered a wide variety of subjects. Five of the nine authors are currently on the faculty of Mary Washington College: Nathaniel Brown, Elizabeth Clark, William Kemp, Aniano Peña, and Raman Singh. Two of the authors have in the past been closely associated with the College: Edward Alvey, Jr. retired in 1967 as Dean of the College; Anna Brenner is the widow of Professor Vladimir Brenner who taught German and Russian at the College from 1945 to 1961 when he retired. Two authors, Robert Krick, of the National Park Service and Ruth Fitzgerald, are from the Fredericksburg area.

A variety of programs for the year is being planned by the Advisory Board. The next activity is a visit to the W. J. Barrow shop in Richmond to observe the restoration process of manuscripts and documents.