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## AMERICAN COMPARATIVE LITERATURE ASSOCIATION NEWSLETTER

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ACLAN is the official newsletter of the ACLA. It is published twice a year and is intended as a means of communication between members of the Association rather than as a scholarly journal. With the exception of contributions solicited by the Board of Editors or the President of the Association, it publishes only official reports of the Association, communications of chairmen and directors of programs in Comparative Literature, and such relatively brief notes of a practical or pedagogical nature as would not normally appear in the Yearbook of Comparative and General Literature. Communications and typescripts should be addressed to Alain Renoir, Comparative Literature, Dwinelle Annex III, University of California, Berkeley, 94720.

VOLUME I, No. 2, DECEMBER, 1965



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## EDITORIAL APOLOGIES AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Editors apologize for the delay in mailing out this issue and for the numerous typographical errors and errata which generously cover the following pages. Half of the stencils were accidentally destroyed in mid-November and lack of time made it impossible to retype the materials until the beginning of the Christmas Vacation, hence the hurry which prevented us from checking the proofs as carefully as should be done.

The Editors wish to thank Mrs. Alyce Foley, Administrative Assistant in the Department of English at Berkeley, for her generous permission to use the duplicating equipment of that department. Thanks are also due to Miss Mary Gordon and Miss Marcy Kollar (secretaries in the Department of Comparative Literature at Berkeley), and to Messrs. John Borden, Lucien Miller, and Daniel Garrison (graduate students in Comparative Literature at Berkeley) for their help in assembling this issue of ACLAN.



## INVITATION TO JOIN THE ACLA

### What is the ACLA?

As stated in the Constitution and Bylaws of the ACLA (printed in ACLAN, I, 24), the formal aim of the Association is "the support and strengthening of Comparative Literature studies." In other words, the activities of the ACLA should be immediately relevant to those scholars and teachers who, regardless of their own field of specialization, believe that the intrinsic significance of literature is not necessarily determined by geography and chronology and that a literary scholar specializing in a specific area may profit from an active awareness that there exist other areas of literary study. As such, the ACLA hopes to serve the interests of scholars in the ancient and modern languages and literatures who wish to keep abreast of scholarly trends and developments which affect the study and teaching of literature in general and may directly or indirectly influence their own work in both areas.

### What does the ACLA do for its members?

In addition to the triennial meetings of the ACLA, co-operating local association (e. g., the New York Comparative Literature Conference) hold periodical meetings during which teachers and scholars from different literary areas may exchange views and profit from each other's research.

All regular members of the Association receive two periodicals: (1) Comparative Literature, which has since 1949 printed a most distinguished series of essays in all areas of Comparative Literature from remotest antiquity to the present, and (2) ACLAN, which attempts to report twice a year on matters of practical interest to students and teachers of Comparative Literature. Student members of the Association receive only ACLAN unless they wish to register as regular members.

All members of the Association may subscribe to the most important American and foreign publications in Comparative Literature at a substantial discount.

All members of the Association are members of the International Comparative Literature Association, whose next Congress will be in Belgrade in 1967.

### How to become a member of the ACLA.

Simply detach the next page, answer the questionnaire, enclose a \$5.00 check for regular membership or \$2.00 check for student membership, and mail to Professor Olga Ragusa, ACLA Treasurer / Columbia University / New York, N. Y., 10027. Because ACLA membership is renewable according to the calendar year, the Treasurer and Secretary hope that both new members and continuing members will help simplify accounting procedures by mailing their dues to the Treasurer in January.



# AMERICAN COMPARATIVE LITERATURE ASSOCIATION

Western Hemisphere Division of the International Comparative Literature Association

Treasurer's use

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The following publications are available at r e d u c e d prices to members of ACLA. Please check the appropriate space, write the amount in the column to the right, and add the sum to your dues. Mail your check (payable to A C L A) to PROFESSOR OLGA RAGUSA  
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## SECOND ACLA TRIENNIAL MEETING:

PANEL ON AMERICAN PERIODICALS IN COMPARATIVE LITERATURE  
 RAPPORTEUR'S DISCUSSION AND TEXTS OF ADDRESSES BY  
 CHANDLER B. BEALL, ALFRED OWEN ALDRIDGE, AND HORST FRENZ

By way of opening an early Saturday morning session, Alain Renoir expressed the hope that all Congress participants had recovered "from the various orgies" of the previous night and now stood ready to resume learned activities. These were to commence in the form of a panel discussion among the editors of Comparative Literature, Comparative Literature Studies, and the Yearbook of Comparative and General Literature concerned with "American Periodicals in Comparative Literature."

The editor-panelists interpreted their tasks as the reading of a prepared statement of which each participant's own journal was the subject. Accordingly, Chandler Beall was heard on Comparative Literature, Owen Aldridge on Comparative Literature Studies, and Horst Frenz on the Yearbook of Comparative and General Literature. Each informed the audience of the history, scholarly emphasis, and general editorial policy of his own periodical. The carefully thought out statements presented as augmented and modified by the panelists in the light of previous pertinent remarks which had been made during the meeting, are worth reproducing here. As rapporteur, I plan to have every editor speak for himself, in the sequence followed at Harvard.<sup>1</sup> At the close of the report, I should like to mention a few salient points which emerged from the discussion following the panel presentations, and to conclude with some thoughts and remarks of my own.

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<sup>1</sup> The second triennial meeting of the ACLA was held at Harvard University on April 11-12, 1965.



Chandler Beall: Comparative Literature

Let me recall the salient historical facts concerning this journal. Its origin, if I remember correctly, goes back to a luncheon in Princeton in 1946, at which Werner Friederich and I were the guests of Gilbert Chinard. Those were the days when Professor Friederich was successfully campaigning for a CL Section on the MLA program, organizing committees, including a periodical committee, publishing a CL Newsletter, bringing out our basic bibliography, as well as a CL monograph series at North Carolina. The French RLC had not yet revived after its wartime collapse, and it was thought that a similar journal might be founded in America as the more or less official outlet of the CL Section of MLA. After a series of negotiations, the University of Oregon accepted the financial sponsorship of the new journal, which was baptized simply Comparative Literature; a distinguished and hard-working Editorial Board was selected and made up of W. Friederich, H. Hatfield, V. Lange, H. Levin, René Wellek, and Austin Warren, an initial batch of articles was solicited, and No. 1 of Vol. 1 appeared early in 1949. We are now in our seventeenth year of publication, and with only one exception the original group is still intact. The post originally held by Austin Warren has seen some turnover: Francis Fergusson, Mark Schorer, and now Bernard Weinberg. To all these gentlemen I am everlastingly grateful for having made CL the excellent journal which I think it is.

Many persons at the time predicted that the new journal would fold after two or three years, for lack of interest among scholars and libraries. But there has been a steady inflow of material. There proved to be a nationwide and ever-growing interest in our type of study; more and more graduate students were attracted by our broader approach, even before there were NDEA subsidies. The issues of CL are now mailed to scholars and libraries in every state of the Union and in Puerto Rico, and in some 50 foreign countries. Copies go to the Congo, the Canary Islands, Ceylon, the Fiji Islands, Uganda, Formosa, Nigeria, Okinawa--and behind the Iron Curtain to Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Poland, Rumania, the Soviet Union... and Cuba. As would be expected, the majority of the studies we publish deals with the interrelations of the modern literatures of the Western World. Lagging at some distance are studies of the relations of the ancient and modern literatures of W. Europe, the relations of Slavic and of Western literatures, and Oriental-Occidental literary relations.

In celebration of the completion of its first ten years of publication, during which it built up a reputation as a major journal of humanistic studies, CL redesigned its cover and format, and compiled and published a comprehensive ten-year cumulative index, which was mailed out to some 10,000 libraries and scholars throughout the world, for the double purpose of assisting scholars in the use of CL in their studies and of attracting new readers and subscribers. Although the response in the way of new subscriptions was not overwhelming, the very numerous requests for still more free copies of the Index indicated (I like to think) a widespread interest in what we have been doing. This interest has been further stimulated by the increased study of foreign languages and literatures in recent years.



Last year we brought out a fifteen-year cumulative index which again was distributed throughout the world.

The articles which fill the pages of CL in our first sixteen volumes provide conclusive cumulative evidence for an implicit thesis: that, in their literatures, men live in "one world"---that, transcending the barriers of language and national culture, the peoples of the world have a vast common heritage of themes, types, movements, styles, and techniques and have constantly carried on, wherever circumstances permitted, a lively interchange of literary ideas and works. They have admired and emulated each other's creative personalities, and have corrected their own insularity by welcoming outside inspiration or stimulation.

The great majority of our contributors are professors in American universities, and their articles reflect the tendency of American literary scholarship in general to insist more and more on critical evaluation---whatever the variety of critical approach---and to be less and less satisfied with studies that merely point out sources, or provide historical footnotes. By and large, American comparatists are interested in literature as literature, and pay much less attention than the Europeans do, to tourists' diaries and letters, travel books, and other non-literary "intermediaries." This corresponds to a heartening shift of emphasis in our graduate schools, away from positivism and the history of criticism to a greater practice of criticism which René Wellek so beautifully traced yesterday morning---and it certainly makes for more interesting reading. Perhaps the greatest single influence in this renewal of scholarship in America has been the little volume --- not mentioned yesterday---Wellek and Warren's Theory of Literature.

It may also be worth while to give a rapid glance to those articles which we do not accept for publication---about 80 or 90 per cent of those we receive. The most frequent cause for rejection is that the article does not meet our working definition of "comparative," i. e., it does not deal with literatures in different languages. We would not normally consider, for instance, a study of the influence of a British author on an American author. I realize that this is somewhat illogical, and that it raises the whole problem of how to define our field. But we are content with a rule-of-thumb division of labor. We would, on the other hand, seriously consider a study dealing with the influence of a musician on a poet, perhaps even with the influence of a French musician on a French poet, since we tend to annex to our inter-literary relations the domain of inter-art relations. We often turn down articles on the influence of a Dante or a Goethe on some third- or fourth-rate French writer---as too slight for us, or insignificant. A considerable number of rejected articles point out parallels between two authors or two works as mere literary curiosities, without shedding any new light on anything through the juxtaposition.

There are, of course, other, more general, reasons for the rejecting articles; they are often warmed-over term papers, or unrevised chapters of a dissertation. Young Ph. D.'s seldom realize that a dissertation is a genre sui generis (if you will pardon the pun), which is rarely useful for any other purpose, without thorough reworking. Then there is the not infrequent graduate student or youngish profes-



essor who has cultivated, along with his superiority complex, a sullen, stubborn pedantry which urges him to march forward toward the Truth (with a capital T and often a transparent obviousness) over the dead bodies of his elders and betters -- this type seems to be tolerated in particular by English departments. In some rare cases they turn into our most brilliant scholars, and there should be tolerated. Then there is the occasional author who does not take the trouble to state, for his readers or for himself, just what it is that he is doing or why it needs to be done--and it isn't always easy to guess.

If I mention these things here it is because this audience is made up of the teachers of our future authors. I think you can do something about the very high percentage of rejected articles. An unnecessarily large amount of article-writing is substandard, and we need more journals in our field. Please preach to your Ph. D. candidates these simple and obvious things: that when a dissertation is mined the ore needs to be refined, that scholarship does not have to be brutal in order to be forceful, that readers and editors expect articles to be self-justifying, that comparison merely for comparison's sake is a temptation to be avoided, that an introduction and a conclusion constitute a courtesy, and that some grace of phrasing is a positive benediction.

#### Alfred Owen Aldridge: Comparative Literature Studies

It is relatively easy to express the aims of CLS in brief form since they are printed on the verso of the title page of each issue: "Comparative Literature Studies will feature articles on literary history and the history of ideas, with particular emphasis on European literary relations with both North and South America."

Although I believe that these aims are precise and clearly stated, I should like to add a few words of explanation and justification.

First of all I wish to affirm that these twin aims are not intended to exclude any articles whatsoever of real merit, importance, and lively appeal on any aspect of comparative literature. Although we should like to stress the two areas already mentioned, we welcome contributions of all kinds with one possible exception-- articles on the theory and teaching of comparative literature. We assume that, in the United States, these should be the almost exclusive property of the Yearbook of Comparative and General Literature. We have been printing book reviews, however, concerning theory and method, and if these reviews should happen to stimulate rejoinders from authors, or comments from other readers, we should certainly



consider publishing them.

Since we are equally concerned to have Comparative Literature Studies lively and interesting as to have it scholarly and authoritative, we are not opposed to a certain amount of clashing opinion, even controversy, in our reviews and in repartee to our reviews and articles. This brings to mind the article by Ihab Hassan, which Professor Wellek interpreted in yesterday's meeting as a demand for critical silence or critical anarchy. I did not read it at all in this light, but instead agree with Professor Weisinger that it is an attempt to expose the new critics and poke fun at the Establishment. I only wish that Professor Wellek had printed his rebuttal in CLS, and I still offer him the opportunity to extend his remarks if he wishes.

But to return to the first of our twin aims, featuring articles on literary history and the history of ideas-- the editors emphasize this approach not only because they like it themselves but also because there is no other American comparatist organ which advocates it as a matter of policy. Most literary journals in the United States now seem to favor a formalistic approach. Comparative Literature Studies is by no means committed against formalistic criticism-- and welcomes excellent articles of this type-- but it, nevertheless, would like to be known as an organ for articles primarily concerned with ideas, themes, and literary history. In a choice, moreover, between articles showing influence and others offering merely a confrontation of similar texts, Comparative Literature Studies would certainly favor the demonstration of influence.

We have adopted our second policy of emphasizing European literary relations with both North and South America, implying also relations between the northern and southern hemispheres, because no other journal in the United States or elsewhere has devoted itself specifically to the relations between the literature of Latin America and other literatures. Indeed in our first issue, we published an article by Eduardo Nunez of Peru appealing for the creation of such an arena of discussion. Comparative Literature Studies is sponsored by the University of Maryland, and its location in the metropolitan area of Washington, D.C., favors Latin-American specialization. The editors are able to draw upon the Pan-American Union as well as upon the various embassies for cooperation and guidance.

Ruefully we must report, however, that our desire to promote Latin-American literature has not been met with the enthusiastic response which we anticipated. In the two-year period during which we have been soliciting manuscripts, we have found only one concerning Latin America which is suitable for publication. On the relations between the Spanish poet Quevedo and a near-contemporary Brazilian imitator Gregorio de Matos Guerra, this article will appear later this year. Also we have as yet only a single sub-



scriber from the Latin-American countries-- a professor in Brazil--where as nearly every European country is represented in our subscription list. Of the embassies in Washington, the Spanish is so far our only subscriber. Our policies are flexible, and if our Latin-American emphasis does not soon bring more gratifying results, we are prepared to change it.

As a matter of fact, we seem to be drawing as much attention from Eastern Europe as from any other geographical area. Although we do not have the extensive circulation of Mr. Beall's journal, we have received requests for exchange subscriptions from both the Leningrad Library of Academic Science and the Institute of Literary History of the Hungarian Academy of Science, publisher of the journal Kritika. Also in response to a recent article published in Comparative Literature Studies on Hungarian literary criticism by Ann Demaitre, one of the members of the Hungarian Academy wrote a complimentary letter about the article, requesting space to elaborate a few points and problems, which he feels require further explanation. We have offered the space, and as soon as we receive the rejoinder we shall no doubt publish it. Finally, through the good efforts of Mr. Bela Kardos, a member of the ACLA as well as an official of the Voice of America, an interview with one of the editors of Comparative Literature Studies has been beamed to Hungary and other Eastern European countries on the Voice of America. Because of our specific mention of North and South America, some readers have assumed that we intend to specialize in modern literature or at least that subsequent to the discovery of the New World. I should like to make clear that we are imposing no chronological limits whatsoever. Indeed we should welcome articles concerning the Classics or the Middle Ages. It is true that so far the great majority of our articles have been devoted to contemporary literature, but we hope to balance this emphasis in future issues.

One of the publishing policies of Comparative Literature Studies which now sets us apart from our elder sister journal Comparative Literature at Oregon is that of seeking contributions from eminent comparatists of other countries. We feel that American readers, sometimes too busy to scan foreign periodicals, will welcome an occasional article presenting the point of view of a distinguished scholar from overseas. So far about ten percent of our articles represent authors not residing in the United States.

Another of our individual policies is that of devoting an entire issue to a single theme. Two special numbers last year dedicated to contemporary literary criticism were favorably received by our readers. Some of our future special issues will be the responsibility of the regular editors and others will be planned by guest editors. I am able to announce at this time four special issues which will appear within the next four years. Haskell Block is editing an issue on Symbolism in Literature with articles promised by Lloyd Austin, Pierre Moreau, and Calvin Brown. Alain Renoir, similarly, is editing an issue on the Middle Ages with contributions by Morton Bloomfield, Albert B. Lord, and Blake L. Spahr.

Comparative Literature Studies subscribes to Professor H. H. Remak's definition of comparative literature as "the study of literature beyond the confines of one particular country, and the study of the relationships between literature on the one hand and other areas of knowledge and belief, such as the arts . . . , phi-



losophy, history, the social sciences. . . , the sciences, religion, etc., on the other." In keeping with the second part of this definition, the third of our scheduled special issues will be devoted to Theology and Literature. The editors have noticed that the attention of eminent theologians has been increasingly turning to literature and that for the most part these theologians are well aware of developments in modern literary criticism and have been engaging in criticism themselves. The proposed issue edited by George Panichas will be designed to illustrate how contemporary theology may be of service to comparatists. Some of the contributors will be F. W. Dilstone, Georges Florovsky, and Eliseo Vivas. A fourth special issue, which is planned for somewhat later publication, will be devoted to literature and Art. This issue, edited by George Levitine, will include articles by Wylie Sypher and Howard Hibbard.

We are proud to announce these forthcoming special issues, our only hesitation being grounded on the fear that some of our potential contributors may get the impression that we have such a lengthy backlog of articles that their own work would have slight chance of being accepted or that, even if accepted, it would be held waiting publication for many months. I should like to assure this audience that such a view is completely erroneous. Our special issues are not likely to exceed the ratio of one to three regular numbers. It is true that we have already been forced to reject many articles-- but only because they are unsuited to our policies or below our standards-- not ever because we lack space. An excellent article will always find a place in Comparative Literature Studies. I should like to point out also that we are able to give quick decisions concerning acceptance and that we plan our publication schedules with the object of getting our articles into print as rapidly as possible. If we ever reach the point where we are forced to hold many articles for over a year before publication, we shall increase the number of pages in each issue rather than make our contributors wait an unreasonable time to see their work in print.

It is highly gratifying for us to receive the large number of unsolicited manuscripts which have come to us in the relatively short period of time that Comparative Literature Studies has been in existence. Surprisingly, our great difficulty has been with book reviews-- all of which are especially commissioned. We have had a more than ample supply of articles for every issue, but once or twice our book review section has been on the meager side. Some of our colleagues have been extremely prompt in sending us their reviews, but others-- some of whom are sitting in this audience-- have had books in their hands twelve months or more without writing their reviews. After this rather direct reminder, I hope that one of their first activities next week will be to send us their overdue pieces. I also invite other members of the Association who would like to be included on our list of reviewers to write to me to that effect, indicating their areas of special competence.

As an inducement to reviewing in our columns, I might reveal that the head of one department of comparative literature-- also in our audience-- was so impressed by one of the reviews which appeared recently in Comparative Literature Studies that he made extensive inquiries about the author and eventually offered him a very attractive position in his department, which our reviewer accepted.

I believe I am correct in saying that the majority of American comparatists of great eminence have already contributed to Comparative Literature Studies-- if the Proceedings of the last meeting of the ACLA, which comprised our Special Advance Issue, are included. And thanks to a splendid article by Harry Levin in our second number, Comparative Literature Studies has received mention in TLS.

Although I have been addressing my last remarks to potential authors and potential reviewers, the primary concern of Comparative Literature Studies is, as it should be, its readers and subscribers. Its policies will be responsive to their desires and preferences rather than fixed by any preconceived doctrines or rigid policies. We hope to be lively and stimulating as well as scholarly and authoritative. In other words, the editors of Comparative Literature Studies are more concerned to attract readers than perfunctory institutional subscribers, and they hope that every issue will arouse thought or promote investigation before being consigned to library shelves.



# Horst Frenz: Yearbook of Comparative and General Literature

The Yearbook of Comparative and General Literature was born (in 1952) out of the need to create, in Professor Werner P. Friederich's words, a "clearing-house, a rallying point, a source of information and strength." The Newsletter of the Comparative Literature Committee in the NCTE, which was started in 1942, had become inadequate, and a journal which would combine specific literary research with the discussion of the problems and the methods of the developing field of Comparative Literature did not seem feasible. Thus the Yearbook was launched for the latter purpose, and the early numbers of the Yearbook frequently contained articles justifying or explaining comparative literary studies. Now that the field has been firmly established, apologetics of this sort seem less important. In recent volumes, therefore, the emphasis has been on larger problems in the approach to literature: and culture, such as general studies of influence, genres, themes, and movements--the forthcoming essay by Frank Kermode on "Modern Poetry and Tradition" being a good example of the broader approach in articles published. Also, the Yearbook is an ideal place for the publication of Forschungsberichte. We have printed surveys of scholarship in such fields as surrealism, emblem literature, and the classical background of European literature; histories of world literature have been evaluated; and a discussion of Hispano-German scholarship will appear in the 1965 volume. While this kind of contribution almost has to be prepared on assignment, it is hoped that more articles in other areas will be submitted to the editors of the Yearbook for publication in future issues. There is a need for substantial contributions on the important questions of the teaching of comparative and world literature, a domain appropriate to the Yearbook.

Discussions of the relationship between literature and the other arts have been published in the Yearbook (e.g., Teesing's account of this relationship), and several articles, among them Motekat's "Variations in Blue" and Weisstein's essay on Vorticism, at least touch on this subject. Considering the fact that courses in literature and the arts are taught in many institutions, methods and problems of making or avoiding analogies may well continue to be analyzed in the Yearbook.

In the 1962 issue, we began the reprinting of important historical documents in the field of Comparative Literature. Then we published George E. Woodberry's editorial for the short-lived Journal of Comparative Literature of 1903; the 1965 volume will contain a chapter from H. M. Posnett's book (1886); and a little-known lecture on the comparative study of literature by Frank W. Chandler, presented in 1910, will appear in next year's issue. We shall pay attention to such other international pioneers in the field as August Wilhelm Schlegel or Hugo Meltzl de Lomnitz, editor of Acta Comparationis Litterarum Universarum, published in the 1870's. Orsini's interpretation of Croce as a comparatist, to be followed by an essay on Santayana as a comparatist, is closely connected with the interest in documentary material. We should like to make the publication of such documents a regular feature, and we invite your suggestions.

Asian-Western literary studies have not been neglected, for it is the belief of the editors that Comparative Literature should not be restricted to Western literature.



I refer to the essays on Tagore and on Chinese drama in English; of course, our annual list of translations, prepared by Mr. Kunst, the bibliography, and the reviews of translations include Asian works. The supplement to the 1963 Yearbook, consisting of the proceedings of the Indiana University Conference on Oriental-Western Literary and Cultural Relations, is a special feature; next year's issue will again contain the papers of the conference to be held in June of 1966. I might add that the 1962 Yearbook has so far had the largest sale of any volume.

Theory and practice of translation is a major field of investigation explored in the pages of the Yearbook, either in a general way as in Hennecke's "On Translating Poetry" or in a more specific way as in R.B. Lewis' essay on translating the Aeneid and in the forthcoming symposium on translating from the Japanese. Robert Fitzgerald's essay on the Odyssey, which really deals with the research problems which a translator encounters, is the result of a happy union of the work of a translator, critic, and philologist. Bose's essay on Tagore also is a good example of how the analysis of translations can lead to good results in practical criticism.

Reviews of translations of foreign literary works into English have been a special feature of the Yearbook ever since its inception. At that time, hardly any literary magazine or journal reviewed translations; even today, new translations particularly when in paperback of important literary works, are often ignored. Our column has the avowed purpose of helping teachers to select the best or at least the better (available) texts, and the translations reviewed range from the Odyssey and La Vita Nuova to modern Indonesian poetry. Perhaps it may be mentioned as a valid criticism that too many reviews debate anew every time certain theoretical issues such as free versus literal translations instead of giving specific analyses of the quality of the translated work. Of course, general problems of this kind become interesting and important only when a particular piece of writing requires a particular kind of translation (e. g., Matlaw's review of Gogol translations). As a matter of fact, comparative reviews of different translations of the same work are probably the most valuable ones. As far as coverage is concerned, a balance among the various foreign languages should be maintained, but this principle is often ignored, simply reviewers are human and at times fail to submit their promised contributions or turn us down at the last minute. For this column, the cooperation of our colleagues in the various language fields is needed and invited, particularly of those concerned with the practice of translation.

I share the view of some of our critics who feel that the column containing reviews of professional works has been less successful. The proceedings of Comparative Literature congresses have to be brought to the attention of our colleagues, but the question arises if short notices are valuable or if room should be found for larger, more detailed reviews. A short review of a translation can tell the reader whether or not the text is useful for his course, but a short review of a professional book does not have such an immediately practical value. Marvin T. Herrick's review of Professor Weinberg's History of Literary Criticism in the Italian Renaissance is a good example of what can be achieved in a long and fairly detailed critique. Availability of space and financial considerations as well as the time lag caused by an annual publication play a major role in this matter. Of course, the



Forschungsberichte are designed to give our readers a global review of recent scholarship.

It is hoped that the annual bibliography, under the direction of Mr. Weisstein, has been useful to the members of our profession as well as to our students. We were reluctant to change the arrangement followed in Baldensperger-Friederich bibliography and carried through the first nine volumes of the Year-book. However there was a strong feeling that this early arrangement was too inclusive, and that it was necessary to limit the list to more specifically comparative items. The preparation and the printing of the bibliography are the most time consuming and the most expensive activities of the staff of the Yearbook, and without the restriction we have imposed, the size of the bibliography would have increased to an unmanageable extent. It seems to me that we should constantly ask ourselves whether or not the bibliography is useful, needed, unique. As soon as the MLA bibliography does the job for Comparative Literature adequately, the Yearbook may well discontinue this particular feature. Actually, there is among our friends a division of opinion--some believe that a bibliography helps the sale of a journal or, in this case, of a yearbook; others have serious doubts regarding this point. Once more let me say that labor and expense for the bibliography are so formidable that its life should under no circumstances be artificially prolonged. However, as long as there is a need for it, we shall attempt to enlarge and to improve the bibliographical listings in order to provide a truly international and comprehensive bibliography.

It has been proposed to prepare an index to the Yearbook covering the first fifteen years. We would be grateful for reactions to this proposal, but some of my fellow-editors are inclined to feel that an index to Baldensperger-Friederich's Bibliography of Comparative Literature is more urgently needed at the present time. I have just learned that the firm of Russell and Russell will reprint the first nine volumes of the Yearbook.

As far as libraries are concerned, an annual publication is in a special category--neither book nor periodical--and therefore either not much wanted or likely to get lost in the catalogue. Other disadvantages could be mentioned, most of them obviously the result of infrequent publication. However, a yearbook has its disadvantages--it appears only once a year and, as a consequence, it can be produced with a certain economy and concentration of effort, although it should be added that the compiling of the bibliography and the general business activities go on all year round. As for the financial side, it is obviously easier for a yearbook to become self-supporting than for a regular journal. And it may be of some interest to point out that no institution has ever paid for the printing of the Yearbook. There have been some indirect contributions on the part of Indiana University, such as financial help in transferring the Yearbook to our campus. Last year, for the first time, our Graduate Research Committee provided funds for a part-time graduate assistant, and this grant for editorial help has just been renewed. Of course, none of the editors is compensated for the work on the Yearbook either in released time or financial remuneration, and the budget of the Comparative Literature Program absorbs most of the minor expenses. A journal could hardly operate on such a narrow margin.

Let me close this brief report by expressing my own wish that the title of the publication would, for a number of reasons, read simply, Yearbook of Comparative Literature.



### Rapporteur's Discussion

The descriptive nature of Professeo Beall's, Professor Aldridge's, and Professor Frenz's presentations was hardly the sort to provoke polemical discussion. Nonetheless, two members of the audience felt inclined to speak up with vehemence: Professor Glauco Cambon (Rutgers) accused Comparative Literature Studies of laying an axe to grind against the New Criticism, a charge promptly denied by Owen Aldridge. Mr. Bela Kardos (Voice of America) accused the discipline of Comparative Literature, and the periodicals which reflected its researches, of concentrating upon the study of minor and forgotten authors, at the expense of major literary works. As an example of Comparative Literature's shortcomings in this respect Mr. Kardos cited an unidentified study he had been reading, comparing Carlyle and Jean Paul Richter. Was he, I wonder, referring to René Wellek's Confrontations? In what may still have been the middle of Mr. Kardos' remarks, Alain Renoir called time.

Other questions directed to the panelists sought information. Queried by Professor Haskell Block (Brooklyn College) on whether the Proceedings of the First Triennial Meeting of the American Comparative Literature Association as published in a "Special Advance Issue" of the CLS had gotten special notice or had been reviewed, Owen Aldridge replied in the negative. A member of the audience out of my field of sight asked all members of the panel to comment on reading procedures followed for articles submitted to the publications of which they were editors. Chandler Beall replied that manuscripts submitted to CL were given a first screening by the editor who then sent "likely manuscripts" to members of the editorial board. The editor (presumably in cases of rejection or of acceptance conditional upon revision only) would then summarize editorial board comments and relay these to contributors. Owen Aldridge indicated that CLS procedure followed CL's. By contrast, Horst Frenz revealed that, while the YCGL's general reading procedures paralleled those of CL and CLS, these were in the main executed by the editorial staff, with outside readers called in only occasionally. Professor Harry Remak (Indiana) felt impelled, as one of Horst Frenz's fellow editors, to call for greater attention to neatness on the part of scholarly contributors. He suggested that the MLA, in this connection, reprint R. B. McKerrow's essay on scholarly publication.

#### COMMENT:

I shall restrict my remarks to three points which strike me as worthy of mention in connection with the panel discussion on "American Periodicals in Comparative Literature." The first, directed at the panel chairman and at the Program Committee for the meeting, concerns the constitution of the group on the podium. The second, addressed to the panelist-editors, deals with the question of acceptance policies. The third, to the attention of all interested in Comparative Literature periodicals, raises a question as to the effectiveness of these publications, as they appear, in relaying all achievements in the discipline to a learned public.

There is no doubt that from all factual and technical points of view considered the editor of a periodical is the best qualified person to speak on its purposes and achievements. Had an information session on "American Periodicals in Compara-



tive Literature" been desired by the Program Committee of the ACLA Congress, the choice of Professors Aldridge, Beall, and Frenz as speakers would have been both logical and appropriate. A panel discussion on the topic is, at least to my understanding, different from a series of informative talks: Such an undertaking involves the opportunity of exercising criticism, positive and negative. This, in regard to the periodical they are responsible for, journal editors are not likely to invoke: Courtesy toward their colleagues on the panel will prevent them, as was the case at Harvard, from either praising their own work or blaming that of others. Given the group assembled on the podium at Cambridge, the panel chairman could have forced a critical tone by having each panelist-editor speak to the problems of a periodical other than his own. Rather than use this means of propelling gentlemanly scholars like the panelists present into situations conceivably embarrassing to them, why not have constituted a panel of less directly involved participants to speak to the topic? By way of one suggestion, the editor of a scholarly literary journal related to but not of the Comparative Literature family, a Comparative Literature scholar who had frequently published in all three American periodicals, and a "consumer" in the form of a talented, advanced graduate student might have assessed the topic at hand from an editor's, contributor's, and reader's point of view in a manner more conducive to an exchange of critical views than did the panelists chosen.

A word about acceptance policies, as these were glossed notably by Professor Beall, both in his presentation and in his discussion of reading procedures. How many manuscripts revealing an author's youth, forcefulness, and truth-seeking get past the initial editorial screening after they are submitted to CL? Judging by the tenor of Chandler Beall's remarks, not too many of the sort are so favored. Far from denying the general excellence of CL's contents, I wonder whether occasionally accepting a piece of scholarly Sturm und Drang might not evoke from readers critical response of a kind to continue making the journal a forum of lively discussion as well as a setting for the presentation of incontrovertible, solid literary evidence?

The third comment I wish to make, concerning the effectiveness of American Comparative Literature periodicals in reflecting all achievements in the discipline, is related to the second. Throughout the professional activities in American Comparative Literature scholarship, panel discussions and symposia, seem to be replacing lectures and learned papers as a means of conveying new insights to colleagues and students. Dialogue is replacing monologue; audiences at meetings like the Second Triennial gathering of the ACLA are exposed to the results of teamwork rather than to series of individual presentations. That the panel on "American Periodicals in Comparative Literature" was, in spite of the discussion format imposed by the program, hardly a discussion but a sequence of papers may have been due not only to a selection of participants unfortunate for the purpose envisaged but to a perhaps unconscious lack of sympathy on their parts for the style of scholarly presentation by means of discussion.

To be sure, Professor Aldridge, in publishing the Proceedings of the First



Triennial Meeting of the ACLA, and Professor Beall, as he is publishing parts of the Second, have contracted to admit the record of discussions into the pages of CLS and CL. The YCGL has carried such contributions, in the past. Yet none of the editors on the panel, in discussing plans and hopes for their publications, included the transcripts of forums, debates, colloquia, or symposia among the kinds of potential contributions they deemed desirable. Only Owen Aldridge, among the three explicitly invited, and this for one specific case, a dissenting reply to an article published in his journal. May I suggest that if American periodicals in Comparative Literature are to be faithful mirrors of the discipline's learned activities in this country, they ought to make room for presenting in print the best among the increasing number of scholarly group discussions? Further, that journals should not only tolerate but invite debate and controversy on those articles published within their pages interesting enough to provoke replies? In commenting earlier on the "implicit thesis" documented by the first sixteen volumes of CL, Professor Beall said:

... in their literatures, men live in "one world"... (they)... have constantly carried on, wherever circumstances permitted, a lively interchange of literary ideas and works. They have admired and emulated each other's creative personalities, and have corrected their own insularity by welcoming outside inspiration and stimulation.

Proceeding from literature to life, from the world to this country, should not scholars be encouraged to record in the journals which represent their discipline those interchanges of literary ideas which stimulate themselves and others?

Wolfgang B. Fleischmann  
University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee



## MILTON AS COMPARATIST

My title, "Milton as Comparatist," implies an anachronism only if one is prepared to argue that the comparative method is no older than its nomenclature. Students of this approach concede the tardiness of its formalization; admittedly the sacred writings in which occur terms like littérature comparée and comparative method date only from the early nineteenth century. But we may rightly claim that the materials and the procedures of the comparative approach have been known and exercised since Aristotle drew his distinctions between Aristophanic and Menandrian comedy. Even in the struggles for a vernacular literature by Dante, the Pléiade, and the English humanist poets, the standards, like the subjects and the most admired forms, were derivative. The authors of De Vulgare Eloquentia and of the Defense of 1549 did not urge, nor did they effect, the suppression of Latin and Greek masterpieces. Milton himself invoked comparison of Paradise Lost with the work of Homer, Virgil, and Tasso precisely because his conception of heroic poetry was comparatist. But this is what I am to illustrate, not to assume.

Much of what I say will perhaps seem too elementary for rehearsal even at a luncheon meeting, where the feast of reason should not outweigh the flow of wine. But I think some elementary things must be said at a time when my younger colleagues in English departments, whose French is of Stratford atte Bowe and whose German is unequal to Die Lorelei, publish insistent explications of Kafka and Proust, not to mention Silone and Dostoevsky; and regard themselves as comparatists. However gladly we hail this recent discovery of modern Continental fiction, and however firmly we ourselves believe that in the world there is but one literature and the comparative method its prophet, we must upon occasion reassert the antiquity of this kind of study and restate its proper modes. And whether our conception of comparative literary study limits it to the relationships between literatures or to the international migration and penetration of themes and forms, it is apparent that comprehensive studies of major literary figures must nearly always transcend national limits. Less for a Whitman, perhaps, and less for a Faulkner; but certainly for all in some degree. The reader who claims to understand the elegy When Liked Last in the Dooryard Bloom'd is implicitly asserting his grasp of Lycidas.

These matters have occupied me much of late, for we are trying to engender a graduate program in comparative literature at Oregon. In most state universities such programs draw a good deal of their staff and student support from Departments of English. It should be a mutually beneficial arrangement, even though our departmental Kafkans and Proustians have had no formal training in comparative studies. One effect is that Departments of English will practise a comparative approach more systematically than they do now. One possibility, and this is the heart of my present matter, is that Departments of English should use something like the Milton critical literature as a textbook case exemplifying a truncated and irregular but nonetheless identifiable comparative approach. This exercise should enable the inference available in many comparative studies but seldom explicitly stated: that among the richest subjects for comparative study, though not the only ones, are



poets and novelists thinking comparatively, Milton as different from Shakespeare or Eliot as distinct from Wordsworth, Troilus and Criseyde as contrasted with Piers Plowman. We need to discover what it means for a poet to think comparatively, and what dimensions are opened to our inquiry by this attitude.

Before proceeding, let me offer a word about definitions. I use terms comparatist and comparative method to refer to the study of a work in its international relations-- the tracing of form and content from their foreign origins, the clarification of contexts by parallels from several literatures, the history of ideas as they emerge in distinct national cultures, the literary fortunes and influence of work beyond their linguistic and national borders. Ideally, any collation of literatures or pursuit of genres should conclude in not just the facts of resemblance or influence or difference, but in their cultural as well as narrowly literary significance. Obviously, much English writing of the Renaissance is derivative and is international in character; and we can find numerous spokesmen of the times for the belief that all literature before 1700 was international or general. What is not so clear is the relation between theory and practice, as I hope to show, between the work especially attractive to comparative study and the comparative theory of art which may have been held by the poet himself. Little in Shakespeare suggests this awareness despite his use of classical and continental material. But Milton never assumed his singing robes without also envisioning the massive tradition which he would continue even as he modified it; and his own statements in prose and poetry testify to an international ideal. Even his polemic strictures upon the styles of Hall, Salmasius and Moore contrast them with not their contemporaries but with older models of force and elegance. No other English poet, not Chaucer, not Spencer, not Yeats, not Eliot, wrote with a stronger conviction than Milton did that all national literatures participate in a literature of the world.

Milton's commentators have always and necessarily provided the data for a comparatist approach. The classical annotations of Patrick Hume, Milton's first editor, the stately appeals of Addison to Homeric and Virgilian example, the invocation of French and Italian antecedents by Thomas Newton and Henry John Todd-- these are but the earliest in the long line of scholars who have sought in continental literature the origins of Milton's thought and art. Now there are source studies like Taylor's Milton's Use of DuBartas which provide the material for but not the results of a comparative method; genre studies somewhat closer to the ideal, like Bowra's From Virgil to Milton, in which the Aeneid, the Lusiad, Jerusalem Delivered, and Paradise Lost are compared and contrasted; books truly comparative like F. T. Prince's Italian Element in Milton's Verse; and subtle exercises in stylistics like Lowry Nelson's brilliant exposition of the baroque treatment of time in the Nativity Ode and Northrop Frye's essay on Lycidas, both models of the comparative method with comparative results. The dominant feature of any study of form and function in Milton is its comparatist bearing, whether extended to a comparatist conclusion or not.

To view the matter directly, consider Milton's sonnets. They owe almost nothing to the Elizabethans in form or content; for their true origins we must go to Tasso and particularly Della Casa whose dislocation of the octave pause Milton



deliberately imitated. Lycidas is unthinkable as a native English poem; it distills an entire Continental tradition, with Tasso again and Mantuan figuring larger than Spencer and the English pastoral elegists, themselves products of the Continental impulse. Samson Agonistes, similarly, is no less Hellenic in form than Hebraic in subject and Christian in theme. And one Miltonist not improperly describes the sources of Paradise Lost as the literature of Western Europe from the beginnings.

Even when Milton was most concerned to leave in his native language something so written to aftertimes as they should not willingly let it die, he did this in full awareness of European example and characteristically in full challenge. He says in the Reason of Church Government "I applied myself to that resolution which Ariosto followed against the persuasion of Bembo to fix all the industry and art which could unite to the adornment of my native tongue... That what the greatest and choicest wits of Athens, Rome, or modern Italy and those Hebrews of old did for their country, I in my proportion, with this over and above of being a Christian, might do for mine." Whatever admiration he had for Spencer and whatever he may have acknowledged about it to Dryden, when he spoke of his art he spoke of classical and continental models.

In his mature poems Milton always measures himself against the great Europeans, almost never against his English predecessors. In the lyrics and mask where he records his pleasure in Shakespeare and Johnson and Spenser, he is always conscious of being outside the English tradition and in the international tradition. The note on the verse of Paradise Lost, the preface to Samson Agonistes the numerous literary manifestoes in the prose and allusions to heroic poetry in Paradise Lost are all clear statements of a comparative outlook. Hear once more the familiar program laid out in Reason of Church Government:

"Time serves not now, and perhaps I might seem too profuse to give any certain account of what the mind at home in the spacious circuits of her musing hath liberty to propose to herself, though of highest hope, and hardest attempting whether that epic form whereof the two poems of Homer and those other two of Virgil and Tasso are diffuse and the book of Job a brief model; or whether the rules of Aristotle herein are strictly to be kept, or nature to be followed, which in them that know art and judgment is no transgression but an enriching of art. And lastly, what king or knight before the Conquest might be chosen in whom to lay the pattern of a Christian hero. And as Tasso gave a prince of Italy his choice whether he would command him to write of Godfrey's expedition against the infidels or Belisarius against the Goths or Charlemagne against the Lombards; if to the instinct of nature and the emboldening of art ought may be trusted, and that there be nothing adverse in our climate or in the fate of this age, it haply would be rashness from an equal diligence and inclination to present the like offer in our own ancient stories." Milton's later enlargement of his protagonist from Arthur to Adam and his rejection of the dramatic form in favor of the epic illustrate his determination to overgo all challengers for international renown.

One may identify these declarations of a comparatist theory of composition from the earliest poems. In the Vacation Exercise piece he hailed his native language and proclaimed his ambition to use it in some graver subject like those of



Homer "Kings and Queens and Heroes old/ Such as the wise Demodocus once told/ In solemn Songs at King Alcinous' feast." In the Latin poem to his father, he united poetic ambition with learning Latin and Greek, Hebrew, French and Italian. He translated the 114th Psalm into Greek; and he wrote five sonnets and a canzone in Italian. With his Latin poems he places himself firmly in the tradition of Dante, Petrarch, Mantuan and Sannazaro. Throughout these early works he associates himself with Manso, Marino, and Tasso by name. His very curriculum in the pamphlet Of Education is a minimum reading list for a classically oriented course in comparative literature. Paradise Lost itself abounds in allusions, direct and oblique, to the internationalization of Milton's art. Milton chose the story of Adam and Eve as the central saga of the whole human race, far transcending native or national heroes. He selected the epic form because the heroic poem was still a living genre with examples from Homer to the seventeenth century; whereas, in Milton's opinion the day of great drama was past.

He deliberately invited comparison with Homer, Virgil, Dante, Ariosto, and Tasso. Every epic device, the extended simile, the epic games and catalogues, the cosmic setting--all are embedded in allusions to his predecessors. Everywhere one can see a poet producing something indeed unattempted yet in prose or rhyme but also unmistakably and deliberately related by him to vast bodies of foreign literature.

These, I submit, are materials for a formulation useful to comparative studies; and I urge it is the seed-time of our regeneration. Trained and true comparatists, God wot, do not require thus to be instructed in possibilities and in method, though I should be glad of something more specific from them as to conclusions if not methodology. If there is no methodological difference between studying Milton's fame and influence in England and his fame and influence in Holland, there ought to be a difference in results; and comparatists should show us the way. A graduate course in Milton is not per se a course in comparative literature, although international relationships are inescapable in the most elementary kind of study. What is needed to accommodate such a course to a program in comparative literature is an emphasis or extension in which, to return to the Milton critical literature for a moment, something more emerges from source studies than sources or similarities. Naturally, we wish to know what the poet used and how, what he did not use and why. But we wish to know also what further can be said about the significance of the phenomena. Milton's Use of DuBartas, by my old teacher, George Taylor, established certain commonplaces in Paradise Lost and then juxtaposed an astonishing number of highly persuasive parallels between The Divine Weeks and Works and Milton's epic. But Taylor thought it not at all part of his object to use those as data for gauging a French influence through an English translation upon a poet steeped in classical literature. Miltonists reworking the deadly parallels can infuse them with life by supplying this deficiency, by seeking the culturally significant statement. And to return to Milton's own conception of his art, let me leave a query for comparatists. May we not find new resources for a methodology and gain new understanding of what is possible by examining the work of creative artists, ancient or modern, whose theory of literature approximates a theory of comparative study, in a word, those writers who like Milton are themselves comparatists?

Kester Svendsen  
University of Oregon



## DOCTORAL STUDENTS AVAILABLE FOR EMPLOYMENT

The doctoral students in Comparative Literature whose names are listed below will presumably be available for full-time academic employment in September, 1966. The present listing includes the 20 names received on or before November 1; Names received after the deadline will be listed in an appendix if space permits. The information is given as received, and the editors can only regret that the areas covered in the literatures emphasized have not always been stated. To facilitate the task of departmental chairmen wishing to correspond with prospective instructors in specific literatures a list of major and minor fields is given here, with each literature followed by numbers corresponding to numbers in front of the names of doctoral students emphasizing that particular literature. Whenever available, information concerning the doctoral student's competence in his secondary fields will be listed.

a) Principal Literatures

Danish: # 1.  
English (including American): # 1, 7, 9, 12, 14.  
French: # 10, 17, 18, 19.  
Greek: #8.  
Indian Literatures: #6.

Latin: #3, 5.  
Russian: #13, 16.  
Spanish: #11.  
Swedish: #20.

b) Minor Literatures

Dutch: #3.  
English (including American): #3, 8, 10, 20.  
German (including Gothic): #1, 3, 4, 9, 13, 14, 15.  
French: #1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 11, 12, 14, 16.  
Greek: #3, 5.  
Italian: #3, 10, 17, 18, 19.  
Latin: #8, 12.

Norwegian: #15.  
Polish: #7.  
Portuguese: #11.  
Russian: #1, 14.  
Serbian: #16.  
Spanish: # 9, 17, 18, 19, 20.

Unless otherwise indicated, the doctoral students listed below may be reached at the institutions where they are doing their graduate work.

## 1. ANDREWS, Larry D., doctoral student, Rutgers.

Principal Literature: English from Chaucer to the present.

Secondary Literatures: French, German, Russian.

Area of Concentration: Romanticism.

Area of Doctoral Thesis: the image of the artist in Russian Romanticism.

PhD expected in June, 1967.

Principal Areas of Pedagogic Interest: 19th century French and German;

Poetics; Russia and the West.



2. BARIL, Lawrence O., doctoral student, Michigan State University.  
 Principal Literature: American.  
 Secondary Literature: French.  
 Area of Concentration: Contemporary Literature.  
 Area of Doctoral Thesis: Poetry and Politics in the 20th Century.  
 PhD expected in summer, 1967.  
 Teaching Experience: Teaching Assistant, English Language Center, MSU.
  
3. BLODGETT, Edward D., doctoral student at Rutgers.  
 Principal Literature: Latin from Ennius to Milton.  
 Secondary Literatures: Old French, Old and Middle English, Middle Dutch, Middle High German, Gothic, Greek, Italian.  
 Area of Concentration: The Middle Ages.  
 Title of Doctoral Thesis: "The Influence of Virgil on the Formation of Carolingian Poetry."  
 PhD expected in Winter, 1967.  
 Principal Areas of Pedagogic Interest: Mediaeval Literature and the Classical Heritage.  
 Publication: Poetry in Fresco, The Sixties, Aubaine, Minnesota Review.  
 Translations from the Dutch in Delta IV; Pervigilium Veneris; Ariosto, I, 3; epigram of Callimachus in Minnesota Review; several reviews.  
 Travel: France, Holland, England, Germany, Spain.  
 Teaching Experience: Instructor in English, Girard College, 1958; Teaching Assistant in English and French, U. of Minnesota, 1958-1961; Lecturer in French, Institute for American Universities, Aix en Provence, 1961-1962.
  
4. CLAFLIN, Marie-Louise, Doctoral student, University of California (Berkeley).  
 Principal Literature: English from the earliest texts to the present (including American Literature).  
 Secondary Literatures: French and German.  
 Area of Concentration: The Middle Ages.  
 Area of Doctoral Thesis: Arthurian Literature.  
 PhD expected in September or Fall, 1966.  
 Principal Area of Pedagogic Interest: Mediaeval Literature and English Philology.  
 Teaching Experience: English, Latin, and History at the high school in Australia; currently Associate in Subject A (i. e., remedial English), University of California (Berkeley).
  
5. DAVIS, N. G. Gregson, doctoral student, University of California (Berkeley).  
 Principal Literature: Latin from the earliest documents through the Silver Age.  
 Secondary Literatures: French and Greek.  
 Areas of Concentration: Republican and Augustan Latin, Archaic Greek, and Renaissance French.

(continued on next page)



Area of Doctoral Thesis: Augustan Poetry.

PhD expected in September or Fall, 1966.

Principal Areas of Pedagogic Interest: All aspects of Latin, including Medieval and Renaissance Latin; Greek; Theory of Literature.

Travel: Italy, Greece, France.

Teaching Experience: Latin and History at the high school in Antigua; Teaching Assistant in Latin, University of California (Berkeley).

6. DULAI, Surjit J., PhD, Michigan State University.

Principal Literatures: Urdu and Punjabi.

Secondary Literature: French.

Area of Concentration: Anglo-Indian Literary Relations.

Title of Doctoral Thesis: "'The White Man's Burden' in Anglo-Indian Literature."

PhD received in summer, 1965.

Principal Areas of Pedagogic Interest: 19th century English; East-West Literary Relations.

Professional Experience: Editorial Assistant, Michigan State University Press; currently teaching, Department of English, Long Island University.

7. DURER, Christopher, doctoral student, University of California (Berkeley).

Principal Literature: English from the earliest texts to the present (including American Literature)

Secondary Literatures: French and Polish.

Area of Concentration: 19th and 20th centuries.

Area of Doctoral Thesis: Romantic Period.

Principal Area of Pedagogic Interest: English and European Romanticism, and History of English Literature.

Publication: several book reviews.

Travel: Poland, Germany, France, England.

Teaching Experience: English at the high school in California; American Literature; currently Instructor in World Literature at San Francisco State College and Research Assistant at the University of California.

PhD expected during 1966-1967.

8. GARRISON, Daniel H., doctoral student, University of California (Berkeley).

Principal Literature: Greek from the earliest documents through the Post-Hellenistic Period.

Secondary Literatures: Latin and English.

Areas of Concentration: Greek from Pindar through Aristophanes, Latin from the Early Republic through Augustus, English and American Literature in the 18th and 19th centuries.

Area of Doctoral Thesis: The Greek Epigram.

PhD expected in June, 1965, or September at latest.

(continued on next page)



Principal Areas of Pedagogic Interest: All principal aspects of Greek and Latin language and literature; classical and modern comedy.

Publication: one published article on Latin; has read paper on Old Comedy at 1964 meeting of Philological Association of the Pacific Coast.

Travel: Mexico.

Teaching Experience: Instructor in Latin at Exeter Academy; Reader in Archeology and Teaching Assistant in Latin, University of North Carolina; Instructor in Classics at West Virginia, teaching Greek, Latin, Spanish, and Humanities; Teaching Assistant in Comparative Literature (1963 - 1964), Teaching Fellow (1964-1965), Associate since July, 1965, at the University of California; will be teaching Extension course on Comedy in spring, 1966.

9. GITTLEN, Arthur J., doctoral student, Michigan State University.

Principal Literature: American.

Secondary Literatures: French, German, Spanish.

Area of Concentration: Modern Fiction.

Area of Doctoral Thesis: The Jew in Modern Fiction.

PhD expected in summer, 1967.

Principal Area of Pedagogic Interest: Contemporary Literature.

Teaching Experience: Teaching Assistant in English, MSU, since 1964.

10. GLAVIN, Mary F., doctoral student, University of California (Berkeley).

Principal Literature: French from the earliest documents to the present.

Secondary Literatures: English (including American) and Italian.

Area of Concentration: 19th and 20th centuries.

Area of Doctoral Thesis: Nerval.

PhD expected in March, 1966.

Principal Areas of Pedagogic Interest: Modern French, Italian, and English.

Travel: studied in France and Italy.

Teaching Experience: has taught French at the high school; English at College of Arts and Crafts (Oakland, Calif.); French and English at California State College at Hayward, where she also supervised teacher training in both French and English; currently Acting Instructor in Comparative Literature, University of California (Berkeley).

11. GUSDORF, Barbara N., doctoral student, Michigan State University.

Principal Literature: Spanish.

Secondary Literatures: French and Portuguese.

Area of Concentration: Anglo-Iberian Literary Relations.

Area of Doctoral Thesis: The Tendency Toward Sainthood in Contemporary Fiction.

Principal Areas of Pedagogic Interest: Contemporary Literature; Anglo-Iberian Literary Relations.

PhD expected in summer, 1966.

(continued on next page)



Travel: studied in Spain.

Teaching Experience: University of Puerto Rico.

12. HOUSER, Carol A., doctoral student, University of California (Berkeley).  
 Principal Literature: English (including American Literature) from the earliest texts to the present.  
 Secondary Literatures: French and Latin.  
 Area of Concentration: the early Middle Ages (including Old Norse).  
 Area of Doctoral Thesis: Anglo-Saxon Poetry.  
 Principal Areas of Pedagogic Interest: Anglo-Saxon, Mediaeval Latin, Mediaeval Literature, Philology.  
 PhD expected in September or fall, 1966.  
 Teaching Experience: English at college; currently Teaching Assistant in Comparative Literature, University of California (Berkeley).
13. KELLEY, John P., doctoral student, Michigan State University.  
 Principal Literature: Russian.  
 Secondary Literature: French and German.  
 Area of Concentration: Anglo-Russian Literary Relations.  
 Area of Doctoral Dissertation: The Reception of Captain Thomas Mayne Reid in Russian from 1850 On.  
 PdD expected in summer, 1966.  
 Principal Area of Pedagogic Interest: Anglo-Russian Literary Relations.  
 Travel: studied in Finland and Russia.  
 Teaching Experience: Teaching Assistant, English Language Center, MSU.
14. LITTLE, Edward G., doctoral student, Michigan State University.  
 Principal Literature: Middle English.  
 Secondary Literatures: French, German, Russian.  
 Area of Concentration: Mediaeval.  
 Area of Doctoral Thesis: Measure and Demesure in Epic and Tragedy.  
 PhD expected in summer, 1966.  
 Teaching Experience: currently Assistant Professor, Georgia Southern University.
15. CAKLAND, Sam A., doctoral student, Michigan State University.  
 Principal Literature: Danish.  
 Secondary Literatures: German and Norwegian.  
 Area of Concentration: Anglo-Scandinavian Literary Relations.  
 Area of Doctoral Thesis: The Critical Reception of American Fiction in Denmark, 1945-65.  
 PhD expected in summer, 1966.  
 Principal Areas of Pedagogic Interest: Contemporary Literature; Anglo-Scandinavian Literary Relations.  
 Teaching Experience: currently Assistant Professor, Eastern Washington State College.



16. RUDICINA, Alexandra, doctoral student, University of California (Berkeley).  
 Principal Literature: Russian from the earliest texts to the present.  
 Secondary Literatures: French and Serbian.  
 Area of Concentration: 19th and 20th centuries.  
 Area of Doctoral Thesis: Dostoevski and Camus.  
 Ph. D. expected in September or fall, 1966.  
 Principal Areas of Pedagogic Interest: Russian, French, and Serbian languages and literatures; Franco-Russian Literary Relations.  
 Publication: one book printed in Yugoslavia.  
 Teaching Experience: has taught French and Russian at the University of Belgrade; has been Teaching Assistant in Serbian at the University of California (Berkeley); currently Associate (i. e., acting instructor) in Russian at the University of California (Berkeley).
17. SCHRIEBER, Mary S., doctoral student, Michigan State University.  
 Principal Literature: French.  
 Secondary Literatures: Italian and Spanish.  
 Area of Concentration: Anglo-French Literary Relations.  
 Area of Doctoral Thesis: The French Background and Influence on Edith Wharton.  
 Ph. D. expected in summer, 1966.  
 Travel: has studied in France.  
 Principal Areas of Pedagogic Interest: Modern Literature: Anglo-French Literary Relations.
18. THOMPSON, John M., doctoral student, Michigan State University.  
 Principal Literature: French.  
 Secondary Literatures: Italian and Spanish.  
 Area of Concentration: Anglo-French Literary Relations.  
 Area of Doctoral Thesis: Translations of and Commentaries on René Char.  
 PhD expected in summer, 1966.  
 Principal Area of Pedagogic Interest: Modern Poetry.  
 Travel: has studied in France and England.  
 Professional Experience: Editorial Assistant, MSU Press since 1963.
19. YEARGERS, Marilyn M., doctoral student, Michigan State University.  
 Principal Literature: French.  
 Secondary Literatures: Spanish and Italian.  
 Area of Concentration: Anglo-French Literary Relations.  
 Area of Doctoral Thesis: Making as a Theme in Modern Poetry.  
 PhD expected in summer, 1966.  
 Principal Area of Pedagogic Interest: Contemporary Literature.  
 Teaching Experience: Teaching Assistant in English, MSU, since 1964.



20. SHIDELER, Ross, doctoral student, University of California (Berkeley).  
 Principal Literature: Swedish from the earliest texts to the present.  
 Secondary Literatures: English (including American) and French.  
 Area of Concentration: 19th and 20th centuries.  
 Area of Doctoral Thesis: Contemporary Literature.  
 PhD expected during 1966-1967.  
 Principal Areas of Pedagogic Interest: Swedish language and literature; creative writing; American-European literary relations; Modern Poetry.  
 Publication: numerous original poems.  
 Travel: has studied in France and Sweden.  
 Teaching Experience: Has taught English at University of Stockholm and Humanities at San Francisco State College; has been Teaching Assistant in Speech and in Swedish at the University of California (Berkeley).

### Appendix

- KORPAN, Barbara D., doctoral student, Indiana University.  
 Principal Literature: Russian.  
 Secondary Literatures: French and German.  
 Area of Concentration: The Novel.  
 Area of Doctoral Thesis: Russian Formalism.  
 PhD expected in fall, 1966.  
 Principal Areas of Pedagogic Interest: Russian language and literature; literary criticism; the Novel.  
 Travel: has studied in Austria and Soviet Union.
- BELVIN, Robert W., doctoral student, University of California (Berkeley).  
 Principal Literature: English and American Literature from the earliest texts to the present.  
 Secondary Literatures: French and Latin.  
 Area of Concentration: Renaissance.  
 Area of Doctoral Thesis: Renaissance.  
 Principal Area of Pedagogic Interest: Renaissance.  
 PhD expected in 1966-67.  
 Publication: "The Problem of the Literary Artist's Detachment as seen by J. Benda, J. P. Sartre, and T. Maulner," in RR.  
 Teaching Experience: has taught English at San Jose City College and College of San Mateo, currently at University of Santa Clara.
- SMITH, Harold, doctoral student, University of California (Berkeley).  
 Principal Literature: French from the earliest texts to the present.  
 Secondary Literatures: English and Italian.



Area of Concentration: 19th and 20th centuries.

Area of Doctoral Thesis: Poetry.

PhD expected in fall, 1966.

Principal Areas of Pedagogic Interest: Standard areas of French language and literature; modern English, American, French, and Italian poetry.

Travel: has studied a year at the University of Paris.

Teaching Experience: currently Teaching Assistant in Speech, University of California (Berkeley).

DORIA, Charles, doctoral student, State University of New York at Buffalo.

Principal Literatures: English and Greek.

Secondary Literatures: Latin, German, and Italian.

Area of Doctoral Thesis: implications for epic structure of Ovid's Meta morphoses.

Publication: numerous original poems; a translation of The Trojan Women is in the press; currently editor of Audit.

Compiled by the Editors of ACLAN



## ~~DIRECTORY OF FELLOWSHIPS, SCHOLARSHIPS, AND ASSISTANTSHIPS FOR~~ GRADUATE STUDY IN COMPARATIVE LITERATURE

This directory is designed as an aid for students who are interested in obtaining financial support while pursuing graduate studies in Comparative Literature. The project was initiated by Professors Haskell M. Block and W. Bernard Fleischman, who directed requests for information to fifty American colleges and universities. Upon the basis of replies received, it seems that 36 institutions are currently offering M.A. or Ph.D. degrees (or both) in Comparative Literature<sup>1</sup> and that an additional 4 or 5 are in the process of formulating programs which will probably be in operation in the near future. Enrollment for 1965-66 ranges from as many as 125 graduate students at one extreme to only 1 at the other extreme, the average number being 25 per school. These figures surely demonstrate the desirability of a readily available source of information about fellowships, scholarships, and assistantships open to Comparative Literature graduate students.

Thirty-five of the thirty-six schools here included offer financial support of some sort. The two types most frequently listed are Teaching Assistantships and NDEA Title IV Fellowships, the latter being a particularly lucrative three-year governmental grant which pays all tuition and fees in addition to a \$2000-\$2200-\$2400 stipend and \$400 per year for each legal dependent. Teaching Assistantships are most frequently in departments of English or Foreign Languages rather than Comparative Literature, and it is assumed that Comparative Literature graduate students who apply will have backgrounds in the given language and literature which will compare favorably with the department's own majors. Apparently only two (or possibly three) institutions offer fellowships designed exclusively for Comparative Literature studies, but most indicate general college or university fellowships for which Comparative Literature graduate students may compete with other entering or resident students.

The information here included has been supplied by the various chairmen of Comparative Literature programs and is subject to the inevitable errors which occur from different interpretations of portions of the questionnaire. Tuition and salary figures are always subject to change, of course, and unless specific addresses are indicated, students are advised to send inquiries to the respective chairmen well in advance of the deadlines given for filing applications.

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<sup>1</sup> According to sources of information other than the replies received to the requests for information for this Directory, several additional institutions offer graduate programs in Comparative Literature and presumably have similar types of financial support available to their graduate students.



## ARKANSAS - CALIFORNIA

## ARKANSAS

University of Arkansas Fayetteville, Arkansas 72701

Chairman of the Program in Comparative Literature: B. D. Kimpel.

Graduate degrees offered in Comparative Literature: M.A. & Ph.D.  
Number of graduate majors enrolled in 1965-66: 15.

Applications must be filed by: April 1st.

Kinds of financial assistance	Number anticipated for 1966-67	Stipend	Tuition payable beyond stipend	Service required (per week)
Teaching Assistantships	15	\$2,414 for M.A. student	none	6 hrs.
		\$2,612 for Ph.D. student	none	6 hrs.
		\$1,845 for M.A. student	none	5 hrs.
		\$2,010 for Ph.D. student	none	5 hrs.

## CALIFORNIA

Occidental College Los Angeles, California 90041

Chairman of the Program in Comparative Literature: Basil Busacca.

Graduate degrees offered in Comparative Literature: M.A. & Ph.D.  
Number of graduate majors enrolled in 1965-66: 16.

Applications must be filed by: March 1st.

Title Insurance and Trust Fellowship in Comparative Literature	1	tuition + \$1800	none	none
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(continued)



## CALIFORNIA

Kinds of financial assistance	Number anticipated for 1966-67	Stipend	Tuition payable beyond stipend	Service required (per week)
<u>Occidental College (continued)</u>				
First-year Fellowships of the college	5 (open to all departments)	\$1500	\$190 per course maximum \$1140	none
NDEA Fellowships (Title IV)	probably 4	minimum \$2000	none	none
Fellowship	1	\$2000	\$190 per course maximum \$1140	none

University of California, Berkeley

Berkeley, California 94720

Chairman of the Program in Comparative Literature: Alain Renoir<sup>1</sup>.

Graduate degrees offered in Comparative Literature: M.A. & Ph.D.  
 Number of graduate majors enrolled in 1965-66: 125.

Applications must be filed by: December 10th.

The Comparative Literature Fellowship	1	\$2400	none	none
University Fellowships	5 to 10	\$2400	none	none
NDEA Title IV Fellowships	4	minimum \$2000	none	(see NDEA regulations)
NDEA Title VI (for foreign languages)	?	minimum \$2700 (12 mo.)	none	(see NDEA regulations)
Teaching Assistantships in Comparative Lit. <sup>2</sup>	6 to 10	\$1375 to \$2750	(depends upon grades)	10 (including 3 class hrs.) 20 (including 3 class hrs.)
Teaching Assistantships in foreign languages <sup>3</sup>	? (changes each year)	\$2750	none	20 hrs. (5-6 class hrs.)

(continued)



## CALIFORNIA

Kinds of financial assistance	Number anticipated for 1966-67	Stipend	Tuition payable beyond stipend	Service required (per week)
<u>University of California, Berkeley</u> (continued)				
Associateship in Subject A (remedial English)	? (changes each year)	c. \$3000	(depends upon grades and courses taken)	c. 30 hours one semester, 15 the next
Research Assistantships	5-10	hourly rates	\$110 per sem.	variable
Readerships in Comparative Literature	2-3	hourly rates	\$110 per sem.	variable

NOTES: <sup>1</sup> Applications (and supporting records) for scholarships and graduate fellowships must be mailed to the Graduate Division, University of California, Berkeley, not to the Chairman of Comparative Literature. Inquiries regarding the program in Comparative Literature should be addressed to Charles Witke, Instructor in Charge of Graduate Studies in Comparative Literature.

<sup>2</sup> Inquiries concerning Teaching Assistantships should be addressed to John S. Coolidge, Chairman of the Committee on Teaching Assistantships in Comparative Literature.

<sup>3</sup> Applications for Teaching Assistantships in foreign languages should be addressed to the appropriate department, along with a statement of preparation in the language in question. Normally, foreign language departments will consider only such Comparative Literature Ph.D. candidates as emphasize within the Comparative Literature program the language concerned.

University of California, Riverside      Riverside, California 92502

Chairman of the Program in Comparative Literature: Herbert Lindemberger.

Graduate degrees offered in Comparative Literature: M.A. & Ph.D.  
Number of graduate majors enrolled in 1965-66: 2 (first year of program)

Applications must be filed by: March 1st.

Teaching Assistantships in department of the applicant's major literature <sup>1</sup>	2-5	\$2750-3040	normally waived	6 class hours
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NOTES: <sup>1</sup> Since individual departments award assistantships, the applicant must state which of his three literatures will be his major field of concentration.



## CALIFORNIA - CONNECTICUT

University of Southern California      Los Angeles, California 90007

Chairman of the Program in Comparative Literature: David H. Malone.

Graduate Degrees offered in Comparative Literature: M.A. & Ph. D.  
Number of graduate majors enrolled in 1965-66: 29.

Applications must be filed by: April 1st.

Kinds of financial assistance	Number anticipated for 1966-67	Stipend	Tuition payable beyond stipend	Service required (per week)
University Fellowships <sup>1</sup>	6	\$2000 + tuition	none	none
Teaching Assistantships (English, French, German, Classics) <sup>2</sup>	42	\$2000 + tuition	none	teach two classes for 1 semester; one the next

NOTES: <sup>1</sup> Application made to Dean of Graduate School.  
<sup>2</sup> Application made to Chairman of appropriate Department.

## CONNECTICUT

Yale University      New Haven, Connecticut 06520

Chairman of the Department of Comparative Literature: René Wellek.

Graduate degrees offered in Comparative Literature: Ph.D.  
Number of graduate students enrolled in 1965-66: 22.

Applications must be filed by: January 25th.

Graduate Fellowships (some called Sterling, Junior Sterling, etc.)	6-10	from tuition to tuition + \$2400	none	none
NDEA Title IV Fellowships	4	minimum \$2000	none	none



## GEORGIA

## GEORGIA

Emory University      Atlanta, Georgia 30322

Chairman of the Program in Comparative Literature: James M. Smith.

Graduate degrees offered in Comparative Literature: Ph.D.

Number of graduate majors enrolled in 1965-66: 13.

Applications must be filed by: February 15th.

Kinds of financial assistance	Number anticipated for 1966-67	Stipend	Tuition payable beyond stipend	Service required (per week)
University Fellowships	5	tuition + \$2000	none	none
Teaching Assistantships	4	tuition + \$2100	none	10-12 hrs.

University of Georgia      Athens, Georgia 30601

Chairman of the Program in Comparative Literature: Calvin S. Brown.<sup>1</sup>

Graduate degrees offered in Comparative Literature: M.A. & Ph.D.

Number of graduate majors enrolled in 1965-66: 12.

Applications must be filed by: February 15th.

Graduate Assistantships	55 (open to all departments)	\$2000 to \$2200	\$258	12 hours or less
Teaching Assistantships (English, French, Spanish, and German)	6	\$2000 to \$2500	\$258	5-7½ contact hours

NOTES: <sup>1</sup> Applications for Graduate Assistantships should be addressed to the Graduate School, for Teaching Assistantships to the Department of English or the Department of Modern Foreign Languages.



## ILLINOIS

## ILLINOIS

University of Chicago Chicago, Illinois 60637

Chairman of the Program in Comparative Literature: Edward Wasiolek.

Graduate degrees offered in Comparative Literature: M.A. & Ph.D.  
Number of graduate majors enrolled in 1965-66: 25.

Applications must be filed by: February 1st.

Kinds of financial assistance	Number anticipated for 1966-67	Stipend	Tuition payable beyond stipend	Service required (per week)
Non-teaching Fellowships	8	\$1800-3500		none

University of Illinois Urbana, Illinois 61803

Chairman of the Program in Comparative Literature: François Jost.

Graduate degrees offered in Comparative Literature: M.A. & Ph.D.  
Number of graduate majors enrolled in 1965-66: 17.

Applications must be filed by: February 15th.

University Fellowships	2	not less than \$1800 (9 mo.) not less than \$2250 (11 mo.)	none none	none none
NDEA Title IV Fellowships	2	minimum \$2000	none	none
Teaching Fellowships	2	\$2925 for 9 mo.	none	maximum of $\frac{1}{4}$ time teaching
Assistantships in the department of the applicant's main literature	6	\$4500-1125 (full time to $\frac{1}{4}$ time)	none (except for those above 67% time)	teaching (varies by appointment)

(continued)



## ILLINOIS - INDIANA

Kinds of financial assistance	Number anticipated for 1966-67	Stipend	Tuition payable beyond stipend	Service required (per week)
<u>University of Illinois (continued)</u>				
Summer Fellowships for Teaching Assistants <sup>1</sup>	4	\$450 for 8-week s.s.	none	none
Tuition and Fee Waivers	2	In-state \$270; Out-of-state \$850	\$10 per sem. (hospital fee)	none

NOTES: <sup>1</sup> Open only to graduate students who have held teaching assistantships for at least half-time during the two preceding semesters; who have earned not less than 2 units nor more than 6 units of graduate credit during that time, and who have demonstrated superior scholarship.

## INDIANA

Indiana University      Bloomington, Indiana 47405

Chairman of the Program in Comparative Literature: Horst Frenz.

Graduate degrees offered in Comparative Literature: M.A., M.A.T. & Ph.D.  
Number of graduate majors enrolled in 1965-66: 72.

Applications must be filed by: February 1st.

NDEA Fellowships	4 (3rd year)	minimum \$2400	none	none <sup>i</sup>
University Fellowships	probably 3	\$1800-2400	none	none
Teaching Associateships	6	\$1100	none	8 hours
Research Assistantships	2-3	\$500-2000	none	8-20 hours
Graduate Assistantships	5	\$300-500	none	5-8 hours
(continued)				



## INDIANA - IOWA

Kinds of financial assistance	Number anticipated for 1966-67	Stipend	Tuition payable beyond stipend	Service required (per week)
<u>Indiana University</u> (continued)				
Foreign Student Fellowships	probably 3	\$1800-2400	none	none
Asian Studies Fellowships	probably 3	\$1800-2400	none	none

Purdue University Lafayette, Indiana 47906

Chairman of the Program in Comparative Literature: Margaret Church.

Graduate degrees offered in Comparative Literature: M.A.

Number of graduate majors enrolled in 1965-66: 1 (first year of program)

Applications must be filed by: April 1st.

Assistantships (teaching and editorial) <sup>1</sup>	5-10	tuition + \$2500	\$75	6 hours
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NOTES: <sup>1</sup> Editorial assistantships require work equivalent to a 6-hour teaching load on departmental periodicals: Modern Fiction Studies, Nineteenth-Century Fiction, etc.

## IOWA

University of Iowa Iowa City, Iowa 52240

Chairman of the Program in Comparative Literature: Ralph Freedman.<sup>1</sup>

Graduate degrees offered in Comparative Literature: M.A. & Ph.D.

Number of graduate majors enrolled in 1965-66: 29.

Applications must be filed by: February 15th.

Tuition Scholarships	3-4	tuition	none	none (continued)
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## IOWA - MARYLAND

Kinds of financial assistance	Number anticipated for 1966-67	Stipend	Tuition payable beyond stipend	Service required (per week)
<u>University of Iowa (continued)</u>				
Research Assistantships	1-2	\$1075	\$350	10 hours
Graduate Fellowships	1-2	tuition + \$2400	none	none
Administrative Assistantships	1	\$1000	\$350	10 hours
Graduate Assistantships	about 8	\$1700-2500	\$350	(varies by appointment)
NDEA Title IV Fellowships	?	minimum \$2000	none	none

NOTES: <sup>1</sup> For 1966-67, address inquiries to Frederic Will, Acting Chairman.

## MARYLAND

University of Maryland College Park, Maryland 20742

Chairman of the Program in Comparative Literature: A. O. Aldridge.

Graduate degrees offered in Comparative Literature: M.A. & Ph.D.  
Number of graduate majors enrolled in 1965-66: 40.

Applications must be filed by: March 1st.

Editorial Assistant <sup>1</sup>	1	\$2400	none	20 hours
Graduate Assistantships in foreign languages <sup>2</sup>	4	\$2400	none	20 hours
Graduate Assistantships in English <sup>3</sup>	5	\$2400	none	20 hours
Fellowships	2	\$800	none	none

NOTES: <sup>1</sup> For Comparative Literature Studies.

<sup>2</sup> Address applications to Department of Foreign Languages.

<sup>3</sup> Address applications to Department of English.



## MASSACHUSETTS

## MASSACHUSETTS

Boston University      Boston, Massachusetts 02215

Chairman of the Program in Comparative Literature: Angelo P. Bertocci.

Graduate degrees offered in Comparative Literature: M.A.  
Number of graduate majors enrolled in 1964-65: 8.

Applications must be filed by: August 1st (for admission).

Kinds of financial assistance	Number anticipated for 1966-67	Stipend	Tuition payable beyond stipend	Service required (per week)
Student Assistantships	?	tuition	none	15 hours

Harvard University      Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138

Chairman of the Program in Comparative Literature: Harry Levin.<sup>1</sup>

Graduate degrees offered in Comparative Literature: M.A. & Ph.D.  
Number of graduate majors enrolled in 1965-66: 46.

Applications must be filed by: January 10th.

General Graduate School Fellowships	15	various	\$1760	none
Sears Fellowship	1	c. \$2800	\$1760	none
I. H. Levin Fellowship	1	c. \$1600	\$1760	none
NDEA Title IV Fellowships	4	minimum \$2000	none	none
Teaching Fellowships	15	\$1080-3240	\$0 to \$360	1/5 to 3/5 time

NOTES: <sup>1</sup> Applications should be submitted to the Admissions Office, Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, Holyoke Center, 75 Mt. Auburn Street, Harvard Univ.



## MICHIGAN

## MICHIGAN

Michigan State University

East Lansing, Michigan 48823

Chairman of the Program in Comparative Literature: Herbert Weisinger.<sup>1</sup>Graduate degrees offered in Comparative Literature: M.A. & Ph.D.  
Number of graduate majors enrolled in 1965-66: 31.

Applications must be filed by: March 1st.

Kinds of financial assistance	Number anticipated for 1966-67	Stipend	Tuition payable beyond stipend	Service required (per week)
Teaching Assistantships	10	\$2200-2800 (with A.B.) \$2400-3000 (with M.A.)	(per quarter) 1-3 credits \$26 4-6 credits \$47 7-9 credits \$72	1/2 time
Graduate Council Fellowships	? (open to all departments)	\$2200	(per quarter) 12 credits \$108	none
Graduate Tuition Scholarships	(open to all departments)	tuition	none	none
Alumni Distinguished Graduate Scholarships <sup>2</sup>	?	\$4000	(per quarter) 12 credits \$108	none
Graduate Office Scholarships <sup>2</sup>	?	variable	(per quarter) 12 credits \$108	none

NOTES: <sup>1</sup> Obtain application forms from Office of Admissions and Scholarships.  
<sup>2</sup> By invitation of the department only.

University of Michigan

Ann Arbor, Michigan 48104

Chairman of the Program in Comparative Literature: Otto G. Graf.

Graduate degrees offered in Comparative Literature: M.A. & Ph.D.  
Number of graduate majors enrolled in 1965-66: 48.

Applications must be filed by: February 15th.

(continued)



## NEW JERSEY - NEW MEXICO

Rutgers, The State University New Brunswick, New Jersey 08903

Chairman of the Program in Comparative Literature: Serge Sobolevitch.<sup>1</sup>

Graduate degrees offered in Comparative Literature: M.A. & Ph.D.  
Number of graduate majors enrolled in 1965-66: 30.

Applications must be filed by: March 15th.

Kinds of financial assistance	Number anticipated for 1966-67	Stipend	Tuition payable beyond stipend	Service required (per week)
NDEA Title IV Fellowships	2 (3rd year)	minimum \$2400	none	none
Old Dominion Fellowships <sup>2</sup>	7	\$1600 to \$2800	none	none
Research Assistantships	2	\$2400	none	15 hours
Teaching Assistantships <sup>3</sup>	?	\$2400	none	5-6 class hours

NOTES: <sup>1</sup> All applications should be sent to the Director of Admissions, Rutgers.  
<sup>2</sup> New Ph.D. candidates preferred; 1966-67 is the last year these funds will be available.  
<sup>3</sup> Second and third-year graduate students preferred.

## NEW MEXICO

University of New Mexico Albuquerque, New Mexico 87106

Chairman of the Program in Comparative Literature: William F. J. DeJongh.<sup>1</sup>

Graduate degrees offered in Comparative Literature: M.A.  
Number of graduate majors enrolled in 1965-66: 3.

Applications must be filed by: February 15th.

University Fellowships	1	\$1500	\$150 per semester	10 hours maximum
(continued)				



## NEW MEXICO - NEW YORK

Kinds of financial assistance	Number anticipated for 1966-67	Stipend	Tuition payable beyond stipend	Service required (per week)
<u>University of New Mexico</u> (continued)				
Preferential Peace Corps Fellowships	?	\$1500	\$150 per sem.	none
Graduate Assistantships <sup>2</sup>				20 hours
Research Assistantships <sup>2</sup>			none	$\frac{1}{2}$ time
Teaching Assistantships <sup>2</sup>			none	

NOTES: <sup>1</sup> Address applications to the Graduate Office, 150 Administration Bldg.  
<sup>2</sup> In the process of being established.

## NEW YORK

Brooklyn College, The City University of New York Brooklyn, New York 11210

Chairman of the Program in Comparative Literature: Haskell M. Block.

Graduate degrees offered in Comparative Literature: M.A.

Number of graduate majors enrolled in 1965-66: 18.

Applications must be filed by: April 1st.

Graduate Fellowships:	(open to all departments)	\$1200-1500	\$25 per credit	none
Service Fellowships	1	\$2800	none	15 hours

Cornell University Ithaca, New York 14850

Chairman of the Program in Comparative Literature: Geoffrey H. Hartman.

Graduate degrees offered in Comparative Literature: Ph.D.

Number of graduate majors enrolled in 1965-66: 18.

Applications must be filed by: February 8th.

(continued)



## NEW YORK

Kinds of financial assistance	Number anticipated for 1966-67	Stipend	Tuition payable beyond stipend	Service required (per week)
<u>Cornell University</u> (continued)				
NDEA Title IV Fellowships	4	minimum \$2000	none	none
Cornell Fellowships <sup>1</sup>	1-2 (open to all departments)	\$2000-2500	none	none <sup>1</sup>
Teaching Assistantships	2	\$2000	none	6 class hrs.
Gearse Lincoln Burr Fellowship <sup>2</sup>	1	\$1900	none	none

NOTES: <sup>1</sup> A four-year fellowship including the possibility of teaching in the 2nd and 3rd year.

<sup>2</sup> For a student specializing in Mediaeval or Renaissance studies.

New York University New York, New York 10003

Chairman of the Program in Comparative Literature: Robert J. Clements.

Graduate degrees offered in Comparative Literature: Ph.D.

Number of graduate majors enrolled in 1965-66: 93.

Applications must be filed by: February 1st.

Graduate Fellowships	15	tuition + \$500-3200	none	none
Teaching Assistantships in cooperating literature departments	15-20	tuition + \$2500	none	6 hours

State University of New York at Buffalo Buffalo, New York 14214

Chairman of the Program in Comparative Literature: Albert Cook.

Graduate degrees offered in Comparative Literature: Ph.D.

Number of graduate majors enrolled in 1965-66: 4.

Applications must be filed by: April 1st.

(continued)



## NEW YORK - NORTH CAROLINA - OREGON

Kinds of financial assistance	Number anticipated for 1966-67	Stipend	Tuition payable beyond stipend	Service required (per week)
<u>State University of New York at Buffalo (continued)</u>				
Teaching Assistantships	3-4	\$2400-3000	\$40	3-6 class hrs.
Research Assistantships	2	\$2400-3000	\$40	12 hours

## NORTH CAROLINA

University of North Carolina Chapel Hill, North Carolina 27515

Chairman of the Program in Comparative Literature: Werner Friederich.

Graduate degrees offered in Comparative Literature: M.A. & Ph. D.  
Number of graduate majors enrolled in 1965-66: 23.

Applications must be filed by: February 1st.

NDEA Title IV Fellowships	3-4	minimum \$2000	none	none
Graduate Assistantships in individual depts.	7-10	\$2400	greatly reduced in-state tuition	6 class hours
First-year Graduate Fellowships	1-2	\$2100	none	none
Service Appointments	?	clerical staff rates		varies

## OREGON

University of Oregon Eugene, Oregon 97403

Chairman of the Program in Comparative Literature: Chandler B. Beall.

Graduate degrees offered in Comparative Literature: M.A. & Ph.D.  
Number of graduate majors enrolled in 1965-66: 18.

Applications must be filed by: February 15th.

(continued)



## OREGON - PENNSYLVANIA - RHODE ISLAND

Kinds of financial assistance	Number anticipated for 1966-67	Stipend	Tuition payable beyond stipend	Service required (per week)
<u>University of Oregon</u> (continued)				
NDEA Title IV Fellowships	8	minimum \$2000	none	none
Teaching Assistantships	7	\$1800 to \$2000	\$32 per term	3 class hrs. 4 class hrs.
Half-time Instructors	3	\$3000	\$32 per term	6-8 class hours

## PENNSYLVANIA

Pennsylvania State University      University Park, Pennsylvania 16802

Chairman of the Program in Comparative Literature: Philip A. Shelley.

Graduate degrees offered in Comparative Literature: M.A. & Ph.D.  
Number of graduate majors enrolled in 1965-66: 1.

(No financial assistance available at present.)

## RHODE ISLAND

Brown University      Providence, Rhode Island 02912

Chairman of the Program in Comparative Literature: Juan López-Morillas.<sup>1</sup>

Graduate degrees offered in Comparative Literature: M.A. & Ph.D.  
Number of graduate majors enrolled in 1965-66: 4.

Applications must be filed by: January 15th.

University Fellowships	2-4	\$2000-2200	none	none
NDEA Title IV	2-4	minimum \$2000	none	none

NOTES: <sup>1</sup> Address applications to Dean of the Graduate School, Brown University.



## SOUTH CAROLINA - TEXAS

## SOUTH CAROLINA

University of South Carolina Columbia, South Carolina 29208

Chairman of the Program in Comparative Literature: George M. Reeves.

Graduate degrees offered in Comparative Literature: M.A. & Ph.D.  
Number of graduate majors enrolled in 1965-66: 7.

Applications must be filed by: March 1st.

Kinds of financial assistance	Number anticipated for 1966-67	Stipend	Tuition payable beyond stipend	Service required (per week)
Teaching Assistantships in English	see below <sup>1</sup>	\$2000 to \$2800	\$30 per sem.	6 class hrs.
NDEA Title IV Fellowships	2	minimum \$2000	none	none

NOTES: <sup>1</sup> The Department of English awards 45 Teaching Assistantships, of which an unspecified number go to graduate students in Comparative Literature who have a strong background in English.

## TEXAS

Southern Methodist University Dallas, Texas 75222

Major advisor of the Program in Comparative Literature: Gusta B. Nance.<sup>1</sup>

Graduate degrees offered in Comparative Literature: M.A.  
Number of graduate majors enrolled in 1965-66: 5.

Applications must be filed by: March 1st.

Teaching Fellowships in English or Comparative Literature	1	\$2000	\$500	6 class hours
Graduate School Tuition Scholarships	15-20 (in all fields)	tuition	none	none (continued)



## TEXAS - WASHINGTON, D.C. - WISCONSIN

Southern Methodist University (continued)

NOTES: 1 Address applications for Teaching Fellowships to Laurence Perrine,  
Chairman, Department of English and Comparative Literature.

WASHINGTON, D.C.

The Catholic University of America Washington, D.C. 20017

Chairman of the Program in Comparative Literature: Tatiana Fotitch.

Graduate degrees offered in Comparative Literature: M.A. & Ph.D.  
Number of graduate majors enrolled in 1965-66: 12.

Applications must be filed by: March 1st.

Kinds of financial assistance	Number anticipated for 1966-67	Stipend	Tuition payable beyond stipend	Service required (per week)
NDEA Title IV	6	minimum \$2000	none	none
Teaching Assistantships	6	\$1050-2000	none	5-6 hours

WISCONSIN

University of Wisconsin Madison, Wisconsin 53706

Chairman of the Program in Comparative Literature: R. B. Vowles.

Graduate degrees offered in Comparative Literature: M.A. & Ph.D.  
Number of graduate majors enrolled in 1965-66: 37.

Applications must be filed by: February 15th.

University Fellowships	?	tuition & fees up to \$4000	usually none	none
Teaching Assistantships	7-8	\$2000	usually none	4 hours (continued)



## WISCONSIN

Kinds of financial assistance	Number anticipated for 1966-67	Stipend	Tuition payable beyond stipend	Service required (per week)
<u>University of Wisconsin (continued)</u>				
NDEA Title VI (foreign languages) <sup>1</sup>	?	minimum \$2250	none	none

NOTES: <sup>1</sup> Deadline for application is December 1, 1965.

University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53211

Chairman of the Program in Comparative Literature: Russell E. Durning (Acting '65-'66).

Graduate degrees offered in Comparative Literature: M.A.  
Graduate program to begin in 1966-67.

Applications must be filed by: February 15th.

Teaching Assistantships	1-2	c. \$3000	\$150 per sem.	5-6 hours
University Scholarships	?	\$600-3000	\$150 per sem.	none

In addition to the types of support specified above, Comparative Literature graduate students are eligible for various national and regional fellowship programs, such as the Woodrow Wilson Fellowships, the Danforth Foundation Fellowships, the Rockefeller Regional Fellowships, the New York State Regents Scholarships, the Southern Education Fellowships, etc. Applications may be made for some of these; others require professorial or departmental nomination. As a final possible source of financial aid, a number of schools have competitive prizes, some of which are either designed for or likely to appeal to Comparative Literature students (e. g., the Bowdoin Prize at Harvard, the Richardson Prize in Latin Translation at Berkeley).

Janette Richardson  
University of California (Berkeley)



## BRIEF NEWS AND NOTICES

From the University of Colorado: a New PhD Program in Comparative Literature

The University of Colorado has for years offered Comparative Literature courses, some of them taught by outstanding senior scholars on campus or distinguished visitors. However, not until this year have we offered a degree in the field. Candidates can now work for a PhD in Comparative Literature, and it is hoped that B.A. and M.A. Comparative Literature programs will soon be available. The requirements will be in line with ACLA standards; only outstanding students will be encouraged to enroll.

Applications for admission and for graduate fellowships should be addressed to Professor U. K. Goldsmith, Chairman, Committee on Comparative Literature, McKenna 228, University of Colorado, Boulder, Colorado.

The administration of the program is in the hands of a newly reconstituted interdepartmental committee, including representatives of the ancient and modern foreign language departments as well as professors from English and Philosophy.

U. K. Goldsmith  
University of Colorado

From the New York Comparative Literature Conference: April, 1966, Meeting

The New York Comparative Literature Conference will hold its next meeting on April 9, 1966. Professor Harry T. Levin will speak on Classical Myth in Modern Literature, and Professor Bruce Morissette will speak on Cinema and Literature. Information concerning the remainder of the Program may be sought from Professor Haskell M. Block, Department of Classics and Comparative Literature, Brooklyn College of the City University of New York, Brooklyn 10, N. Y.

From Abstracts of Folklore Studies: a Cumulative Index

A cumulative index for the first two years of Abstracts of Folklore Studies has been published. Distributed free to subscribers, the index is available from the American Folklore Society, Bennett Hall, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, at a price of \$1.00.

The national and international coverage of Abstracts has expanded considerably and now includes journals from most areas of the world. In order to continue this expansion, Abstracts seeks additional abstracters in Oriental, Slavic, Scandinavian,



From the Asia Society: Asian Literature Program.

The Asia Society will mail out upon request its list of publications in Asian Literature. The information available from the Asia Society should be especially useful for departments of Comparative Literature planning courses on East-West literary relations. The Asian Literature Program of the Asia Society is also seeking information about Comparative Literature courses including Asian materials; it would welcome brief statements from instructors currently offering such courses or planning to offer them in the future. All requests and information should be addressed to Miss Susan Conheim, Asian Literature Program, The Asia Society, 112 East 64th Street, New York, N. Y., 10021 (Tel: Plaza 1-4210).

From the 1965 MLA Program: Annual Meeting of Comparative Literature Department Chairmen

The annual meeting of Comparative Literature department chairmen will be held on DECEMBER 28, from 2:45 to 4:15 pm, at the Palmer House. Chairmen who cannot attend are urged to send their representatives. Institutions and departments of languages and literature which are planning a program in Comparative Literature are invited to send a representative.

The principal purpose of the 1965 meeting is to present and discuss such facts as may assist department and program chairmen in coping with the rapid growth of Comparative Literature in recent years: the constantly increasing student interest, the great demand for instructors trained in Comparative Literature, and the number of new undergraduate and graduate degree programs in Comparative Literature. In keeping with this purpose, the organizers of the meeting have planned a discussion panel composed of four distinguished comparatists from universities illustrating the principal kinds of degree programs, administrative setups, and geographic locations in the United States. Each panelist will speak from the point of view of his own institution and will discuss briefly (a) the basic doctoral requirements, (b) the areas of Comparative Literature which attract most graduate students, (c) the kind of undergraduate preparation required for admission to the graduate program, and the means whereby the quality and efficiency of the graduate program might be improved. The meeting will be open to general discussion after the panel report.

Meeting Chairman: Chandler B. Beall, Professor of Romance Languages and Chairman of the Comparative Literature Program, University of Oregon; Vice-President of the ACLA.

Panel Speakers: Lowry Nelson, Jr., Professor of Comparative Literature, Yale University.

Calvin S. Brown, Professor of Comparative Literature and Chairman of the Comparative Literature Program, University of Georgia.



Horst Frenz, Professor of English and Chairman of Comparative Literature, Indiana University.

Charles Witke, Assistant Professor of Classics and Comparative Literature, and Instructor in Charge of Graduate Studies in Comparative Literature, University of California (Berkeley).

#### From the ACLA: Amendments to Bylaws

At the Business Meeting of April 10, 1965, Article I of the Bylaws of the ACLA, clauses 10 and 11, were amended to read as follows:

Clause 10. The Advisory Board shall consist of not more than twelve persons, all of whom shall be members in good standing of the Association.

Clause 11. The term of office of members of the Advisory Board shall be three years. No member may serve for more than two consecutive terms.

Prior to the amendment, the Advisory Board was limited to eight persons, with no limitation of the number of consecutive terms a member may serve. The outgoing President of the Association will continue to be appointed automatically to membership on the Advisory Board.

Haskell M. Block  
Brooklyn College

#### From the CIC: First Conference on Comparative Literature

Chairmen and representatives of twelve Midwestern comparative literature programs met for two days of intensive discussions in Chicago in November, 1964, the subject a series of basic organizational and practical issues. Sponsored by the CIC universities (the universities making up the Committee for Institutional Cooperation), the round-table exchanges brought together personnel from Chicago, Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, Michigan State, Minnesota, Northwestern, Ohio State, Purdue, and Wisconsin-Milwaukee, under the leadership of Horst Frenz of Indiana. Outside observers, including François Jost of Colorado, A. Owen Aldridge of Maryland, and Sven Linner of Uppsala were also present. Purposely kept small, the meetings were notable for both their cordiality and their frankness; perhaps the best sign of their fruitfulness was the unanimous decision to put the new organization of CIC programs on a continuing co-operating basis.

Each of the eight major discussion sessions was confronted, at the opening, with a prepared statement frequently designed to provoke a kind of searching, hon-



est controversy. Richard Vowles of Wisconsin began with figures and voting records and an analysis of the current situation for the session on "The Place of Comparative Literature in the University Structure" that set a direct pace for the rest of the conference. Later meetings responded to Roy Arthur Swanson of Minnesota on "Budgetary Problems"; Herbert Weisinger of Michigan State on "Recruitment and Fellowships"; W. Bernard Fleischmann of Wisconsin-Milwaukee on "The Direction of Expansion"; Ralph Freedman of Iowa on "Standards in the Study of Comparative Literature"; François Jost (now at Illinois) on "The Relation of Comparative Literature to Area Studies"; Robert Niess of Michigan on "Co-operative Summer Institutes"; and H. Stefan Schultz of Chicago on "Co-operative Research Projects."

Evidence of the conference's productivity is to be seen in the list of its concrete results (though much of its value lay merely in the exchange of individual experience and new ideas):

1. a committee to prepare a brochure on comparative literature offerings in the CIC
2. a committee to finish a statement on the place of comparative literature in the university
3. a bureau to promote the exchange of personnel and the utilization of outside visiting professors
4. directions for statements on the relations of comparative literature to area studies and on the need for co-operation in the scholarly use of CIC library facilities
5. arrangement of further annual meetings, leading to the establishment of eventual summer institutes, made possible by the new mutual organization.

All this came out well particularly because of the hard work, devotion, and careful administration of the sessions' permanent chairman, Horst Frenz.

Arthur E. Kunst  
University of Wisconsin

From the International Comparative Literature Association: 1967 Belgrade Congress of the ICLA

The 1967 Congress of the ICLA will take place in Belgrade; like the Fribourg Congress of 1964, it will presumably be held from August 31 to September 5, and accurate information in this respect will be made available in due time. The three themes of the Congress will be the following:

1. Literary currents as international phenomena. ✓
2. Oral literature and written literature.
3. Slavic literatures and their interpretations in other literatures.

Professor Harry T. Levin, of Harvard University, is chairman of the com-



mittee established by the ICLA to select contributions from the Western Hemisphere.

Further information concerning the Belgrade Congress will be printed in subsequent issues of ACLAN. Inquiries may be addressed to the Secretary of the ACLA, 111 Dwinelle Annex, University of California, Berkeley 4, California.

From the Asia Society: Addendum

(Because of a misplaced document, the Editors of ACLAN failed to include the following information in the previous notice of the Asia Society.)

Upcoming publications include: Modern Hindi Poetry edited by V. N. Misra, Anthology of Chinese Literature edited by Cyril Birch and Donald Keene, In Praise of Krishna: Vaishnava Lyrics of Bengal edited with introduction and notes by Edward C. Dimock, Jr., and translated by Edward C. Dimock, Jr., and Denise Lever-  
 tov, The Interior Landscape: Anthology of Tamil Poetry edited and translated by A. K. Ramanujan, and Anthology of Korean Literature edited by S. E. Solberg.

In the past, such publications as Modern Indonesian Poetry edited by Burton Raffel, The Lost Eden and its sequel The Subversive by Krishna Baldev Vaid, adapted from Hindi by the author, have been distributed.

Susan Conheim  
 The Asia Society



# PROPOSAL FOR A TELEVISION SERIES: HIGHLIGHTS OF WORLD LITERATURE DRAMATIZED

I propose that ACLA choose a small committee to prepare a list of highlights of world literature (most famous scenes selected from masterpieces of world literature: dramas, epical poems, great novels) to be submitted under the auspices of ACLA to National Educational Television or commercial networks willing to produce a weekly half-hour dramatized program of the series.

We know how useful were such films as War and Peace, Tom Jones, Red and Black, Hunchback of Notre Dame, Karamazof Brothers, etc. in spreading the knowledge of literary masterpieces. But the production of films is expensive and such films are therefore comparatively rare. On the other hand, youth especially is impatient if it is expected to watch a whole series of Shakespeare's historical dramas- such as has been produced.

But it would be comparatively inexpensive to reproduce famous scenes of world literature using only three or four skilled dramatic actors and actresses with suitable backgrounds and narrators to bind the scenes in a sort of "epic theatre". A scholar could discuss the performances and underline the main ideas.

The proposed committee could easily choose the most representative highlights from i. e. Life is a Dream, Cid, Nathan the Wise, Faust, Wallenstein, Don Carlos, Fathers and Sons, Manfred, Per Gynt, John Gabriel Borkman or many other masterpieces.

The audience of such a program would constantly increase. An article in the 1963 volume of the Yearbook of Comparative and General Literature entitled: "The Literary Limbo in American High Schools" by Arthur S. Tracy, Jr., characterized adequately the poor educational program which American youth receives from world literature in high schools. But adults are also hungry for more meaningful and literary programs if they are acceptably short and produced with depth. This would also promote the purposes of ACLA because by stimulating the knowledge of great masterpieces, comparative literary studies would be better appreciated and understood by university students and the public.

A tentative list of a half year or 26 half-hour programs could be prepared, indicating the selected best representative parts of the greatest masterpieces in world literature. Before submitting the accepted list to the networks, it could be discussed with the American National Theatre Assn. as to the dramatization and use of actors.

Let us supplement the Government program of "war against poverty" with "war against ignorance of world literature". ACLA should utilize modern means of communication available in America.

The above is submitted for consideration and discussion.

B. Talbot Kardos  
Voice of America



# INDIANA UNIVERSITY

BLOOMINGTON, INDIANA 47405

The editors are happy to announce the publication of Volume XIV of the YEARBOOK OF COMPARATIVE AND GENERAL LITERATURE. This issue contains "Modern Poetry and Tradition" by Frank Kermode (Manchester); "The Reception of German Culture in Spain" by Egon Schwarz (Washington); and Acta Comparationis Litterarum Universarum by György Mihály Vajda (Budapest). Two symposia are also included, one on Futurism, edited by Zbigniew Folejewski, and one on problems of translation from Japanese.

Volume X, 1961, was the first issue of the YEARBOOK to be published at Indiana University. It presents W. B. Fleischmann's "Studies on the Graeco-Roman Background of Occidental Literature since the Renaissance, 1950-1960," essays on translating the Aeneid (by R. W. B. Lewis) and Goethe's Faust II (by B. Q. Morgan), and articles by Robert Escarpit, Charlton Laird, Wolfgang Lentz, Helmut Motekat, Howard Lee Nostrand, Gian N. G. Orsini, and others.

In Volume XI, Robert Fitzgerald gives an account of some of the problems which arise in translating Homer, particularly The Odyssey, and Anna Balakian discusses the use of the term "influence." Also included are "The Definition of Satire: A Note on Method" by Robert C. Elliott and "Anglo-American Literature in Hungary Since 1945" by Enikő Isabella Molnár. In addition, the 1962 issue contains a 116 page supplement consisting of the papers given at the Third Conference on Oriental-Western Literary and Cultural Relations held at Indiana University in June, 1962.

Professors and students of literature will be interested in "Writing Histories of World Literature" by J. C. Brandt Corstius and "Tagore in Translation" by Buddhadeva Bose in Volume XII. Karl-Ludwig Selig, Curtis B. Watson, H. P. H. Teesing, and Gül Atal are among other contributors to the 1963 YEARBOOK.

In Volume XIII (1964), Hans Hennecke discusses the problems of translating poetry, and Henry W. Wells examines various translations of Chinese drama into English. Walter Thys provides a monograph, "André Jolles (1874-1946)," and Ulrich Weisstein gives an account of the Vorticist movement.

Regular features of the YEARBOOK are the reviews of recent translations and professional works, a comprehensive list of literary works translated into English and published in the United States during the preceding year, the annual bibliography and "News and Notes."

The YEARBOOK is edited by Horst Frenz, Mary Gaither, Henry H. H. Remak, and Ulrich Weisstein. Members of the Editorial Committee are William B. Edgerton, William R. Parker, Edward D. Seeber, and Newton P. Stallknecht. The Advisory Committee consists of Haskell M. Block (Brooklyn), Palmer Bovie (Rutgers), Werner P. Friederich (North Carolina), F. J. Billeskov Jansen (Copenhagen), Kenneth Oliver (Occidental), Henri Peyre (Yale), ~~György Mihály Vajda (Budapest)~~, Jacques Voisine (Sorbonne), Kurt Wais (Tübingen), and Joseph K. Yamagiwa (Michigan).

Copies of Volumes X, XI, XII, XIII, and XIV are available through the Comparative Literature Office, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana (please use attached order blank).

Volumes I-IX may be obtained by writing to Russell & Russell, Inc., Publishers, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York.

Foreign sales of the YEARBOOK are handled through Librairie Droz, 8 rue Verdaine, Genève, Switzerland.