

# Ohioana Quarterly

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Number 4  
Winter  
1972



MYERS HALL  
Wittenberg  
University

# OHIOANA QUARTERLY

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FRONT COVER: Myers Hall, Wittenberg University  
Artist—Caroline Williams

## CONTENTS

- 136 Notes on Six Wittenberg Authors—by *William Kinnison*  
142 Photography and the Cinema Studies at The Ohio State University—by *Robert W. Wagner*  
147 Larry Collins and Dominique Lapierre: "O Jerusalem!" reviewed by *Louis Filler*  
150 Allan W. Eckert: "Incident at Hawk's Hill"—reviewed by *Marion Renick*  
152 Arnold Adoff: "It Is The Poem Singing Into Your Eyes"—reviewed by *Hale Chatfield*  
155 Ohio Poetry Day  
156 James P. Barry: "Bloody Kansas, 1854-65" and "The Noble Experiment, 1919-33"—reviewed by *Don E. Weaver*  
158 The History of the Lois Lenski Room at Capital University—by *Judy Schneider* and *Patty Nicol*  
162 Louis Kronenberger: "Animal, Vegetable, Mineral"—reviewed by *John S. Phillipson*  
165 Authors of Franklin County  
168 James B. Gidney: "Witness to Revolution"—reviewed by *Neil Thorburn*  
171 Ohioana/Battelle Creative Writing Workshop  
174 Diane Shaver Clemens: "Yalta"—reviewed by *Neil Thorburn*  
178 New Members  
179 Book Looks

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## NOTES ON SIX WITTENBERG AUTHORS

by

WILLIAM KINNISON

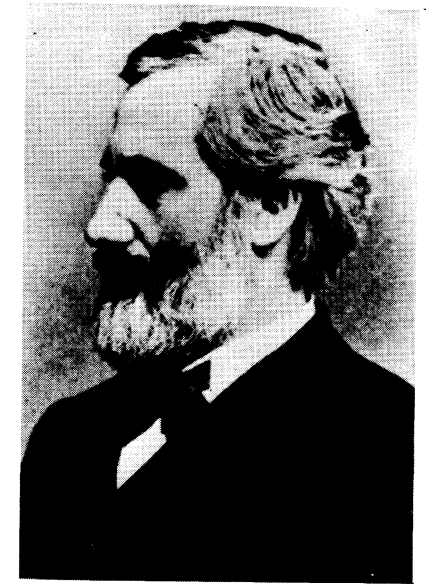
MYERS HALL, pictured on the cover of this issue of the *Ohioana Quarterly*, is the oldest building on the campus of 128-year-old Wittenberg University. Among the hundreds of students who have lived in or attended classes in the building are Lloyd C. Douglas, author of *The Robe* and *The Big Fisherman*; John H. W. Stuckenberg, early harbinger of the social gospel movement and prolific writer on Christian sociology; Isaac Funk and Adam Wagnalls, noted publishers and originators of the Funk and Wagnalls' Standard Dictionary, and Samuel McChord Crothers, noted humorist, essayist, and novelist, and long-time pastor of the First Unitarian Church of Cambridge, Massachusetts. In addition, Sherwood Anderson, author of *Winesburg, Ohio*, spent a year in the shadow of Myers Hall—the last year of any formal education that Anderson had.

A five-story edifice, with four-story wings, of sturdy brick construction, Myers Hall stands on the highest point on the campus and has a commanding view of much of the City of Springfield, Ohio. It was originally used for all of the functions of the College. The present Wittenberg of 31 buildings, valued at more than 34 million dollars, serves 2,650 undergraduate students.

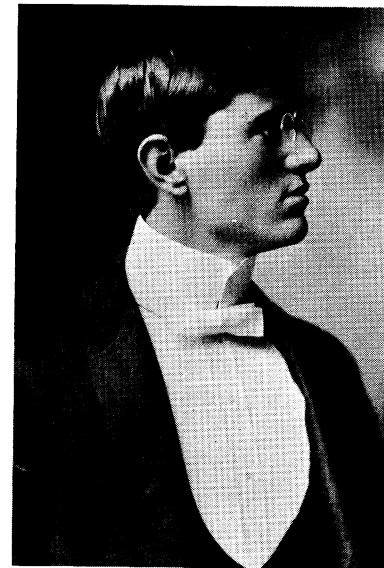
The architectural significance of Myers Hall is that it is representative of the transition from the Greek revival in college architecture in Ohio early in the nineteenth century. The variations in the construction of the building from its beginning in 1846 to completion in 1852 and in remodelings in 1892 and 1916 depict that transition described by Eric Johannesen in *Ohio College Architecture Before 1870*, published by the Ohio Historical Society.



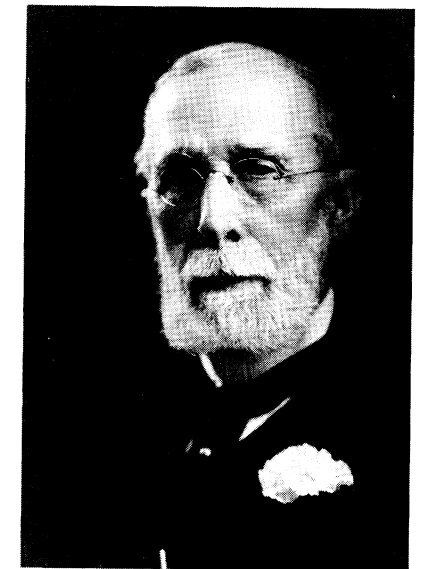
*Sherwood Anderson*



*Isaac K. Funk*



*Lloyd C. Douglas*



*Adam W. Wagnalls*

The changes in life and thought during the nineteenth century that were reflected in the architecture of Myers Hall were also reflected in the students of the institution and in the institution itself. A more varied group of writers than that listed above, for instance, cannot be imagined, and they all attended Wittenberg between 1852 and 1900.

The first of the group—John Henry Wilbrand Stuckenberg—entered Wittenberg in 1852. He had been born in Germany and represented the strong German-Lutheran emphasis of the institution. He was later the author of thirteen books of biography, philosophy, theology, and sociology. His *Christian Sociology*, published in 1880, has been described by Charles Howard Hopkins in *The Rise of the Social Gospel in American Protestantism, 1865-1915* (Yale University Press, 1940) as a brilliant and pioneering outline, the first and one of the few significant formulations of social theology. Dr. Stuckenberg also authored a *Life of Kant* and *Introduction to the Study of Sociology, An Introduction to the Study of Philosophy*, and he traced *Tendencies in German Thought*.

The next two in the Wittenberg group of authors—Isaac Kauffman Funk and Adam Willis Wagnalls—are usually considered together, although the two were never enrolled at the same time. Funk graduated from Wittenberg in 1860 and from the seminary in 1861. He served in Lutheran churches until 1872 when he began his publishing career in New York City with the magazine, *The Metropolitan Pulpit*. Wagnalls—who at Wittenberg spelled his name Wagenhalls—was graduated from Wittenberg in 1866 and from the seminary in 1867. He served actively in the ministry until 1876 when he joined Funk in New York. Poet Edwin Markham, a long-time friend, described the start of the partnership: "The new company began humbly, having only one desk in the corner of an office. There was only money enough to pay for one little desk, on one side of which sat Funk; on the other side, Wagnalls. From that small beginning grew the great house now known all around the world."

An early venture for Funk, who was an ardent prohibitionist, was the magazine, *The Voice*, which served as a campaign paper for the Prohibition Party.

In 1890 Funk and Wagnalls launched the famous magazine, *The Literary Digest*, which for three decades was considered a leading journal for thinkers and doers. The firm also published a host of reference works, such as *The Pulpit Commentary*, *The Jewish Encyclopedia*, *The Schaff-Herzog Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge*, *A Standard Bible Dictionary*, and *The Encyclopedia of Social Reform*. Their most famous publication was

the *Standard Dictionary of the English Language*—the famed Funk and Wagnalls Dictionary which Funk himself produced from 1894-1912. Through his efforts in lexicography, Mr. Funk became a leader in the simplified spelling movement and with Mark Twain and William James was one of the original members of the Simplified Spelling Board.

In a funeral eulogy for Wagnalls, poet Edwin Markham said: "Funk and Wagnalls were a combination. Funk was the dreamer, the adventurer, the man of imagination. Wagnalls was the stabilizer, the pathfinder, who furnished the foundation for dreams, the ballast for imagination . . . a genius of caution . . . an encyclopedia of facts . . . an invaluable man. . ."

Funk's own writings included *Tarry Till Thou Come*, *The Next Step in Evolution*, and *The Widow's Mite and Other Psychic Phenomena*.

Samuel McChord Crothers entered Wittenberg in 1869 at the age of 12 and graduated a leader in the class of 1873 at the age of 16. The college officials had insisted that they did not admit 12-year-old freshmen, but Samuel and his parents persisted. They had kept him out of regular school and tutored him at home and he was well prepared for college. Upon completing Wittenberg he entered Princeton and the following year received the Princeton A.B. at the age of seventeen.

Crothers studied for the Presbyterian ministry at a time when the staunch Lutheranism of Wittenberg had given way to a theological position much closer to the Presbyterians. Later, however, Crothers became a Unitarian clergyman and from 1894 to 1927 served as the distinguished pastor of the First Parish Church at Cambridge and preached regularly at Harvard University. The chapel at the rear of the church is today known as Crothers Chapel.

Samuel McChord Crothers was a noted preacher, author, and humorist who wrote a number of books on religious or philosophical subjects and a number for children. He was also an early spokesman for the new woman who was emerging in American society with the feminist movement.

A representative list of Crothers' publications includes: *The Gentle Reader*, *Meditations on Votes for Women*, *The Lords of Destiny*, *Humanly Speaking*, *Among Friends*, *Members of One Body*, *The Endless Life*, *The Pardoner's Wallet*, *The Understanding Heart*, *By the Christmas Fire*, *Oliver Wendell Holmes and His Fellow Boarders*, and *Miss Muffett's Christmas Party*.

The earliest example of Crothers' writing is an article on "Super-refinement," an essay read at the anniversary of the Excelsior Literary Society

of Wittenberg College in Myers Hall. Subsequent to that his writings had appeared from coast to coast and in British journals.

Sherwood Anderson is probably the most unusual of the writers who attended Wittenberg. His stay was the shortest of all, and he never actually lived in Myers Hall. He was at Wittenberg only one year and that a year when college officials tried to shore up his rather spotty preparatory education to get him ready for the regular college course. Nevertheless, his brother, the artist Karl James Anderson, said that Sherwood had been inspired to take up writing by contacts he made while attending Wittenberg. While at Wittenberg, Sherwood lived with his brother who was an illustrator for *Collier's Weekly*, published in Springfield. Living at the same place were Dr. and Mrs. K. F. R. Hochdoerfer. Dr. Hochdoerfer was a professor of German and Anglo Saxon Languages and literature and taught modern languages.

At Wittenberg Anderson was almost a straight "A" student, and he took several courses from Dr. Hochdoerfer. Upon leaving Wittenberg, Sherwood Anderson did a variety of things. He worked in advertising and manufactured house paint, for instance, but always tried to write. He wrote 25 novels, among them *Windy McPherson*, *Winesburg, Ohio*, *Triumph of the Egg*, *Marching Men*, *Midwestern Chants*, *Poor White*, *Many Marriages*, and *Kit Brandon*. His early works described small-town America and the virtues and vices of small-town residents. Later works depicted the transition of small-town America in the industrial revolution and the breakdown of earlier standards and mores, as well as the problems of laboring men. His books revealed intensive psychological insights and he was said to reflect major influences of Freud and Dostoevski. In his later years he produced a book of verse, *Notebook and a New Testament*, and a volume of plays. In 1927 Wittenberg awarded Anderson the honorary Doctor of Literature degree. He died in 1941.

Perhaps the best known of the Wittenberg authors is Lloyd C. Douglas, Wittenberg Class of 1900. In a volume of reminiscences entitled *A Time to Remember*, Douglas vividly describes his coarse room in Myers Hall and explains why he was so eager to move out. Like most of the other Wittenberg authors, Douglas studied for the ministry. For many years he was a Lutheran clergyman. Like one or two of the others, he later changed, Douglas becoming a Congregationalist minister in 1915 and joining the United Church of Canada in 1929.

Douglas published several relatively obscure books during his active years in the ministry. *More Than a Prophet*, the earliest, appeared in 1905. It was his first effort at a novel and had a theme similar to the later production, *The Robe*, but most copies wound up in an Indiana garage. Other works were: *Wanted—A Congregation*, *The Minister's Everyday Life*, *These Sayings of Mine*, and *Those Disturbing Miracles*. He finally decided that he might have more impact if he tried to express his ideas in fiction rather than non-fiction. He wrote a novel which was rejected by two publishers but later accepted by a third and published—*Magnificent Obsession*. This was followed by *Forgive Us Our Trespasses*, *Precious Jeopardy*, *Green Light*, *White Banners*, *Home for Christmas*, *Disputed Passage*, *Doctor Hudson's Secret Journal*, *Invitation to Life*, *The Robe*, *The Big Fisherman*, *A Time to Remember*, and *The Living Faith*.

Lloyd Douglas' classmates at Wittenberg recalled that in college he developed a capacity for unique phrasing and exciting conversation. They attributed much of his liking for literature to the influences of Dr. Samuel Alfred Ort whose son was a close friend of the future novelist. Wittenberg awarded Douglas the honorary Doctor of Literature degree in 1945. He died February 13, 1951.

AUTHOR: *William A. Kinnison*, Vice President, University Affairs, Wittenberg University, is the author of a biography about Samuel Shellabarger, Ohio author. He is a graduate of Wittenberg and holds a master's degree in history from the University of Wisconsin.

His recent book, *Building Sullivant's Pyramid: An Administrative History of the Ohio State University, 1870-1907*, is based upon his doctoral dissertation, *The impact of the Morrill Act on Higher Education in Ohio*. *Building Sullivant's Pyramid* is published by *The Ohio State University Press, Columbus, 1970*.

## PHOTOGRAPHY AND THE CINEMA STUDIES AT THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY

*by*

ROBERT W. WAGNER

IN 1898 THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY offered its first course in photography, making it probably the second institution of higher education in the United States and very possibly in the world, to award academic credit for mastering the relatively young art and science of making photographic images. Cornell, a sister Land-Grant College, appears to have been the first to have offered such a course a year or two earlier.

Joseph N. Bradford, a smallish, gentle, respected and accomplished Professor of Architecture, who later became University Architect and finally the first University Archivist, taught the course. The first students were mostly architects who, at an early period, recognized the value of photography as a medium for the analysis of form, line, tone, and texture. In the course of their picture making, these students, along with several early faculty members with an interest in the exciting and exacting medium of photography, began a documentation of the campus scene which formed the basis of what was to become one of the most complete photographic histories of a university's growth in the country. Today, that photographic record, amplified by motion pictures dating from about 1918, is an important part of the Ohio State University Archives.<sup>1</sup> Together with recent videotape acquisitions, such nonprint materials are increasingly significant as fragments of Ohioana and as direct reflections of the photographic-electronic age in which we live.

In 1929 photographic activities at Ohio State were formalized with the establishment of a separate Department of Photography in the College of Engineering. Course work was expanded but no major degree was offered.

Photography was an elective subject for all students, although required in many curricula such as fine arts, architecture, engineering, and some of the natural and physical sciences. Frank Haskett, a professional photographer and teacher, was the first chairman of the department which conducted both the academic program and a campus-wide photographic service function. Thousands of slides, negatives and prints and hundreds of reels of 16mm motion picture films were produced by the department for teaching, research, or informational purposes during these years and, in the Land Grant College tradition, academic theory and practice, research and service, were never far apart, a philosophy which the department and the university maintains today.

In 1934 Francis W. Davis was appointed Chairman of the Department of Photography. His experience as a Colonel in the U.S. Signal Corps' motion picture operation during World War II had convinced him of the importance of film in education and he strengthened this activity in both the professional and academic programs of the department which he headed until his retirement in 1966. During this period new courses were added and, recognizing the increasingly interdisciplinary nature of the field, the first joint appointments were arranged with the Department of Speech-Communication. It was a period of growth in motion picture studies and films made by students and staff began to earn national recognition.<sup>2</sup>

Graduate studies in cinema at OSU preceded the formalization of an undergraduate major in photography and cinema at OSU. A recent survey reveals that the first known dissertation on the subject of the motion picture was produced at the University of Iowa in 1916. The second reported was written by Lloyd Ramseyer at Ohio State, under the direction of Dr. Edgar Dale, in 1922. The survey also shows OSU third only to the University of Southern California and the University of California at Los Angeles in the number of M.A. theses completed in the field of cinema.<sup>3</sup>

In 1968 the name of the Department of Photography was officially changed to the Department of Photography & Cinema and its location was moved from Brown to Haskett Hall, at 156 West 19th Avenue where, with the exception of its motion picture processing and printing laboratory, all physical facilities are now established. These include a 35mm color film processing plant, a professional animation camera and stand; sound recording and mixing studio; 45 student film editing carrels; two 16-station class darkrooms; 6 individual student darkrooms; two color printing darkrooms; an automatic Versamat black and white film processor; professional printing and copying lab; professional motion picture editing labs; a learning resources and study center where students may view more than 15,000 slides

of distinguished photographs and screen films from the department's film library collection on an individual or group basis; and faculty and administrative offices. All four floors of Haskett Hall have been officially assigned to the department for future expansion and improvement to meet the demands created by a sharply-rising enrollment as young people of an image-oriented generation see the relevance of photography and cinema studies as a method of understanding the world about them, and as a means of self-expression in a world where communication with their peers and with others is increasingly complex and crucial.

During the past ten years, individual enrollments have risen from 157 in the academic year 1961-62 to a record high of 2,047 in 1971-72. The department remains in the College of Engineering which provides both the administrative and technological base for an interdisciplinary program with the B.A. degree in photography and cinema being granted through the College of the Humanities. M.A. and Ph.D. degrees with an emphasis in photography and cinema are presently arranged through cooperative programs especially with the Department of Speech Communication in the College of Social and Behavioral Sciences; the Division of Curriculum and Foundations in the College of Education; the Department of Theatre and other divisions of the College of the Arts.

Joint, or special courses and seminars are scheduled with the Department of Sociology, the School of Journalism, the School of Architecture and, the Division of Design. One or more courses in photography or cinema are also required or recommended in areas such as Industrial Arts, Food Technology, Natural Resources, Science Education, English Education, Medical Communications, Medical Illustration, and others.

One of the recent interests of the Department of Photography & Cinema is the relationship of these fields to American Studies programs. In cooperation with the Department of History at OSU and the Ohio Historical Society's Archives Library, an environment is being created for the development of future scholarship in photography and the motion picture in terms of their contribution to a deeper understanding of the American heritage. This interest, predictably intensified as the nation approaches the bicentennial of its founding, provides additional validation for the interdisciplinary approach to such studies and promises a dimension of depth beyond that achieved in traditional university programs in the history of photography and cinema.

The department offers approximately 30 courses, seminars, and individual study programs covering four major areas: 1) history, 2) theory

and criticism, 3) studio problems and processes, and 4) research. Studio or production courses, at all levels, stress the importance of both creative and communicative image making with an appropriate and necessary mix of philosophy and theory.<sup>4</sup> Additional courses are scheduled for the academic year 1973-74 in advanced studies of photographic and electronic imagery at the graduate levels.

The wider on-campus environment provided for the student is the relationship of the department as a part of the Office of Learning Resources of the Vice-President of Educational Services, which includes the University Libraries, the Telecommunications Center, the Listening Center, Learning Resources Computer Center, and the Teaching Aids Laboratory, the combined facilities of which provide the university community with expertise in all media of communication. In addition, the department affords opportunities for off-campus study, production, and research through cooperative programs with the Columbus Gallery of Fine Arts, the Museum of the Ohio Historical Society, the Battelle Memorial Research Institute, the Center of Science and Industry, the Columbus Film Festival, the Ohio Arts Council and other community agencies and resources.

The nature of today's highly image-oriented and picture-directed society requires the university graduate to be visually as well as verbally literate. Photography and cinema, as significant forms of contemporary art and communication, along with electronic imagery with which they are inseparably related, are uniquely relevant to current moods and needs as such are demanding as serious studies. A new breed of image-maker and image-consumer is coming into being whose shape and direction will determine much of the course of our history in the future. The effect of university-level study of photographic-electronic imagery implements the pulling together of ideas, talents, and research from many fields, leading to a reorganization and improved understanding of human experience at a time when society seems to be threatened by a fragmentation that seems to be reflected in many university curricula as well. The study of photography and cinema can, and should, be a catalytic and dynamic force in contemporary university studies.

Ohio State University graduates have assumed administrative or teaching roles in the film and television programs of institutions such as the University of Maryland, the University of Georgia, Ohio University, Wayne State University, Evergreen State College, Hunter College, and others. Some are engaged in film-television operations, educational film production, and a half-dozen are involved in feature film making. The increasing variety of positions open for persons coming out of the kind of broad, flexible, interdisciplinary

program which OSU provides seems to justify this approach. Whatever their future vocations, most of which depends upon individual talents and abilities, the goal of the Department of Photography & Cinema has been to provide an environment in which the student may achieve both professional knowledgeability and find, in the study of photography and cinema, the means for the enrichment and enjoyment of life itself.

#### NOTES

<sup>1</sup> One hundred, representative historical photographs from this collection together with text, are found in *The First Hundred Years*, published by The Ohio State University Press, 1970. \$7.00.

<sup>2</sup> During the past 20 years more than 100 national and international film festival awards have been won by motion pictures produced by the staff and students of the Department of Photography & Cinema at OSU. Student and staff exhibitions of still photography are also circulated nationally and shown in the department's own Silver Image Gallery.

<sup>3</sup> Fielding, Raymond. "Third Bibliographic Survey of Theses and Dissertations on the Subject of Film at U.S. Universities, 1916-1972." *Journal of the University Film Association*, V. 24, No. 2, 1972.

<sup>4</sup> A listing of specific courses offered may be obtained by writing to the Chairman, Department of Photography & Cinema, the Ohio State University, 156 West 19th Avenue, Columbus, Ohio 43210.

**AUTHOR:** Dr. Robert W. Wagner, Professor and Chairman of the Department of Photography and Cinema, has been a member of the Ohio State University faculty since 1946. He specializes in film, photography, and communication theory. A native of Virginia, he received the Bachelor of Science (1940), Master of Arts (1941) and Ph.D. (1953) degrees from Ohio State. Dr. Wagner became an assistant in the former Bureau of Educational Research at Ohio State in 1941, Assistant Professor in photography in 1946, Associate Professor in 1954, and was promoted to Professor in 1956. He headed the Department of Cinema, University of Southern California, in 1958-59 and returned to Ohio State in 1959. Dr. Wagner was a motion picture writer-director for the U.S. Office of Information (1942-43), motion picture producer, Office of Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs (1943-44), Chief of the Mental Hygiene Information Service, Ohio Department of Public Welfare (1944-46), and President of the University Film Producers Association (1954-56). He has written numerous articles for professional journals and has produced and directed a number of award-winning educational pictures.

*Best Seller*

## THE PROMULGATION OF A JEWISH STATE



**O JERUSALEM!** by Larry Collins and Dominique Lapierre. *Simon and Schuster* 1972. 637 pp. \$10.

**AUTHORS:** Larry Collins, a graduate of Yale, spent many years in Cincinnati in the advertising department of Procter and Gamble. Next he lived for more than ten years in North Africa, the Middle East and Europe, working first as foreign correspondent for UPI and then for Newsweek Magazine. He now lives in France.

Dominique Lapierre is a French writer who is former editor of *Paris-Match*, and who co-authored with Collins *Is Paris Burning?* (1965) and *Or I'll Dress You in Mourning* (1968).

IT IS PERHAPS APPROPRIATE that one like myself, with no expertise in the field, should comment upon the fact that Jerusalem belongs peculiarly to the whole world. Its dilemmas are fairly well known to all of us. And any solutions to them will probably need our understanding and endorsement, if conditions in that part of the world are ever to improve.



*O Jerusalem!* is, happily, a best-seller. We are interested, though the complexities of Jewish, Christian, and Arab struggles for influence or control in the area might seem calculated to make us eager to leave the problem to diplomats. Jews, fleeing anti-Semitism, passionately embrace a soil which is Holy Land to them. Arabs as passionately view Palestine as their homeland, and Jerusalem as the site of Mohammed's ascent to Heaven. It is striking that the Christian role should now not be that of the Crusaders, intent on recapturing their sacred soil, the scene of Christ's Passion, but as would-be mediators between Jewish and Arabian Semites, the latter determined upon driving their antagonists into the sea.

It is difficult, without ample quotation, to impart the vividness of style and description of *O Jerusalem!* The authors have mastered the detail of literally thousands of events touching people and enterprises, famous and obscure.

What we need mostly to keep in mind, as we approach the book, is that the conflict is not between Jews and Arabs. If it had been, then our General George C. Marshall (Secretary of State in 1947) would have been correct to view the Jewish cause as hopeless. The struggle was, in reality, between Jews, on one side, and Syrians, Lebanese, Egyptians, Saudi Arabians, Yemenites, Jordanians, and Iraqians, on the other. The Arabs could not achieve true union. They were separated by class structures, governments (royal, quasi-republican), and economic interests. And leaders. The Mufti of Palestine, adventurers like Glubb Pasha, major Arab fighters like Abdul Khader Husseini, King Abdullah of Transjordan could not work together. The Jews, by contrast, were welded in life and death, so much so that when the Stern terrorists perpetrated what were clearly infamous deeds, in the name of a higher Jewish nationalism, they could be repudiated and condemned by an almost unified Jewish community.

*O Jerusalem!* is not a full story of continuing Palestinian struggles. It focuses intensively on that period between promulgation of a Jewish state in November 1947 and the end of the British Mandate the following May. In those few months the Jews of Palestine girded for the defense of Jerusalem, divided into Old City (dominated by Arabs) and the New City, as well as outlying areas which could fall to either faction. A 50-mile road, winding through the desert from the New City to coastal Tel Aviv thus became the lifeline of the Jerusalem Jews who had to bear the shock of Arab terrorists and regular forces from east and west. The task of equipping them with arms, volunteers, food, water, vehicles, and medicine became a race against death.

One is constantly surprised to realize how small was the land the Jews defended—a sliver of land, the authors call it. Finding the means for its defense, however, literally took its partisans around the world seeking guns, ships, money, anything; a shipment of lipstick tubes was turned into cartridges. Yet even more compelling than the ingenuity of Jewish agents are the accounts of heroism and irremediable terror. The reader, a quarter of a century after, asks himself what he can make of these events, or others like it in his own world.

One concludes that seeking total right and wrong among the lurid and heartbreaking pages can serve neither the living nor the dead. Arab appeals to peasant emotionalism produced malevolence and worse, and led to more defeats than victories. But if the battle for Jerusalem failed to drive the Jews from Palestine, let alone the Holy City, the Arabs themselves gained a heightened nationalism which affects the present and future.

One pauses to re-read the prediction of one of General Marshall's Middle East ambassadors, in 1947, that if the United States granted recognition to Israel, "then the Russians will be the dominant force in the Middle East within the next twenty years."

In sum, this is a record of patriotism and love of land which can instruct us in our time of low public morale and blurred social directions. Certainly, we cannot afford the kind of chauvinism which could leave the world burned over and most of the contestants dead. But many of us realize that patriotism can be an inspiration to peace and constructive work. The self-centered and cowardly are helpful in neither peace nor war. It is heartening to read of the numerous persons, Jew and Arab, to whom Jerusalem was no mere military outpost, or real estate, but redolent of traditions going back to Biblical times. *O Jerusalem!* heightens one's sense of the value of human life.

REVIEWER: *Louis Filler, a noted scholar and author, is Professor of American Civilization at Antioch College. He has authored many highly researched books on subjects, such as Russia, American history and American women. His latest book is Slavery in the United States of America.*

*An Ohioana Book Award was presented to Dr. Filler in 1961 for his work, Crusade Against Slavery.*



*A True Story*

## A BOY AND A BADGER

INCIDENT AT HAWK'S HILL by Allan W. Eckert. A Newbery Honor Book. *Little, Brown.* 173 pp. \$5.95.

*AUTHOR: Allan W. Eckert, now living (and fishing) in Florida, is the gifted and prolific author of many excellent Nature books, and of a series of historical narratives, entitled The Winning of America, which will number circa 21 volumes when completed. To date, Mr. Eckert has written the following of this series which have as their locale pioneer Ohio: The Frontiersmen, Wilderness Empire, and The Conquerors.*

*Eckert is a foremost literary name in America. This author has deep affinities with the history of our section.*

IN THE 1860's when the MacDonald family lived on their farm in the prairie land north of Winnipeg, their six-year-old son Ben was a problem. He shunned people but made friends with animals, wild ones as well as farm animals. He seemed to communicate with them, mimicking their grunts and chatter. He would imitate their gait too, following them on all fours.

Once he was so thrilled over making friends with a badger that he tried to tell about it at home. As usual and without meaning to, his father failed to respond to him, intimating that Ben should learn to be friendly toward people, especially his own family.

A few days later Ben got lost on the prairie as a sudden storm came up. Seeking shelter he stumbled into the tunnel to a badger's den. He recognized her by her clipped ear as the one he had made friends with. Her mate had been killed by a trapper and she herself had been caught but had gnawed off part of her paw to get free. By the time she was able

to return to her cubs they had died of hunger. So she adopted Ben, bringing her kill to the den and sharing the food with him. For six weeks Ben lived as a badger, crusty with dirt, eating raw meat and prairie chicken eggs, and drinking water from pools left by the rain. Sometimes he saw a horseman at a distance and hid, not knowing the man was one of the search party who combed the prairie for days hunting for the lost boy.

When at last he was found by his brother, Ben snarled and bit like a wild thing fighting capture, but he soon learned what deep satisfaction there was in warm, loving relationships with his family.

Here is a great story for young readers who feel urban life getting too tight around their shins. They also will be pleased to know the story is "true." In a foreword to this latest of his many fine books of animal lore, the author says this one is "a slightly fictionalized version of an incident which actually occurred at the time and place noted."

REVIEWER: *Marion Renick is a professional writer of literature for children. She has authored more than 30 children's books. Her two most recent ones are entitled Ohio and Take a Long Jump.*

*In 1971, Mrs. Renick received an honorary Doctor of Literature Degree from her alma mater, Wittenberg University. She is also the recipient of an Ohioana Book Award, presented in 1971.*

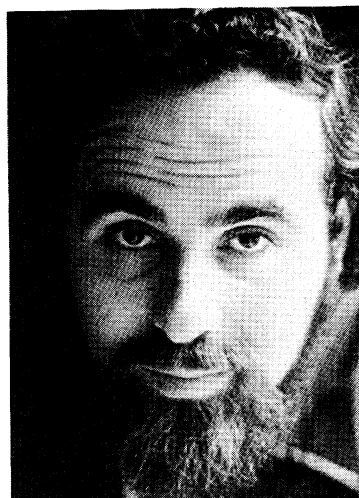
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## NEWLY APPOINTED COUNTY CHAIRMAN

We are happy to include the following in our Ohioana Family:

BELMONT COUNTY

Miss Amelia Matusek  
St. Clairsville



## HERITAGE IS PUT INTO POETRY

IT IS THE POEM SINGING INTO YOUR EYES: ANTHOLOGY OF NEW YOUNG POETS edited by Arnold Adoff. Harper & Row, 1971. SBN 06-020087-1. 128 pp. \$4.50.

*AUTHOR: Arnold Adoff, formerly of New York City, but now an adopted son of Ohio, is an editor, author and a poet of note. Among his books are Malcolm X (a biography for children), six anthologies of poetry and commentaries, edited by himself, and his award winning MA nDA LA, a picture book for young children. He is an alumnus of City College of New York and Columbia University. He taught in the elementary schools of New York City and was an instructor at New York University and Connecticut College before he and his wife, the author Virginia Hamilton, moved to Yellow Springs.*

IT IS DEUCEDLY DIFFICULT to review an excellent anthology, especially when all the authors are "new," and there is no past performance against which to measure or describe them. As one first opens the volume, editor Adoff's

preface seems a bit breathless, almost hopelessly enthusiastic—as if he himself is so pleased with the poets he has discovered, and so ready to sing their praises, that we cannot, if we permit ourselves to believe him, fail to be let down by the poems themselves. But it doesn't work that way. The poems are stunningly good, for the most part, and when we re-read his preface after having read the poetry, we find we can fully credit and even share in the evaluation of his mood: it is a surprisingly lovely and powerful book.

As a poet who has, during the past few years, read poems and lectured on poetry to thousands of teenagers under the auspices of the National Endowment for the Arts and the Ohio Arts Council "Poets in the Schools Program," I cannot imagine being without a copy of this book on future visits of the kind—nor can I imagine a high school library permitting itself to be without a copy of this collection: There is nothing "the kids" love or respond to better than good poems written by people of their own age and circumstances, and Mr. Adoff has assembled the best anthology of this kind that I have ever seen.

Given a gathering of poems among which none is patently bad, it is cruelly difficult to name which of the poets are the best. Yet a reviewer has some such responsibility, undoubtedly—partly to guide the skeptical toward being convinced, partly to attempt to award special distinction where it is deserved. Thus, I suggest that among dozens of promising young poets, the most promising seem to be John Heinegg (15 when he wrote the poems included in the volume); Barbara Krasnoff (15); William Alfred McClean, Jr. (10!); Susan Meltzer (16); Susan Mernit (17); Laura Nagan (16); C. C. Scott (17); Maureen Sheedy (16); Suzanne Vargus (15); Daria Witt (19); and John Zeier (17).

I believe the very best poem in the book to be "The Firebug," by Susan Mernit. It is much too long to quote here in its entirety, but it begins:

everything I have learned.  
the moon.  
white icing bands his house.  
out of the upper windows  
and into the light is thrown not  
a bird but a doll.  
bless me says the child in the air  
to snow melting now.  
Thrown into the air  
her cinders are falling down.

Of those poems which are conspicuously "Black Poetry," most fall (understandably) into formulas developed during the Black Consciousness Movement, and thus are seldom singular. Perhaps, from a special point of view, this reproduction of styles, forms, and attitudes represents a desirable form of "solidarity." Yet I find myself wishing that more young black poets, if they must have models, would turn their attention to the poetry of Henry Dumas and the earliest and most recent poems of Imamu Amiri Baraka (LeRoi Jones)—for in the works of these two writers are contained, it seems to me, some of the most effective preconscious and painful gropings into the African past, consequently the germs of an art of heritage, as opposed to an art of politics: an art of action, as opposed to an art of reaction.

Yet I have no wish to pontificate—on race, on culture, or on poetry. I have here been given an opportunity: the opportunity to afford some sincere recognition to a marvelous anthology, and to some young artists whose promise boggles the imagination.

REVIEWER: *Hale Chatfield is Assistant Professor of English and Dean of Students at Hiram College. He is the author of three volumes of his own poetry—THE YOUNG COUNTRY AND OTHER POEMS, TEETH, and AT HOME, and has two more forthcoming.*

*As founder (in 1967) and editor of HIRAM POETRY REVIEW, he has gained wide recognition for the excellent quality of this "little magazine."*



Speakers' Table  
Recognition Table

**OHIO POETRY DAY**

TESSA SWEAZY WEBB — FOUNDER

Cecil Hale  
Mrs. Webb

Dr. Kurt J. Fickert,  
President  
Mrs. Webb



## THE BATTLE FOR KANSAS, AND WHAT PROHIBITION WAS LIKE

BLOODY KANSAS, 1854-65. THE NOBLE EXPERIMENT, 1919-33. Both by James P. Barry. *Focus Book series published by Franklin Watts.* Illustrated and indexed. 85 pp each.

*AUTHOR: James P. Barry is a Columbus resident, a 1940 graduate of The Ohio State University, cum laude and Phi Beta Kappa. He served 25 years in the U.S. Army, as artillery lieutenant in World War II and as Colonel of Army Intelligence in the Pentagon. He has written several books and articles on history. His book, The Battle of Lake Erie, is an excellent reader for use in high schools. His new title is The Fate of the Lakes.*

CIVIL WARFARE had bloodied Kansas for seven years before Fort Sumter fell. Kansas was the tie-breaker in the slavery-abolition struggle. Few settlers took slaves to Kansas. The issue was political: Would Kansas (it became the 39th state in 1860) send slavery sympathizers or Free Staters to Congress?

Zealots and badmen were attracted to the state. The town of Lawrence was sacked and burned by guerrillas. There were other burnings, as well as night raids and murders.

Old John Brown and his several sons were there in 1854, and they did their share of killing and looting, all in the cause of abolition. Old John was to die on the scaffold after his abortive raid on the Harpers' Ferry arsenal in 1859.

He was from Ohio, and so was William Quantrill who went to Kansas when he was 19. Quantrill was drawn into the fray and betrayed Quaker abolitionists who trusted him. They were ambushed, but he went on to become the notorious confederate guerrilla chieftain. During the Civil War, he and his gang raided and slew. He, too, died violently, shot by Union soldiers who surprised him while he was sleeping in a Kentucky barn. It was said that he and 33 of his followers were on their way to Washington to kill Abraham Lincoln.

Doc Jennison was a free-state Kansas jayhawker, but his gang robbed and killed Freesoilers and Southerners alike. Cole and Jim Younger and

another pair of brothers, Frank and Jesse James, received their training in the guerrilla wars for their later frontier outlawry. The term "Bloody Kansas" is no exaggeration.

Our young, adult generation has no memory of "The Noble Experiment," as Herbert Hoover called prohibition. It lasted from 1920 to 1933.

There was tragedy, disillusionment and a lot of wonderful nonsense during the prohibition years. Respectable women, who never had frequented saloons, learned to drink in the illegal and clandestine speakeasies which replaced them.

Al Capone and John Torrio headed gangs who made and peddled the liquor. They killed one another in battles for rich territory. The illicit liquor trade in Chicago alone was worth \$30 million a year.

In the St. Valentine's Day massacre in a Chicago garage in 1929, seven gangsters fell before the bullets of rival mob gunmen.

Billy Sunday railed against liquor in his sermons. The fight against the Demon Rum had gone on for years. Many states and hundreds of counties and towns were dry, long before national prohibition. Carry Nation, the famed Kansas WCTU hatchet-woman, had chopped bars, broken bottles and scared the daylight out of saloon patrons years before.

Bootleg bribes seduced Congressmen, judges, mayors, and policemen. Slain gang lords had \$10,000 funerals, attended by mobsters and leading politicians.

Ordinary citizens became skilled in making home brew and bathtub gin. Grape juice was sold in wooden kegs marked with a solemn warning that, if left in a warm place, it would become wine. Back of the furnace was such a place.

Finally the public became disillusioned by the crime, the flouting of law and the cynical hypocrisy that dogged the prohibition experiment. Franklin D. Roosevelt caught their mood, pledged repeal in his first acceptance speech in 1932. He was elected, and that was the end of prohibition. The liquor problem, of course, is still with us.

Mr. Barry aims these two history books at high schoolers and young adults. But readers in general will like these penetrating glimpses into two unique facets of our history.

REVIEWER: *Don E. Weaver, retired editor of the Columbus Citizen-Journal, is past president of the Ohio Historical Society.*

## THE HISTORY OF THE LOIS LENSKI ROOM AT CAPITAL UNIVERSITY

by JUDY SCHNEIDER and PATTY NICOL

CAPITAL UNIVERSITY is extremely proud of her Lois Lenski Collection which is housed in the new library on campus located in Columbus, Ohio. The University feels fortunate that Lois Lenski decided to deposit her materials in the University's library. One of the main influences toward Miss Lenski's decision was the affiliation of many of her relatives with Capital, including her father who was Dean of the Lutheran Theological Seminary. Dr. William Young, first chairman of the Education Department, was also a close relative. His son is currently serving as chairman of the Board of Regents for Capital. These ties gave her a feeling of close attachment to Capital, even though she graduated from Ohio State University.

In 1955, Mrs. John W. Burkert joined the education staff at Capital. She was familiar with the works of Lois Lenski because, as she often says, "My daughter was raised on Lois Lenski books and now in 1972 my grandson is benefitting from those same books." In 1956 Mrs. Burkert began her long efforts toward acquiring the valuable originals of Miss Lenski.

Because of Lois Lenski's many contributions to literature, Mrs. Burkert recommended that Capital University present this Ohio author with an Honorary Doctorate in Literature. The Faculty and Board of Regents concurred, and in May of 1966 Miss Lenski was awarded the Honorary Doctorate of Literature.

In 1967 there were three classes in Children's Literature plus an added group of interested students. At the suggestion of Mrs. Burkert several students wrote to Miss Lenski and asked for materials to use. Miss Lenski graciously sent them some original works to be shared among the classes.

The following fall Miss Lenski donated her first materials for the permanent collection. Since that time Capital University has been constantly receiving valuable originals. In order for Capital University to be a repository for the papers, they had to be kept in a locked room and available to all interested students in the surrounding areas.

In June 1969, Miss Lenski was a guest of Capital, toured the campus and saw her collection on display in the Rudolph Memorial Library. Plans were already in progress for the building of a new library where her papers would be housed in a room dedicated in her honor.



Lois Lenski



Judy Schneider, Patty Nicol, Mr. Hardie Gramatky

The new Capital University Library was dedicated in the fall of 1970. Dr. John Kirker, present Chairman of the Education Department, suggested we use a special room to honor Miss Lenski, in order to display her collection to its fullest. Dr. Kirker then made a visit to her home in Florida to request more of her materials for the room. She gladly consented to donate her many important works, including her newest book of poems, *In a City Life*. These contributions are of endless value to Capital students, librarians and others interested in Children's Literature.

The works Miss Lenski has donated include original outlines, original illustrations, photos of settings, galley proofs, page proofs, rough sketches, original manuscripts, author's notes, letters from children who asked her to write about their regions, high school and college scrapbooks, tapes of her interviews with Dr. Kirker, literary medals awarded, pictures of herself at home in Florida, art sketches which she painted and many other personal items. Her priceless materials were carefully catalogued by our library staff and are available to all librarians and students of Children's Literature. The materials may be used by graduate and undergraduate students of Ohio State University, Ohio Dominican University, Otterbein College, our own students and the many teachers in Central Ohio. Because this priceless col-

lection is irreplaceable, the room is kept locked and nothing is circulated outside. Interested persons are welcome to sign the register and do research there at their leisure.

At the present time, we two students, Patty Nicol and Judy Schneider, are doing an in-depth study to broaden our knowledge of Children's Literature through researching a variety of Ohio authors. We also hope to make a lasting contribution to Capital University through these efforts. From these authors we have requested and received original works which will be housed in our Lois Lenski Room.

Among those authors who have contributed to the room are James Jackson, Marion Renick, Arnold Adoff and Hardie Gramatky. We were honored in having some authors as speakers for our education classes. Marion Renick, author of several sports stories including *David Cheers the Team*, Mr. and Mrs. Hardie Gramatky, author of the *Little Toot* series, and Mr. Howard Amos, a representative for Robert McKay, who is the author of *Canary Red* and *Dave Song* were among our important visitors. Conversing

#### *Capital University Library*

with them for the day enabled us to gain a well-rounded picture of them as people and of the aims they have in writing and illustrating for children.

We are very proud and fortunate to have this Lois Lenski collection, and hope that people in the neighboring areas will visit Capital University and use these materials. For those doing in-depth studies on Lois Lenski there are other collections of her works available in Springfield, Ohio, Oklahoma, Tennessee and Florida. We also hope that members of the Ohioana Library will feel free to visit and use our library and the Lois Lenski collection.

**AUTHORS:** *Miss Patricia Marie Nicol (Mrs. James Lynch) of Marysville, Ohio is a May, 1972 graduate of Capital University, receiving a degree of Bachelor of Arts in Education. She is teaching in the Marion City School System. She is past Honorary Ohio President and National Librarian Curator of the Children of the American Revolution. In college she was a member of the social sorority—Pi Phi Epsilon, Capital Student Education Association, treasurer of the Schoedinger Setterlin Dormitory and on the Dean's List. Miss Judith Ellen Schneider, of Worthington, Ohio is also a May, 1972 graduate of Capital University, receiving a degree in Bachelor of Arts in Education. She is also in the social sorority—Pi Phi Epsilon, member of the Capital Student Education Association, representative of the Associated Women's Students Government, officer of the Christian Institutional Service and on the Dean's List.*

*Both authors spent January, 1972 touring elementary schools of five European countries (England, France, Norway, Denmark, Holland).*

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#### **THE LUCILLE LOY KUCK OHIOANA AWARD**

The Ohioana Library and Lucille Loy Kuck are sponsoring the essay contest which is open to residents of Ohio, either students or non-students who have never received monetary payment for any literary work.

The theme for these essays is *Problems of Ecology in Ohio*. The final date of entry is February the first, 1973.

For further information, kindly contact Ohioana Library—1109 Ohio Departments Building, Columbus, Ohio 43215.

## CHANGING TASTES

ANIMAL, VEGETABLE, MINERAL: A COMMONPLACE BOOK by Louis Kronenberger. *Viking*, 1972. 335 pp. \$8.95.

AUTHOR: Cincinnati-born, Louis Kronenberger worked for publishing houses in New York before becoming an editor of *FORTUNE*, and, subsequently, drama critic for *TIME* for 23 years. Formerly Professor of Theater Arts at Brandeis University, he has been a visiting professor at other universities. He is known as author, editor, and translator.

DURING THE 1920s and '30s an anthology titled *The Week-End Book* occupied bedside tables in guest rooms throughout the nation. An anthology "with some of the features and flavor of a commonplace book," according to Mr. Kronenberger, it contained a "list of great poems" considered by the editor or compiler as too familiar for inclusion. A glance at the first lines of six of these, which Mr. Kronenberger thoughtfully reprints, reveals something about changes in literary taste. Of the six, one sounded familiar from 40 years back, and a quick check of my high-school anthology of poetry (who remembers *Magic Casements*?) revealed the author of "I climbed a hill as light fell short" to be Ralph Hodgson, and the poem, "The Song of Honor."

A commonplace book reflects the changing tastes of its author over a period of time, as he copies out or clips selections of prose and poetry that please him at the time. In this sense, as Mr. Kronenberger remarks, it constitutes an autobiography of sorts; and perhaps, as with a work like *The Week-End Book*, it constitutes a sort of literary history or history of popular taste in literature that over half a century can be quite revealing. The true commonplace book, though, is a personal thing: One clips or copies an item because he likes it. And when we have as the compiler of one a widely read author, himself possessed of considerable talent as a

writer, our interest increases. W. H. Auden's *A Certain World* was the first of the William Cole Commonplace Books; Mr. Kronenberger's is the latest but, one hopes, not the last.

This new work, however, as Mr. Kronenberger explains in his Introduction, was not put together as commonplace books usually are—by slow accumulation over many years of reading and seizing upon the momentarily attractive in the expectation that it will be permanently so. Rather, it represents a compilation intended specifically for publication. But, as he observes, memory replaced the actual labor of shears and pen, and what we have here represents what he would have clipped or copied had he followed the usual procedure—"shortish things, mainly, that moved or roused, entertained or informed, impressed or surprised me." Markings in books served in many instances to joggle memory.

Where to begin in commenting upon the contents of this work, extending as they do alphabetically from "Alpha and Omega" (an editorial comment on words) to "Writers on Writing"? One notes, incidentally, editorial intrusions at appropriate intervals (marked by a Maltese cross) to comment upon the item at hand and is duly grateful for these. I for one dislike the mere anthology. If a man puts together a collection of his favorite passages, let him tell us why and reflect upon them for our heightened pleasure, as though he were beside us, turning the pages and revealing some little-known or unknown facts about the selections or his reasons for choosing them!

Perhaps, in these enlightened days of Women's Lib, one could appropriately start with the story of the ten ladies in eighteenth-century England who one morning found themselves barred from the gallery of the House of Lords so that the Commons might meet with the Peers. Taking their place before the doors to the chamber at nine o'clock, they spent the entire day there, knocking so vigorously as to make speeches within almost inaudible, and demanding admittance. Around five in the afternoon, they tried a different stratagem, falling silent. After half an hour, deeming the ladies to have left, the Peers ordered the doors opened to admit the Commons, who by force of circumstances had been unintentionally excluded; but the ladies were still there and, shouting triumphantly, they rushed in, took places in the front rows, and stayed until the session ended, at eleven that night, giving audible and visible proof, by laughs and gestures, of their attitudes toward the proceedings.

No doubt a footnote to this episode should be Queen Victoria's memorandum on Women's Lib, reprinted here under the heading "Pills to Purge Melancholy." It reads: "The Queen is most anxious to enlist everyone who can speak or write to join in checking this mad, wicked folly of



'Women's Rights,' with all its attendant horrors, on which her poor, feeble sex is bent, forgetting every sense of womanly feeling and propriety. It is a subject which makes the Queen so furious that she can not contain herself. God created men and women different."

One notes, too, that the Victorians had a slang term (used, presumably, of men) for wearing long hair that has equal appropriateness today. It was "robbing the barber." One learns with interest under "Music" that during his final illness Franz Schubert took much pleasure in reading the novels of James Fenimore Cooper and a week before he died was asking for more of them. Under "Literature" we discover where Dickens got some of the inspired names for his characters—from tombstones in the churchyard at Chalk, where he honeymooned. Another aspect of Dickens is revealed in his tremendously sad letter to his long-time friend Angela Burdett-Coutts revealing the tragedy of his marriage—to a woman with whom he had absolutely nothing in common. But perhaps the most touching letter of all in this section is the proudly affectionate one of William James to his father, beginning "Darling old Father," written during what both men know was probably the older man's final illness.

A section on "Misquotations" reveals that the commonly accepted form of many quotations, while inaccurate, is often superior to the original. Would anyone disagree, for instance, that "Birds of a feather flock together" is better than Burton's "Birds of a feather will gather together?" Or "A snare and a delusion" to Lord Denman's "A delusion, a mockery, and a snare?" Most of us probably never knew until now that we were misquoting. And how many of us have known that the next voyage of the *Mayflower* after carrying the pilgrims was to transport a cargo of slaves from Africa?

One could continue almost indefinitely listing interesting and memorable passages from this work, but these indicate the rich variety of fare it offers. One section, headed "Recipes," gives three for gastronomic pleasure while reminding us that women still accumulate them as do compilers of commonplace books—by clipping and copying. The comparison with food is not a bad one. In these pages Mr. Kronenberger has prepared for us a generous and tasty banquet.

REVIEWER: *Professor John S. Phillipson is a former newspaperman in his native city of Rochester, New York, and now is an Associate Professor of English at the University of Akron. Dr. Phillipson specializes in British literature of the eighteenth century.*

**RECEPTION HONORING  
AUTHORS OF FRANKLIN COUNTY**  
at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Joseph Bitonte



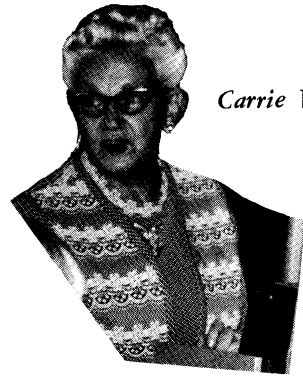
*Mr. Ernest Cady  
Mrs. Joseph Bitonte*



*Mrs. Merrill R. Patterson  
Mrs. M. Y. Newcomb  
Mrs. Mills Judy  
Dr. Merrill R. Patterson, President*



*Duncan Thorpe*



*Carrie Wherry*



*Cecil Smith*



*James P. Barry*



*Francis L. Utley*



*Ruth Anderson*



*James G. Carter*



*Marion Renick*



*Donald Hutslar*

## SIGHTS AND SOUNDS OF REVOLUTION

WITNESS TO REVOLUTION: LETTERS FROM RUSSIA 1916-1919 by Edward T. Heald. Edited by James B. Gidney. *The Kent State University Press*, 1972. Pp. xx, 367. \$10.00.

AUTHOR: *Edward T. Heald is the author of a six-volume history of Stark County, and was the long-time director of the Stark County Historical Center.*

EDWARD T. HEALD had just turned 30 when he was offered an opportunity by his superiors in the Young Men's Christian Association to join their First World War field work as an international secretary. The task, which Heald readily accepted, took him from the YMCA in Davenport, Iowa to Russia, where he was to aid in setting up recreation programs for war prisoners under the YMCA's neutral auspices. Ostensibly this entailed delicate negotiations with the Russian government to find adequate quarters where the YMCA could organize games, educational activities and other entertainment for the prisoners. Required was considerable tact, not a little daring, and the willingness to learn a foreign language; (Heald knew no Russian). As he discovered, considerable adventure, deprivation and unexpected danger were also to be his lot. His assignment had put him in imperial Russia late in 1916, shortly before the great revolution the following spring. The balance of his tour of duty—he remained in Russia until June 1919—became inextricably linked to the course of that upheaval, its effect on the Russian people and their destiny in the war.

Heald's assignment carried him from Petrograd (now Leningrad) to the Byelorussian capital of Minsk, thence to Kiev, capital of the Ukraine, and thereafter back and forth along the Trans-Siberian Railroad from Vladivostok to Omsk, Cheliabinsk and Ekaterinburg (now Sverdlovsk) in central Siberia. Much that he described in his letters and diary related to his efforts to bring YMCA services to Czechoslovak Legion soldiers being evacuated from Russia to the western front via the Pacific Ocean. When Russia signed a separate peace with Germany at Brest-Litovsk early in 1918 these forces, who had been fighting in alliance with the tsar, had to leave. Their departure, which by previous agreement was to be amicable, instead was hampered by frequent skirmishes with Bolshevik troops. The Bolsheviks had just seized the government and were struggling to cement their tenuous hold on much of its vast territory.

Heald's long service to the YMCA included a seven-year assignment as the secretary in Troy, New York, a circumstance which may have prompted the assignment of this review. Although Heald left little record of his work in Troy, his delight at the hills and mountains of Rensselaer County, New York, and nearby western Massachusetts prompted a series of newspaper articles that were later published in 1929 as a book entitled *Taconic Trails*.

Whatever his subject, Heald demonstrated remarkable facility as a writer and, more important to the historian, a penchant for organizing his thoughts and papers with an eye to posterity. While abroad he seems to have written at least one letter a day to his family back in the United States. Mrs. Heald was his most frequent correspondent. For the Russian trip, however, she accompanied her husband. Why she was accorded this privilege, when families of YMCA officials commonly remained in the United States, is not made clear.

According to editor Gidney, Heald more than once before had thought to publish these particular letters and then, for reasons not known, the project was set aside. Only after his death did Gidney determine to gather the manuscripts together and bring out this volume. It was indeed a constructive task.

Heald's observations on his Russian experience fall into three categories. First, of course, is what they reveal about the man himself. Second, are his firsthand impressions of the Russian Revolution, and third, the descriptions of the vital work in which the YMCA was engaged. For the latter it is necessary only to say that this kind of humanitarian undertaking is something the details of which go too often unrecorded in the historians' annals.

The letters reveal Heald to be a well-educated and sensitive man who demonstrated an implacable and steadfast honesty. Time and again he records one arrangement made with local Russian officials only to find it was later altered and had to be renegotiated. Weaker men than Heald would have surrendered to the bureaucratic inefficiency and the corruption of the government officials, themselves confused by the overwhelming change in rulers. Persistent in his work, Heald was also candid and honest in his observations about it. He never recorded suppositions or made events seem more dramatic than they actually were. His liking for the Siberian city of Ekaterinburg and its people was unaltered even after he learned about the execution there of the Tsar Nicholas and his family. If the reader familiar with the details of the Russian Revolution gets a feeling of being only on the fringes of dramatic events, it is because Heald, records what he observed but does not exaggerate. Much that went on did not

affect directly the YMCA work, and Heald never implied that it did. If his letters have any weakness as historical sources, it is that limitation. Heald was not at the time fully cognizant of the monumental implications of the revolution he was witnessing. Nor was he always fully informed or politically aware enough to analyze what he did know. He is best at sketching surface observations. To give an example, during the initial revolutionary outbreak he was in Petrograd waiting for a specific assignment at a prisoner camp and fully enjoying the beauties of the city — its art galleries, theaters and restaurants. He knew that there had been an upheaval and that the government would probably fall. People were restless and there was often violence, and yet only from other sources would we be able to tell what was actually going on. Heald does, however, do a creditable job of reporting the reactions of Russians he knew to the events going on.

Heald's objectivity, much vaunted by Gidney in his introduction to the volume, is very real, although Heald must have had strong reactions to some of the events. Throughout Siberia he found that the people often disliked and genuinely feared the Bolsheviks. He seems to have believed that a regime of this ruthlessness and mendacity could not survive, and yet it did. Heald, however, did not lose his respect for either the Russian people or for the Ukrainians, whom he seems particularly to have admired, even though the imminent Bolshevik takeover in Kiev caused irreparable damage to the YMCA's work there. In a broader sense, Heald appears to have been unpolitical, and therefore a detached observer.

What must have endeared Heald to his YMCA superiors equally as much as his dedication to his work was his transparent American nationalism, his sure confidence in himself and his organization as representing the benefits that his nation offered. Heald accepted without question the Allied intervention in Siberia, which included help from American forces.

It is by reading the accounts of actual participants that readers can grasp the tumult and divisiveness of the cataclysmic Russian Revolution. This makes any well written collection of documents, like Heald's, particularly valuable. He was in Russia at a critical time. The situation was much worse than Heald reports, or perhaps even realized. His letters and diary describe what he actually saw. These honest documents will appeal to the reader curious about Russia in her most revolutionary years.

REVIEWER: *Neil Thorburn is Associate Professor of History at Russell Sage College, Troy, New York, and he has the responsible position of Chairman of the Department of History and Government. His knowledge of American History is impressive.*



PANELISTS  
*William Ellis, Dick Perry, Marion Renick, Jack Matthews*

### THE OHIOANA LIBRARY/BATTELLE CREATIVE WRITING WORKSHOP

Talented Ohio High School students and their chaperone-teachers were the guests of Battelle Memorial Institute, Columbus, and Ohioana Library for a program on creative writing, held April 22 at Battelle.

Four Ohio authors were the speakers for the morning program. These included William Donohue Ellis (Cleveland), co-author of "The Ohio Story" Radio-TV series; Marion Renick (Columbus), author of 30 and more juvenile books; Jack Matthews (Athens), Professor of English at Ohio University, poet and novelist; and Dick Perry (Oxford), professional writer of articles and numerous books of fiction and non-fiction.

For lunch, the students were the guests of Battelle Memorial Institute.

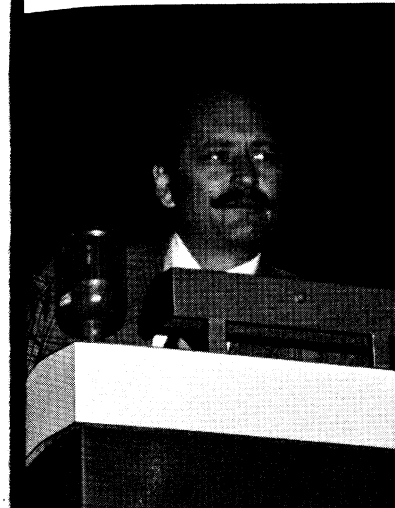
Ohioana Library wishes to express its appreciation to Battelle Memorial Institute for sponsoring this outreach program which encourages talented youth to seek careers in creative writing, and which has gained recognition among educators of Ohio High Schools.



*Dick Perry, Sue Lehman, Willamine Shirley, Jack Matthews, Marion Renick*



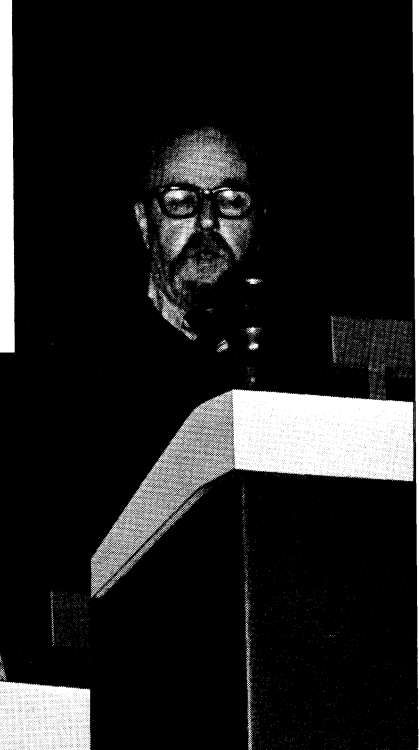
*The Group*



*Jack: Select a microcosm.*



*Pat: Their thing is sports.*



*Dick: Writing is serious business.*



*Dick Perry William Ellis Marion Renick Jack Matthews*

## FROM DIPLOMACY TO UNILATERAL POLICIES

YALTA by Diane Shaver Clemens. *New York: Oxford University Press*  
Notes. Bibliography. Index. 356 pp. \$8.50.

**AUTHOR:** Diane Shaver Clemens is Assistant Professor of History at the *Massachusetts Institute of Technology*. She has presented seminars at universities and institutes in Bucharest, Prague, Budapest and Moscow. She attended *Wyoming High School in Ohio*, and received her M.A. (*Summa Cum Laude*) from the *University of Cincinnati*.

IN FEBRUARY 1945 occurred what turned out to be the last meeting for triumvirate of the Second World War's "Grand Alliance," President Franklin D. Roosevelt of the United States, Great Britain's Prime Minister Winston S. Churchill and Marshal Joseph Stalin of the Soviet Union. The meeting took place at the grim, wintry and war-torn Crimean Black Sea resort of Yalta, where Tsar Nicholas II had built his last magnificent palace in 1911. Hence the conference name of Yalta—the Yalta which became a symbol of many legends and myths about the commitments and promises of wartime diplomacy. The conference has taken on an additional aura because it was not many weeks after it until Roosevelt was dead, and barely six months until Churchill was replaced in office by a change in the British government.

What actually happened that February week in 1945? Did an ill and failing Roosevelt make needless concessions to Stalin in order to secure the Russian intervention in the Far Eastern war against Japan? Did the leaders of the great Western democracies sell out a free Polish government to the Communists? It is easier now to answer "No," because the details of the Yalta Conference are not hard to piece together. State Department documents and British archival materials have been available since the late 1950s, although information from Soviet sources admittedly has been more difficult to obtain. Numerous memoirs by American and British statesmen

set forth their opinions of the deliberations, and not a few scholarly articles and portions of monographs and biographies have discussed it. Yet, ironically, there has been until now no book-length discussion in English of the Crimean Conference.

"To compare and contrast the positions, proposals, agreements, disagreements, and changes of positions of the leading diplomats at the Conference" is the task Mrs. Clemens has set for herself, hoping "thereby to learn what really did and did not happen at Yalta." The result is a meticulously researched and carefully written, if undramatic, volume which, while shedding no bright new light on the subject, does put to effective use the available source material in a methodical way. Particularly is the author interested in the diplomatic objectives of the participants and the means by which they reached them.

The book might even have been called the "Spirit of Yalta" because of its author's stress on the cooperation and compromise among the Big Three. Historians have consistently been prone to stress the special interests each power had to serve rather than calling attention to any spirit of mutual cooperation. Flavoring her analysis is Mrs. Clemens's somewhat overstated conviction that Stalin, always painted in the Western accounts as the villain, actually sought in every way he could to accommodate many of the wishes of his allies. Stalin knew, she claims, that friendly relations with the West would be helpful to world peace—and to Soviet recovery from the war. That instead resulted the Cold War (we are constantly reminded) is due more to later violations of the Yalta agreements than to unresolvable disputes at the meeting. Hence, the author becomes another of the revisionist historians of the war.

It should be said for the Soviet Union, however, and Mrs. Clemens's search for the Soviet materials confirms it, that Stalin could afford to be conciliatory and agreeable. Use the Polish situation to illustrate that. The Red Army occupied Poland and was moving westward into Germany in the early spring of 1945. Political arrangements for Poland's future could be negotiated securely, from Stalin's viewpoint, because he was in command of the situation anyway. Roosevelt appeared to recognize this, and acquiesced in the reality of it. Churchill was less willing, forever convinced (and prophetically so?) that the Soviet Union sought not to cooperate with the West but to make Communism fill the vacuum left in Europe by the defeat of Nazi Germany. In the final analysis, no subject took more hours than Poland at the conference, and none seemed less susceptible to a satisfactory solution. All subsequent criticism aside, the question still seems to be, what

other course could the West have taken than to agree that the Polish government, organized by the Russians, would be enlarged, and accept Stalin's promise of free elections at face value?

When it came to the future of Germany, the shoe was on the other foot. Here Stalin needed his allies to understand the extent of Russian suffering in the war, the cost of which could in part be repaid by German reparations. Dismemberment of Germany would alleviate Soviet fears of a rearmed enemy. Worth noting is that constant theme of Russian sacrifice during the war—Stalin emphasized repeatedly that Russia had borne the greatest brunt of the war among the allies. He strove to obtain an American promise that Germany would be committed to make reparations in kind and actually succeeded in seeing such a statement in the final communique. Here is an excellent example of the author's contention that Communist—Capitalist ideology was not in the foreground at Yalta; the United States and Russia agreed about Germany; Churchill went along with them.

Military affairs, particularly the deliberations between Roosevelt and Stalin about Russian intervention in the Far East, do not play a prominent role in this book, although they are one aspect of Yalta often discussed by historians. The reason is simple: It was not a negotiable item of major significance at the Conference. Stalin had already agreed, in principle, to enter the war against Japan "within two or three months after the defeat of Germany." The conditions laid down, largely territorial concessions in the Far East, seemed necessary to Roosevelt in the face of the anticipated length of the war, including a planned invasion of the Japanese Islands themselves. Russian help against the Japanese in Manchuria seemed imperative to American military planners as the atom bomb was still a scientific experiment.

The trouble with analyzing the Yalta agreements, and Mrs. Clemens admits it, is that "The postwar world bears little resemblance to what these men worked to achieve." Yet that is not a part of the Yalta story. Historians have been too willing to take advantage of hindsight. By 1947, the Cold War was a reality. Free Polish elections were never held as Russia solidified her control in the face of fears about the United States and the dread reality of the atomic bomb. Objective analysis of preceding events like the Yalta Conference is well nigh impossible in the face of questions asking whose responsibility the Cold War was. In Western eyes, Russians never acted in good faith, and the United States always did.

In trying for objectivity, Mrs. Clemens seeks balance. She is anxious to see Yalta and its decisions in the climate in which those decisions actually were made. That is sound historical method. But aware that the American

and British side of the story has been too often told, she unwittingly emphasized the Russian point of view. Consequently emerges her portrait of the cooperative Stalin, an exaggeration in the minds of Cold War traditional interpreters, who blame revisionists like Mrs. Clemens for undue sympathy for the Soviet Union.

It may well be that the United States adopted too harsh an attitude toward Russia once the war was done. Nonetheless one must stop to ponder whether it was not the wise and visionary Churchill who saw the future most clearly of all and sought to avoid it. Churchill had never trusted Russian intentions. But to reflect further on the origins of the Cold War is not to answer any vital questions about the Yalta Conference itself and that is the purpose of this book. That she felt obliged to raise the subject at all is Mrs. Clemens's admission that the Yalta agreements are seen more as a part of the debate on the Cold War than as a culminating event in Second World War diplomacy where she feels they belong—in proper historical perspective.

To answer those prefatory questions—Roosevelt was ill, but still alert and able to negotiate skillfully; his problems were more wishful thinking that he could handle Stalin and a reluctance to face the reality that perhaps he couldn't. Undoubtedly, Stalin held more trump cards and played them shrewdly. The general reader will probably be more interested in the book's description of conference planning and the problems of housing the many visitors at a resort so recently ravaged by the war. But Yalta was a compromise location, since Stalin would not leave the Soviet Union; just as it must be said that the deliberations there were about as good a compromise as could be expected, given the existing war map and the needs of the allies in the late winter of 1944-1945.

REVIEWER: *Neil Thorburn is Associate Professor of History at Russell Sage College, Troy, New York. He has the responsible position of Chairman of the Department of History and Government.*

## OHIO LIBRARY WELCOMES TO NEW MEMBERSHIP

The Following Whose Names Were Added to Our Rolls  
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Mrs. Maurice Bogan Wilmington	Mr. Fred Marshall Xenia
Ms. Jane Caldwell Shaker Heights	Ms. Janet Miller Columbus
Mr. James Carter Columbus	Mr. Tom Murphy Cincinnati
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Mr. & Mrs. Richard Johnson Columbus	The Rev. J. Willard Willis Monroe
Ms. Alberta Keen Florence, Kentucky	Mr. & Mrs. Loren Yeakley Newark

## Book Looks

THE GARDEN by Hollis Summers.  
*Harper & Row*; 259 pp. \$6.95.

A certain garden becomes a subtle symbol in Hollis Summers' new novel about a vacation in Malta for a family of three, Tom and Caroline Hutton and their son, Lewis.

"We're not just tourists," declared Tom, who is a professor at Athens, Ohio. Actually the three Huttons are extraordinary people. Both Tom and Caroline have involved frustrations. As these become more yeasty and rise in their two personalities, the story becomes engrossing with subliminal tension. The garden, a tricycle, a man—these are given an interplay by the novelist as he seeks to reveal the very essence of his characters.

Hollis Summers, himself a professor at Ohio University, Athens, is gifted both in writing prose and poetry. He is the author of four other fiction books and six volumes of finely distilled poetry. He received The Ohioana Library Poetry Book Award in 1968 for *The Peddler and Other Domestic Matters*.

AIR POLLUTION by George Laycock.  
*Grosset & Dunlap*. Index. 81 pp. \$4.95.

Young people who are concerned with air pollution will understand this problem upon reading George Laycock's excellent and concise explanation. He explodes the mystery about fresh air: what it is composed of, the reasons for its being essential to mankind, how to test air pollution, and what we, the citizens, can do about this dangerous pollution development. His list of air pollution byproducts is frightening because it includes the killing of people, wildlife and plantlife.

George Laycock, a resident of Cincinnati, is accomplishing much, through his numerous books, to inform young readers about wildlife and the joys of Nature. His other important mission is to make them aware of today's threat regarding our natural blessings.

He is a dedicated author who always writes with great talent.

THE MOON SAILS by Emmanuel P. Varandyan. *Pinnacle Publishers*. 251 pp. \$6.00.

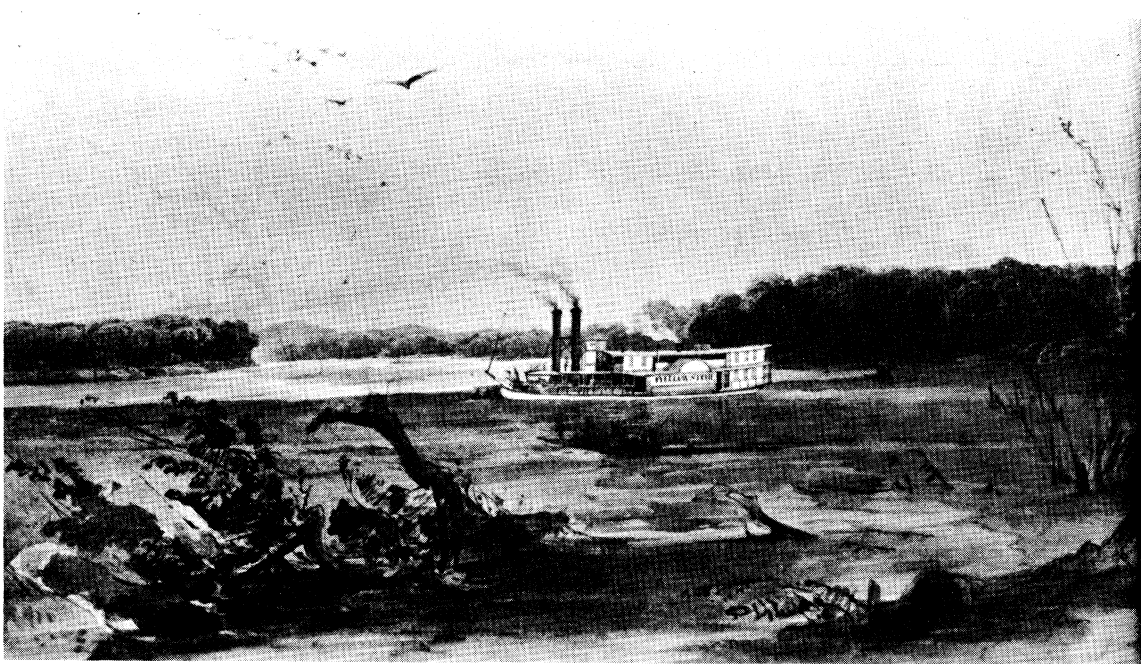
Dr. Varandyan terms *The Moon Sails* a novel, yet, in a radio interview for WOSU-AM, he revealed that the harrowing dangers and horrors, experienced by the crew on an American munitions ship in World War II as it dramatically fought its way to North Africa through a maize of Nazi submarines and avoided enemy dive-bombers, were in part his own. (He was third mate.)

The sailors who manned the *SS. Moon* were of diverse ethnic origins. As each reacted to the agony of war, he prayed for peace according to his individual religion.

Underlying the exciting and suspenseful plot is the symbolism that ultimately Man will emerge triumphant from his sufferings.

Dr. Varandyan is Professor of English and Comparative Literature at the Ohio State University. His first novel, *The Well of Ararat*, was awarded a first prize of \$1,500 in the Avery Hopwood Contest at the University of Michigan, by the unanimous decision of the judges, Clifton Fadiman, Whit Burnett, and Mary Ellen Chase. It was published by *Doubleday, Doran* in 1938. Dr. Varandyan has also written many stories, novelles, and scholarly articles.





Unloading of the Steamboat "Yellowstone," April 19, 1833  
by Karl Bodmer. From: *THE AMERICAN WEST* by Larry Curry.

*THE AMERICAN WEST* by Larry Curry. *Viking Press*. Check List, Bibliographies. 198 pp. \$12.95.

Henry F. Farney, Cincinnati artist, and Worthington Whittredge, born near Springfield, Ohio, are two of the famous painters of the Far West who are featured in this handsome art book which contains full-page reproductions of Indians and Western scenes. Works of other favorites such as Russell, Catlin and Remington are included—

George Catlin is briefly connected with Cincinnati, having stopped there for less than a year.

However Farney, although born in Alsace, France, came to Cincinnati at an early age and received his first art training here. His paintings are of peaceful, contemplative scenes of Indians and the West, whereas Remington and Russell revelled in scenes of action, often bloody action.

The paintings by Whittredge which are included in this volume depict the beautifully detailed silence of the West in such panoramas as *Encampment on the Plains* and *Valmont Valley, Colorado*.

In all their paintings, these artists felt and expressed the "otherness" and the "remoteness" of the West. The book is a valuable collection of Western art.

*THE INCOMPARABLE MAX* by Jerome Lawrence and Robert E. Lee. *Hill and Wang*. 84 pp. \$6.95.

The inspiration for this play by Ohioans Lawrence and Lee is the Edwardian theatre critic, Sir Max Beerbohm, who wrote wittily and brilliantly about London plays.

In the play, the incomparable Max takes two trips into unreality. Act I places critic Max in a theatre when Edward VII was still Prince of Wales.

The action in Act II takes place in the red plush stalls of a London theatre, where Max Beerbohm is viewing a new play on opening night. His satiric temperament carries the dialogue. The plot is unearthly with its weird sequences. First it flings the reader (or audience) into a flash-back scene, and then, with slyness and grace, into future unreality.

Because the play itself is literate, it makes excellent reading.

Lawrence and Lee write for the sophisticated audience. Their Max Beerbohm with his British aplomb is the perfect subject for these two playwrights who themselves are notable for their own brand of wit (native to Ohio, may we say?) and for their own intelligence and talent.

In 1970 Ohioana Library was happy to bestow the Pegasus Award upon these two famous writers who deserve their national and international acclaim.

*GOODBYE, CONEY ISLAND, GOOD-BYE* by Dicky Perry and Paul Ilyinsky. *Prentice-Hall*. \$6.95.

Author Dick Perry of Oxford, Ohio and photographer Paul Ilyinsky of Cincinnati have combined their considerable talents in this book which tells in Dick's

words and Paul's photographs the story of the final days of Coney Island, now deceased and replaced by *King's Island*.

Old Coney by the River was a very special world of make-believe. Many have enjoyed the river excursion on the Island Queen which used to dock at Coney.

This book is a testament to this famous Ohio amusement park which was considered one of our nation's best.

Paul Ilyinsky, photographer for *Life Magazine* and *National Geographic*, provides superb and dramatic shots of Coney. Dick Perry, of many books and many hats, writes feelingly of Coney's silence now in the sunny summertime. He draws word-pictures of the old days before the Park was dismantled, when the whistle of the Island Queen, and the music of the merry-go-round, and the dance orchestra of Moonlight Gardens, and the laughter and delighted squeals of children and the vroom of roller-coasters all mingled into a blurr of happy noise. But now—'tis silence.

Dick's and Paul's book provides a fond farewell.

*TWELVE YEARS TWELVE ANIMALS* adapted by Yoshiko Samuel. *Abingdon Press*. \$3.75.

Both the author, who resides in Yellow Springs, Ohio, and the artist of this fascinating juvenile picture book know the mood and atmosphere of old Japan. Mrs. Yoshiko Samuel, born in Japan, has adapted for young children a Japanese folktale which relates how the Oriental years were named after various animals. It is a legend which Mrs. Samuel's two daughters, Mari and Sari, and all small girls and boys will enjoy, and one which reveals an insight into this deceptively simple, ancient, Oriental culture.

THE FUTURE OF LITERATURE by Arther S. Trace, Jr. *Phaedra Publishers*; Notes. 175 pp. \$3.95.

Arther S. Trace, Jr., Professor of English at John Carroll University, is not the only man of letters who feels pessimistic about the future of creative American literature, but he is one who is vocal and who puts his scholarly analyses into words . . . and yes, even into books.



At a time when printed words are being produced at a greater rate than ever before, Dr. Trace pinpoints, by chapter and verse, as it were, what a low level one can expect in reading activity for next year and the next.

He takes a long aesthetic, historical and philosophical look at the new false theories and pretentiousness in literature, considered by many to be the highest form of all earthly learning.

According to the author, drama now centers around anti-heroes and the dreary,

despairing theatre of the absurd; the novel (with some exceptions) with its accent on the scabrous is neither good literature nor good documentary; poetry lacks lucidity, is formless and incomprehensible, and stresses obscurantism.

Dr. Trace attributes much of our inferior writing to early education in reading. This he brings out in two former books, *What Ivan Knows and Johnny Doesn't* and *Reading Without Dick and Jane*. Moreover this Ohio author realizes that spiritually in our literature we have become derelicts. His book, *The American Moral Crisis*, testifies to this.

Paeans to a fearless educator and gifted author who lays it on the line regarding much of today's literature. Dr. Trace has taught at Nebraska, Stanford and Purdue Universities. He joined the John Carroll English faculty in 1956.

DARK HORSE by Fletcher Knebel. *Doubleday*; 367 pp. \$7.95.

Politically oriented and extremely timely, *Dark Horse* is the fictional story of an Irish-Polish truck driver, who, through a fluke, becomes candidate for President of the United States. This man, Edward Nicholas Quinn, runs a most unconventional campaign, a montage of idealism and impractical but popular promises. His private life is spiced and titillated with various bedroom scenes which may or may not appeal to the reader.

This political novel by an Ohio author who began his career in Cleveland and Washington D. C. as a journalist is a Literary Guild Selection. Moreover, for many months, *Dark Horse* has been high on the *N.Y. Times* Best Seller List.

MAGGOT by Robert Flanagan. *Paperback Library*. 270 pp. \$1.25.

"Everything that is, tries to be round" is an Indian adage which author Flanagan quotes in conjunction with his new strongly plotted novel, *Maggot*. He believes a good plot must make "the full-round."

This he accomplishes in his honest novel about the Marines encamped at Parris Island for basic training. Moreover his characterization is superb. The sadistic drill instructor, Staff Sergeant Maguire, and Tom Adamczyk, the terrified recruit, are two of the outstanding Marines, and their roles become an integral part of the story's suspense.

Robert Flanagan himself was a Marine, as was his father. Therefore he knows this life-style backwards and forwards. At present he is Professor of English at Ohio Wesleyan University.

*Maggot* is not his first book, nor will it be his last because this talented young author, a native of Toledo, is writing other novels. His significant and evocative poems have appeared in a *Chapbook* (published 1969) and in prestigious literary magazines.

BUCYRUS by John Matthias. *Swallow*. 102 pp. \$5.00.

John Matthias is a young poet (born in Columbus) who reads his own experimentalist lines with talent and poetic impact. He was the impressive guest of Ohioana Library on the WOSU-Radio series.

Besides his poetry, dexterous in word form and personal in content, this book contains the long prose-poem entitled *Bucyrus*, which breaks the barriers between story and poem. Matthias' prose

is written for its musical oral effect. An example is this line: "Labials, dentals, nasals, palatals and velars."

This Ohio author is unorthodox in his unusual and revolutionary usage of words. He tests both language and form in order to devise chants and musical inflections.

He teaches at the University of Notre Dame, and is editor of the *Swallow* anthology, *23 Modern British Poets*.

SCHOENBRUNN STORY: Excerpted and Introduced by Daniel R. Porter, III, from the Diary of The Reverend David Zeisberger. Translated by August C. Mahr. Drawings by John Barsotti and James Baker. *Published by the Ohio Historical Society*. 26 pp. \$1.50.

The Reverend David Zeisberger's own story of Schoenbrunn, which takes the form of a day-by-day narrative, covers the founding of this Moravian Mission in pre-Revolutionary War Ohio, its development and final abandonment.

As a mission which converted Indians to Christianity, its tragic history as an ill-fated village of huts and cabins inhabited by 250 persons becomes a sad commentary on man's complex actions when motivated by war, suspicion and hunger.

Written in High German, these excerpts from Zeisberger's diary conclude with the Moravian Brethren holding a final session in the meetinghouse, after which they tore down the roof and "all kinds of other things were done to it in order to ruin it for further use."

This portentous segment of the Ohio Story provides fresh insights to the daily operation of a unique experiment. This illustrated booklet deserves careful and thoughtful reading.

GEMINI by Nikki Giovanni. *Bobbs-Merrill*. 149 pp. \$5.95.

Nikki Giovanni, the talented Negro poet whom critics call "a stunning writer" and "a vivid personality," now does a serious and introspective study of herself and her place in American Society. In essay form she takes her readers on a veritable exploration trip of her own philosophy, often described as revolutionary. Furthermore she explores her birthplace in Knoxville, Tennessee, and her years in Cincinnati. Her essays become an autobiographical declaration of her first 25 years and how she became a Negro poet.

Nikki is very family oriented. She takes life as a total entity. And she contends that the world does not move on ideologies, but that it is motivated by color. She writes her essays in conversational style . . . with an off-the-top-of-her-head informality.

As a force, a personality, a strength, Nikki will always be involved with social problems and solutions. She's the type—and she'll write about it all in poetry and prose.

MEDIA CASEBOOK edited by Peter M. Sandman, David M. Rubin and David B. Sachsman. *Prentice-Hall*. 184 pp.

Subtitled *An Introductory Reader in American Mass Communications*, this book contains chapters on the various phases of news reporting. The adult student learns how news develops and that there is responsibility involved in reportage. The various types of media are analyzed: newspapers, magazines, broadcasting, films, books, advertising, public relations. The practical points of news

coverage are the final chapters in this "casebook" of the major problems, the characteristics and complexities of American mass media.

As a collection of examples, this instructive book makes public and relevant the theories and principles of mass communications.

One of the editors, Peter M. Sandman, is a former professor in the School of Journalism, Ohio State University. He has written numerous articles and other books, including *Students and the Law*.

A GATHERING OF GHETTO WRITERS: Edited with an Introduction by Wayne Charles Miller. *New York University Press*. 442 pp.

Wayne Charles Miller, Assistant Professor of English at the University of Cincinnati, has edited the contents of fiction and has written the scholarly Introduction of this compilation of stories, essays, excerpts from novels, poems by American writers, who portray the slum scenes and fictional characters of such immigrant minority groups as the Irish, Italian, Jewish, Negro and Puerto Rican.

Represented are such authors as Stephen Crane, James T. Farrell and Michael Gold. Professor Miller feels it essential to remind Americans that the Negro slums are not the first in our country's social history.

He believes that the fiction which he selected documents the history of the economically poor ethnic groups. His Introduction is almost the best part of the book.

Professor Miller holds degrees from Columbia and New York Universities, and has taught at the Air Force Academy.

RUSSIAN AUTHORS by Elsa Z. Posell. *Houghton Mifflin* 253 pp. Index. \$4.95.

Now that all America is reading Vladimir Nabokov and understanding so little of his subtle symbolism and reference to other Russian writers in his own works (*Mary*, *Lolita*, *Despair* etc.) it is fitting and beneficial to read these biographies of eleven outstanding Russian authors, dating from the late 1700s to contemporary times. The lives of such giant names as Pushkin, Turgenev, Dostoyevsky, Tolstoy, Chekhov and Pasternak are included.

Those who attempt to write independently under the Red regime have experienced horrifying terms in prison and insane asylums (the newest form of Russian torture for the intellectuals).

The author, born in Russia, now lives in Cleveland Heights where she has written two books on composers (American and Russian) and where she has worked as librarian in the public schools.

Her new book on Russian authors also presents a panoramic view of Russian history, its social and political atmosphere which influenced each writer. Mrs. Posell writes entertainingly about these talented writers.

A GUIDE TO OHIO OUTDOOR EDUCATION AREAS by Ruth W. Melvin. 136pp. Index.

The State of Ohio Department of Natural Resources and The Ohio Academy of Science have published a magnificent book on Ohio's park lands, nature centers, trails, caves, camps, and other outdoor and panoramic spots which beckon the Buckeye traveler to "see Ohio first."

The pictures of these scenic spots are in color; and the places are arranged

geographically by counties. Each reader will wish to check first his own county, then the others will intrigue him into reading the whole volume.

Besides this guide by counties, there are helpful maps, showing the Ohio glacial desposits, the original vegetation, and the physiographic sections of Ohio.

Well indexed, this attractive volume will be treasured by all Americans who wish to vacation in Ohio, whether for a fun weekend or for a more leisurely tour of Ohio's outdoor attractions.

CHANGING ADOLESCENT ATTITUDES TOWARD POLICE by Robert Portune, Ed.D. *Anderson*. 273 pp. Index; Appendix. \$9.00.

The Advisory Board for this excellent book consists of David A. McCandless, Stanley R. Schrotel, Claude R. Sowle, and John C. Klotter.

Robert Portune, Ed.D., Coordinator of Academic Programs, College of Education, University of Cincinnati, is much concerned with youth's attitude toward the police. He considers youth's alienation from law and order a grave threat to our country. Therefore he has written this book to present a program to build a favorable police image.

This area of attitudes towards authority needs to be examined. Professor Portune explains how attitudes are formed, how they are measured; and he gives a design of curriculum units to improve the students' concept of law and law enforcement.

This book should mitigate to some degree the law enforcement officer's difficulties in maintaining the law of the land. It should also improve police and student relations.

A BRIDE GOES NORTH by Marie A. Comfort. *Carlton Press*. 154 pp. \$3.50.

Marie A. Comfort, a retired high school teacher in Dayton, has written the unique and true story of her own mother and father.

As a bride and groom, Margaret and Merritt Comfort traveled as home missionaries to Parry Sound in northern Canada, to preach to the impoverished pioneer families of English immigrants settled there.

Wrapped foot stones for warmth, a log house as their home, the patched trousers worn by Merritt, and an unkind eviction are a few of the details of this story which is a vitally alive narrative about real people.

WINNING THE MOON by William Roy Shelton. *Little, Brown*. Index. 230 pp. \$5.95.

Because Ohio claims as native sons two famous astronauts, John Glenn and Neil Armstrong, books about the Moon become "Ohio Scene."

William Shelton is a reporter who has vast knowledge of space and technology. The first sentence in his new book contains the name, Neil Armstrong. Shelton has written the account of Neil, a ghostly figure in pictures, stepping down upon the Moon and saying, "That's a small step for man, but a giant leap for mankind."

Shelton relates his interviews with Neil and the other astronauts, and then goes back to moon legends and includes a chapter on them. In all, he has locked in a good story for young students and also provided a helpful index.

MODERN PHOTOGRAPHY FOR POLICE AND FIREMEN by Sam J. Sansone. *W. H. Anderson Company*. Appendix. Index. 450pp. \$17.50.

Sam J. Sansone, Instructor and Lecturer of Police Photography, Lorain County Community College and Western Reserve University, Detective Sergeant, Police Photography (Retired) Shaker Heights Police Department, has written a fine text book on the photographic processes and their uses in the police and fire services. His explanations are lucid and informative.

Competence in photography is stressed because it is used in important documentation. Therefore the generalist in the police and fire services must be skilled in taking pictures.

Well documented, this is a book which has been written by an experienced identification expert who has instructed in this field for many years. His work is a fine addition to the "Science in Law Enforcement Series."

HUNTERS OF THE BLACK SWAMP by Lloyd C. Harnishfeger. *Lerner Publications*. 93 pp. \$3.95.

Set in prehistoric North America, this story for children is built around the experiences of "Boy" as he hunts with his father in the Black Swamp. "Boy" lacks judgment, and his recklessness causes his father to be wounded. He is saved by a tribe of mastodon hunters.

Highly imaginative, the plot is nevertheless based on scientific studies which the author, an educator who lives in Pandora, Ohio, has made over the years. Mr. Harnishfeger has a large personal collection of Indian relics. His interest in pre-historic times is successfully reflected in this interesting story.

FIRST STEPS IN GETTING READY TO READ by Caroline Clark Myers. *Highlights for Children*. 32 pp. \$1.00.

Caroline Clark Myers is an Ohio writer who understands children. She has written this helpful book with its concepts of beginning reading.

Her book may be used to advantage by either teacher or parent with pre-reading children, who will learn to relate the pictures to the printed words.

SOMEONE CARES by Helen Steiner Rice. *Fleming H. Revell*; 128 pp. \$4.95.

When Helen Steiner Rice began writing greeting verses for the Gibson Art Company in Cincinnati, she became popular because her lines were sincere and graceful devotional poetry. Today her poetry is known and loved the world over. It provides comfort and inspiration for the reader.

In this volume illustrated with artful flowers, Mrs. Rice has collected both old favorites and new verse. They speak of love and faith; they commemorate special occasions; and they praise family life and God's guidance.

Mrs. Rice has her own devoted following who will welcome this, her most recent book.

TOLEDO, OHIO: PROFILE OF A CITY by Toledo Area Chamber of Commerce. *Toledo Area Chamber of Commerce*. 40 pp.

This "profile of a city" is a well compiled description of Toledo and its various aspects such as boating clubs, population, refining center, and utilities.

Definitive and practical, this summary achieves its purpose of being a helpful and informative introduction to a metropolitan center.

FRONTIER OHIO prepared by Byron H. Walker for The Division of Elementary and Secondary Education, The Ohio State Department of Education. *Published by The Ohio Historical Society*. 179 pp. \$2.25.

For a long time Ohio school teachers of the seventh grade have needed a resource guide on our State's early history. This is now provided by Mr. Walker, Supervisor of Social Studies and Humanities, Ohio Department of Education. This resource unit provides many teaching tools. It describes the uses of history; it lists methods of teaching. The importance of primary source materials is stressed.

The "face of the land," the "clearing," and even the "influence of the moon" on pioneer Ohioans are a few of the topics included. A bibliography fills the final pages of this helpful teachers' aid. Mr. Walker and the Education Department of Ohio are to be commended for a fine and successful publication.

LAST WEEK by Wheaton Phillips Webb. *Abingdon Press*. 62 pp. \$2.50.

Having written a book for juveniles entitled *The Twelve Labors of Wimpole Stout*, the Reverend Wheaton Phillips Webb, minister of the First United Methodist Church in Perrysburg, Ohio, now writes a book for adults.

His scene is the silence on Calvary Hill. In prose the Reverend Webb meditates upon the power of the Cross, upon the vision of the Spirit of Christ, upon the climax of the Crucifixion.

In all, these seven Lenten meditations are inspired vignettes portraying the final week of Jesus' life on earth.

THE BOXWOOD MAZE by Bentz Plagemann. *Saturday Review Press*; 212 pp. \$5.95.

The flow-charts of novels by Bentz Plagemann move to their climax in smooth prose which always tells a good story. Mr. Plagemann, whose boyhood home was in Euclid, Ohio, has written one of his best stories in *The Boxwood Maze*. It is complete fiction . . . with an exciting plot, partially Gothic.



Suspense centers around the 20-year-old heiress, Lee Appleton, who comes to spend the summer with her wealthy grandmother, who lives elegantly in a 19th century castle on the Hudson River. Eventually Lee's very life is endangered, as she nearly marries the wrong young man.

Bentz Plagemann is the well-known author of seven previous novels, and his articles and stories have appeared in prestigious magazines. In 1949 he received an O'Henry Award, and in 1968 the Ohioana Book Award for *The Heart of Silence*.

He and Mrs. Plagemann now live in the Palisades, New York, from where they actually can see an old castle . . . with a boxwood maze.

FOUR IN A WILD PLACE by John Stallard. *Norton*. 245 pp. \$6.95.

Good-looking John Stallard was a Lancaster, Ohio boy before he became a Vietnam War Correspondent and before he won numerous awards for his reportage while with the *Milwaukee Journal*.

He took his family of wife and two children to live for a whole year in the wilds of Wisconsin. Like Thoreau he "went to the woods because he wished to live deliberately." His excellent book describes this family adventure in pioneer living.

In the Big Flats, John set the calendar back 100 years in an old dilapidated homestead. He describes this year and its near disasters with his horse, Kitty, with deer hunters on his property and with hog butchering.

Then back to Milwaukee and John's newspaper job as reporter. But both he and his wife, Sandra, saw the city differently—schools with drug pushers and 12-year-old heroin addicts, smog, et cetera.

Now these two have decided to find a permanent country retreat for themselves and their three children (a new baby). They long for the isolated physical beauty of a wild place, for its honest simplicity and for the essential values they discovered about life.

MEDICAL STUDENT-FAMILY DOCTOR-CITIZEN by N. M. Camardese, M. D. *Smail Creative Printing, Inc.* 246 pp.

As an M.D. who graduated from the Medical School of Ohio State University, this author now writes a manual for medical students and beginning doctors.

He discusses in a concise and helpful manner such topics as choosing the location for medical practice, patient education, the economics of medical practice, and rights, privileges and responsibilities.

Dr. Camardese now practices family medicine in Norwalk, Ohio. His advice incorporated in this handbook has evolved from his own experience. Many doctors recommend this book very highly—and this is recommendation indeed.

Dr. Camardese shared the cost of the printing of his work and is presenting the proceeds from its sale to Project Hope; the Association of American Physicians and Surgeons and "Dollars for Scholars" of Norwalk, Ohio.

THE STONES AND THE SCRIPTURES by Edwin Yamauchi. *Lippincott*. Bibliography; notes; indices. 207 pp. \$5.95.

A fascinating and scholarly perspective of the relationship between the Scriptures and archaeology is presented in this important book by Dr. Edwin Yamauchi, a graduate of Shelton College, who is now Assistant Professor in the History Department, Miami University, Oxford. He held a similar post at Rutgers University. He received his Ph.D. in Mediterranean Studies at Brandeis University, majoring in nine ancient languages.

His book, in toto, summarizes the significance of archaeological discoveries of the Old and New Testaments; and the author believes that this literally "unearthed" evidence provides a positive

evaluation of the Bible and its tradition.

This reviewer, having just visited Ephesus, Turkey, where Paul went on his third mission, is of Dr. Yamauchi's conviction that both Paul and Luke wrote truthfully and accurately about these travels.

Luke's accurate account and descriptions in *Acts* of Paul's trials are so correct that later Roman historians used them to illustrate Roman jurisdiction of that period.

The great worth of the *Dead Sea Scrolls* is explained in another chapter.

With his meticulous translations of ancient records on stone and parchment, Dr. Yamauchi is most convincing in his conclusions that the Bible is overwhelmingly true.

COLUMBUS DISCOVERS FOOTBALL by Dick Johnson. *Published by All American Archives*. 72 pp. \$8.95.

Not only was Dick Johnson (now deceased) a resident of Columbus, a graduate of Ohio State University and an excellent raconteur about the sport of football on the Columbus Scene, but he wrote this book which scans the early years of Columbus, Ohio State University and the game of football from 1890 through 1921. These were the years when football was played on Ohio Field, and when Columbus gained national recognition as the Football Capital.

Dick did a tremendous amount of research. In his book are fascinating pictures of the early teams and star players. Dick's book brings alive the history of the early gridiron gladiators of Columbus, and recounts interesting incidents, humorous and tragic, hysterical and serious.

His sudden death shocked and brought sorrow to his many friends in Columbus.

SLAVERY IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA by Louis Filler. *D. Van Nostrand Company*. Preface. Index. 165 pp.

As Professor of American Civilization at Antioch College, Louis Filler has long been interested in the subject of Negro slavery and American social reform. His new work on slavery approaches the subject on a national basis; that is, it determines what this institution in the South meant to our country at large, why it flourished; and its overthrow. Thus Dr. Filler provides the reader with a national understanding of this highly emotional and frequently political subject.

Therefore it is not surprising to find among his chapter headings *Slavery as a Positive Good*, *Slavery as a Way of Life*, and *The Slave Trader: His Life and Outlook*.

Part I of this masterly analysis is concerned with slavery in theory and practice; Part II includes readings related to slavery by such fame-names as Andrew Jackson, James Fenimore Cooper, John J. Audubon, Charles Dickens and (naturally) Harriet Beecher Stowe.

In this comprehensive treatise, other pertinent sub-topics are included, such as folklore of the plantation, and the comparison between Spanish and American slavery.

Dr. Filler has screened out the emotional, the political, the intellectual, and glib and partial viewpoints. His book is an important and scholarly contribution on this controversial subject.

FABLES AND FOLKTALES FROM MANY LANDS, Edited by Walter B. Barbe. *Highlights for Children*. 33 pp.

Walter B. Barbe has proved himself an excellent editor in selecting for children

interesting and whimsical folktales from Oriental countries.

THE BAKU COMMUNE 1917-1918 by Ronald Grigor Suny. *Princeton University Press*. Bibliography. Index. 412 pp. \$15.00.

In 1917-1918 when Lenin was masterminding the Bolshevik Revolution in Petrograd and Moscow, a dissimilar revolution in Baku, provincial capital and oil center, was being directed into a Commune which soon failed.

Mr. Suny, of the Department of History, Oberlin College, has devoted in-depth, personal study to the sociological, class and nationality problems which beset Baku, the important Caspian seaport and the fourth largest city in Soviet Russia. Here the Revolution ran a course distinctly different from the pattern observable in Petrograd. Ethnically the people were Moslems, Tatars and Turks. The Bolsheviks and socialist revolutionaries were cautious in maneuvering these peoples.

In April, 1918 the Baku Commune came into formal existence; it lasted 97 days. The author documents this fall.

Whereas Baku hoped to be a communal government with local autonomy, the centralists, led by Lenin, used terror and murder orgies to obtain complete subordination under a cruel dictatorship. Through the murder of masses and of Baku's 26 Commissars, they achieved their goal.

With objectivity Mr. Suny relates the reasons for the failure of the Baku Commune. The bulk of his research was done in Communist Russia when he participated in the Cultural Exchange of Young Professors and Graduate Students, 1965-1966.

MODERN CHINESE POETRY: AN INTRODUCTION by Julia C. Lin. *University of Washington Press*. Bibliographies. Index. 264 pp. \$10.00.

The author's announced purpose of this important and informative book is "to make the new Chinese poetry more accessible to readers of the West." Interspersed throughout the chapters are brief surveys of contemporary Chinese literary history, and comparisons to such accidental giants as Edgar Allan Poe and Rabindranath Tagore.

Julia Lin, who is Associate Professor of English Literature at Ohio University, Athens, has performed almost all the poetry translations from the Chinese to the English. She divides Chinese poetry into seven groups consisting of the following: the Tradition with its legacy of the past; the Transition; the Pioneers who wrote in the new vernacular, *pai-hua*, and who are so ably represented by Hu Shih, the father of modern Chinese poetry; the romantic Formalists who expressed themes of human significance; the Symbolists who used elliptical symbols in their poetry; the Proletarianists who insert Mao into their lines of Red propaganda, (example: "I'm going on duty for Chairman Mao"); and lastly the Communist Poets after 1949, who ruthlessly alter the course of the art of poetry which now has become subservient to the dictates of the Communist Party.

A survey like this is invaluable.

W.E.B. DUBOIS: A Biography by Virginia Hamilton. *Crowell*. Notes. Bibliography. Index. 218 pp. \$4.50.

The talented Ohio writer of juvenile books, Virginia Hamilton, has now written this biography for children which she

fittingly dedicates to her own father because, early in Dr. DuBois' career, Mr. Hamilton admired this black man who spoke and wrote courageously for his race as far back as Franklin D. Roosevelt's presidency when the so-called New Deal did relatively nothing for the Negroes.

As editor of *The Crisis: a Record of the Darker Races*, Dr. DuBois was able to raise his dedicated voice throughout the land. He traveled from coast to coast, giving lectures and holding conferences.

At age 66, his resignation as editor of *The Crisis* came because he insisted on criticizing the NAACP's policy of "no segregation."

A member of the Communist Party of the United States by 1961, Dr. DuBois exiled himself to Ghana, where he was welcomed and where he continued to write until his death in 1963.

Miss Hamilton writes poetically and with justified feeling about one of the great intellectual leaders of the Negroes. Photographs of Dr. DuBois, who is now 92, complement her excellent text.

MAKE-BELIEVE DAUGHTER by Laura W. Douglas. *Western Publishing*; 212 pp.

As a mystery story for younger children, *Make-Believe Daughter* centers around three little girls named Matilda. One is called Tilda, another Matilda, and the third has the nickname of Red Top. The mystery plot is not solved until the final page.

Laura Douglas, a resident of Cincinnati, knows what will please young readers.

THE TRICKS OF THE TRADE by Robert L. Fish. *Putnam's*. 190 pp. \$4.95.

Superb! Magnifique! Such adjectives describe Robert L. Fish's newest suspense mystery, as its intricate and amusing stratagems unfold in prose which is witty and geared to a high level of intellectuality.

The plot centers around a mysterious suitcase which the world's most successful smuggler, Kek Huuygens, has promised to transport from Buenos Aires to Barcelona, Spain. Although told that the suitcase contains ancient land deeds of great value, Kek knows that it holds a fortune in cocaine.

Whereas it is against his principles in this smuggling game ever to transport drugs, yet for very personal reasons which involve his girl friend, Kek agrees to do the almost impossible job for two evil, cutthroat crooks.

In witty fashion Kek becomes the good guy, the hero fighting for the honor of his mistress, the virtuous smuggler of high integrity. At one point he says, "It's getting harder and harder to find a crook you can trust these days."

In 1970, Robert Fish, talented and prolific Ohioan who now resides in Delaware, received the Ohioana Book Award for fiction. He was a master of spy stories then—and *Tricks of The Trade* proves that he retains this top position today.

AN EVENING OF ONE-ACT STAGERS FOR GOLDEN AGERS by Albert M. Brown. *Samuel French, Inc.* 66 pp. \$2.00.

Although serious in intent—to provide entertainment for senior citizens—these six, one-act plays are amusing in content.

Albert M. Brown, executive director for Council Gardens, Cleveland Heights, has a sense of humor which he generously intersperses throughout his plays.

THE ORDEAL OF MR. PEPYS'S CLERK by John Harold Wilson. *Ohio State University Press*. Documentation. Index. 143 pp. \$8.00.

John Harold Wilson, Professor Emeritus of English at the Ohio State University, is the celebrated author of many distinguished books on the history and literature of the English Restoration, including *Neil Gwyn: Royal Mistress* and *All the King's Ladies*.

He now has written the story of Sam Atkins, a young clerk on the staff of the famous diarist Samuel Pepys, who becomes a guileless victim in the infamous Popish Plot in the year 1678.

Summoned without warning to an interrogation session, Atkins can reveal nothing of this plot in which Protestant Sir Edmund Berry Godfrey was murdered. Through Atkins, The House of Lords hoped to incriminate the young man's master, Mr. Pepys.

As the author unfolds this dramatic episode in English history, Sam Atkins, with his sturdy Puritan integrity, suffers imprisonment, sickness and insults, until finally he gains justice to become a highly placed servant as Commissioner of the Navy in His Majesty's government.

Professor Wilson has written an absorbing vignette of a relatively unimportant young man who ironically played an important role in the Popish Plot which profoundly influenced the development of Restoration of England.

BREED TO COME by André Norton. *Viking*. 285 pp. \$4.95.

Using the exciting prose style which became polished in such success books as *Exiles of The Stars*, *The Zero Stone*, *Ice Crown*, and *Quest Crosstime*, André Norton presupposes that Earth has been denuded of Man and is inhabited by an advanced race of Cats who have heightened their intelligence and who use their paws like hands.

Gammage is the leader. He becomes a recluse, living in the ruins of one of Man's large universities. The other Cats call him sorcerer, and a few trot off to visit Gammage—but never return. Gammage fears that the Men-Demons will return to Planet Earth.

With fiendish horror the climax comes when a spaceship filled with Men-Demons lands.

Highly imaginative, this new science-fiction story by André Norton increases her reputation as a talented writer and raconteur.

NEED by Alberta T. Turner. *The Ashland Poetry Press*. 55 pp.

Personal impressions are captured in these poems by Mrs. Turner who is Assistant Professor of English and Director of The Poetry Center at Cleveland State University.

Many of her *vers libre* capture the essence of places, such as "American Daffodils" which describes the Greyhound bus ride between Cleveland and Sandusky; "Airport;" and "North," a poem of the Alcan Highway. "Answer" is an appealing portrait of a young mother.

Mrs. Turner's collection is contemporary in form and thought.

I AM ELIJAH THRUSH by James Purdy. *Doubleday*; 120 pp. \$4.95.

Much recent fiction—most of it?—all of it?—has lead characters who are purgatorial by destiny. In this category are James Purdy's three central characters of his new novel, *I am Elijah Thrush*. Almost maniacal are the story's narrator, 29-year-old Negro Albert Peggs, and elderly hippie, Elijah Thrush, who paints and dances, and the aging and wealthy Millicent De Frayne who in outrageous fashion chases both him and Albert. These brooding three are filled with obsessions, torrential complaints, superstitions, a fear of Karmic justice, and abnormal and offensive concerns with sex. These three act out their sensuality in lifestyles typical of their natures.

Purdy's style of writing is strictly his own, non-conforming, yet with prescience and gung-ho. This author, born in Ohio, now resides in New York City where he has recorded readings from his stories (five earlier novels) and where he is now writing a new book of a projected trilogy, his *Jeremy's Version* being the first in this sequence. *I Am Elijah Thrush* has a high place on best seller lists throughout the country.

MODERN ODYSSEY by John D. Engle, Jr. *Golden Quill Press*. 79 pp. \$4.00.

This poet of West Chester, Ohio, has his poems in prestigious publications.

The title poem, "Modern Odyssey," contains beautiful symbolism, comparing life to "a cosmic sea, sailing to unknown ports of space-time patterns."

Mr. Engle explores other space-time ideas. He expresses a deep faith in God and immortality. His free-verse lines appeal to the mind; they challenge the reader to ponder deeply upon this universe and its significant meaning to man.



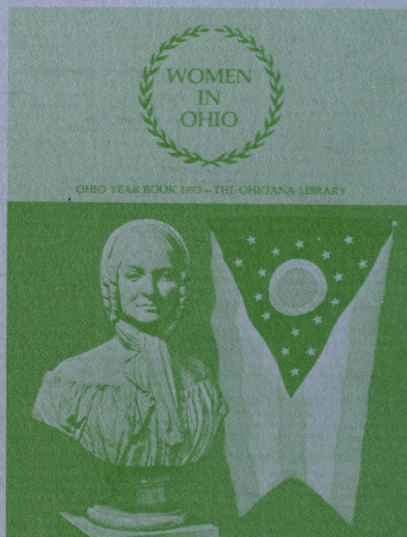


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