President's Column

A FEW WORDS—Notes made while returning from the MLA convention... The Delta flight path on Dec. 31 takes us over the south rim of the Grand Canyon, that huge rip in our national landscape, and we continue over the great distance toward the Mississippi. I've learned that, on a clear day, a window seat can be conducive to reflections. In the last thirty days I've heard over twenty professional presentations about Mark Twain's works. After this experience, I would judge that the state of Twain studies is extraordinarily robust. We have senior established scholars, productive mid-career professionals, and startlingly bright newcomers—all making important contributions to our knowledge about Twain. Three journal editors have expressed particular interest in publishing some of the papers. Overall, the intellectual quality of the Twain sessions at the American Humor/Twain Circle (Canada) conference and at the Modern Language Association conference was remarkable. It seemed to me that the intellectual development, the control of facts or details, and the clarity of inference or interpretation were quite commendable. Even enviable!

Was it just my perhaps biased judgment? Or would others agree that most Twain presenters kept within their time limits and presented lively talks? Most did not simply read or drone a paper which was written only to be read—not heard (with punishingly complex, confusing sentence structures [with several inset internal parentheses]). As a veteran of more MLA's than I wish to number, I can testify that 20 minutes can be a very long time (if the speaker has not considered or practiced the delivery of the paper) or a very short, lively stimulating, enjoyable time if the author/lecturer PRESENTS or delivers the intellectual material. I wish to thank the recent presenters.

Why are we so relatively fortunate in Twain studies? We have a lot of absolutely essential, foundational works to draw upon. Tom Tenney's Reference Guide and Alan Gribben's Mark Twain's Library have provided two immensely valuable resources to advance Twain studies. Each publication offers a staggering amount of information in a quite efficient form. We also have both valuable fact-filled interpretive large biographies, such as Kaplan's, and focussed studies, such as Hill's and Steinbrink's, which reveal amazing details that scholars of other authors simply do NOT have available. Moreover, the crucially important Letters are an absolute gold mine of information. (The Fall SMLSA conference will have a special session devoted to studies of Twain's letters. See *Mark Twain at SMLSA: Call for Papers*, below, for more info.)

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Twain studies will remain vital for a long time to come.

Some other author societies do not have dependable texts to draw upon. Because we all know stories about hard-working scholars who have painstakingly "decoded a false text ("soiled fish" or "coiled fish"). We can be grateful that we can work with excellent texts, with reliable apparatus and quite informative notes. I think that these texts set the international standard for completeness, accuracy, and clarity.

And we can draw upon Lou Budd's recent two-volume Collected Tales, Sketches, Speeches, and Essays. The Wilson and L.M. Elsterelli Collections of Twain materials won a 1993 Librarians' prize for a new reference volume. Lively times, folks! All these scholarly efforts can interact, with the effect of stimulating each other.

One of the best parts of a convention—literally, a coming together—is the chance for conversations among knowledgeable, fervent people. For example, in the MT suite I had the immense pleasure of hearing three people who will teach Innocents Abroad this coming semester talk at length about how to make the work come alive for undergraduates. Thanks to Tom Teneray and the Mark Twain Foundation for helping with the suite, a very cordial welcoming place. And the discussions continued at the inclusive, "you come along too" dinners.

Over the Mississippi long ago I saw a surprisingly effective movie about a sharecropper family struggling to survive on the Mississippi Flood land. Near the end of the movie, in a church scene, the people who had helped and had died appeared with what I'd now call magic realism. All had a place in that choir.

We are lucky enough to draw upon the works of some giants, literary path-breakers such as DeVoto and H. N. Smith. There were moments, both in the lecture rooms and in the more intimate Twain rooms, when Walter and Henry were there with us in spirit. Our lecture vita brevis. Intelligent scholarship and criticism do endure. Sam Clemens/Mark Twain would have enjoyed the joy and the quiet, earnest, deep conversations too. We are fortunate to have this robust condition for our studies.

Your Mark Twain Circle Executive Committee met at the San Diego MLA convention. Our candlelit "Constitutional deliberations" included some good-natured collegial ribbing and joshing. We also—and more importantly—forged the long-range health of our organization.

We have decided to begin an Annual Prize for "The Best Presentation by a Graduate Student." We wish, for the sake of the future Mark Twain studies, to stimulate, encourage, and recognize works of newer scholars and critics, with an eye toward signalling our group's welcoming attitude toward people who are beginning their careers.

We hope that at some future time the Circle will similarly be able to recognize the importance of a foreign scholar's work by subsidizing a part of his/her travel expenses to permit the scholar to present a paper at one of our meetings. Mark Twain has—perhaps more than any other American author—a devoted, enthusiastic international readership. Many of us treasure the chances to learn from and exchange ideas with the top-flight international Twain scholars.

News Flash: "Much better than a sharp stick in the eye!" The MT Circle Executive Committee takes pleasure in announcing that three of our members will be initiated into Honorary Lifetime Membership status at the Baltimore MLA convention. As an informal group of people who share an interest in Twain, we will NOT plan an elaborate "Dellmonic's Style" banquet, such as Twain attended:

We shall gather as colleagues to offer congratulations and respect for the intellectual achievements of Howard Kaizathold, Alan Grabozen, and Hamlin Hill. Please plan to attend and raise a glass to toast a Twainian.

(We rather deliberately plan to provoke suspense about any future initiatives taken by the Executive Committee. Please attend any Executive Committee meeting. All are open to our membership.)

We extend our good wishes to these nominees for Honorary Lifetime Membership:

Many of us look forward to reading and hearing more from each of them; each has trained us to reach for his work with eager (and may I say high or great?) expectations. The way the world is going nowadays, the "congratulations and respect" of knowledgeable colleagues is not a bad thing.

Please begin to make plans to attend the 1995 ALA conference in Baltimore.

Contact Jeff Brandt-Trombely for the 1996 NELMA in Montreal.

Contact John Seelye for information on his planned NEH Seminar on "Subversion and Socialization in American Children's Literature" at Dartmouth, summer 1995 (college teachers, stipend study).

Now it will soon be time for winter hibernation in Buffalo. From Canuck to cooconing. A time to get a lot of work done with few distractions! One of my winter companions will be a fascinating, irascible, enormously productive person whom Howells called "the Lincoln of our literature." People all over the world feel that they know him, that they value him. I wish you Happy New Year, and happy, stimulating reading.

Cordially,

Victor Doino
President, MTCA

Preliminary:

(1) James E. Caron (Univ. of Hawaii-Manoa), "The Rainbow Islands: Mark Twain's Hawaii"
(2) Jeffrey A. Melton (Auburn Univ., Montgomery), "The Wild Teacher of the Pacific Slope: Mark Twain, Travel Books, and Instruction"
(3) Peter Messent (Univ. of Nottingham), "Twain's Forgotten Novel: Identity, Agency, Duplication, Artistic Representation in The American Claimant"

Respondent: Peter Gibian, McGill Univ.

Title: "Huck Finn Carefully Considered"
Time: Friday, May 26, 2:30-5:30
Chair: David E. E. Sloane (Univ. of New Haven)

Presentations:
(1) Victor Doino (SUNY, Buffalo), "The Huck We've Never Read"
(2) James S. Leonard (The Citadel), "Fallacious Logic in Huckleberry Finn: Discovering the Hidden Assumptions"
(3) Carl F. Weick (Univ. of Tampere [Finland]), "The Figure Forty in Huckleberry Finn"
Respondent: Gregg Camfield (Univ. of Pennsylvania)

The following additional Mark Twain session, not sponsored by the Mark Twain Circle, will also be included in the ALA program:

Title: "Mark Twain Biography: Retrospect and Prospect"
Time: Sunday, May 28, 12:00-12:50
Chair: Michael J. Kiskis (Emirina College Panelists:
Howard B. Haist (Butler Univ.)
Hamlin Hill (Texas A&M)
Alan Grabozen (Auburn Univ., Montgomery)
Laura E. Skandra-Trombely (SUNY, Potsdam)
Thomas A. Tenney (The Citadel)
Mark Twain at SAMLA
Call for Papers

The Mark Twain Circle will sponsor a session at the 1995 SAMLA convention in Atlanta (Marriott Marquis Hotel, Nov. 3-5). Officers for 1995 are Alan Gribben (Auburn U., Montgomery), Chair; James Leonard (The Citadel), Secretary; John Bird (Washington U.), Nominating Committee Chair; Allison Ensor (U. of Tennessee), Nominating Committee; and Janet Gabler-Hover (Georgia State U.), Nominating Committee. The topic will be "Mark Twain as Letter Writer." Send papers by May 1 to:
Alan Gribben
English and Philosophy
Auburn University, Montgomery
Montgomery, AL 36117-3596

Mark Twain in the Carolinas

The 1995 convention of the Philological Association of the Carolinas included a session titled "Conflict and Dichotomy in Mark Twain." The session chair was Joseph Towsen (Spartanburg, SC). The papers were: "Metaphorical Conflict in Roughing It" (John Bird, Winthrop Univ.), "To Justify the Ways of Twain to Students: Teaching Adventures of Huckleberry Finn to Culturally Diverse Students in an Urban Southern Community College" (Joseph Alvarez, Central Piedmont Community College), and "Mark Twain, Time Travel, and the Dichotomizing Impulse" (James S. Leonard, The Citadel).

The Mark Twain Forum

The Mark Twain Forum is an electronic discussion group for persons having a scholarly interest in the life and writings of Mark Twain. Postings include queries, discussion, conference announcements, calls for papers, information on new publications, and anything else that is related to Mark Twain studies. The Mark Twain Forum has served as an excellent vehicle for timely, informal discussion since March 1992, and in January 1994 launched an innovative book review department—one of the first of its kind on the Internet.

How many people participate in the Mark Twain Forum? As of August 1994 there were 275 subscribers in 11 countries, most of whom are in the United States. The number of subscribers has been growing steadily each month as more people get electronic mail accounts on the Internet. Because all Mark Twain Forum postings are archived on an automated file server, new subscribers can freely access a book notice or other article that appeared before they joined, just as one might look up back issues of a conventional journal in a library.

How do I subscribe to the Mark Twain Forum? Send a message to:
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SUBSCRIBE TWAIN-L your name
For example:
SUBSCRIBE TWAIN-L James Leonard
You will then be added as a subscriber, and you will begin receiving postings immediately (i.e., whenever another subscriber sends a message for redistribution). When you send your message to LISTSERV, it is read by a computer, not by a human, so you must give no more or less information than what is specified above. A more detailed instruction guide—also containing information on how to retrieve back issues—will be sent to you (by e-mail) shortly after you subscribe. This guide is also available at any time by sending a message to LISTSERV containing the single line, "GET SURVIVAL GUIDE TWAIN-L."

To send your own message to the Mark Twain Forum, which will automatically redistribute it to the other subscribers, address your message not to LISTSERV but to either:
TWAIN-L@VM1.YORKU.CA, or
TWAIN-L@YORKVM1.BITNET.

Address correspondence and books to be considered for review to:
Taylor Roberts
Coordinator, Mark Twain Forum
Department of Linguistics and Philosophy

Dates to Circle

May 25-28, 1995. ALA Conference on American Literature, Baltimore, MD. Conference Director: Gloria Croning, English Dept., Brigham Young University, Provo, UT 84602; fax number: 801-373-4661; internet: croning@khhbrc.byu.edu. See "Mark Twain at ALA 1995" (above) for a list of scheduled Mark Twain sessions.

Nov. 3-5, 1995. SAMLA Annual Convention. The Mark Twain Circle will present a session titled "Mark Twain as Letter Writer." See "Mark Twain at SAMLA: Call for Papers," above.
The Sorceress of Attu

by Dan De Quille

Edited and with an Introduction
by Lawrence I. Berkove

The Sorceress of Attu, written by Dan De Quille in 1894, was found as a holograph manuscript among his papers in 1986 by Lawrence I. Berkove, professor of English at the University of Michigan-Dearborn. It has never been published before.

Perfect bound on archival paper. Illustrated.
Sixty pages. Published by the Mardigian Library at the University of Michigan-Dearborn, 4901 Evergreen Road, Dearborn, Michigan 48128-1491. (313) 593-5466. $20. ISBN: 0-935691-06-8

About Mark Twain

These bibliographic pages in each issue of my Mark Twain: A Reference Guide (Boston: G. K. Hall, 1977) and supplements in American Literary Realism from 1977 to 1983. Cross-references to these will be given by the year-letter-number system used in the Guide (e.g., 1982.1 or 1975.B1, or by year and page to supplements in American Literary Realism (five of those are in issues for Autumn; the 1977 is Winter, and the 1982 is Spring).

Abbreviations for works by Mark Twain (MT) and the major bibliographic sources should be self-explanatory: AC (The American Claimant); CY (A Connecticut Yankee); FE (Following the Equator); GA (The Gilded Age); "Hadleyburg" (The Man that Corrupted Hadleyburg); HF (Adventures of Huckleberry Finn); IA (The Innocents Abroad); JA (Personal Recollections of Joan of Arc); LOM (Life on the Mississippi); MS (The Mysterious Stranger, and also the fragments from which it was cobbled together after MT’s death); F&P (The Prince and the Pauper); PW (Pudd’nhead Wilson); RI (Roughing It); TA (A Tramp Abroad); TS (The Adventures of Tom Sawyer, also used as part of other titles, such as TS Abroad and TS, Detective).

OTHER SOURCES: It is generally well to use a number of bibliographies when possible, because even the best are outdated by the time they appear in print and each misses a significant amount of material which others list. By far the fullest and most comprehensive is "A Checklist of Scholarship on Southern Literature," appearing each year in the Spring issue of Mississippi Quarterly (MQ), with nearly a hundred annotated listings. More selective is the survey in the annual volume American Literary Scholarship (ALS, Duke University Press), with brief, sound critical estimates. There are fewer TW items listed in Abstracts of English Studies (AES), but annotations are very full and these sometimes appear ahead of others because of quarterly publication.

The two standard annual literary bibliographies are those of the Modern Humanities Research Association (MHRA) and the Modern Language Association (MLA). In the past, a quarter of the listings in each of these did not appear in the other. The MHRA also lists reviews and a certain number of pieces from out-of-the-way sources such as Playboy magazine, but is presently behind schedule in publication. Although the MLA bibliography has moved to a useful computerized access, the numbers of TW listings has been sharply reduced, and the method of selection does not necessarily reflect their significance.

The most current listings are in The Reader’s Guide to Periodical Literature and the microfilm Magazine Index; the latter is more comprehensive but difficult to use and sometimes inaccurate. Readers with access to large university or public libraries can also consult the Literature Criticism Register (Stetson University) and Current Contents / Arts & Humanities. Because they strive to be timely, each of these four sources lists items not yet included in the others.

No slight is intended to the following, which have more restricted coverage or which largely (but never entirely) overlap the sources given above: American Literature, Dissertation Abstracts International, America: History and Life, The Year’s Work in English Studies, Essay and General Literature Index, Humanities Index, Western American Literature, and Midamerica. All of these in the past have included items not listed elsewhere, and several are considered and major bibliographic sources. They are available in major college and university libraries, some as periodicals and some as reference volumes.

Thomas A. Tenney
(Editor, MT Journal)

== New Books on Twain ==

Franklin R. Rogers and Paul Baender, providing for the first time a reconstruction of the lost manuscript of H.F., an unprecedentedly detailed account of the coins and numerous corrections of errors in the text of the earlier edition. There are meticulous textual and explanatory notes, and the illustrations by Tony Williams and others appearing in the first edition are reproduced here.

HAUGHT, CLYDE V. Huckebeery Finn on Film: Film and Television Adaptations of Mark Twain’s Novel 1920-1993. [P.O. Box 611], Jefferson, NC [28640]: McFarland & Company, Publisher, 1994. For seven American films of H.F., provides historical and production background; plot summary; comparison of a film’s narrative with the novel; a film’s thematic concerns and those of the novel; critical and popular reception; and a summing-up and evaluation. Haught excludes foreign and non-film productions.

SKANDERA-TROMBLEY, LAURA E. Making a Community of Women. Philadelphia: U of Pennsylvania P, 1995. Presenting a wealth of information not generally known among scholars, Skandera-Trombley’s study reveals the influence on MT of his family of women, and his intellectual respect for a number of female authors and public figures. There are four appendices: 1. MT and JA. Responding to past caricatures of MT as exaggeratedly masculine, and consequent dismissal of him by some feminist critics, ‘my intention is to reveal Twain as he really was, an author so dependent upon female interaction and influence that without it his sublimity of his novels would have been lost’ (vi).

STAHLD, J. D. Mark Twain, Culture and Gender: Envisioning America through Emancipation. Athens, London: U of Georgia P, 1994. MT’s ‘shaping of characters and events borrowed from European history served to express the conflicts and uncertainties of gender in America: what it meant to be a man in Victorian America; what Twain thought it meant to be a woman; how men and women did, or could, or should relate to each other’ (xiii). In addition to individual chapters on JA, P&P, CY, JA, and the MS manuscripts, there is attention to lesser works such as 1601 and A Huckleberry Finn Chronicle: Mid-Week Experience, which presents a fresh vision, well supported and deserving the respect of traditional MT scholars.

Articles, etc.

BERKOVE, LAWRENCE I. [Review, Roughing It]. In Harriet Elinor Smith, Edgar M. Branch, Lin Salomo, and Robert F. Stark (1995). American Literary Realism 27.1 (Fall 1994): 84-85. Although the University of California Press has published a scholarly edition of RT in 1975, this review and far more accurate editorial principles made it necessary to bring this important work into conformity with other books in the California edition of MT’s works; “the revision is markedly superior to its predecessor in every way.” The determination of the history of composition of RT and the editors have “assimilated almost all previous scholarship on Roughing It and uncovered enough new material on their own to supply scholars for decades to come.”

BRIDEN, EARL F. “Recent Additions to the Mark Twain Biography ANQ: A Quarterly Journal of Short Articles, Notes, and Reviews 7.2, n.s. (April 1994): 94-102. A review essay of Guy Cardwell, The Man Who Was Mark Twain: Image and Ideologies (1991). As an iconoclast, Cardwell succeeds admirably, "but his evidence is often shaky, and sometimes "incommensurate with his prepsychanalytic findings;" Mark Twain’s Letters, Vol. III, (1969), ed. Victor Fischer and Michael B. Frank (1992). These 188 letters record his "tumultuous journeys under martial security and literary stardom"; annotation and textual commentary are authoritative; Margaret Sanborn, Mark Twain: The Bachelor Years (1990). This book is "unabashedly popular biography," mixing biographical facts with details from MT’s fiction, including 29; Jeffrey Steinbrink, Getting to Be Mark Twain (1991). "Sharply focused, lucid and direct," this is "a definitive, authoritative account of this complex shaping process" that created MT; Reba Willis, Mark and Livy: The Love Story of Mark Twain and the Woman Who Adored Him (1992). Willis uses unpublished manuscript materials to show Livy’s relations both with MT and with writers, and "offers a well-reasoned rebuttal" to charges she hampered his creativity, but is "oddly silent on the issue of daughter Suzy’s period of desperate unhappiness in the early 1890s," and friendship with Louise Brownell. "On the whole, however, Mark and Livy is a lively and serviceable chronicle of an "incomparable thirty-seven-year romance".

CAREY-WEBB, ALLEN. "Racial and Huckleberry Finn: The Secret Voice of Tom." English Journal 82.7 (November 1993): 22-34. On the controversy over HF in the schools, describing Carey-Webb’s experience in teaching HF, a local controversy, and the need for sensitivity. There is brief discussion of Shelley Fisher Fishkin’s Was Huck Black? Mark Twain and African-American Voices (1993), and more extensive discussion of Satire or Evasion?: Black Perspectives on Huckleberry Finn (Louis P Teenie, 1982) and (Davis, 1992). An account of a high school’s response to "the controversy over HF in the life of MT. Dolmetsch’s book won the "Austria Prize" of $2,000, awarded in October 1993 by the Austrian Cultural Institute for the year, in memory of his Austrian-related subject. Dolmetsch pinpoints the sources of Twain’s late pessimism and "black" humor in the intellectual influences exerted by his nearly two-year sojourn in Vienna (1887-99) while his daughter Clara studied music there. [Edited by J.S.L.] (version of a press release).

GARDNER, RICHARD M. "Huck Finn’s Ending: The Intimacy and Disappointment of Tom Sawyer, The Adventure of Tom Sawyer, The Adventures of Tom Sawyer, The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn." Thalia: Studies in Literary Humor 13.1/2 (Spring/Summer 1993): 11-21. MT’s literary and comic strategies in undertaking to "reformulate" the German language follow his established pattern of hyperbole and exaggerated following by democratic leveling it to the merely real. This time the Sacred Cow is the German language, which he undertakes to shrink and level after exaggerating the eccentricities of grammar, syntax, and diction. Understanding his arch-chorironic incongruities here helps highlight and critique his metaphors and other Sacred Cows.

"Ten Wives Are All You Need: Artemus Ward and "Mark Twain." Western Humanities Review 38.3 (Summer 1984): 197-211. Refutes Bernard DeVoto’s assertion that MT was not notably influenced by Ward, by demonstrating a considerable influence in their shared literary treatment of the Mormons. Ward not only was MT’s acknowledged mentor, but handled some of the material more effectively.

DOLMETSC, CARL. The publishing house of Editions Amber Verlag in Vienna, Austria has released [9/15/94] "Unser Besucherart Gott": Mark Twain in Wien, an edition in German of the biographical study by Carl Dolmetsch, Professor of English Emeritus at the College of William & Mary, "Our Famous Guest: Mark Twain in Vienna, originally published in 1993 by the U of Georgia P in December 1992. The translation is by Gunther Martin, a Viennese drama critic and poet, and the author. "Tom Sawyer's adventures touched only lightly on the life of Mark Twain in Vienna, so the founding of Editions Amber Verlag in 1989 provided the occasion to publish this definitive study of Mark Twain in Vienna. In addition to the book, Editions Amber Verlag has also published a series of works in the field of literary criticism, including the following:...

"...""The Adventures of Tom Sawyer,"" which was first published in 1875, was a huge success, and it has been translated into many languages. In his 1876 sequel, "The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn," Twain continued his satirical exploration of society, this time focusing on the American South. The novel's themes of racism and prejudice were controversial at the time, and they continue to be so today.

"...""The Innocents Abroad,"" which was published in 1869, is a travelogue that describes Twain's journey through Europe and the Middle East. It is known for its satirical observations of European culture and politics.

"...""The Works of Mark Twain,"" which was published starting in 1907, is a comprehensive collection of Twain's writings. It includes all of his published works, as well as his letters and speeches.

"...""The Gilded Age,"" which was published in 1873, is a satirical novel that critiques the greed and corruption of American society at the time of the Civil War.

...""The Great Gatsby,"" which was published in 1925, is a novel that explores the themes of the American Dream and the emptiness of the jazz age. It is considered one of the greatest American novels of all time.

...""To Kill a Mockingbird,"" which was published in 1960, is a novel that explores themes of race and the loss of innocence.

...""1984,"" which was published in 1949, is a novel that explores themes of totalitarianism and the power of language.

...""Brave New World,"" which was published in 1932, is a novel that explores themes of totalitarianism and the power of language.

...""The Road,"" which was published in 1956, is a novel that explores themes of war and the human condition.

...""The Catcher in the Rye,"" which was published in 1951, is a novel that explores themes of inner conflict and search for identity.

...""The Grapes of Wrath,"" which was published in 1939, is a novel that explores themes of poverty and social injustice.

...""The Odyssey,"" which was published in 1842, is a novel that explores themes of the human condition and the search for identity.

...""The Federalist,"" which was published in 1788, is a series of essays that explore themes of the American government and the balance of power.

...""The Great Gatsby,"" which was published in 1925, is a novel that explores themes of the American Dream and the emptiness of the jazz age. It is considered one of the greatest American novels of all time.

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19-31), and a category of Omission, events taking place in the tourist's absence. "As a result of travel we do see, with Huck and Jim, that the friendship of travelers... is impermanent and fragile... Like Huck, we feel a disturbing contradiction between value and permanence."

HENGSTBECK, MARYLEE. "Huck Finn, Slavery, and Me." English Journal 87.7 (November 1993): 32. "By studying racism and this novel together, I almost feel that teaching about racism is being subordinated to the teaching of Huck Finn." She loves the book, which has many aspects other than race: it is "hysterical, hilarious, complex, and an adventure to read," a part of our culture and "that old national identity that's on the way out."

LEMASTER, J. R. "Query: Mark Twain's Camel[e]opard. ANQ: A Quarterly Journal of Short Articles, Notes, and Reviews 7.2, n.s. (April 1994): 90-94. Reading proofs for the Mark Twain Encyclopedia, LeMaster encountered the alternate spellings camelopard and camelopardal; variants he also found in the first edition of I.A. and the Signet paperback, and the first edition of H.F. and the 1963 Harper & Row Perennial Library edition; he devotes two pages to facsimile reproductions of the parts of the pages on which these variants occur, as well as the entry on camelopard from the OED for consideration by anyone who cares to pursue the matter in more detail."

LEW, ANN. "Teaching Huck Finn in a Multiethnic Classroom." English Journal 87.7 (November 1993): 16-21. After finding it difficult to teach H.F. and suggesting it be replaced, Lew took a class called "Race and Literature" at the Bread Loaf School of English. Working to rethink her position in a course paper, she concludes consistently shown to be smart, assertive, and compassionate. In his quiet, gentle way he boldly violates the behavior code of the slave as prescribed by the white system. Returning to her own classroom, Lew worked to present HF in historical context, encouraged Chinese-American and Filipino-American students to present equivalents of Jim's folk knowledge, and discussed issues of race, friendship, language, and irony, and the problematic ending.

PETIZER, GREGORY M. "Iron Dudes and White Savages in Camelot: The Influence of Dime- Novel Sensationalism on Twain's A Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court." American Literary Realism 27.1 (Fall 1994): 42-58. MT abandoned HF and TS among the Indians for various reasons, among them a sense that the market for western tales was saturated, but transferred much of his research to CY. Among the pieces Twain may have resurrected from his pile of western material was Edward (Edward S.) Ellis's The Huge Hunter [a dime novel] subtitled The Steam Man of the Prairies. "There is a good deal of evidence internal to Ellis's novel and Twain's A Connecticut Yankee to suggest at least a shared community of ideas between the two authors, if not a direct literary relationship. One obvious parallel is the central theme common to both works—the transplanting of advanced technology from one era into the anachronistic time frame of another."

WONHAM, HENRY B. "Getting to the Bottom of Pudd'nhead Wilson; or, a Critical Vision Focused (Too Well?) for Irony." Arizona Quarterly 50.3 (Autumn 1994): 111-26. "The comic impulse behind Twain's irreverent critique of an absurdly rigid legal apparatus, embodied in Dawson's Landing's reductive approach to questions of naming and identity, remained at the heart of his monstrous novel." The abandoned theme of Siamese twins still informs Wilson's "fatals remark" that he would like to kill his half of a barking dog, but he disappointing readers focused on his work when in the end his scientific resolution follows the "fiction of law and custom" that defines the false Tom Driscoll as a slave, and Wilson is finally accepted, and elected mayor.

ABOUT THE CIRCULAR. The Mark Twain Circular was launched in January 1987 by Thomas A. Tenney (Editor of the Mark Twain Journal), who edited the first issue, then passed the Circular baton to the present editor. An individual who pays dues to the Mark Twain Circle and/or subscribes to the Mark Twain Journal receives one subscription (four issues per year) to the Circular.

ABOUT THE CIRCLE. The Mark Twain Circle of America was formed at an organizational meeting held at the December 1986 Modern Language Association convention in New York; the membership has since grown to approximately 400. Current officers are: President—Victor Doyno; Vice-President—Michael J. Kiskis; Executive Director—Laura Sanderson-Trombley; Executive Committee—David E. E. Sloane, Susan K. Harris, and Jennifer Rafferty. Past Presidents: Louis J. Budd, Alan Gribben, Pascal Covici, Jr., David E. E. Sloane. Past Executive Directors: Everett Emerson, James D. Wilson, Michael J. Kiskis. Although many members are academic specialists, the Circle also includes many non-academic Twain enthusiasts. The Circle is in communication with other Mark Twain organizations, including those associated with sites important in his life, and cooperates with them.

ABOUT THE JOURNAL. Founded in 1936 by Cyril Clemens, the Mark Twain Journal is the oldest American magazine devoted to a single author. In 1982 Mr. Clemens retired, and the Journal moved to its present home in Charleston, S.C., under the editorship of Thomas A. Tenney. There are two issues per year, Spring and Fall, with a new volume each year (rather than every second year, as in the past). The Journal tends to appear late, and begs your patient indulgence. New subscribers may wish to begin with the 1992 issues (to be mailed in summer 1994) rather than the 1994. Although the Mark Twain Circle and the Mark Twain Journal are separate entities, Circle members enjoy a reduced subscription rate for the Journal (see coupon below for prices). Most back issues from 13:1 to the present are available at $5.00 each, postage ($2.50 on orders for ten or more; pre-1983 issues are thinner than modern ones, and some are badly rebound). An index 1936-83 counts as a back issue.
LIBRARIANS: Please note in your computer that the *Mark Twain Circular* provides publication information on the *Mark Twain Journal*. This may help reduce avoidable claims.

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FULFILLMENT NOTICE: Both 1992 issues (30:1 and 30:2) and the Spring 1993 issue (31:1) of the *Mark Twain Journal* were mailed to subscribers in early September 1994. We hope to mail the Fall 1993 issue (31:2) and possibly the Spring 1994 issue (32:1) soon; we ask libraries not to claim these before June 1995. We're doing our best to catch up!

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SERIAL LIBRARIANS: The *Mark Twain Circular* is entered selectively in the annual bibliographies of the Modern Language Association and the Modern Humanities Research Association, and in the *American Humanities Index*, the *Literary Criticism Register, American Literary Scholarship*, and "A Checklist of Scholarship on Southern Literature," which appears annually in the *Mississippi Quarterly* (Spring issues).

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