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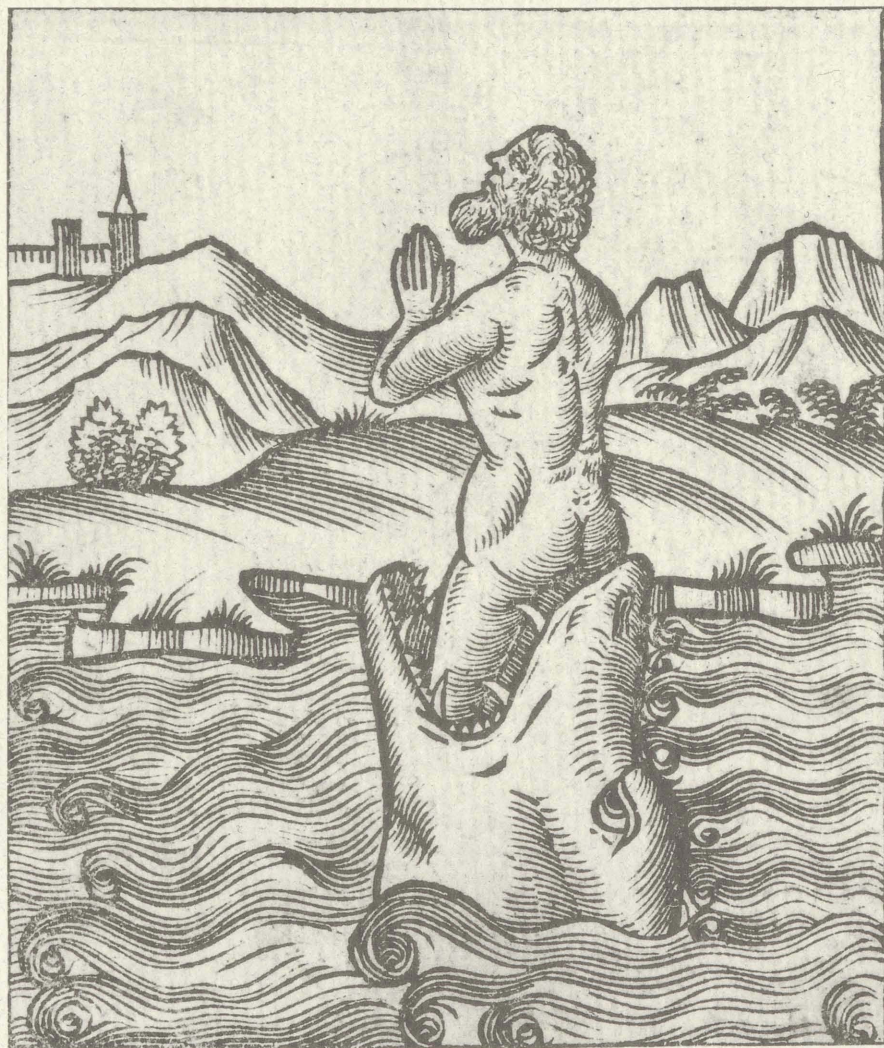
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SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY
LIBRARY ASSOCIATES
C O U R I E R



VOLUME XXX · 1995

SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY
LIBRARY ASSOCIATES
COURIER

VOLUME XXX • 1995

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Introducing The Library of Modern Jewish Literature
Library Associates Program for 1995-96

Dedicated to William Pearson Tolley (1900-1996)

[News of the Library
and of Library Associates]

POST-STANDARD AWARD CITATION, 1995

For Daniel W. Casey

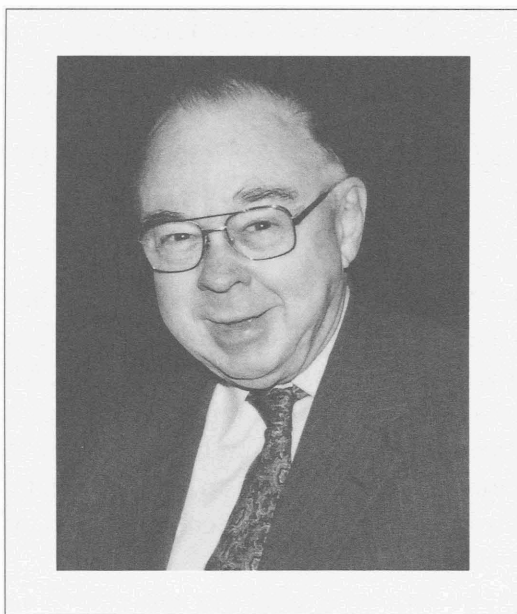
WE HONOR DANIEL W. CASEY as a lifelong champion of all libraries and a friend of the Syracuse University Library in particular. For nine years, until his death on 13 March 1995, Mr. Casey was a loyal board member of Syracuse University Library Associates.

After graduating from Niagara University in Niagara, New York, Mr. Casey practiced journalism, advertising, public relations, and television broadcasting. The central passion of his life was, however, libraries.

Forty years ago the mayor of Solvay appointed him to the Solvay Public Library board of trustees. From there he branched out, serving at various times on almost fifty library boards and committees. He will be missed by Syracuse University Library Associates, the Onondaga County Public Library, the Central New York Library Resources Council, the New York Library Association, the New York State Governor's Commission on Libraries, the American Library Association, the White House Conference on Library and Information Services, the United States National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, and many others.

He gave to Library Associates the benefit of his knowledge and helped build bridges between the University Library and other libraries in the county and state. Recently, he purchased for Library Associates a membership in the New York Library Association.

Mr. Casey was an extremely effective advocate. By all accounts he had an amazing ability to influence legislators; three presidents asked for his advice; and so many organizations depended upon his help. Certainly with his professional background he knew how to communicate a message and how to bring about change. A glance at his opened calendar revealed what may have been the greatest



Daniel W. Casey

secret of his success: the pages were filled with library-related appointments, from morning till night. In his quiet but earnest way he would describe some recent conquest in an endless crusade.

In recognition of Daniel Casey's extraordinary achievements and in gratitude for his friendship, we are pleased to present to his son, Daniel Casey Jr., the 1995 Post-Standard Award for Distinguished Service to the Syracuse University Library.

RECENT ACQUISITIONS

Research and Design (REDE) Institute

The collection consists of drawings, photographs, reports, and other documents of the first nonprofit design research institute in this country. Strongly supported by Jacqueline Kennedy, it focused on economically stressed urban New England. Between 1963 and 1976, the Institute studied human behavior and, on that basis, proposed design solutions to improve the efficiency of

schools, hospitals, and other social settings. Ideas now common, but then radical and new, such as open (i.e., without walls) schools, open hospitals, or recycled nineteenth-century industrial buildings were begun through the REDE Institute. The collection was a gift of Ronald Beckman, former executive director of the Research and Design Institute and current associate professor of industrial design at Syracuse University.—By Terrance Keenan, Special Collections Librarian, Syracuse University Library.

Virginia Insley Collection on Public Health Social Work

The collection contains writings by pioneering public health social worker Virginia Insley, as well as books and papers. Between 1973 and 1980, Insley was chief of the Medical Social Work Section of the United States Children's Bureau, Division of Health Services; chief of the Medical Social Work Section of the Maternal and Child Health Services of the United States Public Health Service; and chief of Medical Social Work for the Bureau of Community Health Services, United States Public Health Service. In the collection, there are more than 200 volumes, as well as reports and correspondence related to the development of the social work profession in public health, maternal and child health, and training in these areas. The collection was a gift of Virginia Insley.—By Mark F. Weimer, Curator of Special Collections, Syracuse University Library.

Donald C. Stone Papers

The papers include correspondence, writings, and memorabilia of Donald C. Stone (Syracuse University class of 1926), one of the first graduates of the Maxwell School. Stone has been a distinguished public administrator and a pioneer of scientific management applied to public affairs. President of Springfield College (1953-57) and founding dean of the Graduate School of Public Affairs at the University of Pittsburgh, Stone has also served as consultant on organization, administration, and programs to 75 cities, 9 counties, 11 states, 18 federal agencies, 24 foreign countries, 7 international organizations, and a dozen universities. The collection provides a window on the workings

of the FBI, the WPA and other New Deal agencies, the Executive Office of the President, the Marshall Plan, the United Nations, and UNESCO. The collection was a gift of Donald C. Stone and his children.—By Paul Barfoot, Manuscripts Processor, Syracuse University Library.

FROM THE COLLECTIONS

Two Poems by Robert Southwell

The Department of Special Collections holds a commonplace book, dated 1624, which contains thirty-seven poems by the English martyr Robert Southwell. Two of the poems apparently have never been published, though they were privately printed and distributed as Christmas gifts by Lena and George Arents in 1949.

A commonplace book is a combination journal and notebook in which the owner jots down thoughts, quotations, and other useful information. In this case the owner was a young Oxford student, Thomas Read, of Magdalen College. The manuscript also contains Read's speculations about soldiery and warfare; however, it is the poetry that makes it unique, considering that none of Southwell's poems were published until 1630. Read's sources for the poems are not known.

Robert Southwell was born in 1561 in Norfolk, England, to a respected, albeit Catholic, country family. Although educated in Jesuit schools abroad, he returned to England after being ordained a Jesuit priest in 1586. At that time it was treasonous for an Englishman to be ordained a Catholic priest; he was, in fact, arrested in 1592.

Between his arrival in England and his arrest Southwell wrote all his poetry. This work is animated by a desire to show that poetry can be used for religious purposes; it is marked by unsentimental religious passion. Although his education was largely in Latin and Italian, he used the rich vernacular mode of the English love poets of his time in writing his devotional poetry. The price he paid for his devotion was three years of torture and starvation, ending on the scaffold in 1595.

The commonplace book was donated by George Arents in 1973. Following are the two poems that do not appear in the definitive Oxford edition of Southwell's works.*

Of Xt [Christ]

Loues sweetest mark, lawdes highest theme,
mans most desired light,
To loue him, life: to leaue him, death:
to liue in him, delight.
Hee mine by gift, I by his dept,
thus each to other's due,
First frend he was, best frend he is,
altimes will try him true.
Though young, yet wise, though smale, yet strong,
though man, yet god he is,
As wise, he knowes, as strong, he can,
as god, he loues to blisse.
His knowledg rules, his strength defends,
his love doeth cherrish all,
His birth our ioy, his life our light,
his death our end of thrall.
Alas, hee weeps, hee sighes, hee pants,
yet doe his angells singe:
Out of his teares, his sighes & throbes,
doth bud a joyfull spring.
Almightly babe, whose tender armes
can force all foes to fly,
Correct my faults, protect my life,
direct me when I dy.

Amen sweet Jesus.

Of Christ His Childhood

Till 12 yeares age, how Xt his cheildhood spent,
Such actes to mortall eies he did present,

* *The Poems of Robert Southwell, S.J.*, ed. Father James H. McDonald and Nancy Pollard Brown (London: Oxford University Press, 1967).

Of Xt.

Loves sweetest mark, lovdes highest theme, mans most desired light,
To love him, life: to leave him, death: to live in him delight.

1. Hee mine by gift, & his by debt, thus each to other's due,
First friend he was, best friend he is, alltimes will try him true.

2. Though young, yet wise, though small, yet strong, though man, yet god he is,
As wise, he knowes, as strong, he can, as god, he loves to blisse.
His knowledg rules, his strength defends, his love doeth cherish all,
His birth our ioy, his life our light, his death our end of thrall.

3. Alas, hee weeps, hee sighes, hee pants, yet doe his angells smile:
Out of his teares, his sighes & trobles, doth bud a ioyfull spring.
Almighty babe, whose tender armes can force all foes to fly,
Correct my faults, protect my life, direct me when I dy.
Amen sweet Jesus.

All earthly pennis unworthy were to write,
 whose worthe, not men, but angells should recite
 No natures blots, no childish faults defilde,
 where grace was guide & god did play y^c child.
 In springing lockes, lay couched hoarie wit,
 In lowly lookes high maiestie did sitt:
 In semblance young, a graue & ancient port,
 In tender tongue, sound sence of sagest sort,
 Nature impted all that shee could teach;
 & god supplied, where nature could not reach.
 His mirth, of modest meane a mirrour was,
 His eye to try ech action was a glasse,
 His sadnes, temprd with a mild aspect;
 whose lookes, did good approue, & bad correct.
 His natures gifts, his grace, his word, & deed,
 well shewed that all did fro a god proceede.

Contributed by Terrance Keenan, special collections librarian at Syracuse University Library.

A Declaration of Loyalty to Country, 1775

A deep division in American society was apparent in 1775. Americans defined themselves in terms of loyalties; some considered themselves royalists and pledged allegiance to the crown, while other felt that the time had come for separation from England and promised their support to the Continental Congress.

Throughout the revolutionary period, royalists and their opponents struggled to convert each other. Royalists attempted to force their opponents to support the crown, while those who backed congress pressured royalists to renounce their allegiance to the king. One device used in conversion attempts was the declaration of loyalty: a signed statement of allegiance to crown or congress.

The declaration below was designed by Americans in Hampshire County (Massachusetts) who were committed to the cause of the Continental Congress. These people identified Colonel Israel Williams and his son Israel Williams Junior as royalists. On 3 February 1775 Israel Williams and his son were forced to sign a declara-

tion swearing that they would remain loyal to the Continental Congress.

This important document is part of the Spire Collection. In 1961 Mrs. Lyman J. Spire donated a collection of 419 printed sources pertaining to the American Revolution to the Syracuse University Library. Special emphasis was placed on Mrs. Spire's area of academic interest: the activities of the royalists during the revolutionary period.

In what follows, spelling, punctuation, and capitalization have been faithfully transcribed from the original.

At a meeting of the people, belonging to divers Towns in the County of Hampshire, on the Second day of February, 1775. Occasioned by Sundry Reports Spread about the Country, representing Col. Israel Williams of Hatfield, and his Son Mr. Israel Williams Jun. as greatly Enimical to their Country, and publicly opposing the measures generally adopted at the present day, to Obtain redress of the Common grievances of the Continent— The said Col. Williams, was brought before the body First at Hatfield; and afterwards by Order of said body was taken to Hadley, and there on the third day of said February was Examined touching Sundry charges brought against him as an Enemy to his Country, and the said Col. Williams not having Satisfied the people that the said Charges were not true, it was Ordered by the Body that the Said Col. Williams Should make and Subscribe the following Declarations in Order Effectually to prevent his pursuing the Like Conduct for the future,—or in any manner to Oppose the measures generally adopted by ye People and the said Israel does agree and Declare accordingly,

First, that he disapproves of the several acts of Parliament passed the Last Summer, with immediate respect to this province,—and that he will do nothing under those Acts, or in any manner to Execute the Same, Directly or indirectly.—

Secondly that he Disapproves of the Bill commonly Called the Quebec Bill—

Thirdly that he will not oppose the Measures and Regulations

At a meeting of the people belonging to divers Towns in the County of Hampshire, on the Second day of February, 1775. Occasioned by Sundry Reports spread about the Country, representing Col. Israel Williams of Halfield, and his Son M.^r Israel Williams jun.^r as greatly Criminal to their Country, — and publicly opposing the measures generally adopted at the present day, to Obtain redress of the ^{grievances} Common of the Continent. The said Col. Williams, was brought before the body First at Halfield; and afterwards by Order of said body was taken to Hadley, and there on the third day of said February was Examined touching Sundry charges brought against him as an Enemy to his Country, and the said Col. Williams not having Satisfied the people that the said charges were not true, it was Ordered by the Body that the said Col. Williams should make and Subscribe the following Declarations in Order Effectually to prevent ~~him~~ ~~the~~ his pursuing the like Conduct for the future, — or in any manner to Oppose the measures

of the “Continental Congress, but will Conform to the same so far as he may Consistent with his Duty to God.—

Fourthly, that he will hold no Correspondence by Letter or message with General Gage or any other Person considered by the People as unfriendly to the Constitutional and Charter Rights of this People.

Fifthly that this Declaration be published in the Boston Evening Post; and finally that the said Israel shall be published an Enemy to his Country and treated accordingly in case he Violates the foregoing Declaration and Agreement.—

Is. Williams

The said Israel Williams Jun. agrees to, and freely subscribes the foregoing Declarations and articles according to their True Sense and meaning under the Conviction mentioned in the Last article.

Dated at Hadley

Feb. 3d 1775

I. Williams Jun.

A True Copy

Contributed by Julien Vernet, a doctoral candidate in history at Syracuse University. For 1995–96 he received an assistantship, funded by the Charles A. Dana Foundation through the sponsorship of William Safire.

INTRODUCING THE LIBRARY OF MODERN JEWISH LITERATURE

By Robert A. Mandel

Both Syracuse University Press and Syracuse University Library Associates were founded under the aegis of Chancellor William P. Tolley, and the two organizations have always supported each other. Past directors of the Press, such as Donald Bean and Arpena Mesrobian, were deeply involved in Library Associates; the two organizations have shared board members—currently David Stam and David Tatham—and authors, such as John Robert Greene, whose article appears in this Courier.

Syracuse University Press has begun a new series, The Library of Mod-

ern Jewish Literature, dedicated to reprinting—either in first-time or new paperback editions—twentieth-century Jewish literature. Robert Mandel, director of the Press, inaugurated the series by holding a roundtable discussion on “The Jewish American Writer in America Today.” The event took place in the Bird Library on 25 October 1995, and the speakers were the first four writers to be published in the series: Johanna Kaplan, Cynthia Ozick, Norma Rosen, and Steve Stern.

Mandel’s opening remarks are printed below because they express a concern—shared by Library Associates—about the future of publishing. Toward the end of his talk he raised a number of questions, which were debated by the speakers and members of the audience after the speakers had each made a personal statement about what it means to be a Jewish American writer.

University presses have been publishing fiction for at least fifteen years. Syracuse University Press has been publishing fiction in its Irish studies, Middle East studies, and regional book lists. Now university presses are acquiring more contemporary fiction than ever before because of recent developments in commercial publishing.

The primary goal of commercial publishing has always been to make money. Throughout the 1980s and 1990s the major corporations have taken over or acquired many fine small literary publishing houses. As a result, the influence of great editors who had developed stables of great authors has waned, and the artisan mentality of book publishing has been replaced by the corporate mentality. Now M.B.A.s and accountants make the bottom-line decisions about which books will be published, how long they will remain in print, whether they will be paperbacked, and whether they will be placed into inventory or remaindered.

Recent changes in the tax laws have encouraged this development: commercial publishing houses are taxed on the value of their growing inventory of books. Any book that cannot carry its share of the financial load is quickly remaindered and placed out of print. Today, many important books do not survive a single tax year.

If this situation had existed in the 1920s and 1930s many literary classics would have been remaindered—if they had been published at all—and generations of readers would have lost an important cultural legacy.

One of the roles of university presses is to publish books of importance and lasting value regardless of financial consequences. Books published by university presses often stay in print ten to twenty years and longer if there is some demand for a book, even for as few as twenty-five copies a year.

University presses have seized upon the crisis in book publishing as an opportunity. For us a best seller is a book that sells 1,500 copies over three years and 2,500 over a lifetime. Commercial houses are abandoning authors and books in unprecedented numbers because they estimate that they will not sell more than 3,000 or 10,000 in a single year.

In launching The Library of Modern Jewish Literature, Syracuse University Press is making a small contribution towards saving and retrieving important books from the dustbins of history. The Press plans to publish at least six reprinted novels by modern Jewish writers—either new paperback editions or first-time paperbacks—in every succeeding fall book season. The first six are *Cannibal Galaxy*, *Levitation*, *Bloodshed*, *Pagan Rabbi*, *Lazar Malkin Enters Heaven*, and *O' My America*.

Now that the word has spread about this series, the Press is receiving hundreds of suggested titles for new paperback editions of out-of-print titles from scholars, writers, literary agents, and other book publishers. Already for the fall of 1996, the Press has acquired the first-time paperback rights from Schocken and Pantheon, respectively, for S. Y. Agnon's last novel, *Shira*, and Tova Reich's latest novel, *The Jewish War*. In addition, the Press plans to reprint two of Norma Rosen's best works, *John and Anzia: An American Romance* and *At the Center*.

Today's topic is "The Jewish American Writer in America Today. The phrase Jewish American writer is the subject of heated debates. When "Jewish American" becomes an adjective modifying "writer," the result often takes on the look, the sound, and the feel of an oxymoron. Yet, whatever its inaccuracies and its contradictions, writers as diverse as Saul Bellow and Bernard Malamud, as I. B. Singer and Philip Roth, increasingly have found themselves sharing space in anthologies under the designation Jewish American literature.

Many of these identifiably Jewish American writers have objected vigorously to these phrases. In an interview, I. B. Singer put it this way: "I never call myself a Jewish writer, although I'm a Jew and much immersed in Jewishness. I would prefer to call myself a Yiddish writer because a writer is called after his language, not his religion. But you can also call me a Jewish writer. My father would have denied this because to him a Jewish writer was only a man who wrote about Jewish religion. But there is a lot of religion and religious content also in my writing and I'm at least as much a religion writer as the other writers (e.g., Philip Roth, Norman Mailer) who are Jewish and write either in Yiddish or English."

Singer, of course, was a diplomat among literary diplomats, a man who knew how to generate good press and to cultivate an adoring public. Why bite the busily typing fingers that review his books and write articles and scholarly books in his behalf? If they insist on calling him a Jewish writer, so be it.

Whenever Saul Bellow was interviewed, the first question of interviewers was "Would you describe yourself as a Jewish writer?" Here are some of his responses: "I think of myself as a Midwesterner and not as a Jew. I am often described as a Jewish writer; in much the same way one might be called a Samoan astronomer, or an Eskimo cellist, or a Zulu Gainsborough expert. There is some oddity about it. I am a Jew and have written some books. I have tried to fit my soul into the Jewish writer category, but it does not feel comfortably accommodated there. I wonder, now and then, whether Philip Roth and Bernard Malamud and I have not become the Hart, Schaeffner, and Marx of our trade. We have made it in the field of culture as Bernard Baruch made it on a park bench, as Polly Adler made it in prostitution, as Two-Gun Cohen, the personal bodyguard of Sun-Yat Sen, made it in China. My joke is not broad enough to cover the contempt that I feel for opportunists, wise guys and career types [meaning academics and critics] who impose such labels and trade upon them. People who make labels should be in the gumming business."

Jewish American writers and scholars face a unique dilemma in today's literary world. The growing trend towards the teaching of multicultural literature in English departments threatens the very

existence of this genre. In the 1950s and 1960s, Jewish writers—like Saul Bellow, Bernard Malamud, and Philip Roth—helped bring Jewish literature from the margins of the literary world into the literary mainstream. Although not absorbed into the “canon”—which still remained the preserve of the white Anglo-Saxon Protestant American writing establishment—the novels of Jewish writers, now recognized by Nobel prizes for literature, were found on reading lists of courses and in anthologies of modern American literature. With the spread of the multiculturalist approach to literature in recent years, Jewish writers find themselves in an increasingly awkward situation. Many of the most recent multicultural anthologies—which include selections from a multitude of Hispanic, Native American, African-American, and Asian-American writers—do not include Jewish American writers; many “multiculturalists” consider Jewish American writers as part of the “establishment.” Yet, the literary establishment never truly absorbed modern Jewish American writers into the canon and now conveniently places these writers within the multicultural galaxy. Courses and anthologies on modern American literature similarly exclude the majority of Jewish American writers. Thus Jewish writers are being excluded by both multiculturalists and practitioners of the traditional canon. Jewish writers find themselves again on the outside.

This, then, is the context of our discussion on the Jewish American writer. Is this a valid literary category? Was it ever? Can one still refer to the Jewish American writer in the era of the new multiculturalism? If so, do American Jewish writers share a way of experiencing and reflecting their world? Are there commonalities in Jewish American fiction? Are there themes, assumptions, attitudes, aesthetic and moral theories that are strictly identifiable as Jewish American? What is the future of Jewish American writing? These are some of the questions that I hope our esteemed speakers will respond to.

PROGRAM FOR 1995–96

- September 7, 1995
Thursday, 4 p.m.
1916 Room, Bird Library
Tobias Wolff
Department of English
Syracuse University
THE ART OF MEMORY
- October 5, 1995
Thursday, 4 p.m.
1916 Room, Bird Library
Tucker Madawick
Industrial Design Society
of America
DESIGNING HISTORY: PROCESS,
PROSPECTS, PORTENTS
- October 12, 1995
Thursday, 4 p.m.
Alumnae Lounge
Women's Building
Melinda Wagner
Department of Music, Hunter College
Andrew Waggoner
School of Music, Syracuse University
COMPOSING OURSELVES: MINDY
WAGNER AND ANDY WAGGONER SHARE
THOUGHTS ON MUSICAL CREATIVITY
- November 7, 1995
Tuesday, 4 p.m.
1916 Room, Bird Library
Robert Thompson
Department of Television, Radio, and
Film
Syracuse University
MASTERPIECE TELEVISION: CREATING
ST. ELSEWHERE
- November 9–11, 1995
1916 Room, Bird Library
Book Sale
Cosponsored by Library Associates
and the Syracuse University Library
- December 14, 1995
Sixth floor
Bird Library
Annual Holiday Reception
- February 15, 1996
Thursday, 4 p.m.
1916 Room, Bird Library
Rodger Mack
Claire Harootunian
Department of Studio Arts, Syracuse
University
INTERNATIONAL SCULPTURE WORK-
SHOPS: A SLIDE SHOW

March 7, 1996
Thursday, 4 p.m.
1916 Room, Bird Library

Gerard Moses
Marie Kemp
Department of Drama, Syracuse
University
THEATER: THE COLLABORATIVE
PROCESS

April 11, 1996
Thursday, 4 p.m.
1916 Room, Bird Library

Claire Harootunian, Gail Hoffman, and
Mary Stewart
School of Art and Design, Syracuse
University
THE BOOK AS ART

May 3, 1996
Friday, 12 noon
Goldstein Student Center
South Campus

Spring Luncheon and Annual Meeting
Frederick Phelps
Donna Thomas
The Soling Program, Syracuse
University
FOSTERING CREATIVITY: THE SOLING
PROGRAM

June 1, 1996
Saturday, 3 p.m.
Menschel Gallery
Schine Student Center

Book signing by John Robert Greene
Syracuse University: The Tolley Years,
1942–1969
Published by Syracuse University Press

SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY ASSOCIATES, founded in 1953, is a society whose efforts are devoted to the enrichment of the Syracuse University Library and especially the rare book and manuscript collections. Library Associates makes it possible to strengthen these collections through the acquisition of unusual books, manuscripts, and other research materials that are rare and often of such value that the Library would not otherwise be able to acquire them.

Those with an interest in history, literature, book collecting, and the graphic arts are welcome to join Library Associates. Perquisites of membership include general use of the Syracuse University Library's facilities, as well as invitations to exhibitions, Associates-sponsored lectures, and special events of the University Library. Members at the Patron level may borrow books. In addition, all members will receive our newsletter, *The Library Connection*, incidental publications, typographic keepsakes, and the *Syracuse University Library Associates Courier*, an annual publication that contains articles related to unusual and interesting aspects of the Library's holdings and, in particular, to rare books, manuscripts, and archival collections in the Department of Special Collections.

SUGGESTED MEMBERSHIP CONTRIBUTIONS are as follows: Benefactor, \$500; Sustaining member, \$200; Patron, \$100; Individual member, \$50; Faculty and staff of Syracuse University, \$35; Senior citizen, \$25; Students, \$15. Checks, made payable to Syracuse University Library Associates, should be sent to the Secretary, 600 Bird Library, Syracuse University, Syracuse, N.Y. 13244-2010. For further information about the programs and activities of the Library Associates, telephone (315) 443-2697.

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