



INDIANA REPERTORY THEATRE

presents

Love Letters

by A. R. Gurney

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ENRICHMENT GUIDE

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Love Letters by A. R. Gurney uses nothing but letters to tell the story of a relationship that lasts more than 50 years. Melissa and Andrew meet as second graders in 1937. Through school classrooms, dancing lessons, prep schools, summer camps, college, marriage, and careers, they maintain contact with each other through letters even as life takes them in very different directions.

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The Lost Art of the Letter

by Janet Allen, Artistic Director

When A. R. Gurney wrote *Love Letters*, now 21 years ago, the letter was already a dying art form. Now, of course, it's practically extinct. Overrun by text messages, emails, and Skype sessions, our communication forms have changed more in the last decade than they have in all of the millennia since the printing press. Just holding a pen for any amount of time is a foreign sensation to many people. Instead, our culture is fraught with the many woes of overexposure to computers. Carpal Tunnel Syndrome, shoulder and neck ailments, focal lens needs for computer screens only—all these are unwelcomed side effects of our culture putting down the pen and taking up the screen. And that's to say nothing of the blow dealt to our language skills by the advent of computer and text speak! Mr. Gurney's play, once meant merely as a populist, social-theatrical record of a long-time American friendship, now functions also as a celebration of the lost art of letter writing.

Gurney is one of America's most prolific playwrights. He has been chronicling Eastern seaboard, privileged American life in edgy social comedies for 40 years, and his plays have been a staple of American stages throughout this time. His characters attend boarding schools and Ivy league colleges, vacation exotically, own art, inherit and acquire wealth, and possess impeccable manners, but struggle to create a life with meaning and purpose. Such is the case with Melissa Gardner and Andy Ladd: childhood friends who meet in second grade in Connecticut in the late 1930s and weather fifty years of friendship and flirtation through the letters and cards that record their time spent together and apart. Life takes them on journeys that converge and diverge, and their letters also serve as a social record of a changing America. But above all *Love Letters* celebrates the tangibility of writing—the rush of physical and intellectual excitement that a writer experiences when she/he expresses himself, and the incomparable experience of receiving, opening, holding in your hands, and reading the outpourings of a dear friend.

Gurney wrote the play to be performed as a parlor piece: literally in people's living rooms, or in any space that could contain two readers and a group of listeners. It is often used for fund-raisers, since it can be read without rehearsal, requiring no investment of time for busy performers or celebrities. It is less often fully produced: we've chosen to do that because the piece also merits a more in-depth exploration, where highly skilled actors can get inside it in a way that only rehearsal can elicit, and animate the play with physical dynamism, nuance, and certitude. Choosing actors for this piece wasn't hard—it's an excellent fit for our wonderful associate artistic director, Priscilla Lindsay, and we were quick to entice her comrade-in-arms from 2004's *Plaza Suite*, Patrick Clear, to join her on stage. (Many of you have just seen Patrick in the season opener, *The Heavens Are Hung in Black*, playing Jefferson Davis and Secretary of State Seward). Their chemistry, as well as their friendship, sends sparks flying and delivers the Melissa and Andy relationship to us with a verve and human presence that will rock you with laughter as well as bring you to tears. And all this elicited from letters!

We've included another presence on the stage, an art piece that works as a metaphor for Melissa and Andy's life together, and for opportunities found and lost in all relationships. Set designer Gordon Strain and I selected a Renoir study, owned by the Indianapolis Museum of Art, which has been reproduced in much larger scale by our talented scenic painters, Claire Dana and Hannah Joy Hopkins. We are grateful to senior curator Ellen Lee and the staff at the IMA for assisting us in finding a piece in their collection, and for helping us to co-opt it for stage use. Its energy and color, its vivid brush strokes and movement serve as a visual reminder of the dance of words and actions that keep Melissa and Andy in each other's gravitational pull over half a century of intimacies.



Sketch after *Danse à Bougival*
Pierre Auguste Renoir (1841-1919)
late 19th - early 20th Century
oil on canvas mounted to canvas
6 1/2" x 7 1/8"
from the collection of the Indianapolis Museum of Art
bequest of Allen Whitehill Clowes

Playwright A. R. Gurney

A. R. Gurney, less formally known as "Pete," is one of the most prolific and produced playwrights in America. His work focuses primarily on the issues and realities of middle-class American life and has been produced on international theatre stages for more than 30 years.

After receiving a Bachelor of Arts degree from Williams College in 1952, Gurney joined the United States Navy during the Korean War, writing shows to entertain the military personnel. Following his discharge in 1955, he enrolled in the Yale School of Drama where he received his Master's degree in playwriting. Later he joined the faculty at Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Cambridge where he taught until 1987.

In 1958, Gurney wrote *Love in Buffalo*, which was the first musical ever produced at Yale. His first play, *The David Show*, was produced in New York in 1968. In 1970, *Scenes from American Life* received its world premiere at the Studio Arena Theatre in Buffalo. During the 1970s, he wrote two novels and several plays, including *Children*, which premiered in London in 1974.

His breakthrough success came in 1982 with *The Dining Room*. Other award-winning plays include *The Cocktail Hour*, *Love Letters*, and *Sylvia*.

In 1991 he adapted his own novel, *The Snow Ball*, for the stage; it premiered at the Old Globe Theatre in San Diego. His other novels include *The Gospel According to Joe* and *Entertaining Strangers*. In 1999 Gurney wrote the libretto for "Strawberry Fields" with music by Michael Torke, as part of the *Central Park Opera* trilogy presented by the New York City Opera.

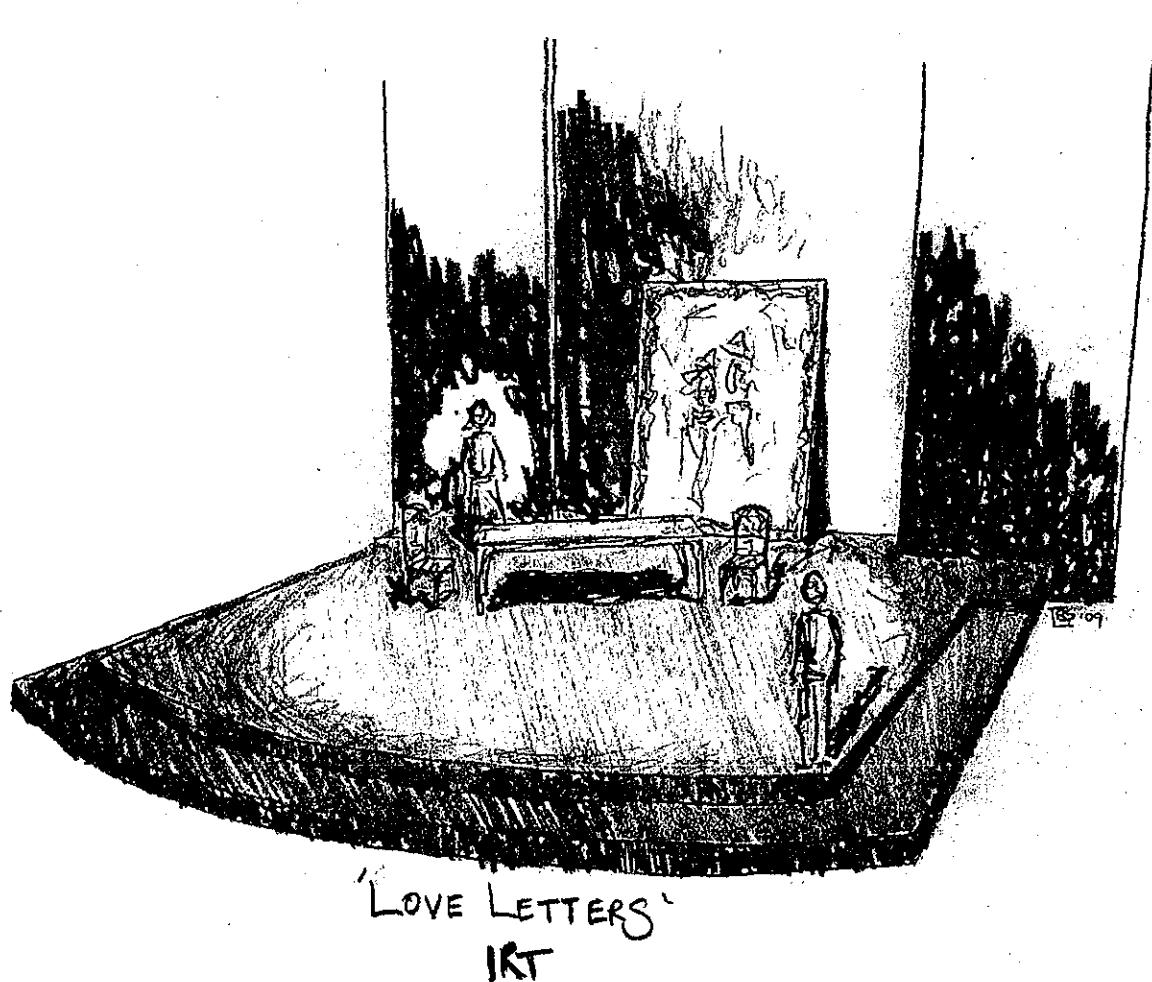
Gurney is the recipient of many awards, notably a Drama Desk Award in 1971, a Rockefeller Award in 1977, and two Lucille Lortel Awards, in 1989 and 1994. He has also received awards from the National Endowment for the Arts, the Rockefeller Foundation, and the New England Theatre Conference. He and his wife, Molly, have four children and six grandchildren.



the envelope ...

Gordon R. Strain Scenic Designer

After reading the play *Love Letters* I was inspired to write letters to my friends. Like most people, I spend a lot of time every day sending all sorts of e-mails to all sorts of people. They might be work related, they might be for fun, but ultimately they are missing one thing: heart. In my mind, there is nothing better than getting mail, real mail. The act of opening a letter and reading it envelops me with warmth and love that can only be topped by actually spending time with the person that sent it. It's such a simple act, but yet it's so powerful, so deliberate. As a designer, the question becomes how do you take that emotion—that feeling of reading a letter from somebody so important—and turn it into a playing space? The power of a letter comes from the history, the shared experiences, or even the missed opportunities felt by reader and writer. I've attempted to simplify it down to the most basic emotion, love, and let you, the audience, draw the rest of your conclusions based on your own experiences.



Preliminary scenic sketch by designer Gordon R. Strain.

Beth Bennett Costume Designer

We are approaching the clothing for *Love Letters* as modern, but with perhaps a classic and timeless appeal. The characters are placed currently in time and are reading letters from their past. We are not literally recreating flashback scenarios, but we want to conjure the poignancy of the moment through the actors' art. They could be helped by a costume prop along the way: an appropriate hat, corsage, piece of jewelry, etc. The characters are of the patrician New England upper class. Their clothes should represent this class even more strongly perhaps than they represent their individual romanticism and artistic spirits. Their class and expected code of conduct are roadblocks to their being together. Their clothes, then, should restrain them in a visual way. We can sense and appreciate the strong emotional and spiritual bond of the two characters. We should regret the physical distance and prideful unavailability of the two, and the clothing will support this theme.



Costume renderings for Melissa and Andrew by designer Beth Bennett.

Betsy Cooprider-Bernstein Lighting Designer

To me, *Love Letters* is a breath of fresh air. The play offers such a compelling story that it drew me in, so much that I couldn't put it down until the final word! By the end of the play, I felt as though I knew these characters intimately ... and I wanted them to find happiness with each other. In the current fever of high-tech, media infused, hyped-up techno-glitz, *Love Letters* finds its appeal in its simplicity. It is intimate and timeless, sweet and sad. I view my role as the lighting designer to help draw you into a powerful performance by these two gifted actors.

The World of the Play

A. R. Gurney's *Love Letters* tells the story of Melissa and Andrew, beginning with their first meeting in 1937 when they are in the second grade and continuing to late middle age. The two characters grow up in a world that is in many ways very different from both the world in which students live today and the culture of the Midwest.

Melissa and Andrew are both from well-to-do New England families; Melissa's childhood home has a swimming pool, a butler, and an elevator. They attend exclusive prep schools; later, Andrews goes to college at Yale and then to Harvard Law School. Some might call them part of the Eastern Establishment; at one point in the play, Andrew refers to himself and Melissa as "WASPs."

WASP is an acronym for White Anglo-Saxon Protestant, upper-class descendants of colonial-era immigrants from the British Isles. The term was coined in the 1950s, but it was popularized by E. Digby Baltzell in his 1964 book *The Protestant Establishment: Aristocracy and Caste in America*. Today the term might be considered mildly offensive or merely descriptive, depending on the viewpoints of the speaker and the listener. All of America's founding fathers could be considered WASPs, and this social class not only established the rules of American government and society, but continued to dominate American finance, politics, and culture for many generations. Those who were not born into this class often tried to emulate it.

The upper echelons of this social set lived in restricted neighborhoods such as Philadelphia's Main Line and Boston's Back Bay, then summered in exclusive colonies such as Newport or the Hamptons. They attended expensive prep schools and Ivy League colleges where they learned certain codes of behavior and established social connections that would continue throughout their careers. They enjoyed expensive hobbies such as yachting, polo, rowing, or skiing. They developed social registers to monitor who was in and who was out, and their parties and travels were reported in the society pages. But they were not the celebrity seekers of today; secure in their "old money," they felt no need to show off with flashy clothes or other extravagances.

Melissa and Andrew are part of the last generation to grow up with such expectations. After World War II, the power of the WASP began to fade. The rising tide of immigrants in the early part of the century had already begun to change the face of America. The GI Bill offered a college education to all returning soldiers, which began to level the field of opportunity, as did wide prosperity and the rise of the middle class. The continuing waves of Blacks migrating from the southern states to the North was another factor. Civil Rights legislation was designed to give all Americans, no matter their color or creed, an equal chance to succeed.

Melissa grows up in a world where the rights and expectations of women are very different from today. At that time, girls were expected to be quiet and polite, and if they went to college it was to meet and marry a man from the "right" family who was headed for success. Melissa, however, does not fit the established norm, and much of her

journey in the play involves the conflict between her natural self and the confines of the society into which she was born.

Likewise, Andrew often finds himself at odds with his perceived role as a man in this time. But unlike Melissa, Andrew is able to fit in to the mold and become highly successful in his world. In the end, however, he wonders what cost he has paid for suppressing his natural instincts.

As we watch *Love Letters*, we see that wealth and privilege do not fully shield Andrew and Melissa from the challenges and obstacles of life.

Letters in Literature

We don't know if the ancient Greek poet Homer wrote letters. We don't actually know if Homer wrote at all, or if the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey* were spoken poems that later generations wrote down. But there is a letter in the *Iliad*: Proteus sends Bellerophon to lobates bearing a sealed letter in the form of a folded tablet. The letter is short and sweet; it says, "Kill the bearer of this letter." This is not a love letter. Even before Homer, there were letters in the Bible. In the Old Testament, David wrote a letter to Joab and Jezebel wrote letters in Ahab's name, just to mention a couple. Of course, most of the New Testament is comprised of letters from the Apostle Paul to the Romans, Corinthians, Galatians, Ephesians, etc.

The full flowering of the art of letter writing, however, is attributed to Cicero, a Roman philosopher and statesman of the first century BCE. Cicero is well known for his orations, which have been translated and memorized by generations of Latin students; Cicero's oration to Cataline is quoted in *Love Letters*. Cicero's vast correspondence, much of it addressed to his friend Atticus, is credited with introducing the art of refined letter writing to European culture. One early biographer said that Cicero's letters contained so much detail about how leaders think, how generals fail, and how governments change, that there was little need for a further history of the period.

For hundreds of years, people who wanted to get in touch with those from whom they were separated by distance had only one way to do it: they wrote letters. Beginning with the invention of the telegraph in the 19th century, modern communication technologies have slowly but surely turned letter writing from a necessity to an option to a near anachronism. But where would we be without letters? Historians depend on the written record. The letters people have left behind are invaluable evidence of how life was once lived. We know what our ancestors ate, how they dressed, what they dreamed of, and what they fought about, all from their letters to each other.

When we read a letter, we develop an image of the letter writer unavailable to us in any other way. Abraham Lincoln's speeches leave us in awe; but his letters make us like him. In his speeches we hear his public voice, his loftiest ideas. In his letters we hear his unpolished thoughts and his unguarded personality. In his letters we see more of his humor, his anger, his melancholy. In his letters he is, in a word, human. When you write a letter, you put your essential self on paper, whether you mean to or not. No other form of communication leads to such revealing intimacy.

Love Letters is written in an unusual form: it is an epistolary drama, a play written as a series of letters. The word *epistolary* comes from the Latin word *epistola*, meaning a letter, which is also the root of our word *epistle*. Only a couple other similar plays come to mind: In 1970 Helene Hanff wrote a book called *84 Charing Cross Road*, about her 20-year correspondence with Frank Doel, chief buyer of Marks & Co., an antiquarian bookshop in London. In 1984 James Roose-Evans adapted the book into a play, and then in 1987 Hugh Whitmore wrote a film version which starred Anne Bancroft and

Anthony Hopkins. In 1960 Jerome Kilty wrote *Dear Liar*, a play adapted from the correspondence between playwright George Bernard Shaw and the celebrated actress Mrs. Patrick Campbell.

Although this kind of form may be rare on stage, it is not uncommon in the literary arts. An epistolary novel is usually written in the form of letters, although diary entries, newspaper clippings, and other documents are sometimes used. Recently, electronic "documents" such as recordings and radio broadcasts, blogs and e-mails have also come into use. The epistolary form can add greater realism and verisimilitude to a story, chiefly because it mimics the workings of real life. It is able to demonstrate differing points of view without recourse to the device of an omniscient narrator.

The earliest epistolary novels developed from two genres. There were novels with inserted letters, in which the portion containing the third-person narrative in between the letters was gradually reduced. Diego de San Pedro's *Prison of Love* was published in Spain around 1485. It is considered the first true epistolary novel. There were also collections of letters and poetry tied together into a plot. A popular early example of this form was *Letters of a Portuguese Nun* by Gabriel-Joseph de La Vergne, comte de Guilleragues, published in 1669. The first book to fully explore the possibilities of the epistolary novel was Aphra Behn's *Love-Letters Between a Nobleman and His Sister* published in 1684. This novel exploited the genre's limits of changing perspectives: individual viewpoints were presented by the individual correspondents, and the central author's voice and moral judgment disappeared. The author explored the realm of intrigue with letters that fall into the wrong hands, faked letters, and letters withheld. Aphra Behn is of particular interest to us because she is also considered to be the first female playwright.

The epistolary novel as a genre became extremely popular in the 18th century. Samuel Richardson's *Pamela* is the story of a maid whose virtue is compromised by her master. The book was published in 1740 and was sort of the Jackie Collins novel of its day: wildly popular but not well respected in literary circles. The next year Henry Fielding (who later wrote *Tom Jones*) published *Shamela*, a parody of *Pamela*, in which the female narrator can be found wielding a pen and scribbling her diary entries under the most dramatic and unlikely circumstances.

Some of these epistolary novels are better known to us today in other forms. Pierre Choderlos de Laclos published *Les Liaisons Dangereuses* in 1782, using the epistolary form to great dramatic effect. The novel exploits the dramatic device of discrepant awareness: that is, we read the simultaneous but separate correspondences of all the different characters, creating dramatic tension; when will this set of characters find out what that set of characters is doing?

Christopher Hampton adapted the book for the stage in 1985, and it was a huge hit in London and on Broadway. The 1988 film version was called *Dangerous Liaisons*. It starred Glenn Close and John Malkovich and was nominated for several Oscars, including Best Picture. The great German author Goethe wrote *The Sorrows of Young Werther* in 1774. The story is probably better known today though French composer

Jules Massenet's 1892 opera, *Werther*.

The epistolary novel fell out of fashion in the late 18th century. Jane Austen tried the form early in her career, but she soon abandoned it. Scholars believe that her lost novel *First Impressions*, which she rewrote as *Pride and Prejudice*, may have been epistolary: *Pride and Prejudice* contains an unusual number of long letters quoted in full, and those letters play a crucial role in the plot.

The epistolary form did not disappear, however. The two most popular horror figures in our culture both began their lives in epistolary novels. Mary Shelley's *Frankenstein*, published in 1818, is written as a long letter. Bram Stoker's *Dracula*, published in 1897, uses not only letters and diaries, but also dictation discs and newspaper accounts to tell its story. Dorothy L. Sayers's *The Documents in the Case*, published in 1930, is the only one of her novels not featuring Lord Peter Wimsey. In it the letters contradict each other, and the reader must figure out who is the more trustworthy correspondent.

More recently, Alice Walker employed the epistolary form in *The Color Purple*, published in 1982. The 1985 film adaptation echoed the form by incorporating into the script some of the novel's letters, which the actors spoke as monologues. *Griffin and Sabine: An Extraordinary Correspondence* is an epistolary novel by Nick Bantock. It was a best seller in 1991, published in an elaborate, colorfully illustrated book that had pockets holding removable letters and postcards which told a love story with a twist.

The epistolary form can also be found in other forms of storytelling. During the first season of the TV series *M*A*S*H* in 1972, the episode "Dear Dad" used the framing device of a letter written by Hawkeye Pierce to his father to encompass the events of the episode. During the second season of *The West Wing* in 2001, an episode called "The Stackhouse Filibuster" used the framing device of e-mails sent by three characters to their respective parents.

A few movies adapted from epistolary novels have already been mentioned. Letter writing in the form of a lonely hearts club is a central plot device in Ernst Lubitsch's 1940 classic *The Shop around the Corner*. The movie stars Jimmy Stewart and Margaret Sullivan as two co-workers who can't stand each other. What they don't realize is that each is the other other's anonymous pen pal with whom they are at the same time falling in love. Lubitsch's movie was later the basis for the 1949 Judy Garland movie *In the Good Old Summertime*, the 1964 Broadway musical *She Loves Me* (which the IRT produced in 1993), and the 1998 movie *You've Got Mail* which starred Tom Hanks and Meg Ryan and updated the letters to e-mails. The title of the 1949 movie *A Letter to Three Wives* tells you the prominence of correspondence in that particular plot, as does the 1940 Bette Davis movie *The Letter*.

There are a number of popular songs about letters, including "Please, Mr. Postman" by the Marvelettes and Fats Waller's "I'm Gonna Sit Right Down and Write Myself a Letter." The poignant World War II song "P.S. I Love You" is a genuine epistolary song: the entire lyric, verse and chorus, is written in the form of a letter from a wife to her soldier

husband. In letters we not only chronicle the mundane details of daily life, but we also make huge emotional revelations that we might be too shy to disclose face to face.

When *Love Letters* was first written in 1988, letter writing was a dying art; today it is practically extinct, replaced by e-mail, mobile phones, chat rooms, and text messages. But the play is not merely an exercise in nostalgia; it is a warm, funny, and sometimes painful exploration of the intimate connection two people can maintain across the miles, even as life carries them down very different paths.

Love Letters

Glossary

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5 Oz books

The Oz books are a series that begins with L. Frank Baum's *The Wonderful Wizard of Oz* (1900). Baum (1856-1919) went on to write a total of 14 Oz books. Although most of the Oz books are strictly adventures, Baum—as well as many later Oz authors—styled themselves as "Royal Historians" of Oz, positing Oz as a genuine place. After Baum's death, Ruth Plumly Thompson wrote 19 more Oz books. Baum's books, Thompson's, and another seven by various other authors comprise the "Famous Forty," which is considered the classic original series by the International Wizard of Oz Club. Many other authors have put their own twists on Oz, notably Gregory Maguire's revisionist *Wicked* (1995).

5 *The Lost Princess of Oz*

The Lost Princess of Oz is the 11th canonical Oz book written by L. Frank Baum. Published in 1917, it begins with the disappearance of Princess Ozma, the ruler of Oz, and covers Dorothy and the Wizard's efforts to find her. Ruth Plumly Thompson borrowed the plot of this novel for her 1937 Oz book *Handy Mandy in Oz*.

6 **infantile paralysis**

Infantile paralysis is a term often used for poliomyelitis (polio), an acute viral infection spread from person to person by ingesting contaminated food or water. Although around 90 percent of polio infections cause no symptoms at all, in about one percent of cases the virus enters the Central Nervous System, leading to muscle weakness and acute paralysis, most often involving the legs. While major polio epidemics were unknown before the late 19th century, polio was one of the most dreaded childhood diseases of the 20th century. Epidemics that left thousands of children and adults paralyzed became regular occurrences, primarily in cities during the summer months. Public swimming pools were considered a prime venue for transmission. Vaccines developed by Jonas Salk in 1952 and Albert Sabin in 1962 reduced the global number of polio cases per year from many hundreds of thousands to around a thousand.

8 **Lake Saranac**

Upper, Middle, and Lower Saranac Lakes are three connected lakes, part of the Saranac River, near the village of Saranac Lake in the Adirondacks in northern New York. Prior to the development of railroads and the automobile, the Saranac Lakes formed part of an important transportation route in the Adirondacks; one could travel 140 miles across, from Old Forge to Lake Champlain, almost entirely on water. In 1849, William F. Martin built one of the first hotels in the Adirondacks on the northeast shore of Lower Saranac Lake. It became a favorite place for hunters, woodsmen, and socialites to meet and interact; a young Theodore Roosevelt was among the guests. Other resort hotels were built along the shores of the lakes; guests over the years included Ralph Waldo Emerson, Presidents Grover Cleveland and Chester A. Arthur, and Albert Einstein. Wealthy families in the latter half of the 19th century built their great "camps" here, grandiose compounds of mansion-sized "cabins," summer homes where the wealthy could relax, host or attend parties, and enjoy the wilderness without leaving the comforts of civilization behind. (see *note on the Adirondacks*, page 40)

9 Lake Placid

Lake Placid is located in the Adirondack Mountains in upstate New York. The lake borders the village of Lake Placid, New York. There are nearly 300 summer houses on the lake shore, the majority of which can be accessed only by boat. In the late 19th century, Lake Placid was discovered by the rich and famous, who were drawn to the fashionable Lake Placid Club. Melvil Dewey, inventor of the Dewey Decimal System, designed what was then called Placid Park Club in 1895 and inspired the village to change its name to Lake Placid. Dewey kept the club open through the winter in 1905, which aided the development of winter sports in the area. By 1921, the area could boast a ski jump, speed skating venue, and ski association. Lake Placid was the host for the 1932 and the 1980 Winter Olympics.

10 Whiteface Mountain

Whiteface Mountain is the fifth-highest mountain in New York State, and one of the High Peaks of the Adirondack Mountains. Set apart from most of the other High Peaks, the summit offers a 360-degree view of the Adirondacks and on a clear day glimpses of Vermont and even Canada. Located about 13 miles from Lake Placid, the mountain is home to a ski area with the highest vertical drop in the eastern United States (3,430 feet). Part of the post-World War II growth in recreational skiing attributed to the efforts of returning veterans of the Army's 10th Mountain Division, Whiteface also hosted the alpine skiing competition of the 1980 Winter Olympics.

12 "aide-moi, mon chevalier!"

French: Help me, my knight!

12 Hartford

Hartford is the capital of Connecticut. Its 2006 population was 124,512. Nicknamed the "Insurance Capital of the World," Hartford houses many of the world's insurance company headquarters, and insurance remains the region's major industry. Hartford is the home of Trinity College. Almost 400 years old, Hartford is among the oldest cities in the United States; in the years following the American Civil War, Hartford was the country's wealthiest city. In 1868, Mark Twain said, "Of all the beautiful towns it has been my fortune to see, Hartford is the chief."

12 *Finian's Rainbow*

Finian's Rainbow is a musical with book by Yip Harburg and Fred Saidy, lyrics by Harburg, and music by Burton Lane. The 1947 Broadway production ran for 725 performances. A 1968 film version followed. A new Broadway revival opened on October 8, 2009, to rave reviews. The Irish-tinged score also includes gospel and R&B influences. A combination of whimsy, romance, and political satire, the plot revolves around Finian McLonergan, who has emigrated from Ireland to the town of Rainbow Valley in the mythical state of Missitucky with his daughter Sharon. Finian buries a stolen pot of gold in the shadows of Fort Knox, in the mistaken belief it will grow and multiply. Hot on his heels is Og, a leprechaun intent on recovering his treasure, before the loss of it turns him permanently human. Complicating matters is a corrupt senator who makes no effort to conceal his racial bigotry. Wishes made by those unknowingly in the vicinity of the hidden crock lead to further complications, especially when Sharon gives the senator a taste of his own hateful medicine by accidentally turning him black (temporarily). All ends happily.

12 "How Are Things in Glocca Morra?"

Early in *Finian's Rainbow*, Sharon is missing her home village in Ireland and sings "How Are Things in Glocca Morra?," a graceful, nostalgic ballad. There is no actual Glocca Morra in Ireland (although there is a Glockamara, pronounced the same way). In a television interview late in his life, lyricist Harburg revealed that the name Glocca Morra was made up by composer Lane in a dummy lyric for the tune. Many versions of this song were recorded, including a version by Dick Haymes which peaked at #9 and spent five weeks on the chart. Legendary jazz saxophonist Sonny Rollins recorded this tune for his Blue Note debut *Sonny Rollins, Volume One*. Petula Clark sang it in the 1968 film version of the stage musical. Numerous others have recorded the

song, including Bing Crosby, Barbra Streisand, and Julie Andrews. The song was a particular favorite of President John F. Kennedy, as was *Finian's Rainbow*.

13 **Parker 51**

The Parker 51, introduced in 1941, is a famous fountain pen. Parker's advertising called it "The World's Most Wanted Pen," and this assertion was true although a little deceptive; the United States entered World War II in December 1941, and the War Production Board placed severe restrictions on production of pens for civilian sale. Parker's continued advertising during the war created a demand that took several years to fulfill after the end of the war. The pen was developed for use not with Parker's regular ink, but with a new formula ink, advertised with the slogan "writes dry with wet ink." The pen and the ink were both named 51 to mark 1939, the company's 51st year of existence, during which development was completed. The pen's resemblance to the P-51 Mustang, a fighter plane used extensively during the war, had no bearing on its name; but Parker took advantage of the coincidence by comparing the pen and the plane in its advertising. The 51 was revolutionary at the time, with its hooded, tubular nib and multi-finned collector, all designed to work in conjunction with the pen's proprietary ink, allowing the nib to stay wet and lay down an even line. With various refinements, the 51 stayed in production until 1972.

13 **Rector**

The word *rector* (from the Latin *regere* and *rector* meaning "teacher") has a number of different meanings; each indicates an academic, religious, or political administrator. The *rector* is the highest academic official of many universities and certain other institutions of higher, sometimes even secondary, education. Presumably Andrew is referring to the head of his prep school.

13 **Milton**

John Milton (1608–1674) was an English poet, author, polemicist, and civil servant for the Commonwealth of England. He is best known for his epic poem *Paradise Lost* and for his treatise condemning censorship, *Areopagitica*. He was both an accomplished, scholarly man of letters and polemical writer, and an official serving under Oliver Cromwell. His views may be described as broadly Protestant, if not always easy to locate in a more precise religious category. Milton was writing at a time of religious and political flux in England, and his poetry and prose reflect deep convictions, often reacting to contemporary circumstances. He wrote also in Latin and Italian, and had an international reputation during his lifetime. After his death, Milton's personal reputation oscillated, a state of affairs that has largely continued through the centuries. He remains, however, generally regarded "as one of the preeminent writers in the English language and as a thinker of world importance."

13 **Paradise Lost**

Paradise Lost is an epic poem in blank verse by the 17th-century English poet John Milton. The poem concerns the Christian story of the Fall of Man: the temptation of Adam and Eve by the fallen angel Satan and their expulsion from the Garden of Eden. Milton's purpose, stated in Book I, is to "justify the ways of God to men" and elucidate the conflict between God's eternal foresight and free will. Milton incorporates Paganism, classical Greek references, and Christianity within the poem. It deals with diverse topics from marriage, politics (Milton was politically active during the time of the English Civil War), and monarchy, and grapples with many difficult theological issues, including fate, predestination, the Trinity, and the introduction of sin and death into the world, as well as angels, fallen angels, Satan, and the war in heaven. Milton draws on his knowledge of languages, and diverse sources: primarily *Genesis*, much of the *New Testament*, the deuterocanonical *Book of Enoch*, and other parts of the *Old Testament*.

13 the Thirty Years War

The Thirty Years' War (1618–1648) was one of the most destructive conflicts in European history. Initially the war was fought largely as a religious conflict between Protestants and Catholics in the Holy Roman Empire, although disputes over the internal politics and balance of power within the Empire played a significant part. Gradually the war developed into a more general conflict involving most of the European powers. A major impact of the Thirty Years' War was the extensive destruction of entire regions, denuded by the foraging armies. Episodes of famine and disease significantly decreased the populace of the German states and the Low Countries and Italy, while bankrupting most of the combatant powers. The use of mercenary soldiers, lack of discipline, and the general acceptance of looting and extortion encouraged a form of lawlessness that imposed severe hardship on inhabitants of occupied territories. Some of the quarrels that provoked the war went unresolved for a much longer time. The Thirty Years' War was ended with the treaties of Osnabrück and Münster, part of the wider Peace of Westphalia.

13 Cicero

Marcus Tullius Cicero (106 BCE–43 BCE) was a Roman philosopher, statesman, lawyer, political theorist, and Roman constitutionalist. He was a member of a wealthy family and is widely considered one of Rome's greatest orators and prose stylists and one of the most versatile minds of ancient Rome. He introduced the Romans to the chief schools of Greek philosophy and created a Latin philosophical vocabulary, distinguishing himself as a linguist, translator, and philosopher, as well as an impressive orator and successful lawyer. Today, he is appreciated primarily for his humanism and philosophical and political writings. His voluminous correspondence, much of it addressed to his friend Atticus, has been especially influential, introducing the art of refined letter writing to European culture.

13 Catiline

Lucius Sergius Catilina (108 BCE—62 BCE) Roman aristocrat turned demagogue who sought to overthrow the republic. Although his family was of consular heritage, their social and financial fortunes were declining, which dramatically shaped his ambitions and goals. An able commander, Catiline had a distinguished military career. He was named praetor (magistrate) in 62 and was the propraetorian governor for Africa. He was first suspected of conspiracy in 65, after which he sought to be elected consul. Failing twice, he planned a coup, known as Catiline's Conspiracy, assembling an army outside Rome from his supporters among the alienated and discontented elements of society. Cicero, then consul, learned of the conspiracy; with Senate approval, he caught and executed a group of the plotters in Rome, and later sent the army to defeat and kill Catiline in northern Italy.

13 Cicero's orations against Catiline

The Catiline Orations or Catilinarian Orations were a series of four speeches given in 63 BCE by Marcus Tullius Cicero, the consul of Rome, exposing to the Roman Senate the plot of Lucius Sergius Catilina and his friends to overthrow the Roman government, and arguing for the execution of the conspirators. Catiline, who was running for the consulship a second time after having lost initially, tried to ensure his victory through outlandish bribery. Cicero issued a law prohibiting machinations of this kind. It was obvious to all that the law was directed specifically at Catiline. Catiline, in turn, conspired with some of his cronies to murder Cicero and key Senators on the day of the election. Cicero discovered the plan and addressed the Senate on the matter. Catiline's reaction was immediate and violent. The Senate declared martial law and Cicero, as consul, was invested with absolute power. When the election was finally held, Catiline lost again. Anticipating the bad news, the conspirators had already begun to assemble an army. The plan was to initiate an insurrection in all of Italy, put Rome to the torch, and kill as many senators as they could. Cicero knew what was being planned and called for a special meeting of the Senate. Catiline had the temerity to attend. When he took his seat, however, the other senators moved away from him, leaving him alone in his bench. Cicero's opening remarks are still widely remembered and used after 2,000 years:

Quousque tandem abutere, Catilina, patientia nostra? Quam diu etiam furor iste tuus nos eludet? quem ad finem sese effrenata iactabit audacia?

How long, O Catiline, will you abuse our patience? How long is that madness of yours still to mock us? When is there to be an end of that unbridled audacity of yours?

Catiline tried to reply after the speech, but senators repeatedly interrupted him, calling him a traitor. He ran from the temple, hurling threats at the Senate, and went to the rebel camp. Catiline was subsequently killed in battle by loyal Roman soldiers.

13 ***Andromache***

Andromaque is a tragedy in five acts by the French playwright Jean Racine written in Alexandrine verse (iambic hexameter, the standard meter for heroic French verse, just as iambic pentameter was the standard for English verse). It was first performed in 1667 before the court of Louis XIV in the Louvre in the private chambers of Queen Marie Thérèse by the royal company of actors. The third of Racine's plays, written at the age of 27, *Andromaque* established its author's reputation as one of the great playwrights in France. Euripides's play *Andromache* and the third book of Virgil's *Aeneid* were the points of departure for Racine's play. The play takes place in the aftermath of the Trojan War. Racine's play is a story of human passion: Orestes is in love with Hermione, who only wishes to please Pyrrhus, who is in love with Andromaque, who is determined to honor the memory of her murdered husband Hector and to protect the future of their son Astyanax. Orestes's presence at the court of Pyrrhus unleashes a violent undoing of the chain. At the climax, provoked by Hermione's desperation, Pyrrhus is murdered by Orestes's men in a mad rage; this only serves to deepen Hermione's despair. She takes her own life by the side of Pyrrhus, and Oreste goes mad.

13 **Jean Racine**

Jean Racine (1639–1699) was a French dramatist, one of the “Big Three” of 17th-century France (along with Molière and Corneille), and one of the most important literary figures in the Western tradition. Racine was primarily a tragedian, though he did write one comedy. The quality of Racine's poetry is perhaps his greatest contribution to French literature. His use of the Alexandrine poetic line is considered exceptional in its harmony, simplicity, and elegance. The importance of the theme of gallantry is a common feature with Racine's work. His plays gradually purified the tragic element until it reached its zenith with *Phèdre*.

14 **Exeter**

Phillips Exeter Academy is an independent boarding school for grades 9–12 located in Exeter, New Hampshire, 50 miles north of Boston. Alumni include Daniel Webster (1796), President Franklin Pierce (1820), Abraham Lincoln's son Robert Lincoln (1860), and Pulitzer Prize-winning author Booth Tarkington (1889). John Knowles, author of *A Separate Peace*, was a 1945 graduate; his novel is set at the fictional Devon School, a stand-in for Exeter. Exeter is noted for its Harkness education, a system based on a conference format of teacher and student interaction, similar to the Socratic method of learning through asking questions and creating discussions. It became co-educational in 1970.

14 **left tackle**

On a football team, one of the offensive linemen, whose job is to block: to physically keep defenders away from the offensive player who has the football. The left tackle is usually a team's best pass blocker. Of the two tackles, the left tackles will often have better footwork and agility than the right tackle to counter-act the pass rush of defensive ends. Most quarterbacks are right-handed and to throw, they stand with their left shoulders facing downfield, closer to the line of scrimmage. Thus, they turn their backs to defenders coming from the left side, creating a vulnerable blind spot that the left tackle must protect. Teams with left-handed quarterbacks tend to have their better pass blockers at right tackle for the same reason.

14 the last five lines of *Paradise Lost*

Milton's epic poem ends with the expulsion of Adam and Eve from the Garden of Eden. As they are cast out, the archangel Michael says that Adam may find "A paradise within thee, happier far." They now have a more distant relationship with God, who is omnipresent but invisible (unlike the previous, tangible, Father in the Garden of Eden). In the final lines of his poem, Milton connects the condition of Adam and Eve with the condition of the reader.

15 Edgartown

Edgartown is located on Martha's Vineyard in Massachusetts. The town was one of the primary ports for the whaling industry during the 1800s. Today the town is more known for tourism, as well as the site of Chappaquiddick, where Ted Kennedy's infamous incident took place in 1969. Edgartown was used as the main shooting location for the town of Amity in Steven Spielberg's 1975 blockbuster *Jaws*.

15 Chesterfield

Chesterfield was one of the most recognized cigarette brands of the early 20th century, but sales have declined steadily over the years. It was named for Chesterfield County, Virginia. Chesterfield is still being made today; it is still popular in Europe, but has not been advertised in the United States for many years.

15 Reno

Reno is located on the western edge of Nevada, with a population of 217,091. Reno sits in a high desert valley at the foot of the Sierras. Known as "The Biggest Little City in the World," Reno is famous for its casinos, and is the birthplace of the gaming corporation Harrah's Entertainment. Nevada's legalization of casino gambling in 1931 and the passage of liberal divorce laws created a boom for Reno. Ernie Pyle once wrote in one of his columns that "All the people you saw on the streets in Reno were obviously there to get divorces." In Ayn Rand's novel *The Fountainhead*, published in 1943, the New York-based woman protagonist tells a friend "I am going to Reno," which was by then a well-known euphemism for "I am going to divorce my husband." The divorce business eventually died as other states passed laws easing the requirements for divorce, but gambling continued as a major Reno industry.

16 Palm Beach

Palm Beach is an affluent community on the east coast of Florida. The Intracoastal Waterway separates it from the neighboring cities of West Palm Beach and Lake Worth. As of 2000, Palm Beach had a year-round population of 10,468, with an estimated seasonal population of 30,000. Palm Beach was established as a resort by Henry Morrison Flagler, a founder of Standard Oil, who made the Atlantic coast barrier island accessible via his Florida East Coast Railway. The nucleus of the community was established by Flagler's two luxury resort hotels, the Royal Poinciana Hotel and the Breakers Hotel. Flagler's house lots were bought by the beneficiaries of the Gilded Age, and in 1902 Flagler himself built a Beaux-Arts mansion, Whitehall, designed by the New York-based firm Carrère and Hastings, and helped establish the Palm Beach winter social season through his constant entertaining. The town is the site of Mar-a-Lago, the Marjorie Merriweather Post estate designed by Joseph Urban and built in 1927.

16 stroking the 4th crew ... number 2 on the 3rd ... number 6 on the 2nd ... number 4 on the 5th

Rowing is one of the oldest Olympic sports. In the United States, high school and collegiate rowing is sometimes referred to as crew. Each rower in a boat is numbered in sequential order, low numbers at the bow, up to the highest at the stern. The person seated on the first seat is called the bowman, or just bow, whilst the rower closest to the stern is called the strokeman or just stroke. Certain crew members have other titles and roles. In an 8+ (8-man team) the stern pair are responsible for setting the stroke rate and rhythm for the rest of the boat to follow. The middle four (sometimes called the "engine room" or "power house") are usually the less technical,

but more powerful rowers in the crew, whilst the bow pair are the more technical and generally regarded as the pair to set up the balance of the boat and influence steering.

15 shooting your slide

This term is used when an oarsman's seat (mounted on wheels) moves toward the bow faster than his shoulders.

15 bending your back

When rowing, one should keep one's back straight and bend forward from the hips, not curve one's spine.

19 Vienna Waltz

What is now called the Viennese Waltz is the original form of the waltz and the first ballroom dance in the closed hold or "waltz" position. The dance that today is popularly known as the waltz is actually the English or slow waltz, danced approximately at 90 beats per minute with 3 beats to the bar (the international standard of 30 measures per minute) while the Viennese Waltz is danced at about 180 beats a minute. (To this day, in Germany, Austria, and France, the words *walzer* [German] and *valse* [French] still implicitly refer to the original dance and not the slow waltz.) The Viennese Waltz is a rotary dance where the dancers are constantly turning either toward their right (natural) or toward their left (reverse), interspersed with non-rotating *change steps* to switch between the direction of rotation. A true Viennese Waltz consists only of turns and change steps. Other moves such as the *fleckerls*, American-style figures, and side sway or underarm turns are modern inventions and are not normally danced at the annual balls in Vienna. Furthermore, in a properly danced Viennese Waltz, couples do not pass, but turn continuously left and right while travelling counterclockwise around the floor following each other.

20 Quo Vadis

Quo Vadis is an epic 1951 film made by MGM, directed by Mervyn LeRoy and produced by Sam Zimbalist, from a screenplay by John Lee Mahin, S. N. Behrman, and Sonya Levien, adapted from the classic 1895 novel *Quo Vadis* by Henryk Sienkiewicz. The film stars Robert Taylor, Deborah Kerr, Leo Genn, and Peter Ustinov. The action takes place in ancient Rome from 64 to 68 CE, during the reign of the Emperor Nero. The subject is the conflict between Christianity and the corruption of the Roman Empire. The characters and events depicted are a mixture of actual historical figures and situations and fictionalized ones. *Quo vadis?* is a Latin phrase meaning "Where are you going?" or "Whither goest thou?" The modern usage of the phrase refers to a legend in Christian tradition, related in the apocryphal Acts of Peter in which Saint Peter meets Jesus as Peter is fleeing from likely crucifixion in Rome. Peter asks Jesus the question; Jesus's answer, "I am going to Rome to be crucified again" (*Eo Romam iterum crucifigi*), gives Peter the courage to continue his ministry and eventually become a martyr.

20 loges

The front rows of the mezzanine in a theatre; the balcony.

20 "Plus ça change, plus c'est le same shit."

A riff on the French proverb "*Plus ça change, plus c'est la même chose*": the more things change, the more they are the same thing.

23 Briarcliffe

Briarcliffe College consists of three for-profit career colleges located in the towns of Long Island City, Bethpage, and Patchogue, on Long Island in the state of New York. They offer associate or bachelor degree programs in a variety of areas including graphic design, criminal justice, business, photography, and technology. The college was not founded until 1974.

23 the Institute

Pratt Institute is a specialized private college in New York City with campuses in Manhattan, Brooklyn, and Utica, New York. Pratt is one of the leading art schools in the United States and offers programs in art, architecture, fashion design, illustration, interior design, digital arts, creative writing, library and information science, and other areas.

23

Florence

Florence (Italian: *Firenze*) is the capital city of the Italian region of Tuscany, with 367,569 inhabitants (1,500,000 in the metropolitan area). The city lies on the River Arno and is known for its history and its importance in the Middle Ages and in the Renaissance, especially for its art and architecture. A center of medieval European trade and finance and one of the richest and wealthiest cities of the time, Florence is often considered the birthplace of the Italian Renaissance; in fact, it has been called the Athens of the Middle Ages. It was long under the *de facto* rule of the Medici family. From 1865 to 1870 the city was also the capital of the Kingdom of Italy. The historic centre of Florence attracts millions of tourists each year and was declared a World Heritage Site by UNESCO in 1982. Florence is widely regarded as one of the most beautiful cities in the world, with an important artistic, historic, and cultural heritage. The city has had a major impact in European music, architecture, education, cuisine, fashion, philosophy, science, and religion. The historic centre of Florence contains numerous elegant piazzas, Renaissance palazzi, academies, parks, gardens, churches, monasteries, museums, art galleries, and ateliers. The city boasts a wide range of collections of art, especially those held in the Pitti Palace and the Uffizi. Florence is arguably the best-preserved Renaissance city in the world and is regarded by many as the art capital of Italy. It has been the birthplace or chosen home of many notable historical figures, such as Dante, Boccaccio, Botticelli, Niccolò Machiavelli, Brunelleschi, Michelangelo, Donatello, Galileo Galilei, Catherine de' Medici, Antonio Meucci, Guccio Gucci, Salvatore Ferragamo, Roberto Cavalli, and Emilio Pucci, to name but a few.

23

Yale

Yale University is a private research university in New Haven, Connecticut, and a member of the Ivy League. Founded in 1701 in the Colony of Connecticut, the university is the third oldest institution of higher education in the United States. Yale has produced many notable alumni, including five U.S. presidents, nineteen U.S. Supreme Court Justices, and several foreign heads of state. Incorporated as the Collegiate School, the institution traces its roots to 17th-century clergymen who sought to establish a college to train clergy and political leaders for the colony. In 1718, the College was renamed Yale College to honor a gift from Elihu Yale, a governor of the British East India Company. In 1861, the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences became the first U.S. school to award the Ph.D. Almost all tenured professors teach undergraduate courses, more than 2,000 of which are offered annually. The University's assets include a \$16.3 billion endowment, the second largest of any academic institution, and more than two dozen libraries that hold a total of 12.5 million volumes (making it one of the world's largest library systems). Yale and Harvard have been rivals in academics, athletics, and other activities for most of their history, competing annually in The Game (football) and the Harvard-Yale Regatta.

23

Dartmouth

Dartmouth College is a private, coeducational university located in Hanover, New Hampshire. It is a member of the Ivy League and one of the nine Colonial Colleges founded before the American Revolution. In addition to its undergraduate liberal arts program, Dartmouth has medical, engineering, and business schools, as well as 19 graduate programs in the arts and sciences. With a total enrollment of 5,848, Dartmouth is the smallest school in the Ivy League. After a long period of financial and political struggles, Dartmouth emerged from relative obscurity in the early twentieth century. Dartmouth alumni include Daniel Webster, Robert Frost, Theodor Geisel (Dr. Seuss), Fred Rogers, and Timothy Geithner, as well as 164 Congressmen, six cabinet members, two Supreme Court justices, eight Pulitzer Prize winners, and three Nobel Prize winners. Dartmouth is located on a rural 269-acre campus in the Upper Valley region of New Hampshire. Given the College's isolated location, participation in athletics and the school's Greek system is high. Students are well-known for preserving a variety of strong campus traditions.

24 Harvard

Harvard University is a private university located in Cambridge, Massachusetts and a member of the Ivy League. Founded in 1636 by the colonial Massachusetts Legislature, Harvard is the oldest institution of higher learning in the United States. Initially called New College, the institution was renamed Harvard College in 1639. It was named after John Harvard, a young clergyman from the London Borough of Southwark, England, who bequeathed the College his library of four hundred books and £779 (which was half of his estate), assuring its continued operation. During his 40-year tenure as Harvard president (1869–1909), Charles William Eliot radically transformed Harvard into the prototype for the modern research university. Eliot's reforms included elective courses, small classes, and entrance examinations. The Harvard model influenced American education nationally, at both college and secondary levels. Harvard has the second-largest financial endowment of any non-profit organization (behind the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation), standing at \$26 billion as of September 2009. Alumni include John Hancock, John Adams, John Quincy Adams, Theodore Roosevelt, Franklin Roosevelt, John F. Kennedy, George W. Bush, Barack Obama, Henry David Thoreau, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Wallace Stevens, T. S. Eliot and e. e. cummings, Leonard Bernstein, Yo Yo Ma, Jack Lemmon, Philip Johnson, and W. E. B. Du Bois. Seventy-five Nobel Prize winners are affiliated with the university. Since 1974, 19 Nobel Prize winners and 15 winners of the Pulitzer Prize have served on the Harvard faculty.

24 Calhoun College

Calhoun College is a residential college of Yale University. Yale has a system of 12 residential colleges, instituted in 1933 through a grant by Yale graduate Edward S. Harkness, who admired the college systems at Oxford and Cambridge. Each college has a Dean, Master, affiliated faculty, and resident Fellows. Each college also features distinctive architecture, secluded courtyards, a commons room, meeting rooms/classrooms, and a dining hall; in addition some have chapels, libraries, squash courts, pool tables, short-order dining counters, cafes, or darkrooms. While each college at Yale offers its own seminars, social events, and masters' teas, most are open to students from other residential colleges. In 1933, with the institution of the new residential college system at Yale, the dormitory at the corner of College and Elm Streets became Calhoun College, named for John C. Calhoun of South Carolina, B. A. 1804, alumnus, statesman, and orator. At first, Calhoun was considered an undesirable college because of its location at the corner of College and Elm, where trolleys frequently ran screeching around the corner. This perception of Calhoun changed under the popular Master Charles Schroeder, who once remarked that if the despicable trolley service were ever removed he would purchase a trolley car, put it in the courtyard, and hold a celebration to commemorate the event. The trolley system was indeed removed in 1949, and though a whole car proved unfeasible, Master Schroeder secured the fare-collecting machine from a trolley and made good on his promise to celebrate. Thus was born Trolley Night, a proud tradition of the college.

24 Chrysler convertible

Formed in 1925 by Walter Percy Chrysler, the Chrysler Corporation is one of the most important American automobile manufacturers, consistently ranking as the third-biggest for most of the post-war period. Chrysler convertibles in the late 1940s included the New Yorker, the Town & Country, and the Windsor.

24 Sea-Breeze

A Sea Breeze is a cocktail containing vodka with cranberry juice and grapefruit juice. Because of the seasonal availability of the fruit ingredients, the cocktail is usually consumed during summer months. The drink may be shaken to create a foamy surface.

24

the Fence Club

The Fence Club was the historical name for the Psi Upsilon fraternity at Yale. In 1934, Psi Upsilon, by then a venerable junior fraternity, renounced its national affiliation and became the Fence Club, in honor of the Yale Fence. (Running along College in front of Old Brick Row, the Yale Fence was a favorite of many generations of students. Plans for new buildings led to its demise in 1888.) The Fence Club was a very prestigious house at Yale and many of its members went on to become members of Skull and Bones, including George H. W. Bush. However, in the mid-1970s, the Fence Club became defunct when the University required a mandatory meal plan for all students. Its reputation led to its demise being noted in the Official Preppy Handbook in 1980. Psi Upsilon's own history states, "Our chapters became smaller, restricted to a select elite. Ignoring our roots as an academic literary society, Psi U became more concerned with a person's ancestry than with their friendship." An anonymous pamphlet titled "Inside Eli, or How to Get On at Yale," circulated on campus in 1956 and subsequently banned, stated, "The Fence Club is the most pretentiously snobbish organization at Yale. This could be interesting, but actually is not since the house is too self-conscious to be very enjoyable and the members are too [bland] to be entertaining."

24

Saint Anthony's

St. Anthony Hall is a national college literary society formerly known as the Fraternity of Delta Psi at colleges in the United States. St. Anthony Hall's activities foster the social and intellectual development of its undergraduate members by encouraging individual expression, promoting the exchange of ideas by providing a forum for discussion and presentations. The first Chapter was founded at Columbia University in 1847. St. Anthony Hall at Yale was founded in 1868. The organization's building at Yale, when donated by Frederick William Vanderbilt in 1913, was described by the *New York Times* as "the most expensive and elaborate secret society building in the United States." In the early 20th century, the Hall developed a reputation for delivering memorable public events. Notable Yale Promenade social receptions drew public attention in the early 1900s; by the 1920s, the Hall's annual ball, the Pump and Slipper, had become a standard society soirée. References to the Pump and Slipper are sprinkled throughout F. Scott Fitzgerald's 1920s works.

24

the Taft

In 1912 the Hotel Taft opened at the corner of College and Chapel in New Haven. The new hotel was an ultra-modern 12-story building with 450 rooms. A large lobby, stores, restaurants, and bars occupied the first two floors. A large ballroom took up the upper two floors. One of its earliest guests was presidential candidate Woodrow Wilson. In the heyday of Broadway plays being tried out at New Haven's Shubert Theatre, the hotel was the temporary home of many famous stars. Adjacent to Yale University and overlooking the picturesque New Haven Green, the Taft's location was considered ideal, in spite of the fact that it was some distance from the railroad station. The hotel thrived until 1945 when an increase in automobile travel and new interstate highways spurred the building of new hotels in surrounding areas. The Taft struggled on, but finally was forced to close its doors in 1973.

24

the Duncan

The historic Duncan Hotel is a family-owned establishment in the heart of New Haven that has been operating for more than 100 years. Boasting the oldest hand-operated elevator in Connecticut (still run by a bellhop today), the Duncan Hotel is popular for its access to Yale and Chapel Street as well as its inexpensive, no-frills rooms.

25 Hubba hubba
The U.S. Army, Air Force, Navy, and Marines, as well as the game of baseball, have all claimed the origin of *hubba-hubba*. The expression became known around 1920, spread like wildfire during World War II, and died peacefully some time later. It was a sexual salute by a male on seeing an attractive female, an appeal to his companions to pay attention. Women have occasionally been overheard using the exclamation too, but rarely, and more in jest. *Hubba-hubba*'s early 20th-century American predecessor or variant was *habba-habba*, an erosion of *Have a life*, one of the traditional holler or pepper cries of baseball. When this cry of encouragement and team spirit encountered the military drill sergeant's command *Hup, two, three, four*, the hybrid *hubba-hubba* was born.

25 Goodyear rubba
The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company was founded in 1898 by Frank Seiberling. Goodyear manufactures tires for automobiles, commercial trucks, light trucks, SUVs, race cars, airplanes, and heavy earth-mover machinery. Although the company was not connected with him, it was named in honor of Charles Goodyear (1800-1860), who invented vulcanized rubber in 1839. By 1926 Goodyear was the largest rubber company in the world. The first Goodyear tires became popular because they were easily detachable and low maintenance. Goodyear is famous throughout the world because of the Goodyear blimp, which first flew in 1925. Today it is one of the most recognizable advertising icons in America; today Goodyear is the third-largest tire company in the world after Bridgestone and Michelin.

27 Sarah Lawrence
Sarah Lawrence is a private, independent, liberal arts college in the United States. It is located in southern Westchester County, New York, in the city of Yonkers, 15 miles north of Manhattan. Sarah Lawrence was founded in 1926 as a women's college and became a coeducational institution in 1968. The College is known for its rigorous academic standards and low student-to-faculty ratio of 9-to-1. Individual student-faculty tutorials patterned after the Oxford-Cambridge system are a key component of all areas of study. Sarah Lawrence emphasizes scholarship, particularly in the humanities, performing arts, and writing, and places a high value on independent study. It is currently the most expensive college in the United States, with annual tuition, room and board, and fees totaling \$54,410 for the 2009-2010 school year.

28 Sing Sing
Sing Sing Correctional Facility is a maximum security prison in Ossining, New York. It is located approximately 30 miles north of New York City on the banks of the Hudson River. Ossining's original name, "Sing Sing", came from the Native American Sinck Sinck tribe from whom the land was purchased in 1685. When it was completed in 1826, Sing Sing was considered a model prison, because it turned a profit for the state. Absolute silence was imposed on the prisoners; the system was enforced by whipping and other brutal punishments. The expression "up the river" as a metaphor for being sent to prison stems from those convicted in New York City being sent up the Hudson River to Sing Sing.

28 Amherst
Amherst College is a private liberal arts college in Amherst, Massachusetts. Founded in 1821, it is the third-oldest college in Massachusetts, and has been coeducational since 1975. Amherst is a member of the historic Little Three Colleges, which includes Wesleyan University and Williams College. Amherst is consistently ranked amongst the top liberal arts colleges by *U.S. News and World Report* and is classified as a most selective institution by the Carnegie Foundation.

29 Buon Natale
Italian: Merry Christmas.

29 Perugia

Perugia is the capital city of the region of Umbria in central Italy, near the Tiber River. The city symbol is the griffin, which can be seen in the form of plaques and statues on buildings around the city. Perugia is a notable artistic center of Italy. The famous painter Pietro Vannucci, nicknamed Perugino, was a native of Città della Pieve near Perugia. He decorated the local *Sala del Cambio* with a beautiful series of frescoes; eight of his pictures can also be admired in the National Gallery of Umbria. Perugino was the teacher of Raphael, the great Renaissance artist who produced five paintings in Perugia (today no longer in the city) and one fresco. Another famous painter, Pinturicchio, lived in Perugia. Galeazzo Alessi is the most famous architect from Perugia.

29 Scroll and Key

Yale's secret societies tend to limit their membership to 15 in a class year. Extensive mortuary imagery is associated with many secret societies, maintaining a pretense of great seriousness, and clubhouses are often called "tombs." The oldest surviving undergraduate secret societies at Yale derive from various 19th-century fraternal organization traditions, rooted in the Enlightenment society-founding boom. In the Yale traditional secret society, meetings (typically held twice a week) focus on personal revelation and can involve arcane rituals. The society's "tomb" is usually closed to non-members. The secret society tendency for mortuary-themed concepts, and the prevalence of Yale men in the creation of the U.S. intelligence community is often suggested to be why the term "spook" (an undergraduate society member) became a colloquialism for a spy. The Scroll and Key Society is a secret society founded in 1841 at Yale University, the second oldest Yale secret society. Scroll and Key's Moorish-Islamic-inspired Beaux-Arts 1870 building was designed by Richard Morris Hunt (1827-1895). "Keys" has made significant donations to Yale over the years, among them the John Addison Porter Prize, awarded annually by Yale since 1872, and in 1917 the endowment for the founding of the Yale University Press. Famous alumni have included Cyrus Vance, Sargent Shriver, Paul Mellon, Fareed Zakaria, Cornelius Vanderbilt III, Stone Phillips, Robert Orr, Benjamin Spock, George Roy Hill, Cole Porter, and Garry Trudeau.

29 Felicita Navidad

Spanish: Merry Christmas.

29 the Costa del Sol

The Costa del Sol ("Coast of the Sun") is a region in the south of Spain, in Andalusia, comprising the coastal towns and communities along the Mediterranean coastline of the Málaga province. Formerly made up of a series of small, quiet fishing settlements, the region has been completely transformed during the latter part of the 20th century into a tourist destination of world renown. Historically its population lived in the fishing villages, and in the "white" villages a little distance inland, in the mountains running down to the coast. The area was discovered and developed to meet the demands of international tourism in the 1950s and has since been a popular destination for foreign tourists, not only for its beaches but also for its local culture. The area is particularly famous for its towns such as Marbella, which provide the Costa del Sol with its reputation for being a playground for its super-rich and famous visitors.

29 Sterling Library

Sterling Memorial Library is the largest library at Yale University, containing over 4 million volumes. It is an example of Gothic Revival architecture, designed by James Gamble Rogers, adorned with thousands of panes of stained glass created by G. Owen Bonawit. The architect designed the library in the image of a Gothic Cathedral, even going so far as to model the circulation desk after an altar. The library is made up of fifteen stack levels and eight floors of reading rooms, offices, and work areas. Work on the library was completed in 1931.

29 Summa Cum Laude

with highest honor, usually reserved for the top one percent of a graduating class.

29 Anchor's Away!

To "weigh anchor" is to bring it aboard a vessel in preparation for departure. The phrase "anchor's aweigh" is a report that the anchor is clear of the sea bottom and, therefore, the ship is officially underway.

29 Henry Fonda

Henry Fonda (1905-1982) was an American film and stage actor, best known for his roles as plain-speaking idealists. Fonda's subtle, naturalistic acting style preceded by many years the popularization of method acting. Fonda made his mark early as a Broadway actor, and made his Hollywood debut in 1935. Fonda's career gained momentum after his Academy Award-nominated performance as Tom Joad in 1940's *The Grapes of Wrath*. Throughout six decades in Hollywood, Fonda cultivated a strong, appealing screen image in such classics as *The Ox-Bow Incident*, *Mister Roberts*, and *12 Angry Men*. Later, Fonda moved toward both more challenging, darker epics such as Sergio Leone's *Once Upon a Time in the West* (portraying a villain who kills, among others, a child) and lighter roles in family comedies such as *Yours, Mine and Ours* with Lucille Ball. Fonda was the patriarch of a family of famous actors, including daughter Jane Fonda, son Peter Fonda, granddaughter Bridget Fonda, and grandson Troy Garity. In 1999, he was named the sixth Greatest Male Star of All Time by the American Film Institute.

29 Mr. Roberts

Mister Roberts is a 1946 novel written by Thomas Heggen. The title character, a lieutenant junior grade naval officer, defends his crew against the petty tyranny of the ship's commanding officer during World War II. Nearly all action takes place on a backwater cargo ship, the *USS Reluctant*, that sails, as written in the play, "from apathy to tedium with occasional side trips to monotony and ennui." Heggen based his novel on his experiences aboard the *USS Virgo* and the *USS Rotanin* (AK-108) in the South Pacific during World War II, and began the book as a collection of short stories. It was subsequently adapted as a Broadway play (1948) and a feature film (1955). Henry Fonda played the title role both on Broadway (where he won the Best Actor Tony Award) and in the film. Jack Lemmon won the Best Supporting Actor Oscar for his work in the film.

30 midwatch

A watch is a period of time (four or two hours) during which some of a ship's crew are on duty. A midwatch is a watch during the night (as from midnight to 8 a.m.).

30 the bridge

A crosswise platform or enclosed area above the main deck of a ship from which the ship is controlled.

30 aircraft carrier

An aircraft carrier is a warship designed with a primary mission of deploying and recovering aircraft, acting as a seagoing airbase. Aircraft carriers thus allow a naval force to project air power great distances without having to depend on local bases for staging aircraft operations. They have evolved from wooden vessels, used to deploy balloons, into nuclear-powered warships that carry dozens of fixed and rotary wing aircraft.

30 the Mediterranean

The Mediterranean Sea is connected to the Atlantic Ocean, surrounded by the Mediterranean region, and almost completely enclosed by land: on the north by Europe, on the south by Africa, and on the east by Asia. The name Mediterranean is derived from the Latin *mediterraneus*, meaning "inland" or "in the middle of the earth" (from *medius*, "middle" and *terra*, "earth").

30 Odysseus

Odysseus (Ulysses in Roman mythology) was a legendary Greek king of Ithaca and the hero of Homer's epic poem, *The Odyssey*. Odysseus also plays a key role in Homer's *Iliad* and other works in the Epic Cycle. King of Ithaca, husband of Penelope, father of Telemachus, and son of Laërtes and Anticlea, Odysseus is renowned for his guile and resourcefulness, and is hence known by the epithet Odysseus the Cunning. He is most famous for the ten eventful years he took to return home after the ten-year Trojan War and his famous Trojan horse trick.

30 Lord Nelson

Vice Admiral Horatio Nelson, 1st Viscount Nelson, 1st Duke of Bronté, KB (1758–1805) was a British flag officer famous for his service in the Royal Navy, particularly during the Napoleonic Wars. Much of his career was spent in the Mediterranean. He won several victories, including the Battle of Trafalgar in 1805, during which he was killed. Nelson was noted for his ability to inspire and bring out the best in his men: the Nelson touch. His grasp of strategy and unconventional tactics produced a number of decisive victories. Some aspects of his behaviour were controversial during his lifetime and after: he began a notorious affair with Emma, Lady Hamilton while both were married, which lasted until his death. Also, his actions during the Neapolitan campaign resulted in allegations of excessive brutality. Nelson could at times be vain, insecure and overly anxious for recognition, but he was also zealous, patriotic and dutiful, as well as courageous. He was wounded several times in combat, losing one arm and the sight in one eye. His death at Trafalgar secured his position as one of England's most heroic figures. Numerous monuments, including Nelson's Column in Trafalgar Square, London, have been created in his memory and his legacy remains highly influential.

30 Richard Halliburton

Richard Halliburton (1900–1939) was an American traveler, adventurer, and author. Best known nowadays for having swum the length of the Panama Canal and paying the lowest toll in its history—thirty-six cents—Halliburton was headline news for most of his brief career. His final and fatal adventure, an attempt to sail a Chinese junk, the *Sea Dragon*, across the Pacific Ocean from Hong Kong to the Golden Gate International Exposition in San Francisco, made him legendary.

30 Communism

Communism is a socioeconomic structure and political ideology that promotes the establishment of an egalitarian, classless, stateless society based on common ownership and control of the means of production and property in general. Karl Marx posited that communism would be the final stage in human society, which would be achieved through a proletarian revolution and only becoming possible only after a socialist stage develops the productive forces, leading to a superabundance of goods and services. "Pure communism" in the Marxian sense refers to a classless, stateless and oppression-free society where decisions on what to produce and what policies to pursue are made democratically, allowing every member of society to participate in the decision-making process in both the political and economic spheres of life. In modern usage, communism is often used to refer to Bolshevism or Marxism-Leninism and the policies of the various communist states which had government ownership of all the means of production and centrally planned economies. Communist regimes have historically been authoritarian, repressive, and coercive governments concerned primarily with preserving their own power. With the exception of the Soviet Union's, China's, and the Italian resistance movement's great contribution in World War II, communism was seen as a rival, and a threat to western democracies and capitalism for most of the twentieth century. This rivalry peaked during the Cold War, as the world's two remaining superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union, polarized most of the world into two camps of nations. Near the beginning of the Cold War, in 1950, Senator Joseph McCarthy accused 205 Americans working in the State Department of being "card-carrying Communists." The fear of communism in the U.S. spurred aggressive investigations and the red-baiting, blacklisting, jailing and deportation of people suspected of following Communist or other left-wing ideology. Many famous actors and writers were put on a "blacklist" from 1950 to 1954, which meant they were not hired and were subject to public disdain.

30 the Navy

The potential for armed conflict with the Soviet Union during the Cold War pushed the U.S. Navy to continue its technological advancement by developing new weapons systems, ships, and aircraft. United States naval strategy changed to that of forward deployment in support of U.S. allies with an emphasis on carrier battle groups.

30 La Spezia

La Spezia is a city in the Liguria region of northern Italy, at the head of La Spezia Gulf, on the western coast of Italy. It is one of the major Italian military and commercial harbors, located between Genoa and Pisa on the Ligurian Sea. La Spezia also hosts one of the biggest military industries of Italy, OTO Melara.

30 Zermatt

Zermatt is a village in the German-speaking section Switzerland. It is located at the northern base of the Matterhorn about six miles from the border of Italy. Zermatt is famed as a mountaineering and ski resort. Until the mid-19th century, it was predominantly an agricultural community — its name, as well as that of the Matterhorn itself, derives from the alpine meadows, or *matten*, in the valley. The town was "discovered" mid-century by British mountaineers, most notably Edward Whymper, whose conquest of the Matterhorn made the village famous.

30 Naples

Naples, Italy, is known for its rich history, art, culture, architecture, music, and gastronomy, playing an important role in Western culture throughout much of its 2,800-year existence. Naples is located halfway between two volcanic areas, the volcano Mount Vesuvius and the Phlegraean Fields, sitting on the coast by the Gulf of Naples. Founded by the Ancient Greeks, it held an important role in *Magna Graecia* and then as part of the Roman Republic in the central province of the Empire. The city has seen a multitude of civilizations come and go, each leaving their mark and now the historic city centre is listed by UNESCO as a World Heritage Site. The city is also synonymous with pizza, which originated in the city. A strong part of Neapolitan culture that has had wide-reaching effects is music, including the invention of the romantic guitar and the mandolin, as well as strong contributions to opera and folk standards.

30 "Je suis desolée."

French: "I am desolate."

30 Paris

Paris is the capital of France and the country's most populous city. It is situated on the River Seine, in northern France. An important settlement for more than two millennia, Paris is today one of the world's leading business and cultural centers, and its influence in politics, education, entertainment, media, fashion, science and the arts all contribute to its status as one of the world's major global cities. Paris is one of the most popular tourist destinations in the world, with 45 million tourists every year in the Paris Region, 60 percent of whom are foreign visitors. Among its many attractions are iconic landmarks, world-famous institutions, and popular parks.

30 the Seine

The Seine is a slow-flowing major river and commercial waterway within the regions of Île-de-France and Haute-Normandie in France and famous as a romantic backdrop in photographs of Paris. It is also a tourist attraction, with excursion boats offering sightseeing tours of the *Rive Droite* and *Rive Gauche* within the city of Paris. It terminates in the Bay of the Seine region of the English Channel and is navigable by ocean-going vessels for about 10 percent of its length, as far as Rouen, 75 miles from the sea, while over 60 percent of its length, as far as Burgundy near the Swiss Alps, is negotiable by commercial riverboats, and nearly its whole length is suitable for recreational boating.

30 Manila

Manila is the capital of the Philippines. Manila is one of the central hubs of a thriving metropolitan area home to over 19 million people. As of 2009 Manila ranks as the world's 11th largest metropolitan area and the fifth largest urban area by population. Manila is also ranked as one of the most densely populated cities in the world. The city itself has more than 100 parks scattered throughout.

30 Admiral

Admiral is the rank of the highest naval officers. It is usually considered a full admiral (equivalent to full general) and above Vice Admiral and below Admiral of the Fleet/Fleet Admiral. Where relevant, Admiral is a four-star rank.

30 Aspen

Founded as a mining camp in the Colorado Silver Boom and named because of the abundance of aspen trees in the area, Aspen, Colorado (population 5,800), is now a ski resort and an upscale tourist center. Aspen's development as a ski resort began in the 1930s when investors conceived of a ski area, but the project was interrupted by World War II. Friedl Pfeifer, a member of the 10th Mountain Division who had trained in Aspen, returned to the area and linked up with industrialist Walter Paepcke and his wife, Elizabeth. The Aspen Skiing Corporation was founded in 1946 and the town quickly became a well-known resort. Paepcke also played an important role in bringing the Goethe Bicentennial Convocation to Aspen in 1949, an event held in a newly designed tent by the architect Eero Saarinen. Aspen was now on the path to becoming an internationally known ski resort and cultural center, home of the Aspen Music Festival and School. In the late 20th century the city developed as a popular destination for celebrities, attracting such people as John Denver, Michael Douglas, and Hunter S. Thompson.

30 Hong Kong

Hong Kong was a British Crown Colony that became a Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China in 1997. Consisting of a peninsula and 236 islands on China's south coast and enclosed by the Pearl River Delta and South China Sea, Hong Kong has developed into one of the world's top financial centers. It has a highly developed capitalist economy, and has a high degree of autonomy in all areas except foreign affairs and defence. Renowned for its expansive skyline and deep natural harbor, its identity as a cosmopolitan center where East meets West is reflected in its cuisine, cinema, music, and traditions.

31 San Francisco

San Francisco is the fourth most populous city in California and the 12th most populous city in the United States, with a 2008 estimated population of 808,976. The city is located at the northern end of the San Francisco Peninsula, with the Pacific Ocean to the west and San Francisco Bay to the north and east, and Daly City and Brisbane to the south. In 1776, the Spanish established a fort at the Golden Gate and a mission named for Saint Francis of Assisi. The California Gold Rush in 1848 propelled the city into a period of rapid growth, transforming it into the largest city on the West Coast at the time. After being devastated by the 1906 earthquake and fire, San Francisco was quickly rebuilt, hosting the Panama-Pacific International Exposition nine years later. During World War II, San Francisco was the port of embarkation for service members shipping out to the Pacific Theater. After the war, the confluence of returning servicemen, massive immigration, liberalizing attitudes, and other factors led to the Summer of Love and the Gay Rights Movement, cementing San Francisco as a liberal bastion in the United States. Today, San Francisco is a popular international tourist destination renowned for its chilly summer fog, steep rolling hills, eclectic mix of Victorian and modern architecture, and its famous landmarks, including the Golden Gate Bridge, the cable cars, and Chinatown.

31 Konichiwa

Japanese: "Hello."

31 **Ohayo Gozaimas**
Japanese: "Good morning."

31 **Jap bar-girl ... geisha girl**
Geisha are traditional female Japanese entertainers whose skills include performing various Japanese arts such as classical music and dance. There remains some confusion, even within Japan, about the nature of the geisha profession. Geisha are regarded as prostitutes by many non-Japanese. However, legitimate geisha do not engage in paid sex with clients. Their purpose is to entertain their customer, be it by dancing, reciting verse, playing musical instruments, or engaging in light conversation. Geisha engagements may include flirting with men and playful innuendos; however, clients know that nothing more can be expected. In a social style that is common in Japan, men are amused by the illusion of that which is never to be. Japanese women who worked as prostitutes during the period of the Allied Occupation of Japan were often called "geisha girls." They almost exclusively serviced American GIs stationed in the country, who incorrectly referred to them as "Geesha girls." Adding to the confusion, these women dressed in kimonos and imitated the look of geisha. Americans unfamiliar with the Japanese culture could not tell the difference between legitimate geisha and these costumed prostitutes. Eventually, the term "geisha girl" became a general word for any female Japanese prostitute or worker in the mizu shobai (the water trade, night-time entertainment) and included bar hostesses and streetwalkers.

31 **Hiroshige**
Utagawa Hiroshige (1797–1858) was a Japanese *ukiyo-e* artist, one of the last great artists in that tradition. *Ukiyo-e* is a genre of Japanese woodblock prints (or woodcuts) and paintings produced between the 17th and the 20th centuries, featuring motifs of landscapes, tales from history, the theatre, and pleasure quarters. It is the main artistic genre of woodblock printing in Japan. Usually the word *ukiyo* is literally translated as "floating world" in English, referring to a conception of an evanescent world, impermanent, fleeting beauty, and a realm of entertainments (kabuki, courtesans, geisha) divorced from the responsibilities of the mundane, everyday world; "pictures of the floating world," i.e. *ukiyo-e*, are considered a genre unto themselves.

31 **"Two Lovers Meeting on a Bridge in the Rain"**
Possibly a fictional title by the playwright, it would nonetheless be characteristic of the work of Hiroshige.

31 **James Fenimore Cooper**
James Fenimore Cooper (1789–1851) was a prolific and popular American writer of the early 19th century. He is best remembered as a novelist who wrote numerous sea-stories and the historical novels known as *The Leatherstocking Tales*, featuring frontiersman Natty Bumppo. Among his most famous works is the Romantic novel *The Last of the Mohicans*, often regarded as his masterpiece. The novel features two sisters, one blonde and one brunette.

31 **Faulkner**
William Faulkner (1897–1962) was a Nobel Prize-winning American author. His most celebrated novels include *The Sound and the Fury* (1929), *As I Lay Dying* (1930), *Light in August* (1932), and *Absalom, Absalom!* (1936). Faulkner was also a prolific writer of short stories. His first short story collection, *These 13* (1931), includes many of his most acclaimed (and most frequently anthologized) stories, including "A Rose for Emily," "Red Leaves," "That Evening Sun," and "Dry September." Most of Faulkner's works are set in his native state of Mississippi. Faulkner was relatively unknown before receiving the 1949 Nobel Prize in Literature. Since then, he has often been cited not only as one of the most important Southern writers (along with Mark Twain, Robert Penn Warren, Flannery O'Connor, Truman Capote, Eudora Welty, and Tennessee Williams) but also as one of the most important writers in American literature.

31 John Ford movies

John Ford (1894–1973) was an American film director of Irish heritage famous for both his westerns and adaptations of classic 20th-century American novels. In a career that spanned more than 50 years, Ford directed 140 films (although nearly all of his silent films are now lost), and he is widely regarded as one of the most important and influential filmmakers of his generation. Ford's films and personality were highly regarded by his colleagues, with Ingmar Bergman and Orson Welles among those who named him as one of the greatest directors of all time. His four Best Director Academy Awards (*The Informer* [1935], *The Grapes of Wrath* [1940], *How Green Was My Valley* [1941, also Best Picture], and *The Quiet Man* [1952]) is a record. Among his other films are *Stagecoach* (1939), *Fort Apache* (1948), *She Wore a Yellow Ribbon* (1949), *Rio Grande* (1950), *Mogambo* (1953, starring Ava Gardner and Grace Kelly), *The Searchers* (1956), and *The Man Who Shot Liberty Valance* (1962).

32 Lieutenant Junior Grade

In the United States Navy, lieutenant (junior grade)—LTJG—is a junior officer, with the pay grade of O-2. Lieutenant, junior grade ranks above ensign and below lieutenant. Lieutenant, junior grade is equivalent to a first lieutenant in the other uniformed services.

32 *Rashomon*

Rashomon is a 1950 Japanese film directed by Akira Kurosawa. The film is based on two stories by Ryūnosuke Akutagawa: "Rashomon" provides the setting, while "In a Grove" provides the characters and plot. *Rashomon* can be said to have introduced Kurosawa and Japanese cinema to Western audiences, and is considered one of his masterpieces. The film won the Golden Lion at the Venice Film Festival, and also received an Academy Honorary Award at the 24th Academy Awards. The film depicts the rape of a woman and the apparent murder of her samurai husband through the widely differing accounts of four witnesses, including the rapist and, through a medium, the dead man. The stories are mutually contradictory, leaving the viewer to determine which, if any, is the truth. The story unfolds in flashback as the four characters—the bandit, the samurai's wife, the murdered samurai, and the nameless woodcutter—recount the events of one afternoon in a grove.

32 New Canaan

New Canaan is an upscale town in Fairfield County, Connecticut, United States, 8 miles northeast of Stamford, on the Five Mile River. The population was 19,395 at the 2000 census. The town is one of the most affluent communities in the United States. New Canaan has two Metro-North railroad stations: the New Canaan station and the Talmadge Hill station, both on the New Canaan Branch of the New Haven Line. Travel time to Grand Central Terminal is approximately one hour.

33 Harvard Law School

Harvard Law School is one of the professional graduate schools of Harvard University. Located in Cambridge, Massachusetts, it is the oldest continually operating law school in the United States and is home to the largest academic law library in the world. HLS typically ranks among the top law schools. The *U.S. News and World Report* law school rankings place it as second, behind Yale Law School. In the 1870s, under Dean Christopher Columbus Langdell, HLS introduced what has become the standard first-year curriculum for American law schools—including classes in contracts, property, torts, criminal law, and civil procedure. At Harvard, Langdell also developed the case method of teaching law, now the dominant pedagogical model at U.S. law schools. Harvard Law School has produced numerous leaders in law and politics, including President Barack Obama. One other former president, Rutherford B. Hayes, is a graduate, as is the current President of the Republic of China, Ma Ying-jeou. Some 149 sitting United States federal judges are Harvard Law School graduates, including five sitting justices of the Supreme Court of the United States. Seven sitting United States Senators graduated from the school. Harvard Law School graduates have accounted for 568 judicial clerkships in the past three years, including one-quarter of all Supreme Court clerkships.

33 *New York Times*

The New York Times was founded in 1859. The largest metropolitan newspaper in the United States, "The Gray Lady"—named for its staid appearance and style—is regarded as the national newspaper of record. The paper's motto, as printed in the upper left-hand corner of the front page, is "All the News That's Fit to Print." It is organized into sections: News, Opinions, Business, Arts, Science, Sports, Style, and Features. *The Times* was one of the last newspapers to adopt color photography. *The Times* has won 101 Pulitzer Prizes, the most of any news organization.

33 Stamford

Stamford is a city in Fairfield County, Connecticut. According to 2007 Census Bureau estimates, the population of the city is 118,475, making it the fourth largest city in the state and the eighth largest city in New England. Stamford is part of the New York metropolitan area.

33 Merritt Parkway

The Merritt Parkway is a limited-access parkway in Fairfield County, Connecticut. The parkway is known for its scenic layout, its uniquely styled signage, and the architecturally elaborate overpasses along the route. It is designated as a National Scenic Byway and is also listed in the National Register of Historic Places. It runs from the New York state line in Greenwich, where it serves as the continuation of the Hutchinson River Parkway; past Stamford, New Canaan, Norwalk, Westport, Fairfield, and Trumbull; to the Housatonic River in Stratford, where the Wilbur Cross Parkway begins.

33 Law Review

The *Harvard Law Review* is a journal of legal scholarship published by an independent student group at Harvard Law School. The *Review* is one of the most cited law reviews in the United States. It is published monthly from November through June, with the November issue dedicated to covering the previous year's Supreme Court Term. The review has a circulation of about 4,000, and also publishes online. In addition, it publishes the online-only *Harvard Law Review Forum*, a rolling journal of scholarly responses to the main journal's content. Prominent alumni include President Barack Obama and current Supreme Court Justices Stephen Breyer, Ruth Bader Ginsburg, John Roberts, and Antonin Scalia.

36 Kickapoo Joy Juice

Kickapoo Joy Juice was a creation of Al Capp (1909-1979), who featured it in *Li'l Abner*, a satirical comic strip featuring a fictional clan of hillbillies in the impoverished town of Dogpatch, Kentucky. The popular strip ran for 43 years, from 1934 to 1977. Read daily by scores of millions of people, the strip's characters and humor had a powerful cultural impact. The lethal brew known as Kickapoo Joy Juice was moonshine or bootleg liquor (it could also remove hair, paint, and tattoos). Kickapoo Joy Juice has been a licensed brand in real-life since 1965. As with Mountain Dew, another euphemism for moonshine, the actual product is a soft drink. To this day, the label features Capp's characters Hairless Joe and Lonesome Polecat. The historic Kickapoo tribe was first encountered by European explorers along the Wabash River near modern Terre Haute.

37 San Antonio

San Antonio is the second-largest city in the state of Texas and the seventh-largest city in the United States. Located in the northern part of South Texas, San Antonio is the epicenter of Tejano culture and Texas tourism. The city was named for the Portuguese St. Anthony. Famous for Spanish missions, the Alamo, the River Walk, the Tower of the Americas, and host to SeaWorld and Six Flags Fiesta Texas theme parks, the city is visited by approximately 26 million tourists per year. The city is home to the four-time NBA champion San Antonio Spurs and the annual San Antonio Stock Show & Rodeo, one of the largest in the country. San Antonio has a vibrant art community that reflects the rich history and culture of the area. This unique city offers some of the best cultural institutions, events, restaurants, and nightlife in South Texas. The McNay Art Museum, founded in 1950, is the first modern art museum in the State of Texas.

38 Egypt

Egypt is famous for its ancient civilization and some of the world's most famous monuments, including the Giza Pyramid complex and its Great Sphinx. The southern city of Luxor contains numerous ancient artifacts, such as the Karnak Temple and the Valley of the Kings.

38 Los Angeles

Los Angeles has a rich tradition in the visual arts. The *plein air* movement of Impressionistic landscape painting found early adherents in the Los Angeles area, and became a signature style of California art. In the 1960s, Corita Kent, then known as Sister Mary Corita of Immaculate Heart College, created bright, bold serigraphs carrying the messages of love and peace. The city also has a public art program which requires developers to contribute one percent of the cost of construction of new buildings to a public art fund. Los Angeles is known for its mural art, and its thousands of examples of wall art are believed to outnumber those in every other city in the world. Mexican muralists such as Diego Rivera, David Alfaro Siqueiros, and Jose Clemente Orozco all created murals in the area. During the 1960s and 1970s, the Chicano Art Movement took a strong hold in Los Angeles. Much of the work produced followed the Mexican muralist tradition of sending potent social messages.

39 The Hastings Gallery, 422 Broadway

This may be a fictional creation by the playwright.

39 anarchistic

Rejection of all forms of coercive control and authority.

40 the Metropolitan Museum of Art

The Metropolitan Museum of Art, known colloquially as the Met, was founded in 1870 by a group of American citizens. The founders included businessmen and financiers, as well as leading artists and thinkers of the day, who wanted to open a museum to bring art and art education to the American people. Today it is located on the eastern edge of Central Park, along what is known as Museum Mile in New York City. It has a permanent collection containing more than two million works of art, divided into 19 curatorial departments. The main building is one of the world's largest art galleries; as of 2007, the Met measures almost a quarter mile long and occupies more than two million square feet. There is also a much smaller second location in Upper Manhattan, at the Cloisters, which features medieval art. Represented in the permanent collection are works of art from classical antiquity and Ancient Egypt, paintings and sculptures from nearly all the European masters, and an extensive collection of American and modern art. The Met also maintains extensive holdings of African, Asian, Oceanic, Byzantine and Islamic art. The museum is also home to encyclopedic collections of musical instruments, costumes and accessories, and antique weapons and armor from around the world. A number of notable interiors, ranging from first-century Rome through modern American design, are permanently installed in the Met's galleries.

40 SUNY Purchase

The State University of New York at Purchase, also known as Purchase College and SUNY Purchase, is a public liberal, visual, and performing arts college in Purchase, New York, a part of the State University of New York system. It was founded in 1967 and was designed as a school that would combine conservatory training in the visual and performing arts with liberal arts and sciences programs. It has conservatory programs in Theatre Arts & Film, Music, and Dance, as well as schools in the Humanities, Natural and Social Sciences, and Art+Design. It has an enrollment of approximately 4,000 students, and is one of the *Princeton Review's* top 368 American universities.

40 Dickinson Country Day

This may be a fictional creation of the playwright.

40 "You Are My Sunshine"

"You Are My Sunshine" is a popular song first recorded in 1939. It has been declared one of the state songs of Louisiana as a result of its association with former state governor and country music singer Jimmie Davis. The song was copyrighted in 1940 with words and music by Jimmie Davis and Charles Mitchell, but some believe it was originally written by Oliver Hood. "You Are My Sunshine" has been recorded hundreds of times. It is a standard for traditional country music and traditional jazz performers.

40 we look at each other "in a wild surmise"

To surmise is to form a notion or an idea from scanty evidence. This phrase is paraphrased from "On First Looking into Chapman's Homer," a sonnet by English Romantic poet John Keats (1795-1821) written in 1816. It tells of the author's astonishment at reading the works of the ancient Greek poet Homer as freely translated by the Elizabethan playwright George Chapman. The poem has become an oft-quoted classic, cited to demonstrate the emotional power of a great work of art, and the ability of great art to create an epiphany in its beholder.

"On First Looking into Chapman's Homer"

Much have I travell'd in the realms of gold,
 And many goodly states and kingdoms seen;
 Round many western islands have I been
 Which bards in fealty to Apollo hold.
 Oft of one wide expanse had I been told
 That deep-browed Homer ruled as his demesne;
 Yet did I never breathe its pure serene
 Till I heard Chapman speak out loud and bold:
 Then felt I like some watcher of the skies
 When a new planet swims into his ken;
 Or like stout Cortez when with eagle eyes
 He star'd at the Pacific — and all his men
 Look'd at each other with a wild surmise —
 Silent, upon a peak in Darien.

40 Adirondack

The Adirondack Mountains are located in the northeastern part of New York. They are bordered on the east by Lake Champlain and Lake George, which separate them from the Green Mountains in Vermont. They are bordered to the south by the Mohawk Valley, and to the west by the Tug Hill Plateau, separated by the Black River. This region is south of the Saint Lawrence River. Prior to the 19th century, mountainous areas and wilderness were viewed as desolate and forbidding. As Romanticism developed in the United States, the writing of James Fenimore Cooper and later the Transcendentalism of Henry David Thoreau and Ralph Waldo Emerson began to transform the popular view of wilderness in more positive terms, as a source of spiritual renewal. Although sportsmen had always shown some interest in the Adirondacks, the publication of clergyman William H. H. Murray's *Adventures in the Wilderness; Or Camp-Life in the Adirondacks* in 1869 started a flood of tourists to the area, leading to a rash of hotel building and the development of stage coach lines. By 1875 there were more than two hundred hotels in the Adirondacks, some of them with several hundred rooms. About this time, the wealthy began to build the "Great Camps" of the Adirondacks, luxurious summer compounds. The scalloped mountain peaks, the rocky and irregular lake shores, and the wild scenery within their vicinity still makes the region very attractive to tourists. Cabins, hunting lodges, villas, and hotels are numerous.

Xerox was founded in 1906 in Rochester as "The Haloid Photographic Company," which originally manufactured photographic paper and equipment. The company subsequently changed its name to "Haloid Xerox" in 1958 and then simply "Xerox" in 1961. The company came to prominence in 1959 with the introduction of the Xerox 914, the first plain paper photocopier using the process of electro-photography, (later called to xerography) developed by Chester Carlson. The 914 was so popular that by the end of 1961, Xerox had almost \$60 million in revenue. By 1965, revenues leapt to over \$500 million.

41 cocker

Cocker Spaniels were bred as gun dogs, using their noses to methodically cover low areas near the handler to flush ground-dwelling birds into the air. They then use their eyes to follow the bird to where it lands, then rushing over and, using their noses if necessary, gently pick up the bird and drop it somewhere near the handler. Like other flushing dogs, Cocker Spaniels make great family house pets, as long as they are given some other outlet for their natural urge to flush and retrieve.

41 rectitude

Moral uprightness; righteousness; the quality or condition of being correct in judgment; the quality of being straight.

41 Silver Hill

Silver Hill Hospital, founded in 1931, is a psychiatric hospital in New Canaan, Connecticut. The hospital focuses on psychiatric disorders and substance abuse and offers inpatient and outpatient treatment to both adolescents and adults. The cost of treatment is estimated to be around \$1,200 a day. Notable people who have been patients at Silver Hill Hospital include Edie Sedgwick, Gregg Allman, Truman Capote, Mariah Carey, Michael Jackson, Billy Joel, Joan Kennedy, Liza Minnelli, and Nick Nolte.

43 *Sixty Minutes*

60 Minutes is an investigative television newsmagazine, which has run on CBS since 1968. The program was created by long-time producer Don Hewitt, who set it apart by using a unique style of reporter-centered investigation. It has been among the top-rated TV programs for much of its tenure and has garnered numerous awards over the years. It is considered by many to be the pre-eminent investigative television program in the United States. It currently holds the record for the longest continuously running program of any genre scheduled during American network prime time; it has aired at 7 p.m. Eastern Time Sundays since 1975.

43 Plasticine

Plasticine, a brand of modeling clay, is a putty-like modeling material made from calcium salts, petroleum jelly, and aliphatic acids. Plasticine was formulated by art teacher William Harbutt in Bath, England, in 1897. He wanted a non-drying clay for use by his sculpture students. Although the exact composition is a secret, Plasticine is composed of calcium salts (principally calcium carbonate), petroleum jelly, and long-chain aliphatic acids (principally stearic acid). It is non-toxic, sterile, soft, malleable, and does not dry on exposure to air (unlike superficially similar products such as Play-Doh, which is based on flour, salt, and water). Plasticine cannot be hardened by firing; it melts when exposed to heat, and is flammable at much higher temperatures. The original Plasticine was grey, but the product initially sold to the public came in four colors and was soon available in a wide variety of bright colors. Plasticine was popular with children, widely used in schools for teaching art, and found a wide variety of other uses. Plasticine is often used in clay animation.

43 SoHo

SoHo is a neighborhood in the New York City borough of Manhattan. Originally associated with the arts, it has since become famous for both destination shopping and its downtown scene. It is an archetypal example of inner-city regeneration and gentrification, encompassing socio-economic, cultural, political, and architectural developments. The name means "south of Houston Street" (pronounced How-ston, not Hyoo-ston) and has no relation to the Soho area of London. The name originated in 1968 when artists and activists were forming an organization to legalize their living in a manufacturing zone. The name is the model for other new neighborhood acronyms in New York City, such as NoHo, (North of Houston Street), TriBeCa (Triangle below Canal Street), Nolita (North of Little Italy), and DUMBO (Down Under the Manhattan Bridge Overpass). SoHo is also known as the Cast-Iron Historic District because of the many buildings incorporating cast iron architectural elements..

44

the Philippines

The Philippines is located in Southeast Asia in the western Pacific Ocean. An archipelago comprising 7,107 islands, the Philippines has the fifth-longest coastline in the world. The capital city is Manila. With an estimated population of about 92,000,000 people, the Philippines is the world's 12th-most populous country. After centuries of Spanish rule, the United States retained sovereignty over the islands from 1898 until the end of World War II, when the Philippines gained independence. The early 1960s saw the Philippines as one of the wealthiest countries in Asia. When Ferdinand Marcos was barred from seeking a third term as President in 1972, he declared martial law. By using political divisions, the tension of the Cold War, and the specter of communist rebellion and Islamic insurgency as justifications, he governed by decree, along with his wife Imelda Marcos, until the People Power Revolution in 1986.

44

Stowe

Stowe, Vermont, is known for its extensive hiking and cross-country skiing trails, with winter skiing at Stowe Mountain Resort or hiking at the mountain during summer months. In addition, Stowe is becoming increasingly popular as a tourist destination for its world-class dining and spa facilities.

45

Zürich

Zürich is the largest city in Switzerland, with a population of about 1.68 million. The city is Switzerland's main commercial and cultural center and sometimes called the cultural capital of Switzerland (the political capital of Switzerland being Berne). Zürich can be counted as one of the world's pre-eminent global cities. According to several surveys from 2006 to 2008, Zürich was named the city with the best quality of life in the world as well as the wealthiest city in Europe. Zürich is also ranked the sixth-most expensive city in the world. Zürich is a leading financial center: UBS, Credit Suisse, Swiss Re, Zurich Financial Services, and many other financial institutions have their headquarters in Zürich, the commercial center of Switzerland.

45

Cambridge

Cambridge, Massachusetts, located in the Greater Boston area, was named in honor of the University of Cambridge in England, a nexus of the Puritan theology embraced by the town's founders. Cambridge is home to two internationally prominent universities, Harvard University and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. As of the 2000 census, the city population was 101,355.

45

New Haven

New Haven is the second-largest municipality in Connecticut, with a core population of about 124,000 people. It is located on the northern shore of Long Island Sound. New Haven had the first public tree-planting program in America, producing a canopy of mature trees (including some large elms) that gave New Haven the nickname "The Elm City". The city is the home of Yale University. Along with Yale, health care (hospitals, biotechnology), professional services (legal, architectural, marketing, engineering), financial services, and retail trade form the base of the economy. Since the mid-1990s, the city's downtown area has seen extensive revitalization.

45 Zippo lighter

George G. Blaisdell founded Zippo Manufacturing Company in 1932, and produced the first Zippo lighter in early 1933, inspired by an Austrian cigarette lighter of similar design. It got its name because Blaisdell liked the sound of the word "zipper" and "zippo" sounded more modern. Zippo lighters became popular in the United States military, especially during World War II — when Zippo ceased production of lighters for consumer markets and dedicated all manufacturing to the U.S. military. The Zippo at that time was made of brass, but since brass was unobtainable because of the war, Zippo used steel during the war years. While the Zippo Manufacturing Company never had an official contract with the military, soldiers and armed forces personnel insisted that Base Exchange (PX) stores carry this sought-after lighter. From the end of World War II through the 1960s, the Zippo lighter was a popular site for advertising of all kinds, sometimes painted by hand. As technology has evolved, so has the design and finish of the Zippo lighter, but the basic mechanism has remained unchanged.

46 WASPs

White Anglo-Saxon Protestant.

46 Brooks Brothers

Brooks Brothers is the oldest surviving men's clothier in the United States. In 1818, Henry Sands Brooks opened H. & D.H. Brooks & Co. in New York City. He proclaimed that his guiding principle was, "to make and deal only in merchandise of the finest body, to sell it at a fair profit, and to deal with people who seek and appreciate such merchandise." In 1850, Brooks' sons, Elisha, Daniel, and John, inherited the family business, and renamed the company Brooks Brothers. In its early history, Brooks Brothers was most widely known for introducing America to the ready-to-wear suit. Though today many people consider Brooks Brothers a very traditional clothier, it is also known for having introduced many clothing novelties to the market. In 1896, John E. Brooks, Henry Sands Brooks' grandson, invented the button-down dress shirt collar after seeing the non-flapping collars on English polo players. Between 1875 and 1998, Brooks Brothers did not make an off-the-rack black suit because of the myth that Abraham Lincoln was wearing a black Brooks frock coat when he was assassinated. As a result, the traditional American rule is that black suits are proper only for servants and for the dead. President Theodore Roosevelt was fond of Brooks Brothers clothes: he even ordered his dress uniform for the Spanish-American War at Brooks. Through the middle of the 20th century, when men generally wore suits much more than nowadays, "a Brooks Brothers suit" might even be mentioned to suggest the wearer's ordinariness.

47 Rockefeller

Nelson Aldrich Rockefeller (1908–1979) was the 41st Vice President of the United States, the 49th governor of New York, a public servant, statesman, businessman, art collector, and philanthropist. Throughout his life, Rockefeller was drawn to finding innovative, inter-disciplinary solutions to public policy issues. He spent much of his career in public service, and he served the Roosevelt, Truman, Eisenhower and Nixon administrations in a variety of positions. As governor of New York from 1959 to 1973, his achievements included the expansion of the State University of New York, efforts to protect the environment, the building of the Nelson A. Rockefeller Empire State Plaza in Albany, increased facilities and personnel for medical care, and creation of the New York State Council on the Arts. Rockefeller divorced his first wife, Mary Todhunter Clark, in 1962, during his successful campaign for re-election as governor of New York. In 1963 he married Margaretta "Happy" Murphy; they remained married until his death in 1979. A Republican, Rockefeller used a pragmatic problem-solving approach to public policy formation, rather than adhering to strict ideology. He is often referred to as a moderate Republican. He unsuccessfully sought the Republican presidential nomination in 1960, 1964, and 1968. As a businessman he was president and later chairman of Rockefeller Center, Inc., and he formed the International Basic Economy Corporation in 1947. Rockefeller assembled a significant art collection and promoted public access to the arts. He served as trustee, treasurer, and president, of the Museum of Modern Art, and founded the Museum of Primitive Art in 1954. As a philanthropist he established the American International Association for Economic and Social

Development in 1946, and with his four brothers he founded the Rockefeller Brothers Fund in 1940 and helped guide it. He was appointed vice president in 1974 by President Gerald R. Ford. He served until the end of the term in 1977, but did not join the 1976 GOP national ticket with President Ford. He retired from politics when his term as vice president was over.

47

Reagan

Ronald Wilson Reagan (1911–2004) was the 40th President of the United States (1981–1989) and the 33rd Governor of California (1967–1975). Born in Tampico, Illinois, Reagan moved to Los Angeles, California in the 1930s. He began a career as an actor, first in films and later television, appearing in 52 movie productions and gaining enough success to become a household name. Though often described as a B film actor, he starred in both *Knute Rockne, All American* and *Kings Row*. In 1938, Reagan co-starred in the film *Brother Rat* with actress Jane Wyman (1917–2007). They were married in 1940. Following arguments about Reagan's political ambitions, Wyman filed for divorce in 1948. Reagan met actress Nancy Davis (born 1921) in 1949 after she contacted him in his capacity as president of the Screen Actors Guild to help her with issues regarding her name appearing on a Communist blacklist in Hollywood (she had been mistaken for another Nancy Davis). They married in 1952. Reagan's start in politics occurred during his work as spokesman for General Electric. Originally a member of the Democratic Party, he switched to the Republican Party in 1962. After delivering a rousing speech in support of Barry Goldwater's presidential candidacy in 1964, he was persuaded to seek the California governorship, winning two years later and again in 1970. He was defeated in his run for the Republican presidential nomination in 1968 as well as 1976, but won both the nomination and election in 1980. As president, Reagan implemented sweeping new political and economic initiatives. His supply-side economic policies, dubbed "Reaganomics," advocated reduced business regulation, controlling inflation, reducing growth in government spending, and spurring economic growth through tax cuts. In his first term he survived an assassination attempt, took a hard line against labor unions, and ordered military actions in Grenada. He was re-elected in a landslide in 1984, proclaiming it was "Morning in America." His second term was primarily marked by foreign affairs: the ending of the Cold War, the bombing of Libya, and the revelation of the Iran-Contra affair. Publicly describing the Soviet Union as an "evil empire", he supported anti-Communist movements worldwide and spent his first term ignoring the strategy of détente by ordering a massive military buildup in an arms race with the USSR. Reagan negotiated with Soviet General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev, culminating in the INF Treaty and the decrease of both countries' nuclear arsenals.

47

Daily News

The *Daily News* of New York City is the fifth most widely circulated daily newspaper in the United States. The first U.S. daily printed in tabloid form, it was founded by Joseph Medill Patterson in 1919. It has won 10 Pulitzer Prizes. *The News* carried the slogan "New York's Picture Newspaper" from 1920 to 1991, for its emphasis on photographs, and a camera has been part of the newspaper's logo from day one. The *Daily News* continues to include large and prominent photographs, for news, entertainment and sports, as well as intense city news coverage, celebrity gossip, classified ads, comics, a sports section, and an opinion section.

47

Newsweek

Newsweek is the second largest news weekly magazine in the U.S., having trailed *Time* in circulation and advertising revenue for most of its existence.

Discussion Questions

To what famous person (living or dead) would you write a love letter? What would you say?

Have you kept old letters? Do you read them? What do you get from them over time?

How have the social and cultural ramifications of extra-marital affairs changed over the last 50 years?

What do you feel about people who have affairs? Has your opinion changed over time? How?

Do you think Americans look at affairs differently than people in other parts of the world? How?

Does society's view about affairs differ depending on whether one is talking about men or women? How?

Do you have a childhood friend or other long-term friend with whom you still share intimate details? What do and don't you open up about? What has built this relationship and in what ways do you both work to maintain this relationship? What do you both get from this relationship? What has kept you friends?

If Andrew and Melissa had married, what would their marriage have been like? How might each of them changed over time?

Do opposites really attract? Why or why not?

What is different about the ways men and women deal with challenges and hardships?

Who are you more like: Melissa or Andrew? Who is your boyfriend or girlfriend more like? Why?

Discuss how the playwright portrays the passage of time for Melissa and Andy. What clues do you hear in their vocabulary and catch phrases, their comments about social practices, fashion, customs, culture? What similar clues might you use to portray the first decade of the 21st Century (such as iPhones or carbon footprints)?

Why do you think people do not write letters like they used to?

Do you remember your early childhood crush? In what ways did you express your affection? What remembrances have you kept and why?

Recall those events in the play when the address was formal and when it wasn't. How was the formality expressed and why? What brought about this formal tone and actions?

What makes it challenging to be a good friend and family member?

When in their lives did it seem to you that Andy and Melissa were the happiest? When were they successful? Did these times coincide?

Andrew seems to abandon his relationship in Japan due to social pressures. How and how not have our attitudes changed about interracial relationships?

What makes Melissa and Andy different even though they are raised with a similar background and advantages?

Melissa says, "... money doesn't solve everything. It helps, but not as much as people think." Do you agree with her? Why or why not?

Activities

In the course of the play the characters face some of life's greatest hardships and pitfalls: child abuse, drug abuse, alcoholism, divorce, loss of loved ones, estrangement from children, infidelity, suicide. If you were a friend or relative, how might you go about helping them? Research what services are available in your community to help those going through these difficulties. Report on what you learn about the signs and the actions that we should take and that the law requires us to take.

Letters to and from people of significance are kept, studied, archived, and collected into books. Check out some of these letters by politicians, activists, authors, playwrights, famous wives, and educators. What do we learn about these people, the relationships they had with their correspondents, the times in which they wrote? Some places to start would be John and Abigail Adams, Charles Dickens, F. Scott and Zelda Fitzgerald, Frederick Douglass.

Writing Projects

Chronicle your life in letters. Choose a real or fictitious person to whom you will write. Include major emotional, physical, and historical happenings in your life that have had an impact on your development. Consider that these letters will be read after you are dead. What would you like others to know about you? Your likes, dislikes ... what it was like to be stranded in another town by a snow storm ... being one of the first (or last) of your friends to receive the latest game or phone invention.

Research and write one or two of the following (write to and/or about either a real or fictitious person):

- a personal letter (long-hand on stationary)
- a business letter
- a greeting card for some occasion (both the words and the art design)
- a recommendation
- a eulogy
- a thank you note (long-hand)
- an invitation (both the words and the art design)
- a letter of complaint or praise to a business establishment or organization
- a letter to your congressman concerning a major social issue

In the play, Andrew says nothing about why he ends his relationship with the Japanese lady. Write a letter from him to Melissa telling her about family, social, or personal pressures which led him to that decision.

Write a love letter to a famous person (living or dead). Tell the person what you admire about him or her and how he or she inspires you.

Write a letter to an old friend you have not seen in a long time. Let him or her know what has been going on in your life.

Write a letter of reconciliation to someone with whom you parted on bad terms. Try to understand the cause of your animosity and try to mend fences. Write the letter even if you are still angry. After you have written the letter, see if you still feel angry. Perhaps you will want to send your letter after all.

Resources

Websites

<http://www.wendy.com/letterwriting/>

<http://www.theromantic.com/LoveLetters/main.htm>

<http://www.askoxford.com/betterwriting/letterwriting/?view=uk>

Books

Selected Letters of Cicero (Oxford World's Classics), edited by P. G. Walsh

Love Letters of Great Men and Women from the Eighteenth Century to the Present Day
by C.H. Charles

The Art of the Personal Letter: A Guide to Connecting Through the Written Word
by Margaret Shepherd

Personal Notes: How to Write from the Heart for Any Occasion
by Sandra E. Lamb and Sandra Lamb

The Art of the Handwritten Note: A Guide to Reclaiming Civilized Communication
by Margaret Shepherd

My Dearest Friend: Letters of Abigail and John Adams
edited by Margaret A. Hogan and C. James Taylor

DVDS

84 Charing Cross Road
Dangerous Liaisons
The Shop around the Corner
In the Good Old Summertime
A Letter to Three Wives
The Letter