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scene, which does indeed become "more obviously gross" as it progresses. Wall's chink is usually presented in accordance with the direction "Wall holds up his fingers" (V, i, 175-1), added to the text by Capell in 1768. (Quotations are from Professor Peter Alexander's edition (1951).) This direction appears in none of the extant earlier texts. It might be argued that Capell was justified in this addition by Bottom's earlier suggestion that Wall must "hold his fingers thus, and through that cranny shall Pyramus and Thisbe whisper" (III, i, 61-3). But a comparison of the rehearsal scene with the actual performance by the mechanicals shows that none of the lines rehearsed is performed. Furthermore, the play in preparation is so changeable that the parts of Thisbe's father and mother and Pyramus's father, originally assigned to Starveling, Quince, and Snout (II, ii, 50ff.), are dropped from the performance in favour of Moonshine, Prologue, and Wall. Thus Bottom's suggestions about staging, made in III, i, need not be binding upon the performance in V, i, where indeed the mechanicals appear to be ad libbing some of their lines and, from the evidence of these lines, some of their staging as well.

Hence Wall, when called upon to show Pyramus his chink (V, i, 175) might respond in confusion by slightly spreading his legs rather than holding up his fingers, a staging which seems appropriate to the increasing frequency of bawdy double meanings which Professor Leech points out. Thisbe would kneel behind him at 186, and Bottom before him at 191. Then, when Pyramus cries "O, kiss me through the hole of this vile wall", and she responds "I kiss the wall's hole, not your lips at all" (199-200), Thisbe would attempt to kiss Pyramus through Wall's legs from behind, presenting us with a comic commonplace reminiscent of *The Miller's Tale* or (perhaps more immediately relevant) of the oath-swearing in *Gammer Gurton's Needle*, where Hodge "kyssoth Diccons breeche" (quoted from J. Quincy Adams, *Chief Pre-Shakespearean Dramas*, II, i, 76).

This was probably the manner in which the Chamberlain's Men staged the scene, and one might conclude that Capell's stage direction ought not be retained in editions of *A Midsummer Night's Dream*. I know of no recent productions that have restored this piece of apparently original staging (perhaps your readers might correct me if there have been any), but a forthcoming production at Glendon College, directed by Professor Michael Gregory, plans to do so, following the bawdy suggestions of the scene to their logical end.

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Automation and the National Libraries

Sir.—In his article (January 15) Maurice Line enumerates the advantages to be gained if regional union catalogues were put into machine readable form and new acquisitions of libraries recorded centrally. This is not, however, as he suggests, still a matter of surmise.

The London and South Eastern Library Region (L.A.S.E.R.) now records English language material published on or after January 1, 1970, on a computer file using Standard Book Numbers as control numbers. The new system, devised in conjunction with B.N.B., requires libraries to notify us of books added to stock merely by a list of S.B.N.s.

In addition L.A.S.E.R. is at present conducting a controlled experiment, using multiple copies of computer-produced location catalogues, in an attempt to test the feasibility of direct interlending between libraries without reference to a centrally housed union catalogue. We are also looking into the possibility of producing this catalogue on microform by computer output microfilming techniques.

This has proved, as Mr. Line surmised, a most promising area for automation, and I am sure that he will be pleased to know that all the advantages which he predicted for the system in his article have in fact been proved by our experience to be correct.

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The Norwegian Capitulation

Sir.—Now that so much wartime history is being rewritten by British authorities, young and old, it is right that they should know of extraordinary developments in Norway recently in regard to this important branch of study.

Sir Llewellyn Woodward's long overdue summary of the British Cabinet

papers for 1940, David Irving on Convoy PO17 and soon his biographies of Hitler and Field Marshal Erhard Milch, Correlli Barnett's military history in general, and particularly Martin Gilbert's next volume of the official Churchill biography—all concern Norway in some degree, great or small. It is therefore desirable that accumulating mountains of Norwegian documentation and writing on Norway 1940-45 should be studied thoroughly despite the language difficulties and in context with the prevailing Norwegian academic climate. This, to say the least, is disturbing.

On September 3, 1970, the State Lawyer Håkon Wiker broadcast over the national television network that massive documented revelations by the State Historian, Sverre Hartmann, concerning the nature and aftermath of the Norwegian and German High Commands' capitulation agreement of June 10, 1940, would be investigated by the national legal authorities (*Aftenposten*, September 4). This investigation will be led by Police Adjutant T. Haukenes of the Criminal Police, it was further reported next day.

On September 26 the national socialist weekly, *Aktuell*, revealed that the senior State Lawyer, L. J. Dørenfeldt, had "given the green light" to the police investigation. This has not been denied since.

Naturally, this prospect has raised a national outcry. Hartmann has described the investigation as "an attack on historical research" and his view is widely held, but not universally.

The opposition has not been ameliorated by Herr Wiker's answer to the question whether the authorities and the police intend to seek the help of qualified historians, notably Professor Magne Skodvin (Contemporary Norwegian History, Oslo University).

Herr Wiker replied: "It is pretty clear that we must have assistance from qualified historians to get to the bottom of the matter [the 1940 capitulation], but which 'qualified historians' I don't yet know."

Concern has been long expressed in the Norwegian mass media about Professor Skodvin's academic approach to the controversial capitulation—in his books and the Law Courts. For instance, his doctorate thesis, *The Struggle over the Occupation Powers in Norway to September 25, 1940* (Oslo, 1956), does not mention the capitulation. Moreover in *Between Neutrality and Alliance* (Oslo, 1968) he misquotes the Defence Chief and Commander-in-Chief, General Otto Ruge, who was left to arrange the capitulation when the Royal Norwegian Government went into British exile on June 7, 1940, so as to suggest that Norway (as a state) remained "at war" whereas Ruge's proclamation on June 9 actually stated that only "Norwegians" were still fighting on other fronts—a fine but vital distinction. Furthermore Professor Skodvin repeated flatly during the re-trial of the former Gestapo Chief, Hellmuth Reinhard, in Karlsruhe (September 21, 1970) that there was no total capitulation—only one between the Norwegian Sixth Division (hitherto under the Allied Commander, Admiral Lord Cork and Orrery) and the Germans in North Norway.

His stand has produced a head-on collision with his fellow state historian, Hartmann: hence the police investigation.

Further topicality to this issue is provided by the impending appearance of the 588-page *Quisling, Rosenberg und Terboven* (Stuttgart) by Professor Hans-Dietrich Looek, which was reviewed at length in *Der Spiegel* on September 7, with copious repercussion in Norway, including the news that his inspiration in this work was none other than the controversial Professor Skodvin.

It has been pointed out in the Norwegian press that the investigation of historical data by the police and the associated threat to the ventilation of historical discoveries, with professional comment by highly qualified historians, such as Sverre Hartmann, amounts to an undermining of paragraph 100 in the written Norwegian Constitution, guaranteeing freedom of expression.

Two of Professor Skodvin's own pupils in his Historical Institute at Oslo University have had the courage to protest against the police action.

Finally, in default of any definitive or convincing historical agreement in Norway on the nature of the 1940 capitulation, unprejudiced by state-employed lawyers or the police, a test case on this touchy subject was submitted to the European Convention on Human Rights at Strasbourg on September 25.

The historical issue is the nature of the exiled Royal Norwegian Government's association with Great Britain from June 10, 1940—later with the United States and the Soviet Union—up to and including the "liberation" period (May 8-November 1, 1945). The legal issue is whether Norway as a state

was "at war" after June, 1940, as has always been maintained officially here, despite academic doubts which have not until now filtered through to the populace or school textbooks.

Further, the legal issue is whether such prominent Norwegians as the late Chief Justice Paal Berg, the late primate Bishop Eivind Berggrav, and their associates committed offences in creating the Administrative Council for the Occupied Territories and thus seeking a *modus vivendi* with the German Occupying Power (April 15 to September 25, 1940) and whether Major Vidkun Quisling committed high treason in seeking a similar *modus vivendi* during his second government (February 1, 1942, to May 8, 1945), likewise his numerous supporters.

Both issues are further complicated by the mysterious disappearance of the original capitulation document from the State archives in 1947, at the height of the "treason" trials, and the State Archivist, Dagfinn Mannsåker, is now looking for it. Also the twenty-five-year-old report of the state Military Investigation Committee, which is widely believed to confirm the totality of 1940 capitulation, is still "top secret".

As the author of two books on Scandinavia during the war and as a participant in the Norwegian Campaign, the "Free Norwegian" activities in Stockholm, the liberation and the Quisling Case—as a journalist—I feel it is my duty to acquaint my fellow non-Norwegian historians with the curious academic situation in this outpost of Western Democracy today.

RALPH HEWINS.

Oslo.

James Joyce

Sir, I wish to disclaim responsibility for the title *James Joyce: the Man and His Works* under which my book *Exploring James Joyce* (first published in 1964 by the Southern Illinois University Press) has been reprinted in paperback by the Forum House Publishing Company. I was unaware of the existence of the new title until I saw a copy of the paperback edition for the first time last October.

In my judgment, anyone who is offered a book with this title has a right to assume that the book combines something like a biography of Joyce with something like a comprehensive survey of his works. My book contains neither, but is instead a selection from my writings on Joyce consisting of an essay on his use of words, an essay on *Stephen Hero*, and five essays on *Ulysses*.

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Art and Design Education

Sir.—Your reviewer of Mr. Hanne-ma's book on art education, *Fads, Fakes and Fantasies* (*TLS*, January 15) suggests that the Royal Academy should call a congress of all parties interested in art education.

Your readers may be interested to know that we are organizing two symposia on Art and Design Education at the I.C.A. in the Mall on two successive weekends, April 24-25 and May 1-2, 1971, from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. on each of the four days. The aim is to provide a forum for rational discussion. The first weekend will concentrate largely on the theory of art and design education, and the second will examine how well the existing system provides the kind of education desired. Each weekend will conclude in a formal debate.

The convener is David Warren Piper, senior lecturer at the Institute of Education and a former member of staff at Hornsey. Further details and a list of speakers will be published in due course.

DAVID THOMPSON,
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'The Jews in Soviet Russia since 1917'

Sir.—That standards of scholarly accuracy often slip when certain lively political subjects are being discussed is all too notorious. One of the many services rendered by the *TLS* is to keep a watchful eye on such aberrations. Occasionally, though, your reviewers overlook them, and even appear to connive at them.

An example of such a slip being actually recommended to your readers is to be found in the review (August 21) of *The Jews in Soviet Russia since 1917*,

Senhor Erio Silveira, and academic mercenaries might be engaged in an equation between communism and repression, which is far from being exclusively valid. Such people are promoting an industry in which they themselves are the consumers. It is, therefore, of some consolation to those like myself, who believe that the struggle for freedom is as much a constant feature of the past, as it will be of the future, to find that *The Times Literary Supplement* is aware that, in such delicate matters, deception of others can only in the long run result in self-deception.

ANTONIO DE FIGUEIREDO, Flat 3, 5 Elm Park Gardens, London, S.W.10. * See Commentary, page 154.

Silveira is still contesting persecutions, the board of the satirical *Quim* (The Lamppoon) October, 1970, and were three months without circulation, which at one circulation of over very week, is even less than the latter has been its tears, *O Pasquim* had twice in the past has now mysteriously resume publication. us is the treatment be nine-man editorial some of Brazil's best footists. While under the discretionary pro-National Security Act e precluded from editors including close son authorities decided ir shaved and treated were convicted criminal, except for the publi- arso de Castro, were uly released at the ter. No charges were st them, nor is the con- of the publisher as ven to his lawyer.

Portuguese writers, sub- ip and other forms of individual persecution are now, fare no better an, or for that matter irts. Yet, except in my have never seen any otests, at least of all in behalf of for instance a, a young, talented who has been sentenced s, in jail, which he has labour camp in the of Cape Verde, off the Africa, not for actually merely for planning. guese rule in Angola 1965, a jury appointed se Society of Writers five of Portugal's best- s, poets and literary that year's Grand Prix d I Luandino Vieira, for 41 stories *Lunanda*, the e the target of a con- press for his supposed behaviour. While this bled those one reads riet Union, its outcome disturbing. The Govern- y, allegedly responding us" public pressure, nary disbandment of d Portuguese Society of as never been allowed ite repeated appeals to overnments, including under Prime Minister

rance's Spain, I know is just as bad as, if not y of the better known enior Mendes Ferrin, a and Vigo schoolteacher, a two-year jail sentence aing from a novel on las, which was appre- 3 Spanish Directorate ecurity, in *manuscript* k was never published or abroad. these cases is important derstand fully the situa- e. Since Spanish-Portu- late to some 250 million even than the Soviet such a massive and deci- continent as Latin omparative indifference ight of Spanish/Portu- writers—can only be neralized phenomenon ctive bias of anti-com- nals has been so effec- n otherwise liberally ve come to adopt ds, however subjective

believe that the repres- ia produced by new- ure is more dangerous ns than that which is rogressive, traditionalist, self-contained national- e West. These are sup- e the past, and to be on hile the former belong d seem to be expanding. e realizes that the num- e regimes on "our side" e Greece, from Iran to eady higher than those unists, one is justifiably e process of being exp- g successive ideological

Sir.—Mr. Bazarov (another of those who believe that utterance of the can- "cold-war-ideology" exempts them from rational argument) is wrong trip (January 29). The issue is, he will see if it turns back to the *TLS* editorial were justified in saying that the award of the Nobel Prize to Solzhenitsyn was a politically motivated and a generally harmful act—as against the view of, for example, *Les Lettres Françaises*, that any other choice was inconceivable. (The most recent recruit to the first view is the American retired banjo-player just featured in *Litvaunmaya Gazeta*.)

Mr. Bazarov then performs the sleight of hand of calling me "anti-Russian". I am, of course, nothing of the kind. I would say, rather, that it is a good deal more "anti-Russian" to identify the Russian people with the present ruling clique than to imply that criticism of its actions is an attack on Russia as a whole. It is not even the case (as I have pointed out previously in your pages) that I, and those like me, are in the sense implied "anti-Communist". I am opposed to the terrorist-bureaucratic faction within Communism. But I also believe in the possibility of an evolution in the Communist Parties and States towards political liberty. (We then might disagree with them, but only in the sense that we disagree among ourselves.) I am against the Soviet rulers, not on theoretical grounds, but because of things they do. Or, if "ideology" must be dragged in, my "ideology" in the matter consists of judging that things they do are repulsive and bad for Russia and for the world.

Similarly, Mr. Bazarov rightly sees Solzhenitsyn as "patriotic". Why this should be supposed to involve his not caring about freedom of speech and the other civil liberties, I cannot imagine. It is clear that he is in fact devoted to them. If Mr. Bazarov were actually to read my letters and anything else I have written, he would find that these are also my opinions, and that the "ideology" to which I am supposed to be trying to "harness" Solzhenitsyn is in every other respect a myth.

Another ludicrous misapprehension (and not only by Mr. Bazarov) is that no one who sees political significance in him and his works can possibly admire them or be interested in them from any other point of view as well, or see as deeply into them as an apolitical critic can. This is as false in fact as it is in logic. Of course, Solzhenitsyn far transcends the merely political (indeed, I would see the "orthodox" Communist Rubins as one of his most appealing and moving characters). The Nobel Committee rightly spoke of his "ethical" concerns, and even that does not exhaust the matter. But it remains true that, in this sphere at least, the ethical includes the political. And just as it is myopic and misleading to restrict discussion of his work to the merely political, it is no less a crude distortion to exclude it from consideration.

No more from me. If three shots can't penetrate the Bone Curtain, nothing will.

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The Norwegian Capitulation

Sir.—In his letter (January 29) Ralph Hewins gives advice to British historians on the "curious academic situation" in Norway at the moment. Owing to the postal strike it will take some time before there can be a reply from Norway dealing with his specific accusations, but in the meantime it may be worth while to remind your readers of Mr. Hewins's own situation in the political questions involved. For those of us—Norwegians or Germans—who spent some time in Norway during the war there was no problem at all about the relative position of Norway and Germany: they were at

war. Consequently, the enemy were who collaborated with the enemy were traitors. Since the war the Norwegian quislings have made a sustained effort to blur this issue. Some of them maintain that collaboration with the enemy was not treason since Norway had capitulated to Germany, and the war was over. They base their case mainly on the capitulation document which stopped the fighting between the Norwegian 6th Division and the German forces in North Norway, and maintain that this was an unconditional surrender by the Norwegian government. This view has never been accepted by legal, military or historical experts in Norway, with a very few exceptions. In their opinion the capitulation document was a local ceasefire, and Norway and Germany continued to be in a state of war. This, of course, was also the opinion of the ordinary decent Norwegian during the war. How else can one explain that the loss of Norwegian lives in fighting the Germans was immeasurably greater after the North Norway capitulation than before it?

Mr. Hewins has been an active advocate in this country on behalf of the Norwegian quislings. His book about Vidkun Quisling—or rather its Norwegian translation—was described by a Norwegian critic as a falsification of history. This offended the translator, who took the critic to court for libel. The onus of proof lay on the critic, and he won the case. Mr. Hewins himself was in Oslo during the court proceedings and made his views on the case known on television and in the newspapers, but he did not testify in court (as he had a perfect right not to do).

His letter to you, Sir, contains some oddities. For example, it is most curious to have the Quisling regime described as "similar" to the honourable attempt made by some prominent Norwegians in the early months of the war to keep a Norwegian civil administration running under German occupation. To an English public, unacquainted with the character and standing of these men, it blurs the issue.

Mr. Hewins's curious judgment of people applies also to the present controversy: he praises "highly qualified historians, such as Sverre Hartmann" and even appoints him to the position of "State Historian", whilst the leading Norwegian authority on this period of history is reduced to "the controversial Professor Skodvin". Sverre Hartmann is essentially a very competent journalist, who has done some useful digging up of facts relating to the German occupation of Norway, particularly from German sources. For instance, he discovered recently the previously hidden fact that Vidkun Quisling had a meeting with a representative of the German High Command in Copenhagen a few days before the invasion of Norway. He is now receiving a government grant to carry on this research, but the prestigious title of State Historian is as non-existent as some other titles and appointments used by Mr. Hewins: State lawyer; primate Bishop. To call Magne Skodvin "the controversial Professor" is another laughable twist. Professor Skodvin states his views clearly and forcefully, undoubtedly, but he has the chagrin of the former quislings, but he is no more controversial than any alert historian is and must be.

And pity the poor students of Professor Skodvin's Historical Institute who, Mr. Hewins tells us, "had the courage to protest". Norway is not a police state—now; and Professor Skodvin is not the dictator of his institute. It takes no more courage for a Norwegian undergraduate to protest against what he wants to protest against, than it does for an undergraduate in this country.

Finally, let us take a look at Mr. Hewins's use of inverted commas. He writes about the "treason" trials of the collaborators, and the "liberation" period of Norway at the end of the war. It should be unnecessary to point out that the trials of the collaborators were conducted by the established Norwegian courts in accordance with Norwegian law. Some were tried for treason and some convicted of it. Vidkun Quisling and a few others were executed. There is really no need for inverted commas. And the "liberation". Wasn't Norway liberated in 1945 in the true sense of the word? If Mr. Hewins is in doubt about that, he should talk to one—any one—of the British soldiers who landed in Norway in May, 1945.

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Times Literary Supplement 5.2.71.

The Spectator £500 New Writing Prize Spring 1971. A prize of £500 and further awards of £50 each will be made for a short story, descriptive or investigative reporting, essay or polemic. Details and entry form in this week's Spectator.