

Annotated Bibliography

Davie, Donald, "Thomas Hardy and British Literature." *Modern British Literature*, Volume IV Supplement, The Ungar Publishing Company, 1975, pp. 50-51

In the early 20th century, Thomas Hardy introduced "metrical procedures" into poetry. This is when the author mimics rhythm with each stressed and unstressed syllable. The author points out that John Betjeman uses this style of writing in his own modern adaptation, making him more successful than Hardy. This is the case, marked by the author because of his alluring nature that Hardy just does not possess.

Feder Lillian, "Ancient Myth in Modern Poetry". *Modern American Literature*, Volume IV; Supplement to the Fourth Edition, Frederick Ungar Publishing Company, 1976, pp. 153 In the book "The Waste Land", there is a relationship between protagonist's feelings and events that occur. This is conveyed in the use of dreams the main character has. It is pointed out by the author of the article he isn't the only person to deploy this style of writing as Yeats' and Auden's works display.

Jung, Carl, *The Basic Writings of C.G.* Edited by: Violet S. DE Laszlo, The Modern Library, 1959.

This book contains the most important works of the famous psychologist, Carl Jung. One scholarly article highlighted in this book is his theory of the "collective unconscious". This theory states that all humans share the same memory pool and this explains why we find common archetypes in a vast amount of literature from every time period.

Orwell, George, *1984*. Afterword by Erich Fromm, Signet Classics, 1977

A grueling nightmare is depicted in the pages of George Orwell's "1984". It warns us of a big government that is overbearing and that our "Big Brother" is always watching us. Unlike happy utopias where everyone gets along, the book displays a scary dystopia that may be our fate if we do something.

Seuphor, Michel, *Abstract Painting: 50 Years of Accomplishment, from Kandinsky to the Present*. Translated by Haakon Chevalier, Harry N. Abrams, Inc., Publishers, 1962

This book lays out art from 1912 to 1962 and displays its progression over that time period. Also, it also shows art from different nations and their own style of art. Throughout the book, it shows the evolution of art as a cohesive unit across the nations noted.