Notes and References

1. Elizabeth Drew calls the generation after the First World War as “The Lost Generation”.


5. See: C.G.Jung, Practice of Psychotherapy: Collected Works, Vol. 16 (Princeton: University Press, 1970), p.174. C.G.Jung categorized the archetypal Feminine into four broad types and named each category after the great mythic personages: Eve, Helen, Amazon and Sophia. Jung’s division was renamed by his disciple, Tony Woolf according to the functions in her paper “The Structural Forms of Feminine Psyche”. Her categories were: Mother, Hetaira, Amazon and Medium. Mother is the collective form, Hetaira the individual form of ‘personal functioning’, Amazon the collective, and Medium the individual form of ‘non personal’ functioning – S.B.


A research scholar of American Literature, Gulshan Kataria finds all the qualities of the Hetaira woman in Tennessee Williams’ Maggie – S.B.

8. The myth of Orpheus and Eurydice is available in the book by Edith Hemilton, *Mythology*, (New York: Penguin books, 1969), pp.103 – 105. According to this mythology Orpheus was a Greek god, whose beloved wife Eurydice died and went to infernal regions. With the power of his flute he went to those regions where the boon of taking Eurydice to the Earth was granted to him on the condition that Eurydice will follow him but he will not look back at her until they reached the Earth. Inadvertently, Orpheus looked at Eurydice, and according to the curse he fell down in a valley on the Lesbian Shore. The lesbian women wanted Orpheus to sexually satisfy them which he refused. As a result, he was torn into pieces by them and it is said that each piece vibrated the word ‘Eurydice’, ‘Eurydice’. Orpheus is therefore a symbol of true love for his beloved wife- S.B.


Bibliography

PRIMARY SOURCES:

2. Cat on a Hot Tin Roof (New Directions, 1975).

SECONDARY SOURCES:
