

erary in doppelgangers, Herman Hesse provides us with benign example in Demian. Nothing supernatural happens in the novel, but we are presented with a prime example of the "double" concept working on two young boys. The two boys both feel that they have the same "mark" on their brows ~~and the feeling~~ and the feeling of a mutual reciprocal identity is strong, although no doubles of either boy appear. So we find in these few examples that the ideas of self-projection, self extension, transformation, and "doubles" permeated literature, and the ideas inherent in the concept of the doppelganger have been used over and over again.

By definition doppelgangers are tied to the supernatural, and function most effectively in a work concerned with the supernatural. In reviewing the doppelganger concept in the literature I have come in contact with this semester that is concerned with evil and the supernatural, I will start with the vaguer, more ambiguous, examples and move to the more orthodox examples. The Turn of the Screw, by Henry James, is the most ~~coercive~~ <sup>subtle</sup> adaptation of the doppelganger among the examples I have to deal with. We need to stretch our imaginations quite a ~~bit~~ <sup>bit</sup> to have the ghost of the previous governess become the doppelganger for the present governess in the story. This novel is basically a ghost story, or, as it has been suggested, a study of a highly active imagination with Freudian implications. James does not provide any evidence ~~that~~ in the novel to substantiate defining this work as an example of the doppelganger, besides the mere coincidence that the spirit woman and the living woman were both governesses in the same house. The moral characters of the two women are quite different also, putting them at odds with the concept of the doppelganger. The living governess is a proper woman, the spirit woman was given to temptation. In Frankenstein, by Mary Shelley, we encounter the concept of the doppelganger working much in the same way as it does in the tale of Pinocchio. Dr. Frankenstein is the acme of the romantically idealistic scientist, and we find him working to create a better version of man, one in which he might instill ~~his~~ all the better qualities of mankind. But the monster he creates is far removed from being an exact double of the doctor, and by no means a wraith. What we have in this novel is the idea of the doppelganger being something that can be created in a living physical form. Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde, by Robert Louis Stevenson, is a depiction of finding the key to the "other self" in a single man's psyche, and the pathological reverberations that accompany such discovery. Stevenson attacks the religious and moral problems of good and evil, and promotes the idea that a person's "double" does not have to be a duplication that contains the same moralistic operating principles. What we find in this novel that a person's "double", or "Other self" is an exact opposite in ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> moral construction, that a person's psyche, or soul, does not contain an exact double, as the doppelganger concept would have it, but rather an exact opposite. That Hideous Strength, by C.S. Lewis, <sup>contains</sup> has an attenuated example of the doppelganger that is similar to that operating in The Turn of the Screw. Merlin is a doppelganger of Ransom inasmuch as they were involved with holding the same office as the head of Logres. They are in a more important situation similar to Hesse's boys; they bear the same "mark" of distinction. They are both distinct persons, but possess a commonality of mind and spirit that make them close to "doubles".

(Paragraph; City & Stars, AHE)

City of the Stars, by Arthur C. Clarke, promotes the idea of doppelgangers in the future, but much of the mysterious supernatural feeling is removed from the concept. Self-projection in the form of one's double has become a large part of the way of life in his city of the distant future, Diaspar. Instead of using telephones or calling on someone at their residence, the citizens of Diaspar have the ability, through the use of ~~one of~~ the Central Computer, to produce an exact replica of themselves whenever they want for social purposes. Clarke's doppelgangers are produced by a machine rather than through supernatural,