

SABBATICAL LEAVE REPORT

1985-1986

BRENDA STOKES

Submitted to

The Board of Trustees

Mount San Antonio College

October 6, 1986

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MT. SAN ANTONIO COLLEGE
Salary and Leaves Committee

APPLICATION FOR SABBATICAL LEAVE

Name of Applicant Brenda Stokes

Address 1736 Martello Street, Pomona, CA 91767

Employed at Mt. San Antonio College beginning September, 1968

Dates of last sabbatical leave:

From September, 1977 To June, 1978

Department English, Literature, & Journal Division Humanities

Length of sabbatical leave requested:

One semester _____
Fall _____ Spring _____

Two semesters x

Administrative _____

Purpose of sabbatical leave:

Study x Independent Study x
and Research x

Travel x Combination x
(specify)

NOTE: Sabbatical periods are limited to contractual dates of the academic year.

Effective dates for proposed sabbatical leave:

From Beginning of fall. semester, 1985 To End of spring semester, 1986 *

and (if taken over a two school year period)

From _____ To _____

Attach a comprehensive, written statement of the proposed sabbatical activity(ies) including a description of the nature of the activity(ies), a timeline of the activity(ies), an itinerary, if applicable, the proposed research design and method(s) of investigation, if applicable.

Attach a statement of the anticipated value and benefit of the proposed sabbatical activity(ies) to the applicant, his/her department or service area, and the College.

Any change or modification of the proposed sabbatical activity(ies) as evaluated and approved by the Salary and Leaves Committee must be submitted to the Committee for reconsideration.

* Starting dates of colleges I may be attending range from September 2 - October 1, 1986. Ending dates range from May 16 - June 22, 1986.

Signature of Applicant _____ Date _____

APPLICATION FOR SABBATICAL LEAVE

Page 2

Applicant's Name Brenda Stokes

The acknowledgment signatures reflect awareness of the sabbatical plan for the purpose of personnel replacement. Comments requested allow for recommendations pertaining to the value of the sabbatical leave plan to the College. Applicants must obtain the signatures of acknowledgment prior to submitting application to the Salary and Leaves Committee.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT BY THE DEPARTMENT/DIVISION

Signature of Department Chairperson _____ Date _____

Comments:

Signature of Division Chairperson _____ Date _____

Comments:

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT BY THE OFFICE OF INSTRUCTION

Signature of Asst. Superintendent/Vice President,
Instructional & Student Services _____ Date _____

Comments:

FINAL ACTION BY THE SALARY AND LEAVES COMMITTEE:

_____ Recommend approval to the Board of Trustees

_____ Not recommend approval to the Board of Trustees

Signature - Chairperson, Salary and Leaves Committee Date _____

Signature - Authorized Agent for the Board Date _____

myw
10/17/84

PROPOSED SABBATICAL ACTIVITIES

My goal is to gather and develop information with which to enhance the courses I teach in the English, Literature, and Journalism Department. To this end, I propose to spend the academic year studying and traveling in Greece, with a side trip to Egypt if time permits and conditions remain safe for travelers. In addition, I plan to study pedagogical techniques, observe effects of American mass media influence on Greek culture, examine the relationship between the media and the feminist movement, and conduct media-related interviews.

I propose to enroll in one or more of the following institutions of higher education, all of which conduct classes in English: American College of Greece, College Year in Athens, Deere College, Hellenic American Union, La Verne University (Athens branch), Lake Forest College, American School of Classical Studies, Kennedy Center. The first five have informed me that I may enroll as a part-time student. I have information from reference material that all the others except Lake Forest College also accept part-time students.

My travels will take me to important mythological and literary sites, I will study pedagogical techniques and observe culture during my studies and travels, and conduct interviews, if they are feasible, with members of the Greek film and television community as well as with American and British journalists.

I anticipate no difficulty in undertaking the extensive activities planned. I am a seasoned traveler, am in good health, and have adequate financial resources.

DESCRIPTION AND ANTICIPATED CLASSROOM BENEFITS OF PROPOSED ACTIVITIES

FORMAL STUDY

At the colleges listed above, I have a wide variety of courses from which to choose relating to my teaching of Introduction to Mythology, English 1B, and Introduction to Mass Media. Although the colleges themselves have not yet published the exact courses to be offered in 1985-86, the following courses are regularly offered each year: Art of Ancient Greece, Art of Ancient Egypt, Art of the Ancient Near East, Greek Art, Roman Art, Greek Sculpture, Aegean Archeology, Art and Archeology, History of Greek Art, History of the Aegean and Near East (4000 BC - 700 BC), The Hellenistic Age (4th C BC - 1st C BC), Archeology (Stone and Bronze Ages of Ancient Near East, Egypt, and Greece), Greek Folklore, Ancient Greek Mythology and Religion, The Classical Age, Classical Greek Literature and Sculpture, and Ancient Greek Literature. Any of these courses would provide

me with knowledge and insights which would enrich my teaching of mythology and English 1B. Another course offered frequently is Greek Cinema Appreciation, which would be of value to my teaching the cinema unit of Mass Media.

My choice would be to take the integrated, sequential program in history, archeology, art history, and culture of the Aegean world from the Minoan to the Byzantine period if it is offered as usual by Lake Forest College, Illinois. Since mythology is the primary subject of ancient art, archeology and history are constantly revealing that many mythological stories have a historical basis, and ancient culture is strongly reflected in mythology and vice versa, the above program will prove invaluable to my teaching of mythology.

I expect to have no difficulty in selecting twelve semester-units in courses from the above or related selections. While taking these courses, I will be alert to any innovative teaching techniques which may be of value to my own teaching.

INDEPENDENT RESEARCH (See page 3 for methods)

In addition to taking formal courses, I plan to do independent study which will be of value when I teach Mass Media. I propose to study the influence, if any, of American films and television programs on Greek culture and Greek attitudes to such influence. I shall also study the emerging feminist movement to discover its influence on the media and vice versa.

The third area of independent study will involve the extent and effect of government control of the mass media in Greece. I believe Greece is unique in being an open, democratic society, readily accessible to the traveler, yet one in which the mass media are heavily censored. My experience in Greece of these limitations will be of enormous value when I cover the role of the mass media in American democratic institutions in the classroom.

Furthermore, the Assistant Director of the University of La Verne, Athens, has informed me that there is a large community of television and film-makers in Athens. I hope to be able to arrange interviews whereby I might elicit information regarding censorship and other aspects of these specific media, but only if I can do so without jeopardising my status as a resident alien/student and their good standing with the Greek government. I must approach this project with great caution. I shall also attempt to interview American and British journalists.

TRAVEL (See page 4 for detailed itinerary)

I will gain further knowledge and insights of value to my teaching by visiting mythological sites, museums, and libraries as I explore Athens and travel throughout Greece and the islands of the Aegean. Visiting ancient temples, theaters, and other monuments will be of great value to my teaching,

primarily of mythology, but also of other courses. I shall collect slides, maps, plans, posters, pamphlets, newspapers, and books and be able to bring these materials to life in the classroom by virtue of having been to the places to which they relate. I teach a unit on Greek drama in English 1B and there are countless allusions to Greek mythology in the other literature I teach in that course, so my sabbatical experiences will have direct benefits there. Such travel experience also has value to my teaching composition courses. Many lectures can be illustrated and enlivened with anecdotes of personal experiences.

During my proposed travel, I shall also be able to make observations related to my independent study.

In summary, my sabbatical activities will have merit and value to my professional growth and enrichment. My formal study, independent research, and travel will broaden and deepen my expertise in the subjects I teach. They will also provide me with experiences, anecdotes, illustrations, and visual aids with which to enliven my classroom performance. Exposure to a culture as rich as that of Greece, renowned for its gift to western civilization of our very image of humanity—rational, moral, artistic, and political—will enrich my understanding of those values and help me to impart them to my students.

MERIT AND VALUE TO THE INSTRUCTIONAL PROGRAM OF THE COLLEGE

My sabbatical activities will have direct value to the instructional program at Mount San Antonio College. The slides, maps, plans, etc. that I collect will be available to the English, Art, and other interested Departments. I will deposit some of the materials in the college library for the use of students. I will hold at least two informal seminars, on mythology and media, for interested members of the English Department.

PROPOSED RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODS OF INVESTIGATION

INTERVIEWS

I already have some contacts and will have letters of introduction to Greek film and television makers and journalists in Athens. I propose to write to the Greek Minister of Culture and the Greek National Film Institute for more contacts. I shall also ask the American and British Embassies in Athens for help in contacting journalists from those nations.

I shall develop questions regarding constraints of all kinds on the media: social, religious, economic, and governmental, as well as questions on the influence of the media, the role of women, etc. I will use a tape-recorder whenever possible and plan to employ a translator when necessary.

RESEARCH METHODS, CONTINUED

INFLUENCE OF AMERICAN MEDIA, FEMINISM AND THE MEDIA, ETC.

I will observe fashions, hairstyles, shopping habits, etc., ask questions of people I meet, and read the English language daily and weekly periodicals available. I will note everything of interest in a daily journal.

TIMELINES

Since I have prepared this proposal without the benefit of 1985-86 college catalogs, and since much of my travel will be affected by ferry schedules and the weather, I cannot be exact about the order of my proposed activities.

Lake Forest College has offered its program annually since 1970. If it does so again in the spring semester, 1986, I shall spend the fall semester in travel and independent study and the spring semester in formal study. If it does not, I shall enroll in those courses which seem most valuable at the times and colleges at which they are offered; hence I will most likely be studying formally in both fall and spring semesters. In this case, I will travel to nearby sites on days off from classes and on weekends; I will visit more distant sites during Christmas vacation and the semester break.

ITINERARY OF TRAVEL

DEFINITE

Attica: Athens, Salamis, Eleusis, Marathon, Delphi
Peloponnesus: Corinth, Mycenae, Argos, Tyrins, Epidaurus, Sparta, Olympia
Cyclades: Santorini, Delos, Naxos
Crete: Knossos, Messara, Phaestos, Haghia Triada, Mallia

POSSIBLE

Dodecanese: Rhodes, Cos
Eagean: Samos, Lesbos
Corfu
Egypt: Cairo, Luxor, Karnak, Dendera, Esnu, Edfu, Kom Ombo, Aswan
Turkey: Troy



MT. SAN ANTONIO COLLEGE

COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT

1100 NORTH GRAND AVENUE • WALNUT, CALIFORNIA 91789

Telephone: 714/594-5611

December 18, 1984

Ms. Brenda Stokes
English/Literature/Journalism
Campus

Dear Ms. Stokes:

In a preliminary review by the Salary and Leaves Committee, your sabbatical leave application, in its present form, has been determined to be:

—	Acceptable for consideration
—	Acceptable with information
X	Questionable
—	Unacceptable

Please see the attached review by the Salary and Leaves Committee.

A grace period has been established to allow the Salary and Leaves Committee to request additional information from applicants. Some applications submitted were found to be questionable or unacceptable for various technical and/or procedural reasons and are being returned to the applicants for additional information and/or clarification and/or revision.

No ranking of applications has been done at this time. To give equal opportunity to all applicants, the Salary and Leaves Committee has agreed that you may, if you so desire, make changes in your application. Whether you do or do not make changes in your application, the Salary and Leaves Committee will give equal consideration to all applications in the ranking procedure to determine the order of recommendations for sabbatical leaves to the Board of Trustees, i.e., evaluation and ranking will be based on the complete application.

Due to time constraints and equal consideration for all applicants, the Committee's review of your amended application will be final. If further clarification is necessary, therefore, you should make personal contact with one of the Committee members. Requests to meet with the full Committee should be made through the chairperson.

Any changes in your application will be made as a written addendum. Please return the enclosed application and addendum to the Personnel Office by January 7, 1985.

Sincerely,

Walter W. Collins, Chairperson
Salary and Leaves Committee

myw

Enclosure: Sabbatical Leave Application (Return with addendum)

cc Salary and Leaves Committee

MT. SAN ANTONIO COLLEGE
Personnel Services

SABBATICAL APPLICATIONS
1985-86 SCHOOL YEAR

PRELIMINARY REVIEW

APPLICANT'S NAME Brenda Stokes
DEPARTMENT/DIVISION English/Literature/Journalism
NUMBER OF SEMESTERS REQUESTED Two (2)

The Salary and Leaves Committee recommends that you make the following modifications and provide additional information as noted:

1. Provide a definitive time schedule as to when you will carry out proposed sabbatical activities. Develop calendar, time line showing all major sabbatical activities for the full school year.
2. Provide the names of the College(s) where you will complete course work ("one or more" needs more definitive explanation).
3. Provide the Committee with a list of the specific courses you will take. (Your proposal lists those available.) Commit to a minimum of twelve (12) semester units.
4. What is the minimum number of interviews you will conduct?
5. Provide a representative sample of the kinds of questions you will ask the interviewees.
6. What method(s) will you use to impart your new knowledge to students/colleagues.
7. Explain the basic elements of your research design. (Regarding your study of the feminist movement, and government control of mass media in Greece.)
8. Clarify what you mean by "informal" seminar.
9. ~~Expand on the Merit and Value of your proposal to the College.~~
10. What methods will you use in studying pedagogical techniques?
11. Provide copies of "introduction letters."

PRELIMINARY REVIEW
Sabbatical Leave 1985-86
Stokes/page 2

**NOTE: THE FINAL EVALUATION OF YOUR PROPOSAL WILL BE MADE
ON YOUR SUBMISSION AS OF JANUARY 7, 1985.**

Due to the Committee's feeling that your proposal is quite eclectic and general, the Committee believes that more specific detail is necessary. Also, as the sabbatical is a contractual obligation, you need to make firm commitments to your proposed activities, rather than "may be attending," "if time permits," "hope to arrange."

It is strongly recommended that you meet with a committee member, or preferably with the Committee as a whole prior to the deadline date if you desire clarification of these recommendations.

myw
cc Salary and Leaves Committee
12/18/84

ADDENDUM TO SABBATICAL APPLICATION

BRENDA STOKES

In response to the recommendations of the Salary and Leaves Committee, I am pleased to submit the following modifications and additional information regarding my sabbatical leave proposal for 1985-1986.

1, 2, & 3.

I intend to enroll in the Lake Forest College "1986 Program in Greece" for a total of twelve semester units. The courses I shall take, all pertinent to my teaching, are numbered as follows:

Ancient Mediterranean Civilizations 202 -- Greece in the Bronze Age -- with field study in Athens, Knossos, Nauplion, Mycenae, and Pylos.

Ancient Mediterranean Civilizations 203 -- Greece in the Classical & Roman Ages -- with field study in Athens, Delphi, Olympia, Corinth, and Delos.

Ancient Mediterranean Civilizations 204 -- Greece in the Byzantine & Medieval Ages -- with field study in Athens, Thessaloniki, Sparta, Patmos, Samos, and Ephesus.

Each course offers four semester-hours of credit. Teaching methods include lectures, lectures and discussions at archeological sites and museums, and independent study.

SCHEDULE OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR, 1985-1986

Sept. 10 Athens (four weeks)
Arrange interviews for both independent studies; follow up contact with American and British Embassies and Greek Cultural Ministry; visit libraries, museums, and archeological sites.

Oct 10 Begin one-day trips to mythological sites in Attica and Boetia (two weeks)
Sunion, Lavion, Brauron; Marathon, Mount Pentelicus, Calomos, Eleusis, Thebes, Acraephnion, Chaeroneia.

Oct 24 Athens (two weeks)
Begin interviews; work on further contacts.

Nov 8 Travel in Pelopponesus (three weeks)
Corinth, Mycenae, Argos, Tyryns, Tripolis, Patras.

Nov 29 Athens (two weeks)
Independent study, interviews, museums, etc.

Dec 11 Travel to Eastern Aegean Islands (one week)
Lemnos, Icaria.

Dec 18 Athens (three weeks)
Independent study and Christmas break)

Jan 3 Travel to Cyclades (two weeks)
Milos, Santorini, Andros.

Jan 17 Athens (two weeks)
Complete independent study.

Feb 1 Travel to Dodecanese (two weeks)
Rhodes, Leros, Cos, Lesbos.

Feb 15 Athens (two weeks)
Orientation for Lake Forest College Program

Mar 4 Coursework with Lake Forest College (three months)

June 14 Troy (one week)

END OF ACADEMIC YEAR

4.

I plan to conduct a minimum of four interviews on each of my two media-related study projects.

5.

Following is a representative sample of the kinds of questions I will ask. Obviously, there will be follow-up questions which must be formulated in response to answers given to the prepared questions.

Do you have any equivalent of our Nielson Ratings showing how many families are watching which programs?

Was the letter of the United States Catholic Bishops on the role of the government in the alleviation of unemployment and poverty in the U.S. reported in the Greek media?

What is the influence of the Greek Orthodox Church on the media?

Does the Greek Government subsidize the arts? Television programs?
Radio programs?

How often might one see a performance on television of plays by Aeschylus, Sophocles, Euripides, Aristophanes?

If Aristophanes were writing today, would his plays be seen on television?

Have the novels of Katanzakis been adapted for production on television?

What are the
~~Are there any~~ social constraints on programming?

Lately in the United States, we have seen programs in prime time on such formerly taboo subjects as nuclear war, incest, wife-beating, child abuse, treatment of the mentally ill, etc. What, if anything, are the Greek media doing to air such problems?

How many women have a major role in television news programs? As newspaper reporters? As radio announcers?

Is television news regarded as entertainment, as it is in the United States, with former Miss Americas as anchor persons?

Are there any women detectives, doctors, etc. in popular television programs, or are women still limited to traditional roles?

Has the fact that the Greek Minister of Culture is a woman and an actress produced noticeable changes in the role of women in the media?

Has the women's movement under the presidency of the prime minister's wife gained the kind of media attention that our feminists gained in the United States in the sixties and seventies with their bra-burnings, etc.?

6

I will impart my new knowledge to students as follows:

Mass Media students

I will incorporate my findings from my examination of forces influencing Greek media into the unit I teach on the role of a free press in a democratic society. I have already researched comparable material on the role of the press in Great Britain, France, and the Soviet Union and use the information in class. I will incorporate the role of the Greek press. Findings about the role of the media in the feminist movement will be included in the unit I teach on women and the media.

Myth students

New information on discoveries of connections between myth and history will be incorporated into discussion of Euhemerism, the rationalist theory that all mythical personages were once actual historical individuals. Slides and pictures will be useful to help students identify mythical figures and events and understand and appreciate the influence of myth on art and literature. Plans and models obtained will be used to explain temple mysteries, the belief in the power of oracles, etc.

Literature students

Plans and/or models of theaters will enhance the unit I teach on the development of the drama. In-depth study of Greek epic and drama will widen the range of literature I can call upon for example and anecdote.

Journalism students

I will report on every stage of my independent studies from initial contacting to final report.

6 continued & 8

I will impart my new knowledge to my colleagues through informal seminars presenting slides, plans, books, etc. with question and answer and discussion periods.

I will report my media findings to the Journalism Advisory Committee.

7

The basic elements of my research design are as follows:

- Objectives: To test hypothesis #1 that the Greek media are heavily controlled by the government.
To test hypothesis #2 that the Greek media have not yet been fully exploited by the emerging feminist movement.
- Methods: Conduct interviews with media-related persons.
Observe television news and entertainment programming.
Read the Athenian daily.
- Uses: Report findings to students and colleagues.
Incorporate findings into classroom lectures and discussions.

9

My academic year in Greece will enable me to expand and upgrade my expertise in the subjects I teach: mythology, literature, and mass media. By extending and sharpening my capacities, I shall be a more effective teacher, a direct benefit to the quality of the instructional program of the college. Another more subtle benefit comes from experiencing a culture as an outsider. One learns first hand of the kinds of problems faced by the many students in one's classes from such diverse cultures as Nigeria, Viet Nam, Iceland, Thailand, Chile, etc., and one becomes more sensitive to their problems. A sensitive faculty is essential to the proper functioning of every learning institution.

10.

My methods for studying pedagogical techniques will be informal. I shall observe my teachers, especially as they conduct field trips. I have been on only four field trips in my life and have been reluctant to schedule one because of my unfamiliarity with the techniques involved.

11.

Attached are copies of three letters of introduction to journalists based permanently in Athens.

MT. SAN ANTONIO COLLEGE

Salary and Leaves Committee

TO: Ms. Brenda Stokes
English/Literature/Journalism

FROM: SALARY AND LEAVES COMMITTEE

Barbara Crane Katie Gerecke Maurice Moore
Gilbert Dominguez Walter Mix Walter W. Collins, Chairperson *df*

DATE: February 6, 1985

SUBJECT: APPLICATION FOR SABBATICAL LEAVE, 1985-86

The Salary and Leaves Committee has completed the review and evaluation of sabbatical leave applications for the 1985-86 school year. I am pleased to inform you that the Committee will recommend that the Board of Trustees approve your sabbatical at the February 27, 1985 Board Meeting. You will subsequently be informed of the Board's action.

As explained in the sabbatical leave orientation meeting and in the published materials developed by the Committee, the evaluation of sabbatical applications was based upon established criteria and thorough review by the Committee.

You are respectfully reminded that, upon granting and acceptance of the sabbatical leave, you are obligated contractually to fulfill your sabbatical plans as approved by the Committee. Any modifications from the approved plan must receive prior approval from the Salary and Leaves Committee. If for any reason, you are unable to fulfill any of the sabbatical activities, please notify the Committee. Payment of salary and benefits is contingent upon this agreement.

Congratulations on the success of your application. I hope that your sabbatical will prove to be of mutual benefit to you and the College.

myw

cc Salary and Leaves Committee



MT. SAN ANTONIO COLLEGE

COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT

1100 NORTH GRAND AVENUE • WALNUT, CALIFORNIA 91789

Telephone: 714/594-5611

March 15, 1985

Ms. Brenda Stokes
English/Literature/Journalism
Campus

Dear Ms. Stokes

At the regular meeting of February 27, 1985, the Board of Trustees accepted the recommendation of the Salary and Leaves Committee to approve your sabbatical leave application for the 1985-86 school year.

It is the purpose of a sabbatical leave to improve instruction and other programs at the College. Any change in plans must be submitted in writing to the Salary and Leaves Committee for prior approval. The request for change must state the manner in which the revised proposed study and/or travel will result in benefit to the District. Unauthorized changes, except those beyond the control of the applicant, will constitute a breach of the sabbatical leave agreement.

Employees granted sabbatical leaves should review Article XI, Section K, of the existing agreement between Mt. San Antonio College/Faculty Association for contractual provisions regarding sabbatical leaves. You will be notified in the near future when the contract is ready for signature. Following the sabbatical leave, you must submit a comprehensive report of your activities to the Salary and Leaves Committee. The Committee strongly recommends that you refer to the Sabbatical Leave Report Guidelines developed by the Committee for your use.

We hope your sabbatical program will be an outstanding personnel and professional experience for you and will be of significant benefit to your students.

Sincerely,

Walter W. Collins, Chairperson
Salary and Leaves Committee

myw

cc Salary and Leaves Committee

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

Travel: To visit important mythological and literary sites to gather information and pertinent materials with which to enhance my teaching of literature and mythology.

Independent Study:

1. To test the hypothesis that the Greek media are heavily controlled by the government.
2. To test the hypothesis that the Greek media have not yet been fully exploited by the emerging feminist movement.
3. To incorporate my findings into mass media classroom lectures and discussions.

Formal Study:

1. To enroll in Lake Forest College, Illinois, "Program in Greece" for a total of 12 units as follows:
Ancient Med. Civilizations (202)--Greece in the Bronze Age (4 units)
Ancient Med. Civilizations (203)--Greece in the Classical and Roman Ages (4 units)
Ancient Med. Civilizations (204)--Greece in the Byzantine and Medieval Ages (4 units)
2. To see, absorb, and assimilate as much as possible of the historical and cultural legacy of Greece to strengthen my

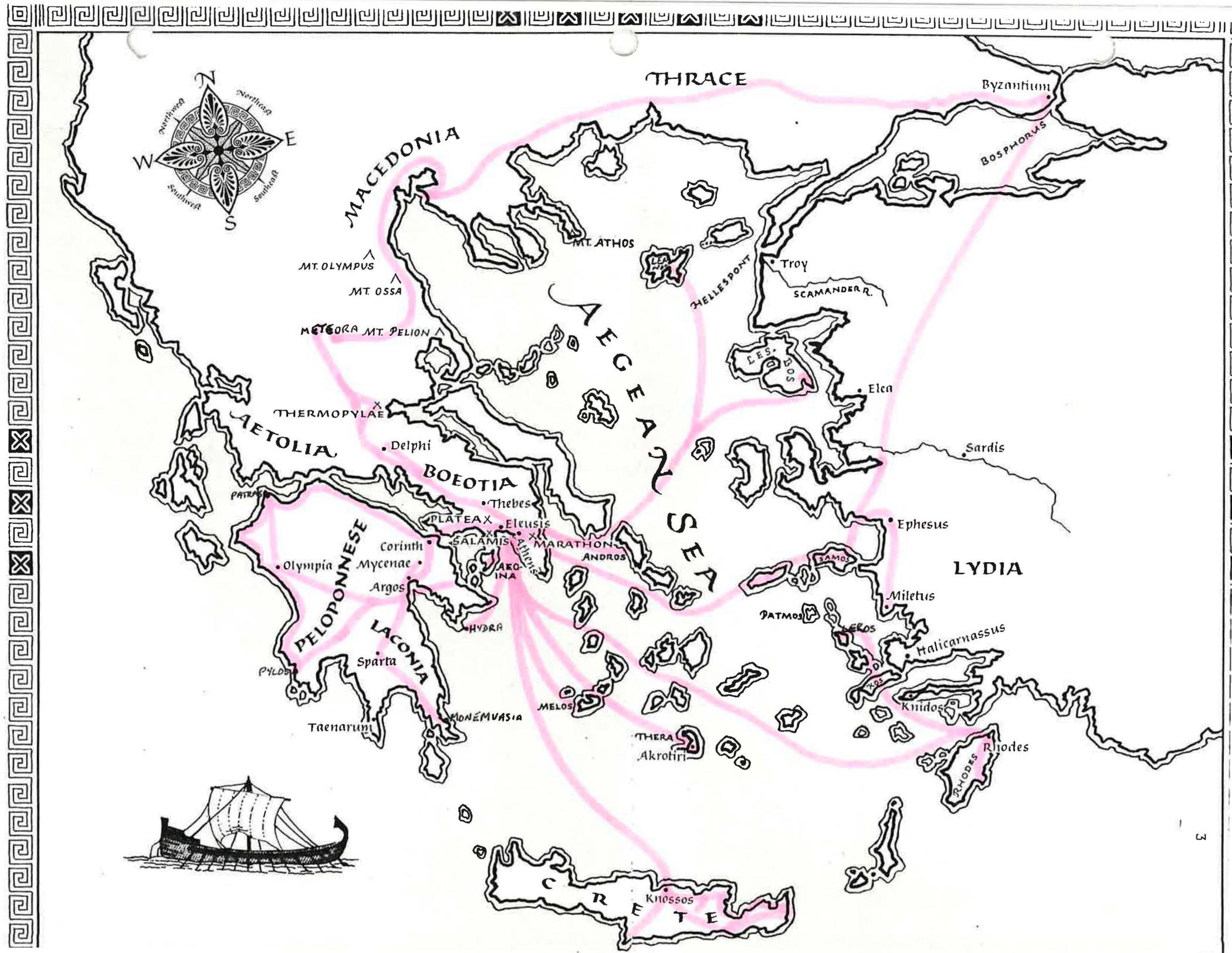
liberal arts background and to integrate information gained into all the courses I teach at Mount San Antonio College.

Informal Study:

1. To collect appropriate slides, plans, charts, books, etc., for the use of all interested faculty members.
2. To observe pedagogical techniques of teachers I encounter.
3. To observe American influence on Greek media and life in general.

After Completion of Sabbatical Leave:

1. To offer a slide presentation for the English Department.
2. To visit a Journalism 20 class to share my media-related study experiences with teacher and students.



CULTURAL ACTIVITIES IN ATHENS

September 8, 1985 - March 15, 1986

Introduction

My sabbatical year in Greece was the most eventful year of my life. I packed and unpacked my bags for travel over sixty times, stayed in more than twenty hotels, and traveled over 5000 miles in a country slightly smaller in area than Alabama and less than one-third the size of California. I traveled by plane, train, bus, ship, taxi, metro, funicular, private car, bicycle, donkey, and foot. I visited over one hundred ancient sites and museums. I scaled mountains and descended into caves. I felt the effects of terrorists both physically and emotionally; endured bitter cold and blazing heat, 300 strikes, 18 percent inflation, innumerable protests, and several riots; dodged traffic with a fatality rate over five times higher than the average for the rest of Europe; and was radiated with fallout from the Chernobyl disaster. I also broke my arm. Living in Greece was interesting, informative, exciting, and frustrating. It was not fun.

Between September 8, 1985, and March 15, 1986, I spent my time on cultural activities in Athens itself, traveling to historical sites in other parts of Greece, and working on media-related independent study. Between March 16, 1986, and June 3, 1986, I was enrolled in twelve semester units of study with the Lake Forest College Program in Greece.

One of the unexpected bonuses of my stay in Greece was that, in 1985, Athens was the "Cultural Capital of Europe," and the government had

spent almost seven million dollars to bring in cultural events from all over Europe.

The highlight for me was undoubtedly the performance of Coriolanus given by the National Shakespeare Company in the Odeon of Herodius Atticus, a theater built by a Roman banker in A.D. 161 in memory of his wife.

With only two morning rehearsals to adapt to the new space and learn to project, outdoors, to an audience six times as large as that of their home theater, the Olivier in London, the cast was magnificent under the direction of Peter Hall. Ian McKellen was able to develop the nuances of Coriolanus' character as he is brought low, partly by the manipulative tribunes and partly by his own arrogance. The play is still politically relevant. In Athens, it became a play about the dangers of military dictatorship, evoking memories of Greece under the junta between 1967 and 1975. I could not help but remember this performance a month later as I read a news story about Greek politicians. The New Democracy leader, Konstantine Miksotakis, said that Prime Minister Papandreu "has always chosen the wrong people as his collaborators and alienated the good ones, so as better to impose himself and maintain his omnipotence" (Athens News, 1 October 1985, p. 3). The characters in Coriolanus are alive and well in Athens today.

The setting of the Herodius Atticus Odeon is breathtaking. The theater is a huge amphitheater with six thousand seats, almost as steeply raked as a ladder, rearing up to the fantastic backdrop of the Acropolis, with the Parthenon clearly visible under the brilliant night sky. I had to keep pinching myself to believe I was there. This is how it must have been as the ancient Greeks watched the plays of Aeschylus and Sophocles in the nearby theater of Dionysus, built several hundred years before the Herodius

Atticus.

Other "Cultural Year" events that I was able to see were exhibitions: "Greek Handicrafts," "Greek Writers in Transition," "Women and Authority," and "The British Library." I also saw the new Shakespeare Company's production of A Midsummer Night's Dream and the Greek National Theater's production of Sophocles' Electra. Even though the latter play was in Greek, I would not have missed the experience.

There were other cultural events in which to participate. Joseph P. McCullough, a Fulbright Scholar from the University of Nevada's English Department, lectured at the Hellenic American Union on "Modern American Women's Humor." He discussed Dorothy Parker, Phyllis Diller, Erma Bombeck, Erica Jong, Joan Rivers, Nora Ephron, and Fran Lieberwitz. This gave me an idea for a mass media project for interested students.

Carl Ruck, lecturing on "A Female Deity in a Male Society," analyzed the goddess Athena as a symbol for male dominance in a formerly matriarchal society. I can readily incorporate this lecture into my mythology material for classroom use.

Farouk Farid, in his lecture "From Egyptian Ritual to Greek Myth," made some very interesting connections which will also be useful in teaching mythology.

The above two lectures were part of a symposium, "Myth and Man," held at the Hellenic American Union. Unfortunately, I missed the earlier ones but I am still hoping that the United States Information Service, under whose auspices the symposium was convened, will respond to one of my periodic letters asking for transcripts of the earlier events. Since one of these was a round-table discussion with Joseph Campbell, a world-famous authority on myth, I certainly intend to keep trying.

The British Council also had some valuable events. I attended lectures by Margaret Drabble, a novelist of note, and poetry readings, one in tribute to Robert Graves who died recently, and another by Tim Raworth, who read his own poetry and discussed the creative process as it works in him.

The Hellenic American Union had several interesting film series. In one on "Odd Couples," I saw the current Ministry of Culture, Melina Mercouri, in Never on a Sunday. There was a Charlie Chaplin Festival at which I saw The Kid, City Lights, and The Gold Rush. In a "Classic Films" series, I saw Birth of a Nation and Queen Christina. At the British Council, I saw A Touch of Love, The Bell, and The Draughtsman's Contract.

I also went to films at commercial cinemas. To go to the cinema in Athens is an experience in itself. The audience is not like its American counterpart. They are emotionally and vocally involved in the action. They applaud, they shout, they weep. They cheered and applauded when Arnold Schwarzenegger dramatically strapped on his "commando" gear in the film of the same name. Their enthusiasm knew no bounds when he mowed down hundreds of his evil enemies as he rescued his kidnapped daughter. They booed and whistled when the sound was lost in the second half of the film, even though it was subtitled in Greek and they were not missing any dialogue. In fact, there was instant pandemonium. I found this reaction strange because, normally, in a subtitled film, Greek audiences behave as if there were no one in the cinema who wanted to listen to the dialogue. They carry on conversations in normal voices, and "normal" in Greek is "loud." However, I must admit that in Mask, they were completely silent, totally enthralled by the moving story.

The film Eleni is a story about a real woman, a Greek mother who

refused, during the civil war, to let the communists send her children to be educated in an Eastern-bloc country, spirited them away to the United States instead. For this she was tortured and executed by the communists. The Greeks cheered when she declared (the only woman in the village to do so) that they should not have her children. Many openly wept as they left the cinema. Alas, the film was quickly withdrawn from Athens cinemas when communist youths harassed patrons as they left. The film, as well as the book upon which it was based, is highly controversial in Greece. The communists claim Eleni was executed because she was an informer for the CIA. The rightists claim that the communists are not shown in a bad enough light. I quote a news story from the Athens Star, 28 March 1986, p. 1.

Eleni pulled from most Athens theaters
after disturbances

Most Athens cinemas yesterday stopped screening a popular film on the Greek civil war as a result of picketing and disturbances caused by the Greek Communist Party.

Of the 11 theaters screening the film, only two decided to continue, according to Stavros Isaakides, secretary-general of the Panhellenic Federation of Cinema Proprietors. He said the reason was the modest attendance resulting from fears of disturbances, and the fact that Communist Party members were picketing the cinema houses.

The film, Eleni, is about a woman who was executed by the communist guerrilla armies after she helped her children escape to the United States. It was based on a book written by her son, former New York Times investigative reporter Nicholas Gage, and which became a bestseller in several countries.

Audiences cheered during the film when it was screened over the past week, but skirmishes often occurred when the audience was confronted by Communist Party youths outside the cinemas. Police intervened in a number of cases and two arrests were made.

Cinema proprietors said they feared their premises might have become the object of attack during this week in particular, due to anti-American disturbances taking place as a result of the official visit by U.S. secretary of State George Shultz.

The controversy over the film resulted in a question being tabled before parliament yesterday by the conservative opposition. It accused the Communist Party of "sponsoring disturbances as part of a deliberate plan to prevent the public from seeing the film." It also accused the socialist government of "adopting a provocative stand by not protecting the rights of

citizens and by acting as if it is unaware of the incidents."

The parliamentary motion added: "The incidents outside the cinemas do not only undermine our democratic institutions, but they also ridicule Greece internationally. And this is especially so because they concern a film with international fame and a story which, as a book, sold millions of copies around the world."

Besides attending lectures, plays, and films, I read many books.

Three literary biographies were outstanding. The first was Malcolm Foster's Joyce Carey: A Biography. Carey was an important British novelist, and Foster analyzes and evaluates every major work. He also presents Carey's creative process and I would certainly recommend this book to any budding writer as well as to any teacher of creative writing. The second was Elizabeth Murray's Caught in the Web of Words, detailing the life of her famous father, James Murray, as he compiled the great Oxford English Dictionary. The debt we owe to this man is immense, and the account of his struggles and health-ruining work is extremely interesting and moving. A biography of Dylan Thomas gave many insights into the poet's life and work.

I also read biographies of several prominent people in the film industry: director Alfred Hitchcock and actors John Gielgud and Flora Robson. The Hitchcock work is a mine of information about how the director achieved his brilliant effects. All three books provide many anecdotes about the film industry.

I read many fascinating books about Greece: ancient and modern history, shaping forces, archaeological investigations, analysis of art and literature, etc. The two most interesting and useful to a teacher of mythology were J. V. Luce's The End of Atlantis and A. G. Ward's The Quest for Theseus, both in-depth studies of the relationship between myth and history. I was fortunate to be able to find copies of both books to bring back with me and will be able to use them extensively in teaching

mythology.

A complete bibliography is attached as Appendix A.

TRAVEL IN GREECE

October 10, 1955 - February 15, 1986

During this time, I traveled to Sunion, Lavrion, Brauron, Marathon, Delphi, Mount Pentelicus, Calomos, Eleusis, Thebes, Bassai, Acraephnion, Chaeroneia, Cornith, Mycenae, Argos, Tiryns, Tripolis, Patras, and Olympia on the Greek mainland. I also visited the islands of Lemnos, Lesbos, Icaria, Milos, Andros, Rhodes, Leros, Cos, Aegina, and Hydra.

I was to visit several of these sites again as a student. These places are described in my daily log of field trips in Appendix B. All of them were, of course, well worth two visits. Of the remainder, the most interesting and valuable were as follows.

Aegina is an island in the Saronic Gulf, a key position which gave it importance from 4000 B.C. until the Classical Age, by which time it was anti-Athenian, a stance which prompted Aristotle to describe it as "the eyesore of Piraeus" (Rhetoric III, 10, 7). I totally disagree with him. It is a beautiful, tranquil island rich in archaeological treasures.

The Temple of Apollo (500 B.C.) of which only a single column remains, stood near the harbor. A fine statue of Herakles from this temple is in the Archaeological Museum. The Temple of Aphaia (late 6th century B.C.) commands a splendid view over the Saronic Gulf. The Parthenon in Athens and the Temple of Poseidon of Sounion are visible on clear days. This temple is one of the most perfect Archaic temples in Greece. Twenty-four of the original thirty-two columns are now standing. The pedimental sculptures are now in Munich. I was fortunate to see them there

on my previous sabbatical leave in 1978. Traditionally, Aegina was one of the many women by whom Zeus fathered a son, Aiakos, the hero-king of the island, ca. 1400 B.C.

Andros is reached by ferry from Rafina, an hour's bus ride from Athens. It is notable as sacred to Dionysus, the god of wine and patron of the drama. The fountain in his sanctuary flowed with wine. Only some fortified walls and the foundations of a sixth century temple remain.

Lesbos, the island home of the poet Sappho, is notable for its ancient theater, later modified by the Romans. According to Homer, the Lesbians sided with Troy; hence the island was invaded by Achilles and Odysseus.

Rhodes is an island rich in history. Occupied by the Italians during the first half of the twentieth century, the magnificent Old City, home of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, has been fully restored and now houses Greek government offices, foreign consulates, etc. The Palace of the Grand Masters, the Street of the Knights, the Hospital, etc., are all in excellent repair and give a fine picture of life in the fourteenth through sixteenth centuries A.D.

There are also many ancient sites, the most impressive of which is the Sanctuary of Athena Lindia on the acropolis of Lindos.

I have slides, books, etc., for most of the sites I visited.

OBSERVATIONS

As I lived in Athens and traveled through Greece, I drew various conclusions from my experiences.

I discovered how frustrating life is for the illiterate. I could ask only the most basic questions and only barely understand the responses. I could read signs only with great difficulty. I could not use the yellow pages.

I discovered how frustrating life is in general in Greece. There are no discount stores, few department stores, no public libraries, no indices such as the Reader's Guide, or Essay and General Literature, etc. Checks are not acceptable; hence, all bills must be paid in cash after long waits in line. Banks are not automated; to buy a light bulb, a fuse, and a fuse holder, one must go to three hard-to-find shops. In short, everything takes ten times longer than it does at home.

Athens is a smoggy, treeless, birdless, concrete jungle with slippery, bumpy, pot-holed sidewalks, narrow crowded streets, deafening traffic, and insufferable heat or bone-chilling cold.

Public transportation is frequent and efficient, when it is not on strike and when one can find out where the buses are going. Only the drivers know and they will not always divulge the information.

Everything will be on strike at some time, frequently all at once.

Representative headlines:

Oct. 22, '85 Athens on Strike

Nov. 15, '85 Another Strike Wave Rolls across Athens

Nov. 15, '85 Greece Goes on Strike
 Feb. 28, '86 Thousands Strike to Protest Austerity
 May 28, '86 Thousands Protest Against Austerity

Tourists are well-protected by the government against cheating and harrassment. Everyone can walk the streets, day or night, without fear of crime. The only anti-American sentiments are directed at the foreign policy of the U.S. government, never at individual Americans. Individual Greeks are charmed at attempts by foreigners to speak Greek, however poorly, and will respond with an instant lesson in Greek.

One lives under constant tension. Headlines:

Nov. 18, '85 A Day of Anarchy. Youth Killed. Students Rampage.
 Nov. 19, '85 Riots Lead to Government Crisis
 Nov. 20, '85 Athens Tense in Riot's Wake. Riots Spread to Four Cities
 Nov. 21, '85 Calm Returns to City
 Nov. 26, '85 Police Bus Bombed (This blast shook my apartment, less than half a mile away, rattling windows and furniture, and thoroughly shaking me up.)
 Nov. 26, '85 Plane Hijacked on Athens to Cairo Run
 Jan. 6, '86 Mediterranean Tension Grows
 Mar. 19, '86 Hellenic American Union Bombed
 Mar. 30, '86 Khaddafi Threatens War
 Apr. 2, '86 TWA Blast--6 Killed over Greece
 Apr. 8, '86 Industrialist Shot and Killed in Kolonaki (This happened one block from my apartment and two minutes before I turned into the block where the shooting occurred. The sidewalk was awash with blood.)
 Apr. 11, '86 Mediterranean Tension Mounts
 Apr. 15, '86 Greek Army and U.S. Bases on Greek Soil Placed on Full Alert

Apr. 30, '86 Chernobyl Disaster
May 2, '86 Radioactive Debris May Be Blown Here
May 6, '86 Avoid Milk, Vegetables, Stay Indoors; Panic Buying
May 11, '86 Radiation Levels Near Normal

My final observations were that I would be glad to get back home, and I
was.



Athens, Terrorist Capital of the Arab World. Kyr, Sunday Eleftherotypia.



"My brother!" Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu greets Col. Khadafy. All that prevents them embracing is a rope tied around Papandreu's waist, secured by the combined weights of the West and EEC. Skoulas, Eleftheros Typos.

MEDIA-RELATED INDEPENDENT STUDY

In 1984, as I read Margaret Papandreou's book Nightmare in Athens, about the closing years of the military junta's rule in Greece, I noticed several references to the junta's control of the media: newspapers were suppressed, editors were jailed, televising of certain events was forbidden. I was sure, now that the junta had fallen and her husband, Andreas Papandreou, was prime minister, the media would be less controlled. However, reading Greece Without Columns by David Holden, I detected an emphasis on establishment constraints on many aspects of Greek life. These constraints had to be unrelated to the junta, since Greece now has a democratically elected socialist government. I decided to focus my independent study on censorship, but since I felt it might be impolitic to go around asking if the media were censored, I decided to include questions on religious, social, and legal forces shaping the media, as well as on government pressures. I set out to test my hypothesis that the Greek media is heavily controlled by the Greek government.

I also knew from my reading that Greece is a patriarchal society, and I suspected that women still occupy a subservient place. I wanted to find out what, if anything, they were doing to gain equality, so I set out to test another hypothesis that Greek women have not yet been able to exploit the media to the extent that American women did in this country in the sixties. Following is a report of my activities and findings.

In order to conduct interviews on my two studies, I had to do two things: contact journalists and get background material on which to base

my questions. The former was difficult. The latter was frustrating as well as difficult.

Before leaving the United States, I armed myself with letters of introduction to three journalists. I also obtained contacts from a woman I met at the International Conference on Children and the Media that I attended in Los Angeles on May 6, 7, and 8, 1985. In addition, I visited the office of the Greek Press Attache at the Greek Embassy in Washington, D.C., in the hope of gaining more information. From this office, I received two back issues of Spotlight, a fortnightly publication of the Institute for Political Studies which analyzes Greek affairs, together with addresses in Athens of the Foreign Press Section of the General Secretariat of Press and Information; the Minister of Culture, Melina Mercouri; and her Deputy Minister, George Papandreou (the son of the Greek prime minister).

In the event, none of the names I obtained before I left the United States was of use. However, once I arrived in Athens, I noted names of people who were writing in the publications I read. I wrote or telephoned them and had no difficulty in arranging interviews. I also obtained much relevant information from presentations made at the International Conference of Women and the Information Media which I attended in Athens in November.

When I arrived in Athens, before I could contact any journalists at all, I needed background information. Finding such information proved to be difficult, time-consuming, and frustrating.

The difficulty lay in the paucity of English-language publications available in Athens. I purchased the monthly magazine The Athenian, and every day I read the two small newspapers, Athens News and Athens Star. In the September Athenian, I found a listing, under "Social/Sports Clubs," for

something called The Multi-National Women's Liberation Group. After telephoning several times a day for eleven days, I finally got a response from a young Englishwoman, Soo Town. I explained my needs to her, and she gave me some valuable information about the Women's Movement in Greece and agreed to be interviewed at the Women's House the next day.

In the meantime, between telephone calls to the MNWLG, I visited the General Secretariat of Press and Information, the American Embassy, the British Embassy, and several libraries.

The Foreign Press Section of the Press Secretariat turned out to be a room provided by the Greek government for the use of foreign journalists in Athens. It contained tables, chairs, a coffee-pot, and a typewriter, and was clearly of no use to me. I had no success in gaining any information from various bureaucrats in the building, although they graciously tried to help by asking each other who might know where what I wanted might be found and sending me from office to office.

At the American Embassy, I was directed to the Consular Library. This small library, consisting mostly of directories of information useful to Greek businessmen wishing to do business with the United States, did have a few back issues of The Athenian and another English language magazine, Greece's Weekly. Although the latter is primarily a business periodical, I was able to find and Xerox a few relevant articles. In the May 1985 issue of The Athenian, I found an exciting reference to the possible tapping of journalists' phones by the Greek government. However, what I really wanted was a daily summary, in English, of the content of Greek newspapers. The librarian did not know if such a summary existed, but she got the secretary of the Press Attache on the telephone for me. I explained my needs to her and asked for an interview with the Attache

himself. She said that he was out of the office at the moment, but she would call me at home later that day to arrange an appointment. She never called back, and although I telephoned the Embassy many times and even went again in person twice, I was never able to make contact with him.

The English-language libraries I visited were also unable to help. The Reference Librarian at the British Council threw up her hands and laughed when I asked for summaries of Greek newspapers, explaining that her library had information about British publications only. She did, however, find out for me that the British Embassy prepared such summaries. With high hopes, I went to the British Embassy, only to learn that the summaries had been stopped some years ago after a cut in funds.

The librarian at the Hellenic-American Union could only suggest that I go to the American Embassy. The American Hellenic Chamber of Commerce Library had nothing to offer but American and Greek directories and catalogs, along with trade, technical, and statistical journals. The Gennadion, the library of the American School of Classical Studies, seemed about to be helpful; but, after half an hour, the librarian returned with nothing more than a list of Greek newspapers published in Athens. However, I had one stroke of luck there. On a bulletin board, I found the name and address of a former student offering her services as a translator. After interviewing her, I made arrangements to have her accompany me to the National Library of Greece, where we spent many hours going through periodicals for the background material I needed.

My interview with Soo Town, to be detailed later, was most productive. She gave me the names of several journalists who had reported on women's concerns, informed me of the international conference on women to be held in November, and directed me to two publications which proved

invaluable during my entire stay in Greece. One was Foreign Women in Greece, full of background information for my women-media work; the other was The Network Directory, a reference book essential to the comfort of anyone planning an extended stay in Greece. In this book, I found what I most needed: the name and address of the Athens News Agency, the official government wire service and publisher of The Daily Bulletin, a summary in English and French, of every Greek newspaper published in Athens. Here I was able to go through the news for the whole year preceding my arrival in Athens.

At last I had the background I needed to enable me to ask intelligent, informed questions of the journalists I would interview. I immediately contacted those whose names I had been gathering. Most were delighted to be interviewed, but two consented only on condition that I not cite them by name in any publication I might make of their comments. I agreed.

September 20, 1985. Interview with Soo Town, co-editor of Foreign Women in Greece and co-founder of the Multi-National Women's Liberation Group, Athens.

STOKES: Tell me something about your organization.

TOWN: This is a small, autonomous feminist group. The German-speaking group is the largest, and there's a good-sized Greek-speaking group. The English-speaking group is the smallest. We have maybe a dozen regular participants and we meet three times a month, though there's not much activity in the summer. We mainly mobilize about events. There are several other feminist groups that are mainly politicized about the parties, especially PASOK (Pan-Hellenic Socialist Movement, the party in power in Greece today). Their group is EGE, which stands for Women's Union of Greece.

STOKES: What do you mean, you mobilize about events?

TOWN: Recently, some women signed a paper stating that they'd had abortions and called a press conference to publicize current abortion laws. The women were pulled in by the police because abortion is illegal in Greece. The arrest of these women was the event that we mobilized about. Margaret Papandreou and other EGE women came early to the rally, were photographed by the media, then left and didn't join in the demonstration. Margaret got her picture on television and the front page of the papers.

STOKES: What was the date of the press conference?

TOWN: December, '84 or January, '85, I think.¹

STOKES: Was Margaret Papandreou one of the women who declared she had had an abortion?

TOWN: No.

STOKES: How many women were arrested?

TOWN: Seven.

STOKES: How long were they held?

TOWN: They weren't held.

STOKES: Were they charged with a crime?

TOWN: No charges were pressed because the law was found to have "lapsed." In fact, the whole thing became a big issue; the arrests really embarrassed the government.

STOKES: What do you mean, the law had lapsed?

TOWN: Well, they decided that since the law had not been enforced for years, it had lapsed.

STOKES: But the law is still on the books?²

TOWN: Yes.

STOKES: Were the rank and file of the demonstrators seen on television? Did the general public see the women with their placards, etc."

TOWN: No. Anyone who watched the news saw Margaret Papandreou arrive, but that's all they saw.

STOKES: What about interviews? Were any of the ordinary women interviewed?

TOWN: No. The press isn't interested in anything but making political capital out of any issue. If Margaret Papandreou shows up at anything, the government press points out how concerned the government is about women's issues. The opposition press uses the event to ridicule the government. The issue is lost in the politics.

STOKES: How does the media deal with the issue of abortion?³

TOWN: They stress the dangers of the Pill, but they carry advertisements by doctors who are clearly abortionists.

STOKES: How easy is it to get an abortion in Greece?

TOWN: Very easy. It costs about 15,000 drachmas (about \$100).

STOKES: Are these back-street abortions?

TOWN: Oh, no! You go to a gynecologist who books you into a hospital, and it's done. All perfectly safe. There are about 300,000 abortions a year in Greece.⁴

STOKES: I detect a certain amount of resentment in your tone about Mrs. Papandreou. Would you care to enlarge?

TOWN: She's only interested in the political aspect of the women's movement, getting votes for her husband's party.

STOKES: Is resentment widespread?

TOWN: Only among autonomous groups. Her own group is delighted when she gets her picture in the press. She's always identified with PASOK, and every little bit of exposure helps to bring in voters.

STOKES: Has she done anything for women besides encouraging them to vote?

TOWN: There have been changes in the family law that PASOK claims credit for, but those changes had to come with or without PASOK to bring Greece into conformity with the rest of the EEC countries.

STOKES: Can you tell me briefly what the changes entail?

TOWN: Family Law legalizes civil marriage, and recognizes the legality of civil marriages contracted outside Greece. Formerly, those marriages were illegal and the children were illegitimate. Also, now a woman isn't legally required to abide by the choice of her husband about where they will live. The husband is no longer "head of the family;" both partners are and both are responsible for providing financial support. A woman can keep her separate property and divorce is by common consent. Fathers no longer have the right to decide everything for their children. The mother has as much right. Dowries have been abolished and a woman does not have to take her husband's name and neither do the children.

STOKES: These are sweeping changes. Are they being practiced in fact, or are they still only in theory, even though legal?

TOWN: Aha, that's the thing, isn't it. Changes are slow but there's a new Council for the Equality of the Sexes, run by a very smart woman lawyer, Chryssanthi Laiou-Antoniou; she's a feminist, and the Council puts out lots of pamphlets, and the women's magazines are writing a good deal about the new law. A lot of attitudes have to be changed before a law like this becomes an accepted part of the culture. Even though it's now illegal to insist on a dowry, for instance, every woman knows that she will not be able to get a desirable (and that means rich) husband if her parents can't provide her with a substantial dowry.

STOKES: Before I left the U.S., I picked up a back issue of a newspaper called Spotlight at the Greek Embassy in Washington, D.C. It states that

there's a new policy of giving 40 percent of one of the radio stations and 40 percent of one of the television stations to the women's movement and other mass organizations. Has this policy made a difference to your ability to get access to airtime?

TOWN: Let me see that paper. I don't know anything about this. We've heard nothing. It's another one of those changes that are going to happen in Greece, but they never do.

STOKES: Spotlight also states that a law will shortly be passed which "prohibits the disgraceful and unacceptable exploitation of the human body in the advertising media." Is there a need for such a law and has it been passed yet?

TOWN: Obviously, you haven't seen many Greek magazines yet. They're awful--full of naked women, even in supposedly serious magazines. Women are treated like animals. There's massive exploitation here, and even if a law were passed, I don't see how it could work without putting every magazine out of business. There's sexual exploitation everywhere, even in children's comics.

STOKES: Then you don't see much hope for progress in the Council for Equality's committee that's being set up "to end the offensive treatment of the female sex over the mass media" that Spotlight mentions?

TOWN: It will take a long time to do that.

STOKES: Is there much wife-battering in Greece?

TOWN: There's a great deal. Greek men are very macho and very violent. I know dozens of women whose husbands beat them.

STOKES: Are there any homes they can go to?

TOWN: We did have one in Athens, but we ran out of money.

STOKES: Do the media focus on the problem at all? We had a program in prime time in the U.S. called "The Burning Bed." It was about a woman who set fire to her husband after he had beaten her for years. It was a true story. She was charged with murder but feminists demonstrated and lobbied on her behalf and she was acquitted. Then this show was made for television. Did you see it here?

TOWN: No, we didn't see it. The media ignore the whole problem or treat it as a joke.

STOKES: What about rape?

TOWN: It's hardly ever mentioned. Greek women don't want to report it because they'd be ostracized and the man would get off.⁵

STOKES: Do the media deal with child abuse?

TOWN: No.

STOKES: So there's not much consciousness-raising about issues going on in the media?

TOWN: There's a little on behalf of the new family law, though most Greek men think of it as a joke, especially the older men, but nothing for anything else. There was a television program called "Foreign Women in Greece," but it didn't deal with any of the problems they encounter, either as tourists or as wives of Greeks. Tourist women are often raped, but they don't report it because they can't stay around to press charges. Foreign wives have a terrible time adjusting to the different culture, especially their place in the extended family, but all this program showed was upper-middle class American housewives going to sewing classes and playing tennis. It was really insulting and a waste of money and time.

STOKES: Tell me about the festival that you're helping to organize.

TOWN: It's an outdoor festival to be held on October 11, 12, and 13 in Aslos Park. We're calling it the Festival of Alternative Groups, and we hope to address issues such as conservation, human rights, and peace in a non-political way. We hope to draw people of all political persuasions and show them how to organize to get results. We hope all the women's groups in Athens will attend, because these are the real issues underlying lack of equality. We've invited the press and television to cover it.⁶

Notes

1. I could not find any reference to this story in the Daily Bulletins for those dates. Perhaps the story was not considered newsworthy enough or perhaps it was too embarrassing for transmission by government wire service.
2. The bill for legalization of abortion protection of women's health was passed by parliament on June 12, 1986, and will become law when it is published in the official Gazette in about one month.
3. I discovered an article on this very story, entitled "Fighting Social Hypocrisy," in Thirty Days: Greece This Month, March, 1985, pp. 46-47. I append a copy following these notes.
4. "Greece has the highest rate of abortion in the West . . . according to the Society for Family Planning" (Athens Star, October 19, 1985, p. 3).
5. A story in the Athens News, October 6, 1985, p. 6, shows how rape is handled. The story appeared in a regular weekly "Lighter Side" column:

THE CASE OF RAPE FOR PAY

The duty officer looked at the woman and felt sorry for her. Her clothes were torn, she was crying and in a state of shock.

"Were you attacked by a purse snatcher?" he asked.

"No . . ."

"Were you robbed?"

"No . . ."

"Were you raped?"

As the officer said the word "rape" the poor woman started crying more and louder than before. The officer offered her a glass of water and waited until the lady could find the strength to tell him what had happened to her.

She had indeed been raped, in her own apartment, by one of her husband's employees. The officer called her husband on the phone and asked him to come and collect his wife from the station but after he put the receiver down his detective's instinct was giving him a warning. Something was not quite right.

He investigated further and found the couple had been on bad terms for the past year or so. The lady's husband would often make scenes accusing his wife of cheating on him.

When the husband came to the station he appeared too cooperative and polite. The police officer could not let the matter take its course without some further probing. He was rewarded. As it turned out, the husband had actually paid 30,000 drachmas to his employee to rape his wife "to teach her a lesson for cheating on him." The case was solved.

6. I attended the Alternative Festival on Saturday, October 12, 1985, but saw no evidence of media coverage.



Women's organizations prepare to march on the Ministry of Justice

Fighting Social Hypocrisy

Women's organizations bring the abortion issue into the public arena

by Pat Hamilton

You can walk into any number of private maternity hospitals in Athens on any weekday morning and see clusters of young and not-so-young women, usually accompanied by friend or family. The receptionist asks for names and reason for admittance. The word *epemvasi* (operation) is used. Over 1,000 such "operations" are reportedly performed every day. An hour or two later, after paying the going rate (13,000 - 30,000 drs.) and receiving a prescription for an antibiotic, the women return home, to work or to school. The real name of the "operation" is abortion.

1983 published figures estimate that 25% of Greek teenagers have had one to seven abortions. By the time they reach menopause it is not uncommon for women to have had ten or even twenty. There are two abortions in Greece for every birth. Probably the primary means of contraception in Greece, abortion is illegal.

In its 1981 election platform, the present government committed itself to the decriminalization of abortion, but has yet to carry out its promise. The Ministry of Justice began work on a bill — a task left incomplete until recently when a special committee was created to give the legislation its final form.

A year ago, in order to bring the issue to public attention, about 500 women signed a statement declaring they had had an abortion.

"We wanted to bring a scandal to the surface," said Effie Leontidou, a gynecologist and member of the Autonomous Women's Movement (A.W.M.) who circulated the declaration. "Everybody has had abortions, but nobody ever talks about it. It's only accepted as a statistical problem. We all know it as doctors, but we discuss it as if it concerns someone else. This common secret had to be revealed. The farce stopped. And we wanted society to ac-

cept that we have the right to decide if and when and how many children we want."

Six months after the declaration was made public, the Public Prosecutor, Ernesto Zeginis, started criminal proceedings against seven of the women on the list, including well known politician Virginia Tsouderou and several actresses and singers. During interrogation proceedings on January 18 of this year, women demonstrated outside the courthouse, protesting that everybody has abortions ("Why not arrest us all?") and a week later 12 women's groups organized a march on the Ministry of Justice.

"I signed this declaration," Virginia Tsouderou explained recently, "because I knew that if it were signed only by lesser-known women it wouldn't have hit the headlines or reached the prosecutor's office. It wouldn't have accomplished its purpose.

"What we want first is the decriminalization of abortion. We must learn to respect our laws. When those officially responsible close their eyes to infringements of law as important as this

one, people learn from an early age to disrespect law. They learn in fact that laws are to be broken with the absolute consent of those who should enforce them.

"But once it is no longer criminal to terminate a pregnancy, our aim," insisted Touderou "should be to prevent the need for abortion."

There is a definite consensus among women's groups on the need for more contraceptive information and dissemination. The first family planning law was passed only 4 years ago. The PM's Council on Equality of the Sexes recently prepared a small, red booklet on contraception which is being distributed across the country through its district committees. This is the first time that the Greek state has provided informa-

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tion to the people on contraception. The present government has also set up a Family Planning Office within the Health Ministry and operates 18 Family Planning Clinics throughout Greece. Finally Greek TV is beginning a series of special broadcasts on the related issues of abortion, contraception and family planning — issues which have been taboo in Greek society.

But much work needs to be done with a Greek public largely uninformed about contraception. According to Dr. Leontidou, "abortion, withdrawal and the condom are the main methods used here." One type of IUD can be fitted on request. The pill was illegal as a contraceptive until only a few years ago and, although available over the counter in most pharmacies, it is considered unsafe by many women. The diaphragm and spermicidal jelly are unavailable "because no private importer is interested".

And what changes are foreseen if abortion is decriminalized? From an economic point of view, assuming that abortions would be covered by the state insurance fund (IKA), the changes would be considerable. Based on AWM figures from December 1983, an estimated 400,000 abortions a year at an average cost of 20,000 drs. each amounts to 8 billion drs. unreported income for 1,390 gynecologists.

"By legalizing abortion and at the same time spreading access to contraception," said Effie Leontidou "there will be fewer abortions because there will be no more personal interest for anybody in continuing abortions in large numbers."

There should also be fewer medical complications once conditions are controlled. "Abortions in Athens at big maternity hospitals are done very carefully because of the legal issue. But we don't know about underground cases, villages, small clinics or doctor's offices. The women in danger are the ones who don't have money or access to a big city and a big hospital.

"And it isn't just an economic or medical question," said Leontidou. "It's also how the woman feels inside. Right now she feels someone is doing her a favor. She has to be grateful. She can't demand anything or ask any questions."

But Leontidou feels the most important change for Greece with its epidemic of abortions is that, based on statistics from America and Europe, when abortion is legalized there are fewer performed.

The Greek Orthodox Church, while not as strong an influence as its counterpart in Rome, prohibits both abortion and contraception.

"Pressure from the Church is strong on this issue," according to Virginia



Defendant Virginia Tsouderou

Tsouderou. "But I don't think it has a right to compel people to be moral, according to its beliefs. To know that a law which accords with Church beliefs exists should not put to rest the conscience of its leaders when they know

very well that it's generally broken. Shouldn't they have paid attention a long time ago to the fact that this law is inactive?"

So at the moment it remains to be seen what will happen on the issue. In early 1984, Justice Minister George Mangakis announced that a bill was being worked out for the decriminalization of abortion, but it has never appeared in writing.

After the conflict in January between the women's groups and the Prosecutor, the District Attorney intervened, the Health and Justice Ministers concurred and the case has been shelved.

The government has recently announced the setting up of a committee, made up of legal experts, medical doctors and representatives of women's groups, to look into the problems of abortions and study ways of decriminalization.

But as Effie Leontidou points out, "The issue is not closed. At any moment someone can bring it back again and take women to court. This is the position of the whole society about abortion. Let's not talk about it, let's not be reminded of it, let's shelve it."

Outside the courtroom during the pretrial hearing



November 1, 1985. Interview with J1, general reporter with an Athenian newspaper, freelance contributor to several magazines, and stringer for an international wire service.

STOKES: I have been in Greece for two months now. In my reading of the daily papers and my research, I detect that journalists are not happy about the amount of information available to them. Are there serious problems in getting information about government activities?

J1: Yes. There are two kinds of problems. the first is getting access to the information that does exist. The second is discovering whether the information exists at all.

STOKES: Can you give some examples?

J1: As you probably know, Greece is in the process of becoming a full partner in the EEC (European Economic Community), and representatives of the other partners are finding that there's a serious lack of information. In fact, it is more difficult to get information about the economy, for example, in Greece than in any other EEC nation. The government often delays issuing statistics if they look bad. In most European nations, each ministry and agency has its own press spokesman, but in Greece there is only one spokesman for the entire government, Kostas Laliotis. He can't possibly cover every aspect of government policy. As far as journalists are concerned, the government actually seems to put obstacles in their way. Major foreign news agencies can get through on the phone to Laliotis, but

individual journalists don't have this access, unless they have a friend on the "inside."

Sometimes we wonder if the information we want exists at all. The administration isn't well-organized, the civil service is unreliable, and Greeks in general are suspicious about the motives of outsiders who seek information about Greeks. They are very sensitive about how the rest of the world views them. Their foreign policy is confused, and you can't publish clear information if the underlying policy is confused.

There's a joke among journalists that you have to be an investigative reporter to find out when a press conference will be held. Sometimes the foreign minister himself doesn't seem to hear until much later what goes on when the prime minister meets foreign leaders.

STOKES: You've been speaking of problems for the print media. What about radio and television?

J1: Here in Greece, the government controls the electronic media. This means that political news tends to favor PASOK (the prime minister's party) and to downplay the opposition. There are almost daily demands by the opposition for better coverage, but nothing ever seems to change.

Foreign news also reflects PASOK ideology. For example, there will be extensive coverage of problems and views of Nicaragua and the USSR, or take the most recent strike, for example.

Here we had a massive general strike that brought Athens to a halt. It was a protest against the new austerity measures and the devaluation of the drachma which will have an immense impact on the daily lives of all Greeks. What was the lead story on the 9:00 news? It was

that U.S. and Turkish planes had violated Greek airspace during the US-Turkey military maneuvers. They devoted twenty minutes to this item. You'd have thought we were in imminent danger of war. The strike was hardly mentioned.

STOKES: Why do you suppose this happened?

J1: I think it's a way of distracting attention from the real problems the government is facing with the floundering economy. It was the same when the announcement was made about the withdrawal of American missiles recently. On television, it seemed as though Papandreou had forced the Americans to do something they didn't want to do. The missiles are obsolete, for goodness sake, and the agreement to withdraw them was made in 1979, but that's not the way the news was presented. The government-controlled television made it look like a great Papandreou foreign policy victory.

STOKES: Does the opposition press respond to this kind of distortion?

J1: Yes. In fact, there was an editorial, I think it was Kathimerini¹ (an opposition newspaper), questioning the timing of the government's announcement, but Kathimerini sells only 15,000 copies a day. Probably two million people watched the news.

STOKES: Before I arrived in Athens, the April 1985 Athenian carried a story alleging government tapping of editors' telephones; the Greek Union of Journalists was calling for an investigation by the government. Is it

true that phones are tapped and has an investigation begun?

J1: I don't know if phones are tapped, but I do know that intelligence documents on the subject were tabled in parliament, and I do know that there's a court case pending involving tapping the phones of the New York Times' Athens Bureau. The charge has been made that political editors' phones are being tapped either by KYP (the Greek CIA) or by OTE (the government-run telephone company), and that causes extreme concern among journalists. It's a violation of constitutional liberties, and it doesn't do anything to promote freedom of the press.

The government has set up an inter-party committee to investigate, but it has also accused the opposition of trying to "fabricate a non-existent Greek Watergate scandal."

STOKES: Speaking of Watergate, how do Greek journalists see their role? Do they do any investigative reporting?

J1: Very little. The attitude here is that it's not their job to ask questions, but to transmit what officials tell them. It's up to the editors to criticize it or not, according to their political views. Everything is politics.

STOKES: Then you don't see the Greek press following the lead of the French press in the Rainbow Warrior affair.²

J1: Not quite, but there are some flickers in that direction. Paul Anastasi, the Managing Editor of the Athens Star, has just received an

award for "outstanding courage in exposing Soviet subversion in the Greek press." He was sued for libel over the expose, but the suit was dismissed.

STOKES: Is there any outright censorship of news?

J1: Not that I know of. It's just that information is difficult to come by, and when it does come, it's often contradictory. Take the case of the general strike, for instance. The unions reported that 80 percent of workers stayed away from work; the government reported that 80 percent of workers turned up. Who are you to believe?

STOKES: Let me put my last question a different way. If Aristophanes were writing today, with his outrageous remarks about government leaders, would his plays be produced?

J1: Well, that depends. It's a criminal offense, you know, to insult the person and the office of the president, but that's not the same as censorship. It hasn't stopped the opposition press from pointing out a few of President Sartzetakis' foibles. They've reported that he gives lunches for his friends in a garden not used since King Constantine used it before he was ousted; that he employs four nannies for his baby daughter and three of them are being paid by state-owned Olympic Airways; that the manager of the state-owned Astir-Grand Hotel was fired for refusing to make the grand suite available to the president, even though it was occupied by an Arab oil millionaire; that he fired his diplomatic advisor for crossing his legs in the president's presence, and so on.

STOKES: That sounds like imperial behavior for a socialist president. Has anyone been prosecuted for such reporting?

J1: Not that I know of, but that doesn't mean there won't be prosecutions in the future.³

STOKES: Is there any Greek equivalent of our Nielson Ratings showing how many families are watching which programs?

J1: No, there's no need. There are only two television channels, both government controlled. Television is very popular here; most people watch every day and almost everyone watches the news.

STOKES: Are there any social constraints on what is seen in television or heard on radio? Are there any taboos? For instance, in the U.S. recently, there have been prime-time programs on such formerly taboo subjects as nuclear war, incest, wife-beating, child abuse, and so on. Are the Greek media doing anything to raise public consciousness about these problems?

J1: There's nothing like that on television here, and I doubt if the Greek public is ready to see it. Most television programs are imported from America and Northern Europe. Greek programming concerns itself with folk music and agriculture mostly. The "Cosby Show" is very popular here, and I suppose if that dealt with any controversial subjects, it would still be shown, but I'm not sure. If it were anti-religious in any way, I'm sure it wouldn't be seen.

STOKES: What is the influence of the Greek Orthodox Church on the media?

J1: I'm sure it's very strong, as it is in all aspects of Greek life, but it's mostly behind the scenes. I can't think of any specific examples.⁴

STOKES: Greece's Weekly headlined its report of Rock Hudson's homosexuality and contraction of AIDS as "A Life of Screen Glory Ending in Disgrace."⁵ Did the Greek-language media report on his illness and did they display the same attitude?

J1: You've seen the size of Greek newspapers. They don't have much space for anything except politics and trivia. There were a few moralistic editorial comments. I'm sure some of the scandal magazines had a field day, but I don't read those.

STOKES: Is homosexuality seen as a disgrace?

J1: Well, it's widely practiced, of course, but there's no "gay movement" here. I would say that it's still a closet subject and likely to remain so, especially with gay women.

STOKES: What about incest?

J1: I'm sure that every Greek would deny that it exists.

STOKES: Rape?

J1: Rapes happen in Greece, but not many are reported. A woman who admitted to having been raped would be a social outcast. If she were single, she'd have no chance of marriage, and marriage is essential in this society.

STOKES: Do you think there is any likelihood of Greeks' seeing Greek-made programs on homosexuality or rape or incest in the near future?

J1: Not really, partly because they're not seen as pressing problems but also because the climate here isn't ripe.

STOKES: What about other problems such as child-suicide and child-abuse? The Athens Star reported that the suicide rate among children has doubled in four years⁶ and about 20,000 children are abused each year, with 100 deaths and another 100 permanent injuries.⁷

J1: Of course, the Greeks are very concerned about their children, but I've heard of nothing in the works about television programs. It's quite likely that the women's magazines have articles on these problems.⁸

STOKES: How do you see the future of the Greek media?

J1: I think access to government information will improve. When Greece becomes a full EEC partner, the government will have to provide timely, accurate information to its partners. It will have to address itself to the concerns of the EEC, as it already has with the passage of

the family law, and it may use the media to address these concerns. I think we'll see more television programming originating here and more openness about information important in a democratic society. The government has made promises, and the opposition will keep chipping away until they are kept.

Notes

1. I was unable to track down the editorial in question, but did find the following comment by an opposition spokesman:

Since it is now clear that the government set the date for the removal of obsolete American nuclear weapons, the question arises as to its timing. . . . Papandreou's economic policy is in a shambles and the dramatic announcement in the state-controlled media of their removal shows a coordinated effort to distract attention from the real problems of rising unemployment and rising prices. (The Athenian, November 1985, p. 18)

Other editorials and news stories show widespread resentment at distortion and unfairness:

The Daily Bulletin, no. 4831, summarized New Democracy's protest that the government "has abandoned objective broadcasts" (28 February 1984, p. 5).

The Daily Bulletin, no. 4859, reported that Ionnis P. Pasmazoglou, an opposition leader, accused the government of "abusing the radio and T.V. network" and "called for a set-up where all parties could use the network to present their views and programs to the public" (3 April 1984, p. 3).

The Athens News reported that Constantine Mitsotakis expressed his worries about "the foreseeable clamping down on the government-controlled TV stations" following the street violence and bombing of the police bus, because of "the Premier's unwillingness to face criticism" (29 November 1985, p. 12).

2. Greenpeace, an environmental group, sent their ship, the Rainbow Warrior, to Auckland, New Zealand, where it was bombed. The French

government at first denied involvement, but investigative journalists showed evidence that the French secret service had carried out the bombing. French Defense Minister Charles Hernu resigned in disgrace three days later. "At one point, President Mitterand told his cabinet that he was learning more from the media about the scandal than from his own defense minister" (Athens Star, 12 October 1985, p. 4).

3. Following are press reports of three prosecutions:

Publishers of Vradyni were given prison sentences for slandering the president indirectly . . . by mocking his wife. Eleftheros was charged for reporting on a shower of brussels sprouts aimed at the president's wife. (Athenian, 9 March 1986, p. 3)

George Kapsalis, managing editor of Stochos, was sentenced to twelve months in jail for insulting the president in the newspaper. (Athens Star, 9 March 1986, p. 3)

4. A news report in The Athenian supports comment about influence of the church, although the theater is not, strictly speaking, a mass medium: An entire theatrical company was sentenced in Larissa to "30 months and 15 days imprisonment for obscenity and unprecedented contempt for the Christian religion" during their performance of Sodom and Gomorrah, a play deemed "unsafe" by authorities and "an offense to public morals" (October 1985, p. 13).

5. A copy of this article follows notes (Greece Weekly, 2 September 1985, p. 18).

6. The Star Weekly, 27 October 1985, p. 3.

7. Athens Star, 4 October 1985, p. 3.

8. Taxidromos, a semi-serious news magazine, carried out a poll asking readers whether they thought there was such a thing as rape in marriage. Fifty-three percent responded that there could be rape in marriage; 40 percent said there could be no rape (20 January 1983, p.31). There was no related article on the subject. Apparently, this "poll" consisted of the one question.

SPECIAL REPORT

Rock Hudson: A life of screen glory ending in disgrace

Film star Rock Hudson, whose real life bore no resemblance to the handsome matinee idol that appeared on the screen for more than three decades, is dying in the AIDS research clinic at the University of California (UCLA) Medical Center.

Hudson spent eight days in July in a Paris hospital for treatment of the usually fatal disease AIDS. The 59-year-old actor was flown back home July 30th and carried off the chartered aircraft on a stretcher.

The National Enquirer, in an exclusive report, said that Hudson covered up the fact that he had AIDS for more than a year because he feared being publicly exposed as a homosexual, which would have destroyed his career.

The handsome actor's homosexuality had been an open secret in Hollywood for many years, but he kept it hidden from his fans.

Friends knew something was seriously wrong with the 6-foot-4 Hudson when his weight dropped from 200-plus pounds to 140. He tried drinking special protein-rich milkshakes to regain his weight, but it was to no avail as he began to look like a walking skeleton.

The cast and crew of the television series "Dynasty" were shocked by the news that Hudson had AIDS. Hardest-hit was beautiful Linda Evans, who kissed the deathly-ill star several times for several romantic scenes on the show.

The National Enquirer reported that Miss Evans and several other stars on the show were angry because Hudson continued working even though he knew he had been stricken with AIDS.

The newspaper also said that President and Mrs. Reagan are extremely upset because Hudson was a guest at the White House about a year ago at a state dinner for Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid.

The news of Hudson's bout with AIDS has hit Hollywood hard. Some actresses are refusing to kiss leading men who are suspected of being gay and homosexual performers are being fired from their jobs.

Fear of AIDS is even having an effect on the Hollywood street scene — prostitution has slumped badly because even the prostitutes fear catching the disease.



Linda Evans and Rock Hudson in "Dynasty."

The proliferation of AIDS is also causing an upheaval in the lifestyles of homosexuals. Many gay men who were promiscuous are becoming virtually celibate for fear of contracting AIDS.

A source close to several top television shows said: "The AIDS problem is like a plague creeping through Hollywood. People are terrified of catching it — so they're changing their lifestyle. And since it became official Rock Hudson had contracted AIDS, the situation is getting a lot worse."

The Los Angeles City Council has unanimously approved a bill providing up to six months' imprisonment for people who discriminate against AIDS victims.

The bill, one of the first of its kind in the United States, provides penalties for employers who dismiss, refuse to employ or segregate people with AIDS.

U.S. to test French AIDS drug

Tests could begin in the United States soon on an AIDS drug developed in France, according to the Food and Drug Administration.

The drug's manufacturer, Rhone-Poulenc, has filed with the FDA to test the drug in the U.S.

"FDA is doing everything it can to facilitate the availability of HPA-23," says FDA spokesman Don McLearn.

Once FDA approval is obtained, Rhone-Poulenc is also expected to distribute the drug free on a "compassionate use" basis. This would allow doctors to give the drug to patients dying of AIDS.

But doctors in France and the United States stress that although HPA-23 is promising, it is not a cure and is still experimental.

November 13, 1985. Interview with Becky Sakellariou, free-lance journalist.

On Friday, November 22, 1985, the lead story of every Athens newspaper covered the resignation of Kostas Laliotis, the government spokesman of cabinet rank.

Government loses its voice

Laliotis said his decision, reached Sunday when a fifteen-year-old boy was shot dead by police, "was forced by circumstances and human limits of endurance." . . . Petros Efthimiou, secretary-general at the Press Ministry, also resigned his post yesterday. . . . Political observers said the resignations demonstrate the worst crisis for the Socialist administration of Papandreou since he first came to power four years ago. (Athens Star, p. 1)

Another front page story appeared under the headline "Greek press losing access to government."

Daily briefings cut. The Greek government yesterday abolished daily press briefings and said that journalists would be informed by bulletins issued by the Ministry of Press and Information. . . . The government's decision came a day after Kostas Laliotis, the official spokesman, quit. . . . Four ranking officials, including the news director of ERT 1 [television channel 1] and the secretary-general of the Press and Information Ministry, resigned in solidarity. (Athens Star, p. 1)

Because I could not understand what the connection was between the shooting of a fifteen-year-old boy during the riots of the previous week and Laliotis' resignation, I asked a journalist of my acquaintance if she knew what was behind Laliotis' resignation and that of the news director of ERT 1.

STOKES: What is the real reason for the resignation of Kostas Laliotis and the news director of channel 1?

SAK: The resignations have been rumored for eleven days, ever since the Labor Minister, Evangelos Yannopoulos¹ tried to censor the coverage that radio and television gave to the nationwide strike earlier this month. Apparently he tried to censor the news on the strike. Four directors of the network, including the news chief, objected, and Laliotis supported them.

STOKES: So the shooting of the boy last Sunday had nothing to do with the resignations?

SAK: No, unless there was another attempt to censor news coverage of that, but I don't think so, because the Interior Minister, Agamemnon Koutsogiorgas, and Public Order Minister, Athanassios Tsouras, offered their resignations to the prime minister, but they weren't accepted.

STOKES: What will happen now that Laliotis isn't there?

SAK: I don't know. Laliotis was at least fairly accessible. It'll probably be more difficult to get the news. It'll certainly mean problems for PASOK. Laliotis was very popular with the youth. He was one of the leaders of the student revolt in 1973 which eventually toppled the military junta, and he served as Undersecretary for Youth in the first PASOK administration.

STOKES: How are journalists responding to the resignation?

SAK: The newspeople at ERT 1 are very angry. They believed censorship ended when the junta fell. They feel that the opportunity for freedom of the press is being lost. Print journalists are worried about the loss of daily briefings. Watch the editorials in tomorrow's papers.² The Athens News today said Laliotis cited "deviation of PASOK from its founding principles and interference with his duties as Press Undersecretary as reasons for his resignation."

STOKES: Who will replace Laliotis?

SAK: I don't know; there are various rumors. But whoever it is, he won't be like Laliotis. At least Laliotis was available, most of the time.

Notes

1.

Minister sues daily paper over TV 'request'

Labor Secretary Vangelis Yannopoulos has filed a lawsuit for libel against Ta Nea, a leading Athens noon daily, for allegedly misreporting a request he had made to the ERT 1 (the Greek Radio and Television Corporation) for copies of newscasts that dealt with last week's strike, the Greek daily Estia reported yesterday.

Yannopoulos claims the Ta Nea report was libelous because last Saturday the paper continued to refer to the "minister's demand that copies of newscasts dealing with strikes be delivered to his office." He also criticized the ERT 1 board for refusing to comply with his wish and said his request had been outstanding for a year, the paper added. Ta Nea reported that after his request had not been honored Yannopoulos had sent ERT 1 a telex asking for copies of the paper in order to forward them to the Prime Minister, Andreas Papandreou, Estia concluded.

From Athens Star, 19 November 1985, p. 3.

2. I had my translator monitor the Greek papers for a day or two. Here are the responses.

Ta Nea (pro-government): The decision to cut briefings and issue bulletins "is bad. We'll be in the dark. Where do we start and where do we finish?"

Kathimerini (conservative opposition): The cabinet's decision "cuts off our dialogue with the government. Through the dialogue, we were able to find the truth despite official denials."

Rizopastis (communist): The cabinet's decision is "unacceptable and an undemocratic step which weakens the press."

Ethnos (pro-government): The decision "surely reduces the possibility for quick and reliable information."

On November 28, 1985, a new press undersecretary was appointed. He "emphasized the government's intention to provide 'effective and substantial access to sources of information by the press'" (Athens Star, 29 November 1985, p. 3). On November 29, 1985, the government "decided to resume its daily press briefings" (Athens Star, 30 November 1985, p. 3), but even PASOK's own newspaper, Eleftheorotypia, was unhappy.

Whom the press serves

Undersecretary Miltiadis Papaioannou's opening performance while the new secretary-general of press and information sat next to him in silence at the press room (Wednesday), was anything but a briefing. Perhaps it could be described as a lecture. He gave no reply to any of the substantive issues of current news, and requested that questions be submitted to him in writing. It was as though newspapers did not appear daily but weekly and could, therefore, wait in order to brief the public according to the whim of the government. The undersecretary went even further. He criticized the press, stressing "We don't like the image it presents." He seems to ignore that fact that in a democracy it is not his preferences which matter nor is it up to the government, any government, to lay down the rules for a model newspaper. Mr. Undersecretary, the press is judged by public opinion as a whole, and public opinion only. A newspaper is judged daily by its readers who show preference and support for it. If they do not find it 'to their liking,' they abandon it and it dies.

From Athens Star, 30 November 1985, p. 4.

November 18, 1985. Follow-up interview with Soo Town, editor and feminist activist.

STOKES: Have you read about the censorship charges levelled against the government in connection with the film about Wallenberg?¹

TOWN: Yes, I saw them in the Athens News. They were in all the Greek papers as well.

STOKES: The deputy, Virginia Tsouderou, called the censorship "an act of servility" designed to satisfy Soviet interests.² Do you think PASOK is servile to Soviet interests?

TOWN: Of course it is. You only have to listen to the news to see how the government avoids any criticism of the Soviet Union, and Eleftherotypia [the official newspaper of PASOK] always praises the Russian films that are shown in Greece, even though they're usually propagandistic bombs.

STOKES: Have there been any other instances of the government's suppressing part of a film that you know of?

TOWN: Actually, I helped get a film completely banned a few years ago myself.

STOKES: How did you do that? Why?

TOWN: It was in the spring of '83, I think. A particularly brutal murderer had been caught. He had raped and mutilated his victims before killing them. We heard that a film was to be made about him--he was called Drakos by the newspapers, which means "dragon" or "monster."

STOKES: Who is "we"?

TOWN: Women in the movement, not just our group here but several other groups, too. Anyway, we didn't think his victims should be exploited or that he should be glorified by a film about him so we demanded that the government ban the picture. We spray-painted the posters and eventually got the film banned. The director protested "censorship."

STOKES: So feminists can have some effect on the media when they get together?

TOWN: Yes, but the hard part's getting them together. There was another case where the PASOK women got a TV program stopped.

STOKES: Do you mean they stopped it from being aired? How did they do that? What was it about?

TOWN: No, they actually got it stopped in the middle. About half of it was shown then it just stopped. No explanation. It just stopped in mid-air.

STOKES: What was it about? Did you see it?

TOWN: Yes. I was watching it. It was outrageous, an insult to women. It was about the kamakia.

STOKES: What are kamakia?

TOWN: They are those horrible creeps who prey on tourist women. You've seen them in Syntagma and Plaka, and everywhere else that the tourists go. The word kamakia literally means "spear fisher" in Greek and that's what they do. They pick up foreign women, invite them to have coffee or dinner and then expect the women to go to bed with them. You see there's no in between for Greek men. A "good" woman doesn't go out with a man unless she's engaged or married to him. If she goes out with him otherwise, she's a whore. Foreign women don't understand this. In England or France or America a woman can have a coffee or a meal with a man, a pleasant, companionable time, and that's that. It's not like that here. These men prey on tourists and there are quite a few rapes.

STOKES: Then it sounds to me as though a television program about this would be a good thing. Why would anyone want to stop it, especially women?

TOWN: But it was the tone of the program. It was awful. It glorified the kamakia. They were presented as friendly gigolos who need to be careful, because many tourist women falsely accuse them of rape in order to press them for money so they (the women) can have a better holiday. The program was outrageous and deserved to be stopped.

STOKES: Who got it stopped?

TOWN: Nobody knows, exactly, or at least, nobody's saying. It must have been somebody with a lot of pull with ERT, and that means the PASOK women--the National Organization of Greek Women. We [MNWLM] don't have that kind of pull, unfortunately.

STOKES: Then you approve of suppressing this kind of media?

TOWN: I want to stop all exploitation, especially of women. What's happened is a start but there's a long, long way to go.

Notes

1.

Government charged with censoring film

Greece's government yesterday officially was accused of censoring a television film starring Richard Chamberlain, apparently to eliminate any anti-Soviet references.

The conservative opposition New Democracy Party tabled a motion in parliament asking the government to explain why 17 minutes were omitted from a documentary film on the life of Raoul Wallenberg, the Swedish diplomat who vanished mysteriously in the Soviet Union in 1947, after saving the lives of 100,000 Jews in Hungary during World War Two.

Officials at the Swedish Embassy also expressed concern over the incident, and said that the film's producers are considering a possible protest. The film was screened over Greek television, which is totally state-controlled.

The parliamentary motion said that the part omitted included the fact that Wallenberg was forcibly taken away by Soviet soldiers. It also quoted his mother as saying that she had sought in vain to find out news about him from the Soviets. Moscow repeatedly has said that Wallenberg must have died in 1947, and that his whereabouts at the time were unknown to them.

From Athens Star, 14 November 1985, p. 3.

2.

Deputy calls for reshowing Wallenberg film

Independent parliamentary deputy Virginia Tsouderou has called on the Greek government to repeat on television the entire documentary on the life of former Swedish diplomat Raoul Wallenberg. She said this would be necessary to make amends to the public for censorship of the film, an act which was interpreted as designed to satisfy Soviet interests.

In a question tabled before Parliament, Tsouderou described the censorship of the TV film as "an exhibition of servility" to foreign interests.

The government has been under criticism for not screening 17 minutes of the documentary, which starred Richard Chamberlain in the role of Wallenberg. The parts omitted included the fact that the Swedish diplomat was last seen in 1947 being taken away by Soviet troops. It also omitted quotes from his mother, where she claimed that Soviet authorities would give her no information on

the fate of her son.

Wallenberg has saved some 100,000 Jews in Nazi concentration camps in Hungary during World War II. The Soviets have argued that he must have died in 1947, under circumstances they are unaware of. The Swedish government has issued several demarches over the case.

From Athens Star, 16 November 1985, p. 3.

3.

Greek TV version 'dissatisfied' Swedes

The Swedish Embassy in Athens has expressed its "dissatisfaction" to the government over a censored version of a documentary on the life of missing Swedish diplomat Raoul Wallenberg shown on state television.

Swedish Charge d'Affaires Mats Marling said yesterday the American-produced film screened earlier this month "differs considerably from the original version."

The film shown on ERT-2 in two parts, omitted scenes which viewers and the opposition Athens press said was critical of the Soviet Union.

Marling said the embassy has asked Greek authorities to explain "why such a distorted view of the original version was shown." He added: "The embassy has received many, many calls from viewers who are confused."

Wallenberg, diplomat in the Swedish Embassy in Budapest during the Nazi occupation of Hungary, was credited with saving 100,000 Jews by making them Swedish citizens. When Russian troops entered Budapest in the closing days of World War II, Wallenberg was arrested and sent to the Soviet Union where Soviet officials claim he allegedly died in 1947. But Sweden has said that witnesses have testified that Wallenberg was seen alive in the Soviet Union after his reported death.

Marling told the Associated Press by telephone that the Wallenberg mystery "remains an important part of Swedish foreign policy."

When the question was raised with Greek officials, Marling said that former Undersecretary of Press and Information Kostas Laliotis claimed there has been "no censorship." But he promised that the "original version" would be shown at a future date.

The censored documentary affair threatens to strain relations between the two ruling Socialist parties of Sweden and Greece.

Marling could not immediately recall exactly what parts of the documentary were omitted but he said the original version we have at the embassy and the one shown on Greek TV "have been compared and the versions differ."

TV watchers who have seen the original version on video cassettes reported that most of the scenes showing the Russians in an unfavorable light were censored, such as Wallenberg surrounded by Russian soldiers pointing rifles at him on a street in Budapest.

The opposition dailies which published contact prints of the censored scenes pointed out that even parts where the missing diplomat's mother says the Russians failed to give her any information on her son's whereabouts were dropped.

From Athens Star, 25 November 1985, p. 1.

November 29, 1985. Interview with J2, political reporter for a Greek daily newspaper, stringer for a major U.S. news magazine.

STOKES: Not long before I left the U.S., the Roman Catholic bishops published a letter taking a stand on the role of government in the alleviation of poverty and unemployment in the U.S. It was widely reported in the press because the church does not usually comment on social problems of this nature. Was the letter reported in Greece?

J2: Not that I know of. Of course, we read about it in the [International Herald] Trib[une] but I didn't see anything in the Greek papers. The Greeks, you know, are not passionately interested in the Catholics.

STOKES: What influence does the Orthodox Church have on the media?

J2: Directly, not much, it would seem; but indirectly, it is very strong. Until about five years ago, the Ministry of Education was also the Ministry of Religious Affairs. The Educational Advisory Council is mostly made up of elderly churchmen who devote their lives to fending off any attempt to modernize education. You can see how that would influence any educational TV programs, for instance. The Orthodox Church is a powerful, living influence in Greece today. I would say that it is as pervasive in everyday life as that of Islam in the Arab world. Look what happened to the guru [Bhagwan Shree Rajneesh] who was kicked out of your country [Oregon] and came to Crete. He had a four-week visa from the Greek

government, but he was expelled "for reasons of national interest" after two weeks because the church was angry. Orthodox clergy denounced him as "a public menace" and threatened to stone him and his followers. He was teaching free sex, and the church can't tolerate that, so the government kicked him out. That was in the Greek papers, and they all approved. Papandreou might pretend the church is losing its influence, but he still kisses the Patriarch's ring, even though the TV news cut out the kiss when they showed the two men meeting.¹

STOKES: Does the Greek government subsidize the arts or television and radio programs?

J2: The government spends a lot of money, by Greek standards, on culture. Archaeological work costs plenty, and there's a national theater and a national orchestra. The film industry is heavily subsidized. PASOK spent \$50 million making Athens the "cultural capital of Europe" in 1985. Whatever is spent on producing TV and radio programs in this country is spent by the government because they're both government controlled.

STOKES: Are there performances by the great Greek dramatists on TV?

J2: No, but the government subsidizes the Summer Festival at Epidaurus each year. You can see the Greek plays there.

STOKES: Does that include Aristophanes' plays? If they were updated, made topical, would they be shown?

J2: Well, it was tried in 1967. Somebody updated The Birds but it was banned. That was under the junta, of course, but I can't see that it would be any different under PASOK. It's still a crime to ridicule the president, and you can't have Aristophanes without ridicule.

STOKES: In the U.S., television news has become more of an "entertainment" than a serious news report. We have beautiful women reading the news, and a sensational local story that doesn't really affect people's lives will get as much coverage as some important government or foreign crisis which could affect us all. There are charges that the news lacks perspective--everything is hyped so much that no one can tell what is important or trivial. Is it the same here?

J2: Not really. The news is very serious business, but we do have hype. Since it's controlled by the government, we get a lot of coverage of what the government sees as important for keeping its support. They play up anti-Turkish and anti-American issues and ignore or downplay problems like strikes and unemployment which could undermine confidence in the government. The opposition press is always complaining about this.

STOKES: What about the women news announcers? Is there a former Miss Greece among them? Are they real reporters or just pretty faces?

J2: They're not journalists, if that's what you mean. They're news readers, very serious. Most of them are not particularly glamorous. I don't think they'd win any beauty contests. There are many women journalists now in the print media, but they're not treated seriously.

They report on fashion and beauty, and childbearing, but rarely on politics or economics.

STOKES: What will it take to get women journalists into other than traditionally "women's" fields?

J2: It's hard to say. The Church, most politicians, and many businessmen are still very tradition-bound. They don't want women, any women, to get out of their traditional roles. Women will have to fight harder against backward-looking attitudes than they have so far.

STOKES: Have Margaret Papandreou and Melina Mercouri done much to help women's causes?

J2: Yes. At the very least, they've managed to get women to exercise their right to vote. In the past, women voted the way their husbands and fathers told them, especially in the villages. Now that peasant women get pensions, perhaps they'll use their votes to try to get more for themselves. The younger women are beginning to demand more consideration from male authority and I think they'll get it; the PASOK government is sensitive to the issue, although I don't see Margaret and Melina leading any bra-burning demonstrations yet. It's only been since 1973 that high school education became mandatory. Before that, girls were lucky if they got more than the six years of compulsory schooling. We'll be seeing the results of better education fairly soon, I think. When we get women journalists writing about women's issues and educated women responding, things will change.

STOKES: The prime minister is reported in the Athens Star to be considering the foundation of a university level school of journalism and "the need to restrict access to the professional by unsuitable persons" (14 November 1985, p. 4). If either of these things occurs, will it be good or bad for women journalists and women's issues?

J2: A university journalism school would be difficult to establish. Where would the professors come from? Greek journalists rise through the old apprentice system. They learn on the job. If they're good, they last. If not, they are out. If the government ever gets the chance to restrict access to the profession by unsuitable persons, you can say goodbye to freedom of the press in Greece. Each new government would have a different definition of "unsuitable." The result would be bad for everyone, journalists and public, men and women. But I don't think it will happen. You may have noticed. The Greek press is nothing if not vocal. They'd never sit still for being told who to employ. We are alive and we intend to remain so.

Notes

1. The Athens Star, 13, November 1985, printed the following translation of the pro-opposition newspaper Acropolis' editorial dated November 12, 1985. "Andreas" mentioned in the last sentence refers to Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou. "Aghia Paraskevi" in the same sentence refers to Archbishop Iakovos' church.

Papandreou bows low

ERT and ERT 2 'cut' Archbishop Iakovos' hand at the moment Mr. Papandreou bent to kiss it. The scene was removed from news telecasts because had our Socialist prime minister been shown in such an improper (!!) attitude in the eyes of his subjects, he would risk forfeiting all his anti-American titles. However, the problem happens to be serious: Who are those people in Greek television who are 'more royalist than the king' or, should we say, 'more socialist than the arch socialist'? And, in the final analysis, who is ruling this land? Is it Andreas or the operator of Aghia Paraskevi movieland who will not allow even the prime minister to appear in a state of most profound emotion. . . .

December 2, 1985. Interview with Aimy Bakourou, feminist journalist.

On December 2, 1985, I had an appointment with Aimy Bakourou, a feminist journalist with Pantheon magazine. Unfortunately, she was called out of town the day before because a member of her family was seriously ill. However, she sent me a copy of her article entitled "Women, the Clowns on the Political Stage." I attach a copy of this article, which was translated for me by Janitha Mulvaer, a psychologist and writer, fluent in English, German, French, Greek, and Norwegian, and an active feminist.

Women: Clowns on the Political Stage

by Aimy Bakaourou, translated by Janitha Mulvaer

During the last ten years the political parties here in Greece let some women appear on the "political stage" as members of parliament and, very rarely, as ministers or subministers. These women were always so few that we said, and say, that they function more as "alibis" for the demands of women for more participation in this field than as a real presence. Also, this minimum participation always functioned on a level of hunting for voters--as a pro-feminist attitude of each party, but also as a hope that the women MPs will be voted for by women.

What we have not observed, however, is how these few, to be counted on the fingers, women on our political stage, are used by the newspapers. The newspapers, and here we talk about the newspapers of all political persuasions, always show an inclination to express the ruling view, which is that this is nothing to take seriously. . . . In this way,

even when they write about the women politicians of the political party they support, they often refer to how chic they are or what good mothers or grandmas, etc., etc., "putting them in their place," which seems to be other than that of the male politicians.

One characteristic problem is, of course, the publications referring to Melina Mercouri: very often, before anything else, remarks are made as to what she wore or how charming she was, something which puts her down as a political person: it seems that the work she does does not interest as much as the "cosmetics" of the female presence. Remember the recent interview by a very serious and pro-government morning paper with Margaret Papandreou which deemed it necessary to ask her how she manages it with her grandchildren and children.

On the other hand, about many male politicians, we do not even know whether they have children or not! Sometimes, and not only ironically, female politicians are referred to by their first name or even in the diminutive. Saying "our Melina" or even more "Vassoula" [about Vaso Papandreou] when it is not said with an evil oppositional intention, but with sympathy, gives them a characteristic of being a "mascot" in the field of politics. I cannot imagine a pro-government newspaper using "Menoulis" for M. Koutsougiorgas, in any case.

Condescension and protectionism are not suitable attitudes towards male politicians. It is impressive how this "sympathizing condescension" easily turns into biting irony and willingness to ridicule, and I talk still about the cases of oppositional aggression:

The "anti-feminist" conference: The recent conference of PASOK gave reason for many such comments, referring exclusively to women politicians, also by pro-government papers. Full of irony were the

comments about the initiative of M. Mercuri, who suggested herself as a member of the Central Committee with the reason that there should be another woman. Not only did nobody give support to such a thought, but Ta Nea made an exclamation over this information as if this were something totally absurd and unheard of. In To Bima we read: "The most serious (or serious seeming) explanation for the defeat of Ms. Antoniou Laiou refers to her name. Never would a conference of 'such mature persons' vote for a woman who is called Sue!" Anyway, the "loudest defeat" was remarked in the vote for the members of the Cenral Committee. Melina Mercuri failed to be elected.

In this second comment the "charming irony" refers to the name of Ms. Antoniou Laiou. Imagine us writing something similar about "Aki" Tsochatzopoulo. Why did this never concern them? And we are still in the field of the pro-government press. If we move on to the newspapers of the Right opposition, the "jokes" about the female politicians become blunter. Again we see that the women are objects par excellence, not for open aggression but for ridicule. The women seem to be the clowns of the political scene. We always give a good laugh!

Comments about appearance, sexual meanings: In a big coverage about the Conference in a right wing afternoon newspaper, there are three photographs. All three of them, characteristically, show female politicians and have ironic comments. It is obvious they were chosen with the intent of provoking laughter. The first shows Ms. Peraki, who is kneeling on the floor in a discussion with Mr. Koutsogiorga. Comment: "What a passion Maria has for kneeling in front of Menio!" In this comment, presented together with the photograph, of course, there are hidden meanings, something which is used only for the women politicians and

we see it often in the newspapers of the Right.

In addition to the fact that, as political opposition, this level is sad and ridiculous, we cannot look away from the fact that women, even when they are known politicians, can always be "transferred" to their basic characteristic: "Females." The other two photographs ridicule M. Mercouri and Vaso Papandreou, showing one very tired and the other scratching her throat. The comments: "Look at the so-resistant Melina how she got worn down" and for V.P.: "Eh, the girl got it. She has such a heavy load to lift. . . ."

In another right wing afternoon newspaper, the photographs refer to K. Bourdara and M. Peraki. The comments in both cases refer to their appearance. In short, the meaning is "look at the fat ones!" and, of course, it is obvious that nobody ever made political opposition towards any man using his fatness or bald-headedness!

Summarizing, for men, even if you wish to be aggressive against them, there is always their political personality--what they say or do. For the women, there are their female characteristics: beautiful or fat, mothers or "females"; however, always "cosmetics" in the field of politics.

January 15, 1986. Interview with Niki Stakiri, lawyer and writer on women's issues.

STOKES: What do you see as the biggest problem facing Greek women today?

STAKIRI: In spite of the new Family Law, and in spite of all the government's promises, women are still third-class citizens. There are various women's organizations but most of them are only interested in political issues. There are few middle-class women interested in the problems. A great deal has been done for rural women: they have pensions now, when they're too old to work on the land, and they're allowed to participate in agricultural and craft co-operatives, but all the women's groups that should be working together are polarized about their own political party issues. Women's problems are never aired on TV or radio. Magazines deal with them very superficially: you might find a four-line poll on marital rape or child abuse, but there's no depth because there's no serious interest.

STOKES: But there are quite a number of women journalists. Those who spoke at the International Conference on Women and the Media seemed very sympathetic to women's problems.

STAKIRI: That's true, but those women journalists have to get past their editors, and they are all men. Men in Greece aren't interested in women's

issues. They think they're trivial and feminists are troublemakers. Editors are interested in selling their product, so they publish what the public will pay to read.

STOKES: There are many women lawyers and doctors in Greece. Couldn't they serve as role models?

STAKIRI: How? The only Greek television programs featuring women show them as flighty secretaries chasing their bosses--always men--yakking housewives, and interfering mothers-in-law. The only program on Greek television that shows a woman in a non-traditional role is the wife in the Bill Cosby Show, and you can hardly expect Greek women to try to emulate an American Black woman. They see the whole show as something foreign. They're not aware that it deals with issues common to all families, though it's very popular.

STOKES: How could feminists use the media?

STAKIRI: They have to get together first. Right now only PASOK women can get to television and they're only interested in furthering the party.

STOKES: Have women been able to use the media in the past?

STAKIRI: They got a lot of coverage from the abortion rally, and they can always get an announcement in the papers when there's going to be a conference. There's never any follow-up coverage of the conference, though.¹ Not many women run for public office so there's no coverage

there. Out of 300 deputies in parliament, only three are women. There aren't even any women mayors.

STOKES: The news in the United States is more entertainment than serious news. Trivial stories get almost as much coverage as serious issues, and we even have a former Miss America as an anchor woman. Is the news serious business here?

STAKIRI: Yes, very serious, but always biased towards the government. We don't get any balance--the opposition is rarely heard from except, of course, in the opposition papers. The women announcers, though, are serious reporters, not glamour girls. But they don't have much say about what they read. They're probably all appointed as a party reward.² When PASOK came to power, only one very well-known person--a man--wasn't fired.

STOKES: What is the role of the church?

STAKIRI: Very strong. It obstructs everything. Take the new family law for instance. It gives people the right to have a civil marriage, but if they do, the church expels the couple and refuses to baptize any children. This means that the children can't get a birth certificate. Without a birth certificate, a child doesn't exist. Its parents can't claim tax relief for it or get state medical coverage. The parents can't get family allowance for it if they're poor.³

STOKES: Have any of the women's groups taken up this issue? It would seem that women's magazines could help here.

STAKIRI: Only the feminist press has bothered to publicize the problem and their circulation is very small.

STOKES: How could such a problem arise in the first place? Can't the civil authorities issue a birth certificate for bureaucratic purposes?

STAKIRI: I suppose no one thought about such a problem when the family law was passed. It'll take a major debate to rectify it. The church never gives up its power easily. It's not an established church; it's separate from the state but equal.

STOKES: How has Margaret Papandreou helped women?

STAKIRI: She's very visible as the leader of the PASOK women. Her picture is always in the papers and on television and she's done a lot of work, especially in rural areas, in getting women to vote and to think of themselves as important. She's done a lot to raise consciousness about women's issues but what we need now is a Greek National Organization of Women, like the one you have in America, that will get all the groups together. Right now there are at least fifteen women's groups, and instead of submerging their differences, they spend a good deal of time and energy fighting each other.

Notes

1. In researching back issues of Athens News agency's Daily Bulletin, I found very few reports of women's activities: The Greek Women's Anti-Nuclear Movement held a meeting on disarmament in Athens on January 30, 1984 (#4799, p. 5); a new peace movement, Greek Women's Anti-War Movement, held its first meeting on January 30, 1984. Two of the speakers were named (#4807, p. 3); on April 5, 1984, the prime minister spoke promising to study the problem of providing medical care and pensions for divorced women and of the need for day-care centers, without which equality of employment was impossible for women (#4861, p. 2).

2. The October 1985 issue of The Athenian reported that the government was "embarrassed" when a Greek television reporter, Daniel Krystallis, arrested on charges of terrorism, revealed that "an advisor to the prime minister had got him his job as reporter for the state-controlled ERT television network." He also embarrassed KYP (Greek Central Intelligence Agency) chiefs since he was "in KYP's pay until 1984," a fact which "caused concern among journalists that they might be under government surveillance and that some of their colleagues were still being used as agents or informers (p. 9).

3.

Church expels woman for civil wedding

A Greek mother has been expelled from the Greek Orthodox church on the grounds that she had a civil wedding instead of getting married in church.

An Athens court yesterday also rejected her legal action against the church, which she instigated when the clergy refused to baptize her child because of her civil wedding.

The case, involving 28-year-old Maria Petridou, now goes before Greece's supreme court.

For the past two years civil marriage has been legalized in Greece, thereby breaking the monopoly on weddings held by the influential church. But the Holy Synod, the church's ruling body of 56 bishops, reacted by authorizing the clergy to refuse to baptize children resulting from such wedlock. This, in turn, creates difficulties for couples when dealing with bureaucratic formalities and other civil rights.

From Athens Star, 13 March 1986, p. 3.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE: "WOMEN AND THE INFORMATION MEDIA"

November 20-22, 1985, Zappion Hall, Athens, Greece

I was invited to attend the above conference, organized and funded by the General Secretariat for Equality, a council set up by the present government to introduce legislation and other action designed to promote equality of the sexes in all areas of Greek life.

Following is a summary or transcript of each speaker's presentation and the comments from the floor during the "intervention" period at the end of each session. Inevitably, there was much repetition and, at times, when the speakers forgot to switch on the microphone, some confusion about the identity of the speaker.

Wednesday, November 20, 1985

Mr. Akis Tsohatjopoulos, Minister to the Presidency: Opening of the Conference

The purpose of the conference is to promote equality. The mass media have a specific influence on the development of common awareness. They can promote or influence the image of women. Significant improvements have been made, but we are still at the beginning of our work.

Legislative measures have significantly changed the place of women but the changes have not been integrated into daily practice. There is a need to abolish discrimination independent of political considerations. Deeply rooted prejudices have prevented women from assuming their real role in society. First we must identify the problems. The mass media can play a decisive role by giving positive promotion to new ideas and attitudes and

negating the perpetuation of old mentalities and attitudes that should belong to the past. The major goal for all countries is full equality.

Mrs. Chryssanthi Laiou-Antoniou, General Secretariat for Equality: Address

This is a historic meeting of significant human and social value because the minister is ready to commit the government to equality. The results and conclusions of the conference will open the way to new horizons.

Two previous conferences, "Women and Public Administration" and "Women and Education," have already produced results submitted to relevant ministries. This third conference is important and significant because there is a need to convert ideology into government measures to ensure equality.

Significant steps have already been taken with radical revisions of legislation to eliminate social biases: family law, patriarchal structure replaced by equality, property rights, vocational training, family allowances, parental leave, men having responsibility to bring up children, etc. Many men have trained as kindergarten teachers but are not yet readily accepted.

We need an extensive and systematic program of daily information to make men and women aware of biases. The image of women, especially on television, is unacceptable and incompatible with the role of the modern Greek woman. Women farmers' problems are totally ignored; the women are shown dancing happily on Sunday television programs as if dancing were their only activity. It is unacceptable for television to show women happy and delighted at the discovery of a new soap powder. Television shows male and female professions as separate, thus perpetuating old ideas.

Television could pioneer change. For instance, there are 35,000 grocery checkers in Greece; all are women. There are 56,000 pricers; all are men. Neither job requires more than a high school education, but the pricers are paid more than the checkers, because they are men. The poor view of women is due to men's control of the media: in the fourteen daily Athenian newspapers, all the chief editors are men; 95.2 percent of political editors are men; 95.3 percent of financial/economics journalists are men; 71 percent of higher managers in radio and television are men. The women do not have decision-making power.

George Romaiou, Member of European Parliament for Greece: "The Contribution of Journalists Towards the Equality of the Two Sexes"

Men have to accept the message of equality so that it can be implemented. Journalists have a role to play. There are no objective journalists; their personal views come across influenced by their education, ethics, attitudes, etc.

Journalists should be responsible and not blame the press owners. The image of women reproduces deeply-rooted prejudices. The press have finally recognized women as a dynamic part of society by opening their pages to women's organizations and attempting to attract women as consumers. Articles on equality are not interesting to editors. Objective newspapers lose their readers; others grow.

Journalists should strive for active change in mass media policy. Women want information, positions, requirements, etc. The major objective should be to change attitudes. Information alone does not change attitudes. The struggle belongs in headlines and sports pages, not in giving information on women's problems.

Margaret Gallagher, Visiting Research Fellow at the University of London, Scientific Consultant to EEC (Ireland): "Women and Information--An International Perspective"

The general picture of women in the media is deteriorating because the issue is not taken seriously. "Lib" trivializes struggle. A transcript of Ms. Gallagher's speech is attached (page 97).

Lena Doukido, journalist: "Women Behind the News"

Why, although there are more women journalists than formerly, and the government is committed to equality, is the image of women less favorable than that of men?

Because of censorship during the junta and competition from television, newspaper emphasis is on form and appearance, not on content. Titles, pictures, etc., leave little room for text. Women entered the media at a time when there was no room for the imposition of their own personalities and views. Male language reflects male attitudes to society; there is tacit agreement between journalists, politicians, and religious leaders. Example: A woman, whose former lover murdered her husband, was condemned because of the way in which the male-dominated media presented the case.

Because of sexual exploitation, some women are afraid of losing their jobs if they don't conform; others exploit their sex as a tool to climb.

Because the women's movement in Greece is not strong enough, women cannot breach the wall of male-dominated mass media. Women have been taken into pre-existing movements, especially party organizations where they are tolerated by men. Since PASOK has passed legislation satisfying many demands, women have become less active.

However, a vigilant movement is needed to put legal gains into practice. Women journalists can present their own views and write on women's issues, as well as work with the international women's movement, begun in the United States by women who were disappointed with male work in ecology, peace, etc., movements.

Makis Yobazolias, journalist: "Radio and Television as a Factor of Changing the Position of Women in Society"

Radio and television have not played a strong enough role. Obsolete social ideas persist: women present the arts; women are seen as lovers more often than as workers. Men are the authority. We need promotion of women as journalists, film directors, etc. We need women's programs and to see women providing different role models.

Thursday, November 21, 1985

Margaret Papandreou: Address on behalf of the Union of Greek Women

The most important steps to take are to give women political and social equality. How women are portrayed, exploited, humiliated, and stereotyped are concerns of the union. A patriarchal society is inconsistent with women's values. The press is not objective. People's interests are disregarded; women are ignored. The yellow press is noted for its sensationalism, exploitation of women, distortion for political advantage, and the making up of fictions. There should be intelligent, sensitive boundaries determined by women and men. The press needs to collaborate on an ethical code and each paper should have a couple of journalists devoted to women's issues, not fashion and beauty. This would show that papers consider women's struggles important.

All television programs are done by men and we are lucky that they

are intelligent socialists. Women's views are smothered by the patriarchal mentality. We need an advisory body representing all social groups, including women. We need a law on rules for advertising. We need more decision-making posts for women. We need more analysis by women. The only women on talk shows are there to answer the phone as calls come in. We need a University of the Air.

Unnamed speaker: Address on behalf of the Federation of Greek Women

Television and radio don't reflect the needs of women. There is no democratic and equal treatment of women. Women want information on social and political rights, to know how women live in other countries, and the ideal modern woman projected, not sex objects. We want programs that develop the intellects of women, not "Dallas" and "Dynasty."

It is strange that women's organizations are not among the organizers of the conference.

Unnamed speaker: Address on behalf of the Movement of Democratic Women

There should have been research and contact with women's groups before the conference. Women demand better information.

Non-implementation and mis-implementation of laws is due to lack of information, which should be on radio and television.

The government does not take the issue seriously. On the eve of the opening of this conference, the Movement of Democratic Women organized a theater presentation on violence and rape, and asked radio and television to cover it. We had no response. Women's organizations should be on talk shows.

Eliki Kandaki: Address on behalf of the Association of Greek Women Scientists

Television is a powerful means of propaganda. Women are seen only as consumer and sex objects. The inference delivered is partial and against reality. Television makes women passive spectators.

Katerina Vellida, newspaper publisher: "Women Journalists and Decision-Making in the Press"

Thessaloniki is in a better position than other cities because the first private radio and television stations were there long before there were any government stations, and all the press in Thessaloniki is owned by women.

The scriptures and the media perpetuate the myth that women is a lesser creature. There are only two roles for women: whore and housewife.

In Thessaloniki, there are forty-five women journalists but only seven editors. There is no distinction in pay between men and women, but women have only the lower positions. There are no female war correspondents in Greece, and no male journalists write for the women's pages.

Ben Marr, Personnel Manager, Thames Television (England): "Ways That Thames Television Promotes Equality"

Thames is the largest independent media company in Great Britain. It has 2,300 employees, 700 of whom are women. The budget is 160 million per year. We believe that equality is not a political issue but a management issue. Our approach is to make the best use of the staff we have, and we have absolute support from the unions involved. A transcript of Mr. Marr's speech is attached (page 110).

Petra Kelly, member of the German Federal Parliament for the Green Party (West Germany): "Mass Media: Help or Hindrance for Women in Power"

Here is an example of the media's hostility to women's achievements: I have just come from Geneva where a number of women had a meeting with Mr. Gorbachev of the Soviet Union. It took us months to set up this meeting. At the last moment, the Reverend Jesse Jackson decided to attend our meeting. What happened? The media completely ignored forty women and focused on Jesse Jackson. The press never found out who organized the meeting. Gorbachev spoke only to Jackson; all the men assumed he was the leader.

The press looks at public women as something foreign. They say, "There must be something wrong with a woman in politics. What is really your motive?"

Women challenge conventional gender roles. Men leave a circle of violence wherever they go: in Germany, a woman is raped every fifty minutes. Many politicians don't want to hear about the small wars against women, the disabled, the ethnic minorities. They are not considered as whole people. There is a profound relationship between violence, sexism, racism, and colonialism. Patriarchy is restrictive not only to women but to men. Men have become the experts. Women must become the experts. Because of sexist conditioning, men have a better chance, since women regenerate men and children and not themselves. Women are becoming angry on their own behalf and on behalf of all oppressed peoples.

Rambo is the absolute form of male violence.

Compare attitudes to Gandhi and Martin Luther King--they are heroes because they have suffered and endured, but women also have suffered and endured, but they are not heroes.

What kind of rights do we want? Should we copy all the rights men

have? No. Women have their own values, but men control the means of change. Men must give up their privilege. The Green Party wants parity: 50 percent for women and 50 percent for men. The Green Party has a system of rotation to give many people a chance. Women need the right to sue the media for discrimination. Women in power don't help other women to power.

Two women have been ignored in history: Rosa Parks, who sparked the civil rights movement in 1955, and Mary Manning, who refused to sell South African grapefruit and oranges as a supermarket checker. They are now getting the support of women. The role of the South African women's resistance has been ignored by the media. We must bring pressure for rewriting school books and for dignity in the media. In 1985, in the German Parliament, a Christian Democrat said, "A little bit of violence does a woman good." Germany has no anti-discrimination law. Greek women are braver than German women because their society is more patriarchal.

Kathy Bonk, Legal Counsel and Education Fund, NOW (U.S.A.): "Advancing Women's Rights in the American Mass Media"

A transcript of Ms. Bonk's speech is attached (page 115).

John Kakoulidias, advertising agent: "Women and Advertising"

Why a man as speaker? Women prevail in advertising. I felt I had a right because equality concerns men as well. I create television ads, slogans, etc. I am one of the sinners you are angry with because you think ads are a major problem. What do you expect of me? Ads are a weapon showing women in their old roles and also present them in their true roles. I want to show my real face. Advertising does not create; it reports in creating a myth to influence the target audience. Advertising only reprojects. It is a mirror of the social system in which it operates.

After WWII, women were represented as lover, wife, servant, mother, and shown as such in all the arts and on radio and television. Later, there was another image: woman as sex object, intelligent and passive, ready to please the male.

It is natural for women to be the main target for advertising. The expression of the ideal is mainly found in models--the myth, the image, but not a true image. Later, the woman manager replaced the home women. Don't forget the ad showing a man servant who waits for orders from a rich, beautiful woman; he holds her perfume.

One billion drachmas are spent advertising women's products. Greek women spend billions for products to confirm the image of the ads. Don't be ostriches.

Lefteris Padopoulos, song-writer, journalist: "Women Through Lyrics"

A song's message lasts and can influence many people. Lullabies are always sung to the son, never to the daughter. In death songs, widows cry for the loss of the husband, mothers for the loss of the sons. In immigration songs, the man leaves; the woman stays and suffers or begs to go with him and wash his feet and drink water. In love songs, women are always beautiful and unreachable or heartless and faithless. A man is never unfaithful unless he is married. in rembetiko (songs of the down-and-outs), the man threatens, "If your mother doesn't give me your house, I will marry another." Songs reflect society's view.

Nikos Demou, writer: "How Women Are Portrayed by the Greek Television"

There is a general problem in talking about mass media: There is one point of view that says the media is responsible for many social problems and another that says the media is not the cause but the result; it reflects society's beliefs. Actually, both things happen. The yellow press criticizes television and blames it for all problems. Scientific research shows the second point of view is true: people follow the media to be validated.

There are thousands of messages, a communication overload; therefore, we tune out what we don't want to know. This is a passive reaction. Let a program be interrupted and there will be an active reaction.

Mass media never promotes reversive trends because it would fail. Mass media will not be more innovative than society demands. Why is television more conservative than Greek society? Why isn't television pioneering as it is in the United States? There blacks are presented as higher than in real life. This reflects theoretical integration--better in the symbolic world of television. The liberal will comes before the active role of the black in society. This doesn't happen with women, even in the United States, where most white women are shown as nurses, secretaries, and wives. Black women fare better than white. In the United States, women began to play traditional men's roles, "The Bionic Woman," "Charlie's Angels," etc. In Greece, we don't have anyone like Barbara Walters, for example. Here women are degraded below the role some play in real life.

What is characteristic of Greek television is a complete turning to the past: corny serials, 1950s films where women are only in traditional roles, and serials based on nineteenth century novels. They

reproduce women who don't exist any more. This is partly due to the needs of writers--it's easier to write about gossips or heroic wives, etc. When they write about modern women, they produce caricatures. All this shows the confusion of our society where capitalists vote for socialism, laws allow civil marriage, but people go to church.

Television perpetuates the role of women as ornaments. On quiz shows, beautiful women bring the questions to men; they are mere carriers. They don't generate the questions. A star is an empty person where we put our dreams. Television is afraid of real women. Some positive programs--on famous women--are the exception. Women on television have no authenticity.

Real women do exist and television could show them. Television goes backward.

Friday, November 22, 1985

Rena Lamposa, League for Women's Rights: "Greetings"

Women need to change their mentality; therefore, they must have information. Problems are now examined which were formerly taboo. Everyone needs to know what images the mass media are projecting. There is a distorted picture in ads. Because of the economic climate, suggestions are made in the media that women should go back to the home to make jobs for men. We need sound information, not women's bodies and not demented feminists.

We want women's issues to be expressed through the whole of television, not just in one or two programs. Television must look to the future.

Unnamed speaker from the Hellenic Union of Greek Women Scientists

It is the right of women to choose freely and select the position they want, home or profession. The image should be of a human being, not downgraded. Ads should not show women as objects. We need a free, democratic, and pluralistic mass media.

Fanis Kakridis, university professor: "Women as a Differentiating Element Between the Sexes"

Language is the visible surface of the reality it expresses. For example, if the vocabulary includes foreign words (cornflakes, jeans, etc.), this is evidence that the culture is under external pressure.

Language can be a diagnostic tool. The masculine gender prevails in all Indo-European languages because the invaders were nomadic; therefore, males were more important. In settled cultures, women were more important; thus, Zeus had to subjugate his mother, Earth, and Athena stands against Clytemnestra and the Furies, who represented motherhood.

Our language favors males. Many derivatives of words for women are pejorative. (Translators could not handle the examples.) "Marriage," etymologically, means "to come under the man." Occasionally, we still hear the old expression, "I have two children and three others." The "others" are girls, not worth having as children. Greek names for women are in the genitive (possessive) case. We have Mr. Kostas and Mrs. Kosta (genitive). After marriage, the husband replaces the father as the owner of the woman; that is why the wife's name is in the genitive.

This will never change because we don't realize it is the genitive. We accept it as the nominative.

Maria Polenaki, journalist and writer: "Women in Humor and Humor in Women"

Humor is often a form of aggression; it is also a form of defense. It is often the weapon of the weak. Truth and absurdity are often funny: the fat lady, the mother-in-law, the nagging wife. Most cartoonists in Greece are men. There are only four women humorists in Greece. If women's problems were projected in a humorous fashion, they might have more impact.

Note: Ms. Polenaki outlined a soap powder commercial for television with a man smelling the lovely clean clothes as he takes them out of the washing machine. The audience found the idea hilarious.

Ilic Draculic, Yugoslav journalist: "Women and Mass Media in Socialist Countries"

I am a feminist, but there is no feminist movement in Yugoslavia. Public articulation of a problem is the beginning of awareness.

In Yugoslavia, all newspaper editors are owned by the state. The essence of the mass media is manipulation. Ideally and legally, there is no discrimination, but the press for men is serious; for women it is not. It is exactly like the press everywhere else. Press attitudes to women have not changed since the beginning of the century, except for a few years during the revolution when women were comrades.

The cultural revolution as it affects women is yet to come.

Jean Wilson, professor at the University of Missouri-Columbia: "Status of Women in U.S. Media"

A transcript of Ms. Wilson's speech is attached (page 124).

Lina Alexious, journalist: "The Woman Journalist Faced with the Problem of Equality"

"This lady works like a man . . . like ten men." This view still exists in journalism. Women are expected to perform less well. Only men have intellect and speed in writing. The irrational message is that men who don't have to work hard aren't men; that women who do aren't women. Those who aren't aware of the problem aren't here.

There has been a spectacular increase in the numbers of women journalists since the fall of the junta, but numbers don't count too much because women don't get to write about economics, politics, business, or crime. These subjects are too serious for women. Women don't demand to write about serious matter, or if they do, they are not listened to. The press is powered by other powers: politics.

A recommendation: Women's organizations set up lists of women with expertise and send them to journalists.

Valentina Federova, Soviet journalist: "Women and Soviet Press"

The rights of Soviet women are recognized by our Constitution. They have equal opportunity with men in work, pay, and place. Rights of women have been helped by the press through information, education to change attitudes, etc. The media described the lives of the first woman engineer, the first woman agronomist, etc., and said to other women, "Why don't you do the same?" There are special programs in 8,000 papers and magazines with a circulation of over three million. The media provide positive role models and women criticize the press in letters, so they have an impact on the media.

Note: This woman spoke for more than an hour (triple her allotted time) but these were her only references to the media.

Poly Miliori, publisher: "Hovering Between Marketing Directives and Equality"

Our three main magazines are Pantheon, Gyneka, and Cosmo. The content is the same but the manner of presentation differs: each is directed to a different group. Each wants her different feminine self. Feminism is a commodity in each magazine. Gyneka recently published a "rape in marriage" article. This was a taboo subject until three years ago. "It" didn't exist.

However, still we find that women don't trust women doctors, women lawyers, etc. Women still have children, keep their hair long, amass dowries, etc., to please men.

Equality is not how to get a man into bed first, or how to get him into the kitchen, or how to get women in the coffee shops.

Geraldine Ferraro, attorney and former Democratic Vice-Presidential candidate: "The Different Treatment of Men and Women Politicians by the Mass Media"

A transcript of Ms. Ferraro's speech is attached (page 134).

Chryssanthi Laiou-Antoniou, General Secretariat for Equality:
"Conclusions"

Public opinion is not informed because the media do not promote the present reality of women. The media do not play a proper role because of lack of knowledge and sensitization and because of a lack of women in decision-making positions. Advertisements reproduce the stereotypes of women as sex objects, as exclusive child-rearers, and as lacking in intellect. Political women are abused because attention is focused on their external appearance, not on their qualifications.

Our main proposals are that we need a system of values; equal opportunity for planning, production, and creation of programs based on a meritocracy; informative programs on new legislation, education, removal of stereotypes; and laws against misleading advertisements.

The General Secretariat promises to promote laws to stop abuse of women in advertisements, to give a prize for the best television program on women, and to conduct national research to try to raise the consciousness of television viewers.

Responses from the Floor ("Interventions")

New television programs shock audiences, hence lose the audience but must be done until audiences accept them.

Certain views were edited out of a television program (unspecified) because they were "unpleasant."

Women's organizations do have clear-cut proposals which they have submitted to the media.

The provincial press always honors women in articles.

The press and the airwaves are two distinct entities under the Greek constitution and there is no comparison. The press is business, therefore not free to do anything except what is commercial. Radio and television are state-controlled. Why doesn't television convey messages? It is a matter of political will. The government uses television effectively to tell the public to buy domestic goods instead of imported ones because of the economy. The government could do the same for women if it wanted to.

The government should subsidize a daily paper for women's issues.

What has television done on the subject of rape? One program,

made by a man, created a myth around the personality of the rapist. Another, in which a woman was raped by her ex-husband, implied that women like to be raped.

Programs that have been made reflecting 100 percent women's views were not run because they were disturbing. Some have mysteriously disappeared.

Television is a political weapon. A 1984 abortion program was never broadcast.

The Association of Women Scientists asked for a television presentation of their research into women's images; they were refused. Greece has not solved women's problems. Laws are not implemented in practice.

Why not show men shopping or washing?

There should be half-hour television programs on important women. The press should emphasize that human needs have no sex.

Union of Greek Women is an autonomous group (laughter) which feels it is alright to be associated with a party. The National Organization of Women (U.S.) supported the Republicans in the last election.

We have done enough! (spoken by a man)

Two programs on abortion are in preparation.

Women don't have the will to ask for top jobs; they don't care to abandon their family duties.

The social organization creates conditions that women have to accept; then women are blamed for the conditions.

Disagreement that if women are good they will get into print, because notions of good and bad change.

Former channels of communication for women were not mass media;

therefore, can't say that women once had control and lost it because of development. In fact, a male speaker's comment is an example of the way men try to trivialize and ridicule women's attempts to better their situation.

Risopastis (newspaper): The problem is how to re-organize, to modify the mentality. We don't have to have all or nothing. We work to awaken women politically and socially to demand her rights. We need a program of continuous information.

Association of Greek Housewives: We are still a minority, not given enough time here.

Vasilis Fandilas, Equality Commission of Kanditsa: I see three problems: There is an absence of women representatives in the Greek Parliament. Equality is an abstract concept not well understood, especially in the provinces. Provincial women read papers, but not Athens papers, so we need to have these reports published in the provincial papers.

Maria Pilonaki, journalist and author: Television should be used as follows: Have slogan campaigns showing behavior that is good--awakening and awareness.

Mariki Konstandiki, Association of Greek Women to Petra Kelly: Mass media are not necessarily hostile or male-oriented. Television is a political act. Women don't wake up to political fact.

An ex-minister of the PASOK government: Women need clear targets: the unprivileged role of many, the class struggle.

Eva Malin, Equality Project, Swedish television: Here are some hints to women journalists. This is what we did. Set up group meetings for all women in the office. This scares the hell out of the men.

Whenever recruitment is going on, make a point of telling the recruiters (who are always men) the names of good women for the job. This took a long time but it worked finally. Never have a woman alone on a committee. Always get two women on. Then when one woman speaks up, the other woman can support what she says before some man interrupts her. You need to have at least 40 percent of the staff to be women in order to get a true mixture.

Mrs. Vaili Eda: Those who make television never watch it. There's no fair-mindedness. We have six hours of football and six minutes of coverage of the Nairobi Women's Conference. The crosswords have too many football clues. Members sent from Greece to the European Parliament should be women.

Kati Papriga-Costa, Movement of Democratic Women: Condemns Channel 2 because they did not respond to her telegram inviting them to the discussion on rape.

Independent Women's Movement: The mass media don't contribute to existing ideology; they formulate it. Their function is to make people passive.

Association of Greek Women Scientists: We need an ethical code for journalists to guarantee objectivity.

President of the Union of Editors of the Provincial Press: Provincial women are still far from equal, still objects. We need money from the government to introduce programs on television, radio, and in newspapers. There are ten schools for models in Athens and none for journalists. We need to inform and convince that the women's cause concerns men as well.

Unnamed speaker: Many men are on the side of women. Let's grasp

the opportunity now that the climate in Greece is favorable. There is a video available. The television channels should show it.

Athens University Department of Philosophy: I ask for the resignation of the Rector because two women were dismissed for dealing with women's issues. The press should air this matter.

Kathy Bonk: We always make sure that NOW works for full-time homemakers. It is very important for media people to take a leadership role and take an active part as Thames is doing. USA Today has a woman publisher and 40 percent of the front page stories are written by women. It is now second in circulation in the USA.

Chryssanthi Laiou-Antoniou: Women's struggle is against the system: political, social, and economic. We have the opportunity right now because the government is sympathetic to our needs. Women homemakers who come to the Secretariat are torn between two worlds. The law says one thing but they experience something else. The problem concerns institutional changes and social biases and education. Why are there no women MPs at this meeting? They were all invited. It is the duty of MPs to be where the news is. Why were no clergy invited? Because we are not members of the flock. We are not sheep.

A feminist: I have a complaint for Chrystoforous Argyropoulis (President of the Board of Governors, Greek Radio and Television): On last night's television news, only Margaret Papandreou and her organization were shown participating in this conference.

A woman reporter: Sports are completely male-dominated. Why have women not tried to get into this field?

A proposal for the Greek equivalent of "Ms." as a title for all women was ridiculed on television.

WOMEN AND INFORMATION: AN INTERNATIONAL PERSPECTIVEMargaret GallagherDiscussion Overheard at Conference on Women and Mass Media:

Senior media manager: In our changing times, it is absolutely vital
(usually male) that the media play a responsible role in projecting a positive and accurate image of women. It is essential that the media provide women with the kind of information and programming needed to equip them to play a full part in social, economic and political life.

Media researcher: Then what will you do to change the vast amount
(usually female) of media content that shows women as inferior, stupid, hysterical parasites, interested only in brushing their kitchen floors or brushing their hair? I've just carried out a big research project which shows that ...

Senior media manager: Yes, yes! I know all about that. But your research is already out of date. Things are changing. We now have one programme (or one column) every week (or is it every month?) that allows women to have their say. You have to recognise that yours is a minority opinion. Most people are quite content with our output. They wouldn't watch it (or listen to it, or read it) otherwise. You have to remember, the media can only reflect the world as it is. We can't distort social reality, after all, can we?

Media researcher: What about social reality within your own organisation? Thirty per cent of your staff are women, but they're nearly all at the bottom of the employment ladder. My research shows that, even when they have the same qualifications as men, women don't get promoted as quickly, and don't get the same training opportunities. And there are no women at all in your senior management grades.

Senior media manager: I'm sorry. I simply can't accept your research findings. There's no discrimination in our organisation. We have equal pay for equal work. Anyone can apply for any job. Appointments are made through fair competition. The best man wins. ... I mean, the best person wins.

Media researcher: But my research shows that there are all sorts of reasons - to do with attitudes, conditioning, preconceptions - why women don't get appointed to certain jobs. And what about the fact that the jobs which are dominated by women have much lower salary levels than the jobs that are dominated by men? By taking some positive action measures and doing some extra training, you could ensure that these inequalities disappeared.

Senior media manager: But that would be discrimination against men! Our trades unions would never allow it. Anyhow, all these things cost money, and our budget is being cut.

Media researcher: Then how are you able to go on spending millions creating all these negative images of women?

Senior media manager: Look, we have a job to do. We're not a social welfare agency. We're doing what we can. Believe me! We understand your point of view and we take it very seriously. But I keep telling you, we can only reflect social reality as it is. Otherwise we'd be accused of bias. We've got to be objective, haven't we? You can't push things too far, too fast. Otherwise you just alienate people. You've got to be reasonable. Keep things in perspective. After all, we're in the middle of an economic recession. We've got to get our priorities right. Things will change, but it's going to take a long time.

Media researcher: Well at least there's something we can agree on!

I shall play the deliberately provocative role which is usually expected - if not always welcomed - from opening speakers at conferences.

I submit to you my belief that the status of women is a fundamental global problem. A problem to which a certain amount of superficial attention has been paid over the past decade or so, much of this attention being no more than lip service. And a problem in which the mass media are inextricably involved, at both international and national levels.

There is no doubt that, over the past ten years in particular, many countries throughout the world have developed legislation and have established institutional mechanisms to promote equal rights between women and men. In reality, the legislation has been difficult to enforce, and the institutions have been weakened by limited mandates and inadequate resources. In fact, even these innovations are so grudgingly permitted that they subsequently tend to be 'blamed' for all kinds of social problems. Recently, for example, the German economist Hans Below attributed the 'real causes of unemployment' in the Federal Republic of Germany to newly introduced protective measures like 'maternity leave' and 'rights for "minorities" like women and the disabled' (from The Guardian Weekly, 1 July 1984). And this at a time when unemployment in Germany is already higher, and is increasing more rapidly, among women than among men (Eurostat, 1983). Below's conclusion, in my view, relies on a structure of knowledge which interprets the world from a male perspective: it is a world in which men are at the centre, and women are at the margins - as he defines them, a 'marginal' or 'minority' group.

The extraordinary thing is that this perspective, although in an analytical sense so easy to challenge, is so all-pervasive and so deeply rooted in social consciousness that it generally tends to go unchallenged. Moreover,

it is a perspective, of which the mass media are a part. The entire structure, organisation and output of the communication and information industries reflect, feed and perpetuate this world-view in which women and women's interests are subordinate. My own recent research into the employment of women in television in the member states of the European Economic Community indicates that, although many broadcasting organisations have formally acknowledged women's claim for equal rights - even, in some cases, to the extent to proclaiming 'equal opportunities' policies - women's jobs are still so severely segregated from those of men (in both a vertical and horizontal sense), that women media workers, as a group, are virtually powerless. Media management personnel give reasons like 'the education system' and 'trade union power' to explain why the situation is outside their control. And of course, they rely on 'the economic recession' to argue that no positive change-oriented measures can be initiated.

Given this kind of situation within the media organisations, it is little wonder that media output often leaves one wondering if one - as a woman - inhabits the same world as the people who channel our daily news and information to us. As an example, I want to take a Washington Post editorial of not so long ago. It's called 'America's Dispossessed', and it examines the situation of the unemployed in the United States. Starting with the question 'why can't these people find work?' it says that some U.S. workers who were driven to take menial jobs which are usually the reserve of 'illegal immigrants and other fringe members of society', had given them up within a few days. The explanation is as follows: 'Low pay and harsh working conditions were part of the reason. But so was self-respect ... Minimum level wages are now derided as "women's pay". Perhaps that attitude partly explains why women haven't been hit as hard by this

recession as men have. But before you prescribe a steady diet of minimum wages for the unemployed, remember that ... a minimum wage worker clears less than \$6000 a year, far below the official poverty level for a family of four. Try providing food, clothing, housing and medical care for a family on that ... and you'll see why breadwinners can't settle for it'.

Now, just what is this editorial telling us about men and women? It seems at first to be about unemployment, but looking closer we discover that it's actually about male unemployment. Reading it, we couldn't guess that the unemployment rate for women in the United States is higher than that for men. So what do we learn about women? Well, firstly, that women's lack of self-respect means they will accept low pay and harsh working conditions. This leads to the entirely subjective conclusion that 'women haven't been hit as hard by this recession as men have'. When, in fact, a 1984 study by the Congressional Research Service shows that women-headed families have suffered most in the U.S. recession. The editorial, of course, equates 'breadwinners' - conventionally - with 'men', whose family responsibilities mean they 'can't settle' for the minimum wage. It ignores the fact that by the late 1970s 14% of all families in the U.S.A. were headed by women, and that about one-third of such families were below the poverty level, compared with about one-twentieth of male-headed families. The editorial's tone is one ~~of~~ near contempt for women's apparent willingness to accept menial jobs, harsh working conditions, and the derided minimum wage; and of approval for men's self-respect, which leads them not to settle for these things. The structural conditions which lead to the different responses of women and men are not questioned, much less challenged. The editorial, I suggest to you, springs from exactly the same perspective as that of the economist Hans Below whom I mentioned earlier, depicting women as

'fringe members' of a world in which their aspirations and, therefore, their rewards are somehow 'naturally' subordinate to those of men.

Now I said at the outset that this was a global problem, and I can set it more adequately in a global framework by looking at some of the structural relationships between women's status and mass media systems. In the first place, at the level of global information and economic flows, women are a central - perhaps even a focal - part of the processes involved in transnationalisation. In the industrialised world women have, for at least the past fifty years, been the prime target for advertisers and marketers of consumer goods. The marketing process is incredibly and persistently adaptive. One recent study, produced for the J. Walter Thompson agency, urges advertisers to think of themselves as 'duck-hunters'. Why duck-hunters? Because the way to shoot a duck is to 'aim at where it's going to be, not at where it's been'. This study suggests that suitable 'ducks' for the 1980s will be the professional executive woman, and the woman who heads her own household. This second 'duck', the study admits, is 'fairly poor' (in fact, as I've just mentioned, about a third of such women, and their children, live below the official poverty line in the United States). Nevertheless, it is a 'growth sector' - however impoverished - and therefore apparently merits a serious advertising drive. This is, indeed, the ugly face of capitalism.

But perhaps it can be even uglier. For the constant search for new markets has seen the beginning of a similar process in the developing world. Here, women are a central target in the bid to create so-called 'modern' aspirations. But we might as well be honest and call them 'consumer-oriented' aspirations. Magazines are the primary - though by no means the only - vehicle for this drive. Often these magazines are truly transnational

products, edited and produced outside the countries in which they are distributed, with perhaps some superficial adaptation to local customs and style. The 'model' of beauty and glamour which these magazines propose to their readers is unarguably Western. For example, in Kenya, advertisements for 'Clear-tone' - a skin cream produced by West German-based Nicholas Laboratories, one of the top ten advertising spenders in Kenya - inform women that 'in London, Paris and New York, the beautiful people have one thing in common. A beautiful skin'. These cities, Kenyan women are told, constitute the 'fresh, young world of Clear-tone. Where beautiful skin is in.' To be 'in' and part of this 'world', the inference goes, by Clear-tone.

It is here that we see the media at their most blatantly manipulative, not reflecting any known or experienced social reality but - surely, it must be admitted - creating a crassly transnational model of womanhood whose psychological, physical and material characteristics derive from a cultural value system which is primarily consumerist in orientation. So, the magazine Business International advises its readers: 'Aim your advertising at women, the main customers. Make the product known, and develop a desire for the brand, without recourse to words - in regions where illiteracy is widespread a drawing or a brand symbol can be a great help. Try to give your products a Western look, a sign of social status in rapidly developing areas' of the world.

In this way, women - from the most to the least developed parts of the world - have become a fulcrum for the interpenetration of transnational economics and communications. In these processes, women are primarily a resource - central, yet peripheral; object, rather than subject; acted on, rather than participant. And of course, we can see the same processes

at work within national economic and communication systems too. But if the economic dimension is a fundamental vector explaining the treatment of women by and in the mass media, it is not - in my view - of primordial significance. Over-arching all others, I think, is the power relationship between women and men themselves, a relationship in women have lost out historically - in terms of being able to define what is important, what is serious, what is to be taken seriously.

The implications of this relationship will become clearer if we look at the treatment of women in the news media across a range of countries. In the first place, women rarely appear in news coverage. Studies from quite different countries underline this basic absence. For example, in 1979 women constituted only 8% of newsmakers across eighteen main newspapers monitored in Sri Lanka. Studies of the main U.S. television network news programmes, carried out for the United States Commission on Civil Rights found that the percentage of women in newsmaking roles actually fell - from 14% to 7% - between 1975 and 1977. And very recent studies from, for example, the Netherlands, India, the Caribbean, Hungary, and the Nordic countries all confirm the universality of women's exclusion from the 'important' world of news.

Certainly, many of the factors which influence coverage (or non-coverage) of women by the news media, equally affect other social groups at the margins of national power structures: for example, 'event-oriented' reporting, an emphasis on political and economic elites, the 'beat' structure in news gathering, responsiveness to public visibility, and so on. But there is one factor which has particular significance for women as a group: this is the fact that most news reporters and editors are men. For example, only 20% of journalists in Norway are women. In Pakistan and South India, on the other hand, women represent no more than

3% of print journalists. My own study of television organisations in the EEC countries found that across 15 organisations in eight countries just 14% of news and current affairs producers were women in 1984. And in Japan, only about 1% of journalists are women. The figures are no more than a selection from many that could be cited. But they illustrate that, from one country to another, the world of news selection and reporting is a man's world.

It seems inevitable that this selection and reporting will reflect a male ordering of priorities - that there will be entire issues and areas of life which will go completely unnoticed by the news media. Not only may women-related concerns and activities be ignored but, if covered, they may be subjected to trivialisation or distortion. And indeed evidence of this comes from research in, for example, Australia, Japan, Zambia, Canada and Austria. Many other studies could be cited: I mention these simply to illustrate that the problem is not confined to any particular part of the world. News items buried away at the end of a bulletin or on the final inside pages of a newspaper tell the public clearly that this is not 'important' news. And language is a powerful tool in news presentation too. We are well accustomed to the term 'women's libber', but can we imagine a member of the PLO being described as a 'Palestinian libber'?

It is easy to conclude that the answer to this is simply to ensure that more women reach decision-making positions within media organisations. But the answer is not so simple. Leaving aside the enormous difficulty of actually achieving this happy situation, there are actually very many factors - institutional, structural, social, professional - which push most media women, like most media men, to operate within an identical ideological paradigm. For example, after a screening of advertisements at J. Walter Thompson, which showed women exclusively in traditional roles,

one of the management men commented that many of the advertisements had been written by women. How then, had they been guilty of the same conservative portrayals of female characters as their male colleagues? A female Senior Vice President with the company replied to this: 'they weren't writing as women, they were writing as professionals. And they were working within a given strategy'. In this sense, 'professionalism' is apparently a pair of rose-tinted spectacles which are put on at the beginning of a task, so as to be able to see the world in a particular way. While the 'strategy' is a sort of organisational strait-jacket, into which each be-spectacled professional is laced each morning to ensure allegiance to corporate ideology. The metaphors are deliberately exaggerated. Clearly, professional and organisational values and norms are inculcated much more subtly. But the result is much the same.

To begin to conclude on a more positive note, I want to refer to a relatively recent study of Danish television news journalists, which indicates some of the ways in which certain women can and do conceive of, organise and execute their work differently from men. Women account for 21% of the total news staff in Danish television, and all of these women - as well as a sample of the men - were interviewed and observed at work. The researcher, Else Jensen, concluded that there was a difference between the male and female journalists in their styles of presentation. She described these styles as being based on different symbols. The male presentation style relied on the symbol of authority, showing a preference for studio-based, desk reporting. The female presentation style was based on the symbol of authenticity, showing a preference for on-the-spot reporting, with greater use of documentary material and interviews. She also concluded that the women included a larger number of non-traditional viewpoints in their reports, that they presented the news in a more down-to-earth manner, and that they covered issues which were more

closely linked to everyday life.

But in their interviews with Jensen, the women revealed a good deal of conflict. For most of them, so-called 'soft' news was synonymous with what they regarded as most positive about their work. Yet they were often prevented from reporting these kinds of stories, which tended to be defined as less important by the - predominantly male - senior news staff. The women developed several kinds of work strategy in this situation. Some identified themselves with what would be called traditional women's issues - health, social welfare - telling themselves that if they didn't cover these topics, no-one else would. Others decided to cover topics which had hitherto been closed country to women - finance, defence - to prove to themselves and other women that this was actually possible. A third group were involved in a much larger struggle, aiming for a greater valuation of the topics traditionally covered by women, while at the same time fighting for a redefinition of other topics, to try to make them more representative of women's reality.

That the women were able to verbalise their work strategies in these terms, is evidence of the conflict experienced by many women working in the overwhelmingly male environment of the media today. It is an ~~environment~~, and a system, which is highly resistant to change. The past ten years have not been characterised by any radical change in the communication media, in relation to women's portrayal and participation around the world. Perhaps the most important change - if it can be seen as such - has been in women themselves: in our growing understanding of the interests and influences working to maintain dominant media presentations and patterns, and in our increasing search for alternative media strategies and channels which have some hope - however slight - of under-cutting the status quo.

Five years ago, analyses of these problems tended to stress the importance of structural change - in both the communication media themselves and in society as a whole - as a prerequisite to real change for women. Now, although the importance of structure is still clear, it seems that the strength of patriarchal ideology itself was perhaps underestimated. It has been normal to suppose, for example, that in societies undergoing revolutionary socio-structural change, genuine equality between the sexes can be more easily guaranteed. Experience suggests that this conclusion is becoming less and less obvious.

Studies from countries such as Cuba, Vietnam, the Soviet Union and - most recently - the People's Republic of China indicate a tenacious persistence of prejudices based on patriarchal assumptions about women's rightful role in society.

Elsewhere, the dominant ideology tends to follow the shifting pattern of the political-economic system. For example, in the United Kingdom, Dale Spender has recorded the political-historical process in which the achievements of British women in the 1920s were erased by the widely accepted story of their return to 'the confines of domesticity'. Interpreting this as evidence of the ability of the dominant group to arrange beliefs and evidence to suit its own interests, she concludes: 'I have come to be even more impressed with the necessity and urgency for women to be in charge of our own knowledge, to produce our own versions of what happens and why - and to ensure that the next generation is familiar with our story, as well as the 'official' one. This is a political priority for women'.

For knowledge and its construction is a political issue. Mass media content is thus also a political issue. The media can no longer hide behind the protest that they do no more than reflect social reality.

increasingly global communication system, the women and media
relationship is a global ^{concern} issue, and a serious issue. Let us treat it
as such.

Basis of speech to be given by

MR BEN MARR, COMPANY SECRETARY & DIRECTOR OF PERSONNEL

EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES - THAMES TELEVISION

1. BACKGROUND

In 1981, the Equal Opportunities Commission approached the Company in seeking Thames Television's agreement to its participation in a Positive Action Project to examine the position of women at Thames, with a view to making recommendations under the Positive Action provision (S.48) of the Sex Discrimination Act.

Thames in agreeing, welcomed the opportunity of participating in the project. At that time it was felt that the Company did not operate any discriminatory policies, but acknowledged that there might be areas where improvements could be made.

The study jointly funded by the Equal Opportunities Commission and National Council for Civil Liberties provided the framework on which our Equal Opportunities Policy was initiated

2. MECHANISMS ADOPTED AT ORGANISATIONAL LEVEL

The Policy

A permanent policy statement was issued to ensure non-discrimination in all recruitment, promotions and training activities, however it also set out a five year strategy of positive action aimed at redressing past imbalances through encouragement and training of women.

Responsibility

As Director of Personnel, and a full board member, I take direct responsibility for ensuring the implementation and communication of the policy.

Our experience has also shown it is necessary to appoint a full-time Equal Opportunities Adviser responsible for recommending and monitoring all policies and procedures concerning both sex and race equality.

The Company also requires managers and staff to take individual responsibility, particularly those who are in a position to foster the aims of the policy.

Consultation

At Thames, the involvement of our staff has been vital to the implementation of the policy. We have set up a consultative committee, the Equal Opportunities Committee, which meets three monthly to review progress, hear all points of view and promotes new initiatives. The Committee comprises management representatives, trade union representatives, members of our Women's Committee, Black/Asian staff and non-union staff.

3. STRATEGY FOR CHANGE

Although legislation and the recent Code of Practice published by the Equal Opportunities Commission has set marker posts for the introduction of a policy, our experience has shown that raising awareness and changing attitudes by persuasion and understanding is the best way forward.

"Employers" in reality are individual people who in the course of their job are responsible for making selection, promotion and training decisions as Managers. Individuals have built in attitudes and responses based on their own experience, training and conditioning of society.

Therefore, managers awareness to the issues regarding women's employment needs to be raised, from this, changes in work behaviour and work patterns can result. At times this has challenged long held and possibly entrenched views which have been established custom and practice in the organisation.

The main strategy for achieving this change has been by seeing Equal Opportunities as part of good management practice, and emphasizing how the policy can result in better utilisation of the Company's main resource - its own staff:-

- Equal Opportunities increases access to the skills and abilities of men and women necessary for the continuing success of any organisation, especially in a hostile economic environment where more and more companies see the development and increased utilisation of their staff as a key factor in determining competitiveness.
- Improved job performance, particularly among employees who had hitherto perceived their prospects as restricted.
- With good career opportunities women, in many of whom the Company has invested time and training are less likely to leave the Company. A good example of this is seen in our maternity statistics - currently 60% of women taking maternity leave, return to work, the Company therefore saving on costs of recruitment, training etc.

4. SPECIFIC ACTION WHICH CAN BE TAKEN

1 Communication,

Equal Opportunities Booklet

We have written an Equal Opportunities Booklet which has been circulated to all Thames management staff. It contains the provisions of the legislation on equal opportunities and positive action. As our policy started by concentrating on aspects of sex equality, we are now in the process of republishing the booklet to include information on race equality and disability.

The booklet also contains a Code of Practice on recruitment and selection.

2. Recruitment and Selection

1) Job Access

All job advertisements are written in such a way, that all applicants, regardless of sex and race are encouraged to apply. All our advertisements include an Equal Opportunities statement. In some cases, we have specifically encouraged applicants from underrepresented groups in our advertising, under the provisions of the legislation.

ii) Job specifications and job descriptions are constantly examined in order to ensure that all criteria are fair and do not directly or indirectly discriminate or discourage against candidates of one sex.

iii) Age limits are examined and retained only if necessary, since an unjustifiable age limit could constitute indirect discrimination.

iv) In recognition of the fallibility and subjectivity of selection by interview, the Company ensures that more than one person interviews on a selection panel.

v) The Code of Practice also includes guidelines for questioning, so that questions should be directed only to the applicant's suitability for the job.

3 Management Training

We have implemented practical courses on selection interviewing in which case studies involve equal opportunities implications.

We have also run a series of one-day seminars on Equal Opportunities for personnel and industrial relations staff, for managers with responsibility for recruitment and selection, and for trade union representatives.

4. Equal Opportunities Monitoring

We regularly produce Company profile statistics detailing the progress of women in departments to enable managers to identify areas of concern.

5. POSITIVE ACTION

Our policy includes a positive action strategy to encourage women's development.

Training

Training is a key factor in terms of women's employment. Until recently, social and economic factors played a large part in determining how the educational system prepared men and women for future employment - eg. boys were encouraged to take technical and manual subjects ie. woodwork, while girls were encouraged to take arts subjects.

Therefore many talented women currently in employment who have been subject to past conditioning and do not possess formal qualifications or training, feel they have the ability to progress but are unable to do so.

Although this situation may be changing in examining our employment statistics, we found that there were few women in management positions and even less in technical areas. We therefore have taken positive action under Section (48) of the Sex Discrimination Act in the form of training to try and redress this balance.

- Personal Effectiveness Courses for Women

These courses were set up in conjunction with the Independent Television Companies Association and Central Television and cover self awareness exercises, confidence building, self-presentation, delegation skills etc.

- Television Familiarisation Courses

We run evening courses for all staff to find out the basics of television programme making. In the last three years, 200 staff have attended, 75% have been women.

- Basic Science and Technology Course

One of our most interesting developments to date is the provision of a basic science and technology course. This course which covers maths, physics and television technology, gives internal staff who do not possess formal science qualifications, the opportunity to gain basic technical knowledge to enable them to compete for positions in our technical areas when they arise.

The Company also runs a formal attachment scheme enabling staff to gain knowledge and experience of other areas of the Company and an External Support Grant Scheme, whereby the Company financially supports external classes or open university courses.

6. MATERNITY/CHILDCARE PROVISIONS

Our equal opportunities programme takes into account the present expectation that women still play the major part in taking responsibility for childcare, and tries to help with the problem of career versus family.

We have therefore implemented a financial support scheme for parents using childcare facilities and the Company subsidises places at a creche for London-based staff. Our maternity and paternity benefits are also above the statutory minimum.

7. CONCLUSIONS

Our approach to Equal Opportunities has been to make it part of the Company's management philosophy. It is important that it is integral to personnel policy, and not a discrete part. Some of the problems we have faced have been the feelings of resistance, fear or suspicion of some managers and staff. We have understood those feelings, and have taken our policy one step at a time, adopting a sensible approach which has gained support of the majority. We have also appreciated that with the current economic climate, and a low level of turnover, change may come about slowly.

Costs of an equal opportunities programme are identifiable, eg. for childcare and for training schemes. However we have identified quantifiable benefits, eg. retention of skilled and trained staff, saving in recruitment costs etc. Benefits have also accrued in making better use of our resources and in good staff relations.

In the future, we shall be developing a greater understanding and awareness of the issues of equal opportunities in relation to ethnic minority groups and disabled people. Whilst we shall continue to progress new initiatives for the encouragement of women in their careers and in the training of women, I hope the groundwork and guidelines have been laid in terms of equal access and equal treatment.

WOMEN'S MEDIA PROJECT WOMEN'S MEDIA PROJECT

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1776 K Street NW/9th Floor/Washington, DC 20006 202/429-7339

SPEECH BY KATHY BONK

**NATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR WOMEN
LEGAL DEFENSE AND EDUCATION FUND
WASHINGTON, DC**

**WOMEN AND THE MASS MEDIA
ATHENS, GREECE**

NOVEMBER 21, 1985

In 1900, Susan B. Anthony, a leading suffragist in the United States and England, observed: "As long as newspapers and magazines are controlled by men, every woman upon them must write articles which are reflections of men's ideas. As long as that continues, women's ideas and deepest convictions will never get before the public."

We are here 85 years later. In some respects, looking at the number of women actually owning media, nothing has changed. In other areas, we have made tremendous gains. Universal suffrage is all but achieved and many of us have just come from the Nairobi women's conference sponsored by the United Nations as a decade long effort to promote equality, development and peace -- achievements our foremothers only dreamed.

I am here today, representing the National Organization for Women's Legal Defense Fund. We are the largest feminist organization in the United States with more than 200,000 members. NOW is an independent voice for women. We are not affiliated with any political party or with the United State government. We were founded by a small

group of women and men in 1966 in what is called in the United States, the rebirth of feminism.

Since 1970, feminists throughout the United States have testified and passed laws before Congress, negotiated, picketed and brought lawsuits against media companies and have organized actions to improve the images of women and girls in the media. We have used federal regulations to support lawsuits; to ensure equal employment in media jobs; to provide fair and balanced reporting and programming; and to achieve advancements for women as owners of broadcast stations.

I am the director of the Women's Media Project of the NOW Legal Defense Fund. What started as a volunteer effort organized primarily on our kitchen tables, today has a small paid professional staff that works with NOW chapters and nearly all other women's organizations based in Washington. We have just published a comprehensive workbook entitled the Women's Media Campaign that details in 200 pages what I am about to summarize in 20 minutes.

Before I share with you some of our experiences with media, I would like to paint a picture of media in the United States so that you can understand the scope of the enterprise we are trying to affect.

In 1985, in an average American home, the television set is turned on 7 hours and eight minutes a day. Between the ages of 2 and 65, the average person will watch nine full years of television. By the time an American teenager graduates from high school, they will have spent 15,000 hours in the classroom and 17,000 hours in front of a television set consuming 350,000 commercial messages and witnessing 17,000 murders. More people in the United States have television sets than

have indoor plumbing, about 95 percent. Television is the primary source of news for 7 out of 10 Americans.

Newspapers are gradually becoming the media of the elite with too many politicians, judges and top policy makers not having time to watch television. Recent studies are showing that due to increases in illiteracy rates in the United States, 60 million Americans are unable to read the front page of a newspaper. This is true for 16% of White adults, 44% of Blacks and 56% of Hispanics.

And finally, in the United States, cities like Hollywood produce films, New York leads the way in advertising and cable television is blossoming throughout the country.

In total, there are 1,194 TV stations, 9,642 radio stations, 1,714 daily newspapers and 6,000 operating cable companies. An estimated 12,000 working journalists feed stories into the American media each day. Three major networks control a majority of television programming while two wireservices and about six newspaper chains dominate the print media.

Women hold about 35% of the total jobs in all media-related areas, comprise only about 10% of management positions and own less than 5% of media properties. As far as the participation rates of women in the media, my colleague, Jean Gaddy Wilson will be expanding upon these figures in her presentation later in the week.

I would now like to share with you some of the strategies we have used to influence media. As feminists, in the early 1970's we first targeted the media by demanding that women be hired in equal numbers with men. We believed then that if more women were producing, direct-

ing, writing and generally creating media, the messages would change. We had no factual basis or academic studies to prove that by increasing the numbers of women in television for example, the industry would improve its coverage of women and women's rights issues, nor would they produce more diversified programming. We were operating more on instinct.

NOW chapters, as well as individual women, brought employment discrimination lawsuits against the networks (ABC, NBC, CBS), major newspapers and magazines (including the New York Times, the Washington Post, Time and Newsweek), advertising agencies and film companies. Judges began to order media companies to hire women in the proportions that they were represented in the paid labor force.

Was our 1970 strategy a correct one looking back 15 years? Let me give a few examples: When Time magazine first did a cover story early in 1984 on whether there should be a "Women on the Ticket" months before Geraldine Ferraro was asked to join Mondale as a VP candidate, it was the women within the magazine that fought for the cover story, wrote the articles and helped to start a serious discussion of a woman running as president or vice president in the United States.

Another example: every Monday night in the United States CBS airs nationally a critically-acclaimed entertainment program called "Cagney and Lacey" about two fictional New York police women. The show is produced in Hollywood and has more women as writers, producers, and actors than nearly any other weekly, national program. The show has successfully focused on such issues as sex harassment on the job, rape,

child abuse and just last week a controversial program on abortion clinic violence.

If one question before us this week is: Will more women in the media change the media? -- my response is yes -- provided women are able to go beyond tokenism and are represented in enough numbers (at least 30 percent in each job category) to make a difference. In other words, our experience shows that women must "flood" the system to change the system.

A second strategy of our women's rights movement was demanding of news managers (most of whom are men) improved media coverage of feminist issues. Our tactics have ranged from direct confrontation with publishers and policy makers such as sit-ins in the office of one well-known women's magazine to regular face-to-face meetings with the presidents of our major networks.

During the Decade for Women, several important events occurred that served as "consciousness-raising" experiences for US media -- put in another way -- situations that reporters, editors and managers had to recognize and thus started to understand the importance of covering women's rights.

First, in 1976, in the US as a part of the Decade for Women, our Congress passed legislation and authorized financial resources to hold 50 state meetings on examining ways to advance the rights of women. Recommendations were developed in each issue area -- including recommendations on improving media coverage of women's issues. A National Women's Conference was convened in Houston, Texas, in 1977 where nearly

20,000 women and men met to develop a National Plan of Action. More than 1,200 journalists came to Houston and covered the debates and resolutions of the 25 planks that were to become our National Plan, including a series of Media Guidelines, copies of which I have brought to share with you.

The Houston Conference was covered as a political event in part because we organized it as if it were a national political convention. Many of the journalists reporting on the Houston conference had never before covered the substantive issues of the women's rights movement. They actually had to study and learn about issues such as child care, the Equal Rights Amendment and equal pay for equal work.

From 1980 through 1982, much of the coverage about women in the United States centered around our fight to pass the Equal Rights Amendment to our federal Constitution. Because of the way we positioned the ERA Campaign, political reporters (nearly all of whom are men) began to see that women's rights issues were indeed political issues. And, of course in 1984, media attention focused on two important issues affecting women: the gender gap in women's and men's voting patterns and the candidacy of Geraldine Ferraro as vice-president.

But, unfortunately, another serious event happened in the United States: the election of Ronald Reagan as President. A funny thing happened in 1981, when Reagan took office: progress for women all but stopped and the feminist movement was put on a treadmill.

Let me explain. From 1966 to 1981, laws were passed, policies developed and advances made by American women. In the media during this period, women for the first time were hired as news anchors, as

radio announcers, as publishers of newspapers. In the United States in 1968, our Communications Act was more broadly interpreted by a Supreme Court decision granting standing for local citizens groups, like NOW, to legally challenge TV and radio stations during their license renewal periods. Strong equal employment rules were developed (under President Nixon) and Congress took aggressive steps (within our First Amendment) to encourage more children's programming, responsive news and public affairs show and advances for minority and women's ownership. Media managers became more responsive toward groups like NOW, in large part because we had developed legal challenges against broadcast and print media owners.

After the Reagan election in 1981, under the guise of "deregulation" of government actions and of perceived conservative trends, the laws and policies that we depended upon were removed or so badly diluted that progress for women has been stalled. Thus, we are now on a treadmill. Today, too many efforts must be organized to win back rights that we won nearly ten years ago but have been stripped away by the courts or the Administration.

For women in the media, this means that as network correspondents, their stories do not regularly get aired; as reporters, their stories do not make page one as often; as owners, their opportunities are limited. As women, our rights are eroding.

Looking back over the past two decades, we may have mistakenly believed that progress for women would continue at a steady pace. At times, we did not fully seize the windows of opportunity that were available to us when our federal government, under for example the Ford

and Carter Administrations, was actively promoting women's equality.

In media, as with other institutions such as education or employment, our achievements were based on fragile foundations. For example, many of the rules and regulations requiring broadcasters to hire women were not enacted by Congress into law, but merely implemented by government agencies. When the Reagan administration selected new agency people, they reversed the regulations.

One final point: as an organized women's rights movement, we must also be willing to put more resources into media-related activities. In the United States today, reaching journalists and working to get our messages to the public takes a greater level of sophistication than when we started in the 1960's. As one commentator boldly said: "In this mass communications society, if you don't exist in the media, for all practical purposes, you don't exist."

Right wing organizations in the United States, and throughout the world, have diligently been working with mass media. While attacking the bias of the major television networks, the Right start their own. They generate ideas and commission scholarship with a specific communications goal in mind, sometimes by simply answering the question, "what's the press line?" Thus, the terms, and in fact, specific language, of the debate command great attention. The Right focuses on the emotional, rather than the intellectual impact of the message. They understand that messages are vehicles for communications, not a detailed and complicated agenda. Simple answers are proposed for complex situations. In our country, this is how Jerry Falwell communicates and how Ronald Reagan communicates.

One lesson we are learning in the United States is that even with women's rights issues being extremely popular among the public opinion, unless we are able to communicate in a simple, direct and meaningful manner, our message is lost.

What feminist groups are saying among themselves these days is that we must draw the line. We must organize large numbers of supporters in order to contain the spread of right-wing philosophies within the Administration. At the same time, we must begin again to move our agenda including full access to abortions and reproductive rights, equal pay for work of equal value, quality child care, access to decent health care, jobs, housing and the elimination of discrimination based on sex -- issues the media must see as important domestic and international concerns.

There are many challenges before us as feminists and as women concerned that our voices be heard in policies of war, peace, the environment and the economy. Without continuous and regular coverage by the media, our movement is destined to stay on the treadmill. Without more women in the media, without pressure on media policy makers and without an organized feminist movement making news, we risk slipping back into an invisible period.

Certainly, the U.N. Women's Conference in Nairobi brought hope. At meetings, such as this, we are able to share ideas, strategies and forward-looking plans of action.

For additional information, contact the Women's Media Project, NOW LDEF, 1776 K Street, NW #900, Washington, DC 20006 USA 202/429-7339.

Speech by Jean Gaddy Wilson
Journalist and Professor
University of Missouri
School of Journalism
Columbia, Missouri

November 22, 1985

International Conference
Women and the Mass Media
Athens, Greece

I am very happy to be here to speak with you at this historic conference, not only because my work centers on women and the media in the U.S., but also because you and I....all of us....men and women in this room will learn from each other. Then, in our own work, after we leave these rooms and this conference, we will carry forward that which must be done to make our countries more humane and our world a better place in which to live.

You will go with me when I return to my work in journalism in the U.S. I will remember you and what you are trying to achieve. I know that some night when I wish to stop writing because I am tired, I will think of you and I will keep going.

I only hope that something I say will help you in some small way. But, know this before I begin, that knowing you renews my energy in working in American journalism.

I am a teacher at the world's oldest School of Journalism. There are about 400 schools of journalism in the United States. My School is chosen year after year as the best School to train writers and editors in newspapers and radio and television. Our School prints a daily city newspaper, runs a commercial television station and runs a public radio station. None of these are supported by the U.S. government. Students gather the news, write the stories, edit the stories, sell the advertising. We think it's the best place for young journalists to learn....we also know that the newspaper, television and radio newsrooms at our School have to be the craziest places in the world for professors to work. There is extreme pressure to produce professional news with

staffs of 20-year-olds, who have regular classes, who fall in love, who miss being away from home, who have term papers due.....all the regular problems of college students. It's a system that has worked since the School was founded in 1908.

The first woman who graduated from the School was Mary Paxton Keeley. She graduated in 1911. I know Mary Paxton Keeley. She is still living. Her life encompasses the time in which women in America began coming into the press. Looking at it one way, that's a long time.....almost 75 years. Looking at it another, the status of women in the media has changed significantly in that time.

In the years since Mary graduated from Missouri's School of Journalism we have sent forward many young women to work in the media.

Those young women are a primary reason for a study I am just completing. During the past four years, I have interviewed more than 250 women and men in newspapers, radio, television, magazines; book publishing and the wire services. I've asked them what the chances are of women being hired, of being promoted, of being able to take over top media jobs. I ask about their salaries, their wages, their employment histories, their biases, their prejudices, and whether they have been sexually harrassed either by employers or sources. I also ask them what they do to help bring into balance the ratio of women to men on news staffs, advertising staffs, management and in coverage.

I always ask each woman, each man, what they see as the future for women across the U.S. in communications.

My colleague, Kathy Bonk, told you that there are 1,714 daily newspapers...I sent them all 12-page questionnaires. She told you there are 1,194 television stations...my graduate students and I sent them all 12-page questionnaires. She told you there were 9,642 radio stations.....we did not send them all questionnaires, only 1,100 got the 12-page questionnaires. If a newspaper or broadcasting station didn't answer, we sent replacement questionnaires---up to four times.

The last questionnaire went out special delivery. We paid the postage on every answer that came back. The reason I am telling you about this research is that this kind of research had never been done in the U.S. before this study. In many cases in the media, people say that we should stop talking about women.....we already have plenty. And, in Kathy Bonk's work, in my work, and in your work, unless you get the numbers on paper, people have difficulty believing that women are discriminated against so systematically.

Once you can show those numbers-----whether it is the number of times a television station runs stories about men compared to the number of stories about women or whether it is the number of times a woman's nude body advertises a product compared to the number of times a man's nude body advertises a product----you have a point of action. You can make things happen. If you have only feelings, you have no negotiation power. One of the ways in which I may be able to assist you is to give you samples of my research and others which you may wish to use.

Perhaps the reason this research has not been done before is because it is so time-consuming. It has taken four years to do, since I also work full-time. It is also expensive.....\$85,000 for the project so far; \$10,000 for printing and mailing the questionnaires and \$2,000 for the computer work.

In fact, I hope the computers are running the data right now in Columbia, Missouri.

Let me give you some of the early material out of the research.

NEWSPAPERS

In the 1,700 daily papers, less than 100 of the publishers are women.

A number of the women who are publishers, the top executives in their newspapers, have inherited that position, either from their fathers and family or through the death of their husbands, who were publishers at the time of their deaths. Two of the most visible women in newspaper publishing, Katherine Graham, of the Washington Post, and Helen Copley, of the Copley Newspapers, a California-based chain of newspapers, were married to publishers before their deaths. Mrs. Graham's family owned the paper before she married her husband, but he was the one who ran the paper. Both women have provided strong leadership in their businesses-- which not only consist of newspapers, but also broadcasting.

In daily newspapers, one chain, the Gannett Newspaper Co., has a policy that their managers do not get promoted or bonuses unless they show that they have hired and promoted women and ethnic minorities.

It is no surprise that the Gannett Co. has the largest proportion of women publishers of any chain. Close to 20% of their 88 newspaper publishers are women. The women began at the smaller papers, but they are moving up into the larger ones...largely because the women lobby together for that to happen.

There are few major editors of daily newspapers who are women. Each year there is a study of the numbers of women who are in directing editorships...meaning that the editor has control over money, employees and content. In spite of the work of women in NOW, the professional journalism organizations, and a lot of talk, the number of women in directing editorships is under 12%.....that is about the level of women in construction of buildings and homes. For a few years there would be a growth of 1% or so each year. Soon after President Reagan took office, the growth slowed down to about 1/10 of 1%. That is probably not mere coincidence. Rather it is probably an indication of what happens when our government stops advancing the cause of women.

Across the U.S., where there were all male editors in the 1960s, now there are perhaps 1 or 2 women in a group of 7 to 10 major editors at the large papers. Many are our graduates.

In the 8500 weekly newspapers, there are many opportunities for women.....there is also much less pay in weeklies. As a generalization, the small weeklies are produced by women for small salaries. Large suburban newspapers which are weekly carry much more advertising, therefore the salaries are larger, and correspondingly, the majority of the managers or publishers are male.

TELEVISION

In commercial television, the top spot is that of the general manager. The woman who is general manager of the largest television station headed by a woman is a graduate of my School. She is one of less than 10 women managers of the major 150 television stations in the U.S. In every television station, it is probably safe to say that for every local news team you'll see one woman. The usual team looks like this: male anchor who is the leader, female anchor who covers the softer stories, male weatherman who is either very funny or very technical, male sports-caster. Of course, that does not always happen; there are exceptions to that rule. However, only one major station has two women as co-anchors. Most people in the United States have seen two men as anchors together, but never two women.

As you know, American television stations are owned privately.

The U.S. government does license all broadcasting stations, however.

In 1971, because of women's groups working together, plus a different government stance on the rights of women, the Federal Communications Commission began requiring all broadcasting stations to report the number of women and ethnic minorities in management positions. Presumably, if stations did not have enough blacks, Asians,

Hispanics or women in the right spots on the form, then there would be a possibility that the station's license to broadcast could be revoked. Suddenly, the number of female secretaries at television stations dropped rather dramatically. At the same time, the number of female managers increased dramatically....almost by the same number. What happened was that women were given long titles, with very little if any salary increase or increase in responsibility. But, then they were listed as managers. However, something else happened. Women began showing up on nightly local news programs, usually as weather girls. Or, as young, pleasant, rather passive but attractive partners for the authoritarian father figure anchors. In station after station, young, primarily thin blonde women, began doing the evening news.

Something else began happening that you couldn't see by watching television screens.

Since the 1971 FCC ruling, there are now women who are behind the cameras, either running the videotape cameras or producing or directing. More young women are moving into these positions, and when they do, sometimes the content of the news changes. I have brought you copies of a major piece I did last year on a subject which I find extremely important to us in the U.S. and extremely important to women everywhere: if women are involved in the process of giving information on national TV, does the information change? I believe it does. Sylvia Chase, a correspondent at ABC, told me a story which is in this piece that I will tell you about how one woman, with access to national network, changed the coverage of battered women in the U.S.

In commercial television on a national network level, perhaps the

best indicators of the status of women can be seen in the news divisions. In the top on-air news positions there are no women, on ABC, CBS, NBC. The anchors are all men; all make close to or more than \$1 million a year. When the networks were making choices about the anchors within the past several years, no woman seemed to be considered at all for any of these positions. Therefore, the most authoritarian figures on network television continue to be male, and that has consistently been true since 1948, with the exception of one time--when Barbara Walters was co-anchor on ABC, for about a year. Behind the cameras, where the decisions are made on content, employee and budget in other words, in the power positions, there are no women presidents of the news divisions. There is one woman vice president of news at CBS, one at NBC, one at ABE and one at CNN. There are between 11 and 17 vice presidents at each of these networks.....about 9%.

There are opportunities for women in public television, perhaps because there are lower salaries and less competition for the jobs. There are more opportunities for women in cable television, again, because there are lower salaries and less competition for the jobs. When CNN began just a few years ago, the salaries were very, very low. It was a new organization; women were hired for everything-on-air, behind the scenes. They worked for very little. The one woman vice-president of CNN said something very interesting to me. When the salaries were low, women applied for the jobs. When the salaries increased, men's applications increased, while women's decreased. We have not explanation for this except that perhaps women are conditioned to think they will not obtain better jobs at better salaries.

RADIO

Within the past three years a major radio magazine did a piece on women in radio. When they went looking for material for the

director positions. In the U.S. there are what we call "morning drive personalities" ...those people who accompany Americans while they get ready for work or drive to work in their cars. These people are extremely well-paid; they are also male. If there is a man and woman team, as is happening several places, then the man usually pokes fun at the woman. It is not a situation of equality. However, less than five years ago, there were very few women on radio at all.

The myth hangs on that women's voices don't have the authoritarian sound that is necessary on radio. Nevertheless, in small radio stations there are opportunities for women...but the rewards are small. Radio is pervasive in the U.S.--it's piped into offices, it's on the telephones while you wait to talk to the person you call if you are put on hold, it's in the car on the way to work, it's in elevators, it's everywhere. And, male voices, whether as news reporters or music director's voices, wrap Americans in a vision of the world which is male.

Yet, while I say that, I must point out that there is one network of radio stations which brings ^{to} a segment of Americans female voices as newscasters, as anchors, as authorities. The National Public Radio system of more than 200 stations each evening has 90 minutes of some of the best news in America. The main anchor is a woman, Susan Stamberg. The major reporters are women. The people who are interviewed for their expert opinions are both men and women. Both women and men listen to the morning program on NPR--Early Morning Edition and the evening program--All Things Considered. This is fresh news, expanded news, news that is looked at in depth. It is also news that a woman helped structure. Susan Stamberg helped put the evening news on the air and she had a small child. She was interested in day care, children's health, mother's health, legislation as it affected women. And, those were stories NPR covered in the beginning. It continues to today.

to how news programs might be like if women were included with men in putting the news together. You might like to have tapes of the program as you suggest ways in which your news may be changed. I say that because I use tapes of the NPR news shows to talk with news professionals about how the news is not "just the news."

THE FUTURE

U.S. society is changing, even though the present administration is not standing beside women. More than 1 million women a year since 1960 in the U.S. have become employed outside the home. That phenomenon is reshaping everything, even though we don't realize it. It's changing the kind of food we eat, because women don't have time to fix food... McDonalds and Wendys are everywhere. It's reshaping power in the home, because two paychecks are needed in most homes; when the woman's work is recognized in such a way, she attains a power which wasn't there in the relationship. Under Reagan, poverty truly has become a woman's problem---and a problem of her children. At the other end of the economy, something else is happening. More women than men are going to college. Since 1979 women have outnumbered men on U.S. campuses. In fact, since we have fewer 18-year-olds, ^{some of} our colleges would have trouble staying open if not for women students. Birth control has affected everything. Contraception and legal abortions have changed the future for thousands of young women and men.

When I ~~stand~~ stand in front of my classes, I think about how women's lives and how America has been reshaped because of available birth control. Because you see, there were more women than men in journalism schools beginning in 1979--two years before women outnumbered men in total higher education. In Mary Paxton Keeley's day, in 1910, she was an oddity. In my student days, there were 60 per cent men, and 40 per cent women in classes. In graduate school, there were 75 per cent men, 25 per cent women. Today, there are close to 60 per cent women in undergraduate journalism schools. In our graduate...

In America, we are training women as journalists. We are also training men. The women did not force the men out---journalism enrollment climbed 300 per cent in a decade.

So, we stand poised with a qualified pool of employees who are predominantly female. Newsrooms across the U.S. --whether in newspapers or television--run about 30% female. And, management is male, usually over 50 years of age. It's hard for those men to hire and promote women because they have always been in a "man's field." It's even harder for them to hear this kind of story: when young men reporters are told to cover a story at night, the young men sometimes say, "Not tonight, I just can't. It's my turn to take care of the kids tonight."

That doesn't happen all the time. But, it does happen at virtually every newspaper, every television station, every radio station. More than 50% of American women are employed outside the home. That fact alone reshapes what can happen with our time. Those same dynamics are reshaping the American press. It's happening slowly. It's uneven. It's irritating that the press doesn't show women's achievements.

But, the variables have never been like this before---more than half American women work outside the home, more than half the journalism students are women, more and more research and writing is being done by women about women, women historians are rewriting histories and putting the women back in, TV producers who are women fight for women's stories, men journalism students protest professors' sexist remarks in class, TV news directors who are men refuse to hire anyone who is not black or female, journalism schools run schools for management of the media that are for blacks (perhaps soon women will follow), we meet for three days in this conference.

It all counts. What we must do you are doing here. You are bringing women and men together. You are bringing different people from different

... who are convinced must go forward together

WOMEN AND MASS MEDIA
NOVEMBER 22, 1985
ATHENS, GREECE

THANK YOU, FOR THAT KIND INTRODUCTION. I AM HONORED AND DELIGHTED TO BE ABLE TO COME BEFORE YOU THIS AFTERNOON. AS MANY TIMES AS I HAVE STOOD ON PODIUMS IN THE LAST YEAR, THERE IS STILL NOTHING I LIKE MORE THAN THE EXCITEMENT OF LOOKING OUT AND SEEING A WHOLE ROOM FULL OF WOMEN. OF COURSE, IT IS EVEN BETTER WHEN THOSE WOMEN ARE ACTIVE, PROFESSIONAL WOMEN COMING TOGETHER FROM SEVERAL COUNTRIES.

WHEN I WAS INVITED TO GIVE THIS SPEECH, I WAS ASKED TO COMPARE HOW THE MEDIA TREATS MEN AND WOMEN POLITICIANS DIFFERENTLY. OF COURSE, I CANNOT CLAIM TO HAVE ALL THE ANSWERS-- AFTER ALL, I HAVE NEVER BEEN A MALE POLITICIAN. BUT I DO HAVE THE EXPERTISE OF MY OWN EXPERIENCE IN THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN. AND, AS YOU MIGHT IMAGINE, IT IS A SUBJECT THAT I HAVE DONE A LOT OF THINKING ABOUT SINCE THEN. BESIDES, WHAT POLITICIAN COULD RESIST THE CHANCE TO TELL ALL ABOUT THE MEDIA?

MOST OF YOU WERE NOT IN THE UNITED STATES DURING THE CAMPAIGN LAST YEAR, SO I SHOULD START BY SAYING THAT I CANNOT RECALL A RECENT AMERICAN PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN WHERE THE MEDIA ITSELF HAS BEEN SO MUCH AT THE FOREFRONT. DURING THOSE MONTHS AND IN THE YEAR SINCE, ~~THE~~ QUESTIONS ABOUT THE MEDIA'S PERFORMANCE AND ACTIONS HAVE BEEN RAISED IN THE UNITED STATES.

MANY OF THE QUESTIONS FOCUSSED ON THEIR TREATMENT OF ME-- WAS I TREATED DIFFERENTLY BECAUSE I AM A WOMAN? OR BECAUSE I AM AN ITALIAN-AMERICAN? WAS THE PRESS BALANCED AND FAIR? WERE THE

NETWORKS SYMPATHETIC TO THE REAGAN ADMINISTRATION? THESE ARE ALL COMPLEX QUESTIONS, AND THEY DO NOT HAVE SIMPLE ANSWERS. ALTHOUGH, I MUST SAY, IT IS A RELIEF TO SEE I WAS NOT THE ONLY ONE ASKING THOSE QUESTIONS. SO WHAT I WANT TO DO TODAY IS SHARE THE VIEW AS I SAW IT FROM MY PERSPECTIVE. IT IS NOT THE ONLY VIEW, NOR PERHAPS THE MOST ACCURATE, BUT IT IS HOW IT LOOKED FROM THE INSIDE OUT.

I DON'T HAVE TO TELL YOU THAT THE MEDIA WAS AN INSEPARABLE PART OF OUR CAMPAIGN. THEY WERE THERE FROM THE VERY BEGINNING-- EVEN, IN FACT, BEFORE. ONE OF THE FIRST SUBSTANTIVE HINTS THAT I MIGHT ACTUALLY BE BEING CONSIDERED SERIOUSLY FOR THE NOMINATION CAME FROM THE MEDIA. SIX WEEKS BEFORE MY ACTUAL NOMINATION I LEARNED THAT TIME MAGAZINE HAD PUT ME ON THE COVER WITH DIANNE FEINSTEIN, MAYOR OF SAN FRANCISCO, AS A POSSIBLE VICE-PRESIDENTIAL NOMINEE.

THE MEDIA WAS THERE, AND MAKING THEMSELVES FELT, FROM THE VERY OPENING CURTAIN. WHEN I CALLED MY FAMILY IN ~~NEW YORK~~ WITH THE NEWS THAT WALTER MONDALE HAD ASKED ME TO BE HIS RUNNING MATE, MY YOUNGEST DAUGHTER, LAURA, ANSWERED THE PHONE. "GUESS WHAT?" I SAID. "I GOT IT."

"YOU MEAN MAYBE?" SHE ASKED.

"NO, I GOT IT."

"YOU MEAN POSSIBLY?" HER VOICE SQUEAKED UP A NOTCH.

"NO. HONEY, I HAVE IT."

"NO, REALLY???" THE NEXT THING I HEARD WAS A WAR WHOOP ON THE OTHER END OF THE LINE. BEFORE DAWN THE NEXT MORNING, MY FAMILY WAS ALREADY PACKING TO COME MEET ME-- AND THE PRESS WAS MAKING ITS INFLUENCE FELT. MY DAUGHTER AND HUSBAND HAD TO PACK THEIR BAGS IN THE DARK, KEEPING THE LIGHTS OFF IN THE HOUSE, SO AS NOT TO ALERT THE

REPORTERS WHO WERE WAITING OUTSIDE, WATCHING OUR HOUSE FROM ACROSS THE STREET, TO SEE IF I HAD BEEN PICKED.

MEANWHILE, ON THE OTHER COAST, JOURNALISTS WERE ALSO IN ON THE EVENTS. THE NIGHT I FOUND OUT IN SAN FRANCISCO, I WAS TAKEN ON A WILD COPS AND ROBBERS CHASE, TO AVOID THE PRESS, I WAS WHISKED OFF IN A CAR, WE STOPPED ONCE, PICKING UP A MONDALE AIDE, THEN WE RACED TO THE AIRPORT, WHERE A PRIVATE PLANE HAD BEEN SENT TO MEET US. IT WAS ALL VERY CLOAK AND DAGGER. I COULD NOT HELP THINKING, HERE WE ARE MAKING HISTORY, AND IT FEELS LIKE A JAMES BOND MOVIE.

BUT THE REAL EFFECT OF THE PRESS ON THE CAMPAIGN WAS MUCH MORE SERIOUS. I HAVE TO SAY AT THE BEGINNING THAT ON THE WHOLE, THE PRESS WAS FAIR. ESPECIALLY THE PRESS THAT TRAVELED WITH ME THROUGHOUT THE CAMPAIGN. THE SEVENTY OR EIGHTY MEMBERS OF THE MEDIA WHO RODE THE AIRPLANE WERE CONSCIENTIOUS, SCRUPULOUS, WITTY, INTELLIGENT, AND THOROUGHLY PROFESSIONAL. THEY WERE LIKE A LARGE FAMILY, SHARING WITH ME AS FRIENDS AND CRITICS THE MOST IMPORTANT EXPERIENCE OF MY PUBLIC LIFE.

THEY REPORTED MY ERRORS. WHEN I SAID I WOULD RELEASE MY HUSBAND'S TAX RETURNS WITHOUT FIRST CHECKING WITH HIM, WHEN I SPOKE IMPRECISELY ONCE OR TWICE ABOUT FOREIGN POLICY MATTERS, WHEN OTHER MISSTEPS OCCURRED IN THE COURSE OF THE LONG CAMPAIGN, THE TRAVELING PRESS CAUGHT THEM AND CORRECTLY POINTED THEM OUT TO THEIR READERS AND LISTENERS. THEY WERE DOING THEIR JOB, AND DOING IT WELL.

BY THE SAME TOKEN, WHEN I DELIVERED A GOOD SPEECH, WHEN I WAS RECEIVED WELL AT RALLIES, WHEN I STOOD UP TO NEARLY TWO HOURS

OF QUESTIONING BY 200 REPORTERS IN AUGUST -- THE PRESS REPORTED
THAT ACCURATELY, TOO. 137

THAT IS WHAT THE PUBLIC WANTS AND DESERVES: THE GOOD NEWS AS
WELL AS THE BAD, THE FULL STORY, THE REAL, BREATHING PERSON
BEHIND THE WALL OF PRESS RELEASES AND FORMAL SPEECHES. FOR THE
MOST PART, THAT IS WHAT THE PUBLIC GOT FROM THE NATIONAL PRESS
THAT COVERED MY CAMPAIGN. I AM SPEAKING HERE SPECIFICALLY ABOUT
THE NATIONAL PRESS. WHAT HAPPENED WITH THE LOCAL PRESS WAS A
DIFFERENT STORY, WHICH I WILL TALK ABOUT LATER.

BUT DID THEY TREAT ME DIFFERENTLY BECAUSE I WAS A WOMAN?
ABSOLUTELY. THERE IS NO DOUBT I WAS HELD TO DIFFERENT STANDARDS.
ALTHOUGH THE UNITED STATES HAS A NUMBER OF FEMALE LEGISLATORS, AND
SENATORS AND EVEN GOVERNORS, THE IDEA OF A WOMAN VICE PRESIDENTIAL
CANDIDATE WAS SOMETHING ELSE ALTOGETHER. THAT WAS, I THINK,
THE SOURCE OF THE SPECIAL ENERGY THE PRESS PUT INTO THE CAMPAIGN.
IF I WAS SINGLED OUT-- AND I THINK MANY COMMENTATORS NOW AGREE
THAT I WAS-- IT WAS LESS BECAUSE I WAS A WOMAN RUNNING FOR
NATIONAL OFFICE, THAN BECAUSE I WAS THE FIRST.

THAT MAY SOUND STRANGE TO SOME OF YOU. IF YOU LIVE IN ~~THE~~
~~BRITAIN~~, YOU HAVE ALREADY PASSED THIS MILESTONE, AS HAS INDIA AND
ISRAEL. IT IS CLEAR THAT MANY COUNTRIES ARE ON THE ROAD TO
PROGRESS AND EQUALITY, JUST AS IT IS CLEAR THAT WE ARE EACH IN
DIFFERENT PLACES ON THAT ROAD.

BUT FOR THE UNITED STATES LAST YEAR, IT CERTAINLY FELT VERY
NOVEL. AND THAT NOVELTY CREATED A LOT OF READY-MADE ISSUES
FOR THE PRESS. THEY STARTED BY PICKING UP ON SOME VERY TRIVIAL
ISSUES. IT WAS EMBARRASSING HOW MUCH INK WAS SPILLED OVER SUCH
SILLINESS AS WHETHER WALTER MONDALE AND I WERE ALLOWED TO TOUCH

IN PUBLIC. AND COULD I WEAR THE SAME OUTFIT TWICE? THERE WAS MUCH DEBATE ABOUT MY CLOTHES AND MY HAIR, AND EVERYBODY FROM MY ADVISORS TO NETWORK TELEVISION PRODUCERS TOLD ME I HAD TO WEAR BRIGHT COLORS, SO MY FACE WOULD NOT BLEND INTO MY DRESS, AND SO I WOULD STAND OUT AGAINST THE BACKGROUND. OTHERS DEBATED WHETHER I SHOULD LIMIT MY WARDROBE TO SUITS. I FINALLY PUT A STOP TO THAT AND TOLD THEM THAT I WOULD CONTINUE TO WEAR WHAT I FELT COMFORTABLE IN-- DRESSES WHEN IT WAS WARM AND SUITS WHEN IT WAS COLD-- AND THAT WE HAD FAR MORE IMPORTANT THINGS TO TALK ABOUT.

THERE WAS ALSO A LOT OF INTEREST IN MY ROLE AS A MOTHER, AND WHAT ROLE MY HUSBAND JOHN WOULD PLAY AS A "FIRST HUSBAND" IF WE WON. IN THE EARLY STAGES, IT WAS CLEAR THAT HAVING A WOMAN CANDIDATE GAVE THE PRESS A LOT OF MATERIAL WITH WHICH TO ENLIVEN AN OTHERWISE ROUTINE CAMPAIGN.

ON MORE SUBSTANTIVE ISSUES THE PRESS SEEMED TO HAVE ACCEPTED THE NOTION THAT A WOMAN COULD NOT BE INFORMED ABOUT TYPICALLY MALE TOPICS-- LIKE FOREIGN POLICY AND NATIONAL SECURITY. THAT IDEA GOT STARTED IN THE FALL OF 1983, WHEN I HAD AN INTERVIEW WITH A WELL-KNOWN AMERICAN JOURNALIST-- A WOMAN. WE HAD A WONDERFUL TALK, AND AT THE END SHE SAID: "EVERYTHING WE HAVE TALKED ABOUT SOUNDS LIKE YOU ARE THE IDEAL PERSON. SURELY THERE MUST BE SOME AREA WHERE YOU ARE WEAK?"

SO, I VOLUNTEERED, I SUPPOSE I AM NOT AS STRONG IN FOREIGN POLICY AS I COULD BE. WELL, THAT WAS A MISTAKE, AND I SPENT MONTHS TRYING TO LIVE THAT DOWN. THROUGHOUT THE CAMPAIGN, THE ONE THING I HAD TO PROVE AGAIN AND AGAIN WAS THAT I HAD A GRASP OF FOREIGN POLICY

ISSUES, AND THAT A WOMAN COULD BE JUST AS KNOWLEDGEABLE, AND TOUGH IN THIS FIELD AS ANY MAN.

THAT SAME THEME CAME THROUGH DURING AN NATIONWIDE TELEVISION INTERVIEW ON MEET THE PRESS. WE WERE TALKING ABOUT LEADERSHIP IN THE EVENT OF A NUCLEAR CONFRONTATION. "ARE YOU STRONG ENOUGH TO PUSH THE BUTTON?" ASKED THE INTERVIEWER. I GAVE HIM THE TRUTH: "I COULD DO WHATEVER WAS NECESSARY TO PROTECT MY COUNTRY."

BUT I COULD NOT HELP BUT SEE A BIGGER, UNDERLYING ISSUE IN HIS QUESTION. IF MY CANDIDACY AS A WOMAN WERE BEING JUDGED LIKE A MAN'S, WOULD I STILL FIND MYSELF BEING ASKED QUESTIONS LIKE THAT? THE JOURNALIST COUNTERED THAT ^{he} ~~THEY~~ HAD ASKED THAT KIND OF QUESTION BEFORE. *of several men*

~~BY~~ THE FACT WAS, HE NEVER HAD ASKED IT OF A VICE PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDIDATE-- ONLY OF MEMBERS OF CONGRESS. AND ^{each} ~~EVERY OTHER~~ TIME, THE ^{man he} ~~PEOPLE~~ THEY ASKED ~~ABOUT IT WERE~~ ¹ ~~MEN WHO HAD BEEN~~ ^{Church} ~~MINISTERS IN A CHURCH~~. IN THEIR CASE, THE ASSUMPTION WAS THAT THEIR FAITH MIGHT PREVENT THEM. IN MINE, IT WAS MY GENDER THAT WAS ON TRIAL. I FOUND IT ENDLESSLY ANNOYING TO BE PRESUMED WEAK AND INDECISIVE BECAUSE I WAS A WOMAN. BELIEVE ME, IF THEY HAD TALKED TO ANYONE WHO KNEW ME WELL, THEY WOULD HAVE KNOWN WHAT A MISPERCEPTION THAT WAS.

BESIDES, ON A DEEPER LEVEL, THE QUESTION OF BUTTON PUSHING IS A TERRIBLY SIMPLISTIC ONE. THE REAL QUESTION IS ONE OF BALANCE AND WISDOM, WHETHER I HAD THE INTELLIGENCE TO LOOK FOR OTHER MEANS AND OTHER WAYS TO RESOLVE DISPUTES. THEY SHOULD HAVE ASKED WHETHER I HAD THE KNOWLEDGE AND FORTITUDE TO MOVE AHEAD WITH ARMS CONTROL NEGOTIATIONS TO PREVENT GETTING TO THE POINT WHERE WE EVEN THINK OF PUSHING THE BUTTON-- EVER. BUT SOMEHOW THE DISCUSSION WAS LIMITED TO

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THE ABSURD IDEA THAT I WOULD BE A BETTER CANDIDATE BECAUSE I COULD ORDER THE DESTRUCTION OF THE WORLD.

NOW MAYBE THOSE KINDS OF QUESTIONS WOULD HAVE ARISEN FOR ANY CANDIDATE, BUT BECAUSE I WAS THE FIRST WOMAN, THEY WERE CERTAINLY UPPERMOST ON THE MINDS OF THE INTERVIEWERS. OF COURSE, MOST OF THOSE INTERVIEWERS WERE MEN. I WONDER IF THERE HAD BEEN MORE WOMEN CONDUCTING THOSE INTERVIEWS IF WE MIGHT NOT HAVE SEEN A DIFFERENT PERSPECTIVE.

INTERESTINGLY, AFTER THE ELECTION, TED KOPPEL, AN AMERICAN JOURNALIST, WAS CALLED ON THIS ISSUE BEFORE A GROUP AT GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY. THE GROUP HE HAPPENED TO BE SPEAKING IN FRONT OF INCLUDED MADELEINE ALBRIGHT, MY FOREIGN POLICY ADVISOR, WHO IS A PROFESSOR AT GEORGETOWN. "WHY DID YOU DO SUCH A NUMBER ON GERALDINE FERRARO DURING YOUR INTERVIEW IN THE CAMPAIGN?" SHE ASKED. "WELL," HE ADMITTED, "I HAVE BEEN ACCUSED OF BEING PROFESSORIAL, PROSECUTORIAL, AND POMPOUS DURING THAT INTERVIEW."

MADELEINE READILY AGREED: "ALL OF THE ABOVE". THEN SHE PUT THE MATTER IN A NUTSHELL: "DO YOU THINK YOU AND OTHER COMMENTATORS WERE TOUGHER ON MS. FERRARO ABOUT FOREIGN POLICY BECAUSE SHE WAS A WOMAN?" KOPPEL DIDN'T HESITATE: "YES, WE WERE."

BUT BY AND LARGE, AS I MENTIONED BEFORE, THE NATIONAL PRESS WAS FAIR. UNFORTUNATELY, I CANNOT SAY THE SAME THING ABOUT THE LOCAL NEWSPAPERS. CERTAIN NEWSPAPERS PUBLISHED STORIES CONTAINING STATEMENTS WHICH WERE SIMPLY NOT TRUE, ~~AND SOME~~
~~SOME~~ ~~OTHER~~, IN WHAT SEEMS TO BE A DETERMINED EFFORT TO CAST DOUBT ON MY NAME, MY FAMILY, AND MY CHARACTER.

LET ME MAKE A DISTINCTION HERE. THE INQUIRY INTO MY FINANCES, MY HUSBAND'S FINANCES, AND ANY OTHER PERSONAL MATTER WHICH COULD

MY HUSBAND'S FINANCES, AND ANY OTHER PERSONAL MATTER WHICH COULD REMOTELY HAVE HAD A CONNECTION TO MY FITNESS FOR OFFICE WAS LEGITIMATE AND CLEARLY IN THE PUBLIC INTEREST. AND I ALWAYS SAID SO DURING THE CAMPAIGN.

BUT STORIES THAT LEFT AN IMPRESSION WHICH IS ALTOGETHER FALSE AND UNSUPPORTED BY THE FACTS-- THAT KIND OF COVERAGE IS UNFAIR, UNPROFESSIONAL, AND UNWORTHY OF AMERICAN JOURNALISM. IT WAS NOT EASY TO SIT BY WATCHING WHAT THE PRESS DID TO MY 80-YEAR OLD MOTHER, AND MY HUSBAND, JOHN.

EVERY NIGHT BROUGHT A DIFFERENT STORY WITH INNUENDOES ABOUT MY FAMILY OR MY BACKGROUND. THERE WAS, OF COURSE, NOTHING THEY COULD PROVE, BUT WHAT THEY LACKED IN FACTS THEY MADE UP IN INSINUATION. I LEARNED AFTER THE ELECTION THAT ONE NEWSPAPER, THE PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER, HAD ASSIGNED THIRTY SEVEN REPORTERS TO TRY TO UNCOVER ANYTHING AT ALL ON ME, MY FAMILY, AND FRIENDS.

THAT BECAME A CONSTANT, AND VERY DRAINING, BATTLE. DURING THE CAMPAIGN, EVERY FEW DAYS, A LOCAL SENSATIONAL NEWSPAPER WOULD CARRY ON ITS CRUSADE ~~blasting me~~

THESE STORIES PRESENTED ~~me~~ A DILEMMA. ~~Should I respond~~

~~or should I ignore it.~~

~~On the other hand,~~
The problem is
~~that~~ ANY TIME YOU ANSWER SENSATIONAL CHARGES YOU MAKE ANOTHER NEWS STORY ABOUT THE CHARGES, WHICH ARE FALSE, UNFOUNDED, ~~and~~ IRRELEVANT IN THE FIRST PLACE.

YOU CANNOT IMAGINE HOW THAT MAKES YOU FEEL-- TO HOLD YOUR PEACE WHILE DAY AFTER DAY STORIES COME OUT ABOUT PEOPLE LONG SINCE DEAD, PEOPLE YOU MAY NEVER HAVE MET IN YOUR LIFE, ABOUT EVENTS THAT ALLEGEDLY HAPPENED BEFORE YOU WERE BORN.

NEWSROOM. WHAT DID IT CONCLUDE? IT SAID MANY EDITORS FELT THAT
SENSATIONAL STORIES ABOUT ME LAST FALL DID NOT MERIT -- QUOTE --¹⁴³
"THE HEADLINES, PROMINENT DISPLAY AND LENGTHY TREATMENT THEY
SOMETIMES RECEIVED." END QUOTE.

OF COURSE, IN ADDITION TO BEING A WOMAN, I AM ALSO AN ITALIAN
AMERICAN, AND THAT CERTAINLY HAD AN IMPACT ON THE COVERAGE. IN
AMERICA, THERE SEEMS AN IRRESISTABLE URGE TO LINK ANYBODY WITH AN
ITALIAN SURNAME TO ORGANIZED CRIME, AND I WAS NO EXCEPTION. THE SAME
TIMES STORY QUOTED THE EDITOR OF THE WASHINGTON POST, BENJAMIN
BRADLEE, AS SAYING, QUOTE, "I DON'T THINK THE PRESS WOULD HAVE PUT
THAT KIND OF ENERGY INTO IT IF WE HAD BEEN TALKING ABOUT SOMEBODY
CALLED GERALDINE JENKINS."

AND JUST THIS MONTH, MOTHER JONES RAN AN ARTICLE LOOKING AT
THE CAMPAIGN COVERAGE GIVEN BY THE ABC TELEVISION NETWORK. THE
ARTICLE QUOTED REPORTERS WHO HAD BEEN APPROACHED TO JOIN THE
NEWS DEPARTMENT'S "GERRY FERRARO HIT SQUAD". IN A DEPARTURE FROM
CUSTOMARY JOURNALISTIC INDEPENDENCE, THE TEAM WAS DIRECTED FROM
ABC'S EXECUTIVE OFFICES. REPORTERS FROM THAT GROUP HAVE SINCE
SAID THEY HAVE NEVER SEEN SUCH A "FEROCIOUS" EFFORT. THE WORD
FROM THE TOP, THEY SAID, WAS CLEAR: WHEN IT COMES TO GERRY
FERRARO, THERE WERE NO HOLDS BARRED.

I COULD NOT HAVE SAID IT BETTER MYSELF. BUT I AM GLAD I DID
NOT HAVE TO. THE FACT WAS, JOURNALISTS SPOKE UP BECAUSE THEY KNEW IT
WAS WRONG. I BELIEVE THAT THE VAST MAJORITY OF EDITORS, REPORTERS,
AND PUBLISHERS UNDERSTAND THEIR DUTY, ARE RESPONSIBLE PEOPLE, HAVE
THE BEST INTENTIONS, AND ONLY WANT TO DO THEIR JOB -- WHICH IS TO
REPORT THE NEWS. I RESPECT THAT JOB. IT IS VITAL TO THE
INSTITUTION OF DEMOCRACY. WHEN THE NEWS IS UNFAVORABLE, I WON'T

THE RACE. NOW THAT THEY HAVE SET THE STANDARD BY ASKING THEM OF GERRY FERRARO, THEY MUST BE CONSISTENT, AND ASK THEM OF EVERY PERSON, MAN OR WOMAN, WHO SEEKS PUBLIC OFFICE-- NOT JUST SOME OF THEM.

IN A DEMOCRACY, THAT IS THE TRUST THEY HOLD AS JOURNALISTS. AS MEDIA PROFESSIONALS, THEY MUST ALWAYS MAKE THEIR INQUIRY FULL, FAIR, AND COMPLETE. AND WE, AS MEDIA CONSUMERS, HAVE EVERY RIGHT TO DEMAND THAT THEY MEET THAT OBLIGATION.

I KNOW THERE ARE A NUMBER OF WOMAN JOURNALISTS HERE TODAY, AND I THINK YOU HAVE A SPECIAL ROLE TO PLAY. CONFERENCES LIKE THIS ONE HELP ALL OF US THINK ABOUT HOW WE SHAPE OUR COUNTRIES' POLITICAL DISCOURSE AND OUR MEDIA COVERAGE. IN POLITICS, AT LEAST IN THE UNITED STATES, 90% OF THE BATTLE LIES IN PUBLIC PERCEPTIONS. AND INCREASINGLY TODAY, WOMEN ARE AMONG THOSE WHO SHAPE THOSE PERCEPTIONS.

TODAY, IN MY COUNTRY, I CANNOT TURN ON A NEWS SHOW WITHOUT SEEING AT LEAST ONE WOMAN ANCHOR AND SEVERAL WOMAN REPORTERS. THOSE WOMEN PLAY A SPECIAL ROLE. I AM NOT SAYING THEY SHOULD FAVOR OR GO EASY ON WOMEN CANDIDATES. BUT I AM SAYING THAT AS WOMEN, THEY, AND ALL OF US, BRING A SPECIAL PERSPECTIVE, AND A SPECIAL COMPETENCE, TO MAKE SURE THE WHOLE STORY GETS TOLD. AND THAT IS VERY EXCITING.

AS I LOOK AHEAD IN THE UNITED STATES, I KNOW THE CAMPAIGN LAST YEAR TOOK US OVER SOME HURDLES? THE NEXT TIME A WOMAN RUNS FOR NATIONAL OFFICE, NOBODY WILL EXPECT HER TO BURST INTO TEARS AT A PRESS CONFERENCE. THE FOCUS WILL NOT BE ON HER STYLE, AND CLOTHES, AND FAMILY BACKGROUND, BUT ON HER IDEAS, AND HER ISSUES, AND WHAT SHE BRINGS TO THE LEADERSHIP OF THE COUNTRY AND THE

WORLD. THAT IS ALL OF US IN THIS ROOM ARE WORKING FOR-- IN
CONFERENCES LIKE THIS ONE, AND IN OUR OWN CAREERS AT HOME. FOR
ALL YOUR EFFORTS TO BRING THAT DAY CLOSER, I THANK YOU.

INDEPENDENT STUDY: CONCLUSIONS

The Extent of Government Control of the Media

Through reading and listening to journalists and others, I have come to several conclusions about controls on the Greek media.

Radio and television are indeed under total governmental control, and there is no doubt that the present government uses this forum to put forward its own ideas and policies. However, the opposition press keeps up a constant bombardment of demands for more access to the airwaves, and the government has committed itself on the issue. It has promised that more coverage will be given to parliamentary debates, etc. The only question is when.

There is also no doubt that the government has censored broadcast material. The most recent case is that of cutting a significant portion from the televised film, "Wallenberg." Again, however, this matter was brought immediately to public attention by the press. Headlines screamed, editors were outraged, the Swedish Embassy protested.

As far as the print media are concerned, attempts to control content are made by legislation, specifically that which prohibits ridicule of the office and person of the president. This legislation is much more limited than that in France, for instance, where it is an offense for any periodical to publish anything about any public figure which is not related to his public office. Interviews and my reading have revealed that a great deal of comment about the president went on before the government invoked the law and began to prosecute editors.

Another legislative approach to control of the press is by libel, and there were many convictions for libel while I was in Greece. However, when an editor is sentenced to, say, one year in prison, he does not have to serve a single day. The law allows him to "buy off" his sentence for a very small fee. Hence, the punishment for libel is a small fine, which does little to deter editors from publishing their opinions.

My conclusion is that my hypothesis is correct, that the Greek government exerts heavy control on the Greek media, but I would add a proviso. The Greek government is neither efficient nor effective in most things. Its attempts at censorship are like its attempts to solve its economic problems, to run an efficient telephone company or postal service: they do not work very well.

The Extent to Which Feminists Have Exploited the Media

My conclusions about feminist exploitation were reached very quickly and reinforced constantly. Greek feminists have in no way begun to exploit the Greek media in order to achieve their goals. Instead, women themselves are exploited, stereotyped, or ignored by the media. A small number of women are keenly aware of these problems, but can do little but complain of them since the women refuse to form a national organization, preferring to band into small groups, usually on party political lines. They are more interested in denouncing each other than in positive achievements. The government, while professing sympathy with feminist goals, has done little to try to eradicate cultural blocks to equality. Women in government are seen as tokens, to be patronized or ridiculed.

COLLEGE COURSE WORK

The twelve units of study I completed in the spring semester were richly rewarding. I studied a sequence of dramatically different cultures, each of which has made a significant contribution to Western civilization.

I had the indescribable excitement of standing at the Lion's Gate of the Palace of Mycenae and imagining Agamemnon's triumphal return from the Trojan War. I walked where Agamemnon walked! Similarly at Knossos, I stood where Theseus had faced the Minotaur.

In a more historical mode, I stood at Marathon and wondered how different our lives might now be had the battle been lost to the Persians in 490 B.C.; I walked in the Athenian Agora where democracy was nurtured. I stood where Paul might have stood as he preached to the Corinthians and to the Ephesians.

What a legacy has come to us from this small area of the Mediterranean. Studying in the field with well-informed teachers has greatly broadened my background in the liberal arts.

Taking these courses was educational in another way. For the first time in my life, I was truly a college student just like all the other students in my class (barring the fact that I was over thirty years older than all of them). I was in residence with them. I ate, studied, and worried about exams with them; I complained about tests with them, and dissected the teachers' shortcomings with them. What I learned from this experience will have at least as much effect on my teaching as will what I learned from the course materials.

The syllabi, daily logs, and copies of examinations for each of the three courses, as well as an official transcript for the completed program will be found in Appendix B.

VALUE OF SABBATICAL TO MOUNT SAN ANTONIO COLLEGE

I believe that my sabbatical leave will be of benefit to our college in the following ways:

(1) My travel to many sites has provided me with many specific examples of the influence of myth on art, literature, and history.

(2) My detailed study of media function has provided me with many anecdotes with which to enliven the mass media class, as well as examples illustrating the Authoritarian Theory of the Press, etc.

(3) My study of the Byzantine Age has introduced me to the work of an early woman historian, Anna Comneni, an excellent example of the forgotten women in the media. It has also made me recognize the role of the church in disseminating information--a kind of proto-mass media.

(4) My collection of some 300 slides has been copied and placed on file in the Audio-Visual Department for use by interested faculty. Books will be placed in the library. Plans and charts will be used by the English Department.

(5) Living as an outsider in a foreign country has given me great insight into the problems foreign students face here. My ability to relate to them and my desire to help have been vastly enlarged.

(6) I am determined to work even harder to help overcome illiteracy since I now know what it is like to be an illiterate myself.

(7) I will share my experiences and information with the Journalism 20 students at the end of October and with my colleagues in the English Department on January 20, 1987. On that date, I have arranged to

give a slide show/lecture on illustrations of mythology to be found on Greek pottery.

(8) I have had some preconceptions challenged and become more appreciative of the many benefits I enjoy, particularly the resources of Mount San Antonio College and the vast educational support system which lies behind it.

CONCLUSIONS

I have had a full and enriching sabbatical year. It was physically, emotionally, and intellectually demanding, yet I feel renewed and ready to begin teaching with exhilaration. My mind is bulging with exciting information to impart to my students. I am truly revitalized, and immensely grateful to the Board of Trustees for granting me the privilege of this sabbatical leave of absence.

APPENDICES

- A. Bibliography
- B. Syllabi, Daily Logs, Examinations and
Transcripts for College Courses
- C. Slides

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RECOMMENDED ADVANCE READING

History and culture:

Highly readable general introduction: These Were the Greeks, by H.D. Amos and A.G.P. Lang. These will be available at the bookstore. Everyone is expected to have purchased a copy and to have read it before departure.

GREEK AUTHORS:

Homer, The Odyssey (Robert Fitzgerald translation recommended: Doubleday Anchor, 1963). Note particularly the customs, physical culture and legendary/mythological ideas reflected by Homer. (For instance, Book III, note the description of Nestor's Palace at Pylos and the code of hospitality demonstrated there.)

Herodotus, The Histories (Penguin edition, revised 1971 recommended). Note his descriptions of the background to the Persian War (Book I, III), the Ionian revolt and the Persian invasion of 490, culminating in the Battle of Marathon (Books V-VI), the invasion of 480, with special attention to the critical battles of Thermopylae (Book VII), Salamis (Book VIII) and Plataea (Book IX).

Thucydides, The Peloponnesian War (Penguin, 1954). Note the reasons and underlying causes Thucydides assigns for the war (Book I), the idealized description of Athens in Pericles' "Funeral Oration" (Book II), the Spartans' dealings with Plataea and the Athenians' dealings with Mytilene (Books II, III), the actions of Pylos culminating in the Battle of Sphacteria (Book IV), campaigns and shifting alliances in the Peloponnese and Athens' treatment of the Melians (Book V), the development of the campaign in Sicily (Book VI) and its disastrous conclusion (Book VIII) and the final collapse of Athens (Book VIII).

Aeschylus, Oresteia ("The Agamemnon", "Libation Bearers" and "Eumenides") (Richard Lattimore translations recommended: University of Chicago Press, 1953).

Sophocles, Oedipus the King (David Greene translation recommended: U. of Chicago Press, 1942).

Particularly relevant for students in AMC 204:

New Testament: "Gospel of Matthew" or "Gospel of Luke" (Read either one plus first two chapters of other one).

The basic story of Christ; important as background for Byzantine art and culture, plus "The Acts of the Apostles" for the beginnings of the Christian movement and the travels of Paul to Greece and Asia Minor.

GOOD FICTION:

For enjoyable background fictional reading, you might try one or more of these books by Mary Renault, published by Pocket Books: The King Must Die (strongly recommended! Set in Bronze Age); The Bull from the Sea (also Bronze Age); The Praise Singer (about 6th c. B.C. poet Simonides); The Last of Apollo (set in 4th c. B.C.); Fire from Heaven (story of Alexander the Great).

Also works by Nikos Kazantzakis, especially Zorba the Greek and Freedom and Death (both in paperback; set on Crete).

Note: In Greece, most or all of your textbooks will be available on free loan from our library holdings in Athens.)

Lake Forest College

1986 PROGRAM IN GREECE

Ancient Mediterranean Civilizations 202 - GREECE IN THE BRONZE AGE

Mar 16	Su	6:00	PM	Athens: opening session at Director's Hotel
17	Mo	9:00	AM	Library, College year in Athens
		10:30	AM	Lykabettos, orientation
		6:00	PM	Piraeus: overnight ferry to Heraklion, Crete
18	Tu	7:00	AM	Arrive Heraklion
		10:00	AM	Minoan Palace of Knossos (Via public bus)
		3:00	PM	Heraklion Archaeological Museum
19	We	8:00	AM	Coach to Phaistos, Ayia Triadha
			PM	Picnic lunch at Matala, hike to Kommos
20	Th			Free. Opportunity to return to Knossos, etc.
21	Fr	8:00	AM	Coach to Mallia, Lasithi Plain, Dictyaeon Cave
			PM	Coach to Ierapetra
22	Sa	8:00	AM	Coach to Gournia and Palace of Kato Zakros
			PM	Return to Ierapetra
23	Su	8:00	AM	Coach to Aghios Nikolaos Museum: Student Reports & Quiz
		11:00	AM	Free: Coach return to Heraklion optional
24	Mo			Free
25	Tu			Free (On Crete or Mainland, Return to Athens)
26	We			Free by Thursday AM via boat or air)
27	Th	1:00	PM	National Museum: Prehistoric rooms
		6:00	PM	Session at Director's Hotel
28	Fr		AM	Public bus to Nauplion
		4:00	PM	Nauplion, Harbor front: Introduction to Mycenaean Argolid
29	Sa	8:00	AM	Taxis to Mycenae, first session, lunch at site
		1:00	PM	Mycenae, second session; 3 PM bus return or hike
30	Su	10:00	AM	Nauplion Archaeological Museum
		11:00	AM	Public bus to Citadel of Tiryns
			PM	Free
31	Mo	9:00	AM	Chartered coach to Pylos (stop at Argos Museum, Lerna, Megalopolis)
Apr 1	Tu	8:00	AM	Coach to Nestor's Place
			PM	Free. Optional trip to Methoni Fortress
2	We	8:00	AM	Coach to Khora Museum, then via Patras to Athens, lunch on way
3	Th			Free
4	Fr	9:00	AM	National Museum: Thera rooms. Opportunity to revisit Pre-historic Rooms
5	Sa	5:00	AM	Fly to Santorini
6	Su	8:30	AM	Coach to Prophet Ilias Monastery, Akrotiri; lunch
		3:00	PM	Chartered caique to Nea Kameni (volcano)
7	Mo		AM	Student Reports
			PM	Final Examination; End of course dinner
8-13				Free (Be in Athens by April 13 for 6 PM opening session of second course)

*Mar 25, Tue Greek Independence Day -- General Holiday: shops & sites closed

**Hotels in parentheses are where director will be located. Students choose their own.

Ancient Mediterranean Civilizations 202 - Greece in the Bronze Age

Texts: Biers, The Archeology of Greece
 Green, Ancient Greece: An Illustrated History
 Cadogan, The Palaces of Crete
 Benn, Blue Guide to Greece.

Instructors: Dr. Dan Cole, Program Director

Susan Petrarchus, Doctoral Candidate, American School of Classical Studies.

- March 16 Opening lecture by Dr. Cole. Discussed course objectives, methods, techniques, etc. Given reading list for course. Walked home through costumed, pre-Lenten Carnival crowds armed with toy clubs and spray cans of shaving cream. Avoided most (semi)-playful attacks.
- March 17 Visited Lake Forest Collge Library in Athens. Given access to College Year in Athens Library. Assigned oral report on Minoan-related mythology. Checked out necessary books. Heard background lecture on Stone and Bronze Ages. Hiked up Mount Likabettus for orientation lecture on Athens, Pireaus, and surroundings. Visited British Council Library for extra books. Left for Pireaus Harbor to board overnight ferry to Heraklion, Crete. Prepared oral report. Studied Blue Guide entries on Knossos.
- March 18 Arrived Heraklion. Took public bus to Palace of Knossos. Presented oral report while sitting in outdoor Theatron of Palace. Heard lecture: "Basic Elements of Minoan Palaces." Examined evidence in situ of Pre-Palatial (3000-1900 B.C.) occupation of site. Examined evidence in situ of Old Palace Period. (1900-1700 B.C.) Noted evidence of serious earthquake damage (1700 B.C.). Examined evidence in situ of new Palace Period (1700-1450 B.C.): sophisticated frescoes and other artificats. Examined evidence in situ of Final Palace Period

(1450-1380 B.C.). Saw evidence of fire c. 1380 B.C. Speculated on reasons for abandonment of site: internal strife, earthquake, external invasion. Heard lecture on Post Palatial Period (1380-1100 B.C.) and transition from Bronze Age to Iron Age. Visited Heraklion Archeological Museum. Examined Neolithic pottery, cult figures, etc. Examined pottery from Pre-Palatial and Palatial Periods and their distinguishing characteristics. Examined Pre-Palatial gold, crystal, and faience jewelry from graves and noted Near-Eastern influences. Noted absence of weapons except for silver and bronze daggers. Examined architectural terracottas for evidence of what buildings looked like. Examined the Phaistos Disk, Linear A Terracottas, the Bull-Head Rhyton, the Boar's Tooth Helmet, the Harvesters' Vase, and many frescoes removed from Knossos. Examined Sarcophagus from Aghia Triada. Heard oral report on the Phaistos Disk. Returned to Heraklion. Studied assigned readings in Green, Biers, and Blue Guide.

March 19 Took chartered coach to Palace of Phaistos. Examined site, noting ways in which architecture was similar to or different from that at Knossos. Took chartered coach to Aghia Triada. Examined site. Took quiz: "Identify the basic elements of Minoan architecture and show how this site differed from two previous sites visited." Took chartered coach to Matala. Saw ancient tomb cut into rock of cliffs. Hiked to Kommos, site of Minoan Port town, under excavation by American School of Archeology. Site was closed and fenced off but saw foundations of peripheral buildings. Heard oral report on Minoans and the sea. Returned to Heraklion. Studied.

March 20 Returned to Heraklion Archeological Museum. Examined frescoes in

greater detail. Examined cult figures. Bought book, post-cards, slides, plan.

- March 21 Took chartered coach to Mallia. Examined site noting similarities and differences. Saw mud brick walls accidentally preserved by fire. Saw room addition with typical Mycenaean shape: evidence of replacement of Minoan occupants by Mycenaeans. Continued by coach across Lasithi Plain to the Dictyaeon Cave, traditional birthplace of Zeus. Climbed many steps to reach mouth of cave and descended many steps into cave (also used as a secret radio station by Allies in World War II). Heard oral report of the Cretan myths of Zeus. Continued by coach to Ierapetra. Visited Museum. Studied.
- March 22 Took chartered Coach to Gournia, the most completely preserved Minoan town. Heard oral report on 1904 excavation of town by American archeologist, Harriet Boyd Hawes. Walked in narrow streets of ancient town, entered tiny houses, etc. Continued by coach to Palace of Kato Zakros. Examined palace and heard lecture on its function. Returned by coach to Ierapetra. Studied.
- March 23 Took coach to Aghios Nikolaos. Visited Museum and took quiz. Visited harbor of modern town of Aghios Nikolaos. Sat on windy, rain-swept steps to take mid-term. Returned to Heraklion by coach. Visited museum again. Returned to Athens by air.
- March 24 Midterm break. Took public bus to Delphi. Visited Sacred Way, Temple of Apollo, Theatre, and Stadium. Ran the stadium circuit. Visited museum.
- March 25 Midterm break. Greek Independence Day. All sites, shops, offices, etc. closed. Watched Independence Day Parade.
- March 26 Midterm break. Visited Athenian Agora. Prepared oral report.
- March 27 Visited Prehistoric Rooms at National Archeological Museum as prepara-

tion for visits to Mycenaean sites. Heard lecture on Mycenaean culture. Studied Blue Guide.

March 28 Took public bus to Nauplion. Heard lecture on Mycenaean Argolid.

March 29 Took Taxi to Mycenae. Visited Agamemnon's Palace, Treasury of Atreus, and other Tholos tombs. Presented oral report on mythology relating to the Fall of the House of Atreus: The Curse, The Rape of Leda, the Judgment of Paris, the Sacrifice of Iphigenia, the Return of Agamemnon, the Murders of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra, the Flight of Orestes, and the Transformation of the Furies. Returned to Nauplion by public bus. Studied.

March 30 Visited Nauplion Museum. Took public bus to Tiryns. Compared fortress with that at Mycenae. Noted associations with Herakles.

March 31 Took chartered coach to Argos. Visited museum. Continued by coach to Lerna. Visited House of Tiles. Examined evidence of various stages of occupation of site. Passed traditional site where Herakles slew the Hydra. Continued to Megalopolis, site of the largest theatre in Classical Greece. Continued by coach to Pylos, whose sandy beaches were extolled by Homer. Heard taped reading of Homer's Odyssey.

April 1 Took chartered coach to Nestor's Palace. Listened to Homer's description and noted the features he described. Examined Palace in detail, comparing features with Homer's description. Compared with palaces at Mycenae and Tiryns. Visited Tholos Tombs. Heard oral report on Blegen's excavation of Nestor's Palace. Took chartered coach to fortress at Methonai. Explored fortress. Heard lecture on Battle of Navarino (Italian name for Pylos). Studied.

April 2 Took chartered coach to Khora. Visited museum. Saw artifacts from Nestor's Palace including Linear B tablets. Heard oral report on decipherment of Linear B tablets. Continued by coach to Athens via

Patras, a five-hour drive.

- April 3 A free day. Did banking, laundry, etc. Returned books to library. Checked out books on Thera (Santorini). Studied. Visited Cycladic Museum.
- April 4 Visited the National Archeological Museum. Examined the Thera Rooms: frescoes and other artifacts. Heard oral report on ancient religion in Thera, as deduced from the frescoes.
- April 5 Flew to Thera, site of huge prehistoric volcanic eruption (c. 1500 B.C.). Studied.
- April 6 Took chartered coach to Prophet Ilias (Elijah) Monastery for panoramic view of island, but fog was so dense could see nothing. Took coach to well-preserved ancient city of Akrotiri, excavated from under immense layer of volcanic ash. Took chartered caique (small boat) to Nea Kameni. Hiked over volcanic boulders to rim of volcano. Heard oral report on geology of island. Studied for final examination.
- April 7 Heard final lecture on relationships between Minoan and Mycenaean cultures. Presented oral report on two poems: Yeats' "Leda and the Swan" and Tennyson's "Ulysses." Took three-hour final examination.
- April 8 Returned to Athens by air.

ANC 202

Aghios Museum Quiz

March 23, 1986

1. Find early Minoan Goddess of Myrtos and identify what she is holding.
2. Find clay worshipper figurines from the peak sanctuary and explain their patterns and use.
3. Find marine style octopus vessels and explain their differences.
4. Examine the examples of Linear A script and explain their significance.
5. Find examples of Pre-Palatial jewelry and explain what they reveal about the culture.

AMC 202 GREECE IN THE BRONZE AGE

Final Examination, 1986

I. (One hour)

Discuss new information (or questions) provided by the Akrotiri excavations on Thera (architecture, artifacts, frescoes) for reconstructing Minoan culture and for understanding the nature of that culture's collapse.

II. (One hour)

Discuss some of the strongest similarities and differences between the Minoan and Mycenaean cultures.

III. (One hour)

Choose one of the following questions:

- A. Several theories have been advanced to explain the emergence of the Mycenaean centers of wealth in the 16th century (LHI). List briefly the theories you are aware of, and discuss ways in which the archaeological evidence supports or weakens one theory or another.
- B. Several theories have been advanced to explain the collapse of the Mycenaean culture. List briefly the theories you are aware of, and discuss ways in which the archaeological evidence supports or weakens one theory or another.

LAKE FOREST COLLEGE
1986 PROGRAM IN GREECE

ANCIENT MEDITERRANEAN CIVILIZATION 203-GREECE IN THE CLASSICAL-ROMAN AGES

Apr	13	Su	6	PM Athens: Opening session at Director's Hotel
	14	Mo	6	AM College Year in Athens Library: Resources for study
			1	PM Agora: Intro to Athens in the Classical Age
	15	Tu	1	PM Nat. Arch. Museum: Archaic-Classical sculpture
	16	We	8	AM Field trip to Marathon, Brauron, (Thorikos?), Sounion
	17	Th	1	PM Acropolis (+ Museum): Early architecture and sculpture
	18	Fr	1	PM Kerameikos Museum (Archaic sculpture, pottery); Dipylon Gate
	19	Sa		AM Public bus to Delphi: PM Delphi
	20	Sun		AM & PM Delphi
	21	Mo		AM Delphi
				PM Free
	22	Tu		AM Free
				PM (late) Director's Hotel, Athens: Introduction to late Classical Period
	23	We	1	PM Agora (+ museum): Functioning of democracy; later buildings and history
	24	Th	1	PM Acropolis: Later buildings and history
	25	Fr	8:30AM	Charter bus to Old Corinth; Eleusis
				PM (late) Introduction to Classical Peloponnese
	26	Sa	9	AM Corinth and Corinth Museum
				PM Hike to Acrocorinth (optional)
	27	Su	8	AM Coach to Corinth Diolkos, Isthmia, Epidaurus (lunch)
				PM Coach via Argos and Tripolis to Olympia
	28	Mo	9	AM Olympia: Site
			3	PM Olympia: Museum
	29	Tu		Choice of public bus or train to Athens
	30	We	9	AM Nat. Arch. Museum: Later sculpture, pottery
May	1	Th	(May Day) 9AM	Roman Athens, Olympian Zeus Temple to Theatre of Dionysus
			1	PM Public bus to Piraeus Arch. Museum, Naval Museum
	2	Fr		Free: Greek Orthodox Good Friday
	3	Sa		Free
	4	Su		Free: Greek Orthodox Easter
	5	Mo		Free: Easter Monday
	6	Tu		PM (late) Rendezvous at Pythagorean, Samos
	7	We	9	AM Samos: Shrine of Hera, etc.
				PM Introduction to Ionian Greece; reports
	8	Th	8	AM Ferry to Kusadasi, Turkey: coach to Temple of Artemis, Ephesus(lunch)
				PM Ephesus
	9	Fr	8	AM Coach to Priene, Miletos (lunch/swim)
				PM Coach to Didyma, return to Kusadasi
	10	Sa		AM Ephesus: Final Exam, Part I
				PM Final Exam, Part II; End-of-term dinner
	11	Su		Free

(Those not enrolled for AMC 204 may wish to allow time for travel in Turkey or on easily-accessible eastern islands such as Chios, Patmos, Cos, Rhodes.)

ANCIENT MEDITERRANEAN CIVILIZATIONS 203 - GREECE IN THE CLASSICAL-ROMAN AGES

Texts: Biers, The Archeology of greece

Pollitt, Art & Experience in Classical Greece

Green, Ancient Greece: An Illustrated History

Instructors: Dr. Dan Cole, Program Director.

Carol Hershenson, Doctoral Candidate, American School of Classical Studies.

April 13 Opening lecture by Dr. Cole. Discussed course objectives, techniques, etc. Given reading list for course. Read Blue Guide on Agora.

April 14 Visited college libraries. Assigned oral report, checked out books for oral report, background reading, etc. Visited Athenian Agora. Examined peripteral Temple of Haiphestion, formerly thought to be the burial monument to Theseus. Examined the Nine Deeds of Herakles and the Eight Deeds of Theseus on pediment and metopes respectively. Temple is well-preserved because it was used as a Christian Church into the 19th Century, noted metal shops and potteries near temple. Examined the Metroon, a shrine to the mother of the Gods, used as a repository for state archives in Classical Times, walked up the Pan-Athenian Processional Way. Studied Blue Guide and Biers.

April 15 Visited National Archeological Museum, Archaic and Classical Sculpture Rooms. Examined the Dipylon Vase, the Daedalic Kore, the Sounion Kouros, the Merenta Kore, the Grave Monument of Phrasikleia, the Bronze Poseidon/Zeus, and the Omphalos Apollo. Noted development in style and technique. Examined pottery from 10th to 5th centuries B.C., noting differences in decoration, shape, and function. Studied Biers, Green, and Blue Guide.

April 16 Took chartered coach to Marathon, traditional site of Theseus' capture of the Bull of Marathon and historical site of the famous battle.

Heard lecture on the tactics of the battle. Examined modern monument to the battle. Continued by coach to Brauron. Visited museum at Sanctuary of Artemis. Heard myths connected with site and examined artifacts, including a Krateriskoi (a small pottery vessel) decorated with female figures, some with a palm tree, symbol of Artemis. Visited the Sactuary with its temple, stoa, and hero-on to Iphegenia. Continued by coach to Cape Sounion. Examined the Temple of Poseidon. Noted its similarities to the Temple of Haiphestion in Athens, also the excellence of its defensive position. Took quiz on material covered thus far. Read poem by Byron on "Sunium's marbled steep...." Visited the Temple of Athena Sounias. Continued by coach to Thorikos. Visited the ancient theatre with its small temple of Dionysus. Continued by coach to Laurion. Examined ancient silver mines, the source of the wealth which enabled the Athenians to build the fleet with which they defeated the Persians at the Battle of Salamis (480 B.C.). Returned to Athens by coach. Studied.

April 17 Visited the Acropolis. Noted excellent defensive position. Heard lecture on evidence for its occupation from pre-historic times to the present. Examined pre-historic polygonal wall, Propylaia, Nike Temple, Parthenon, and Erechtheion in detail. Visited Acropolis Museum. Examined stylistic development of pedimental sculpture, dated Korai by characteristics. Visit was cut short by wild-cat strike of guards. Studied.

April 18 Visited Kerameikos. Examined Wall of Themistokles, city walls, dipylon, sacred gate, and Street of the Tombs, with is reproductions of grave momuments now in Archeological Museum. Noted changing styles of momuments. Visited Kerameikos Museum. Examined pottery, grave gifts, etc. Studied

- April 19 Took public bus to Delphi. Visited Sacred Spring. Heard background lecture. Studied. Took mid-term exam.
- April 20 Walked along Sacred Way, examining Treasuries, noting differences at different periods. Heard oral report on myths of Apollo and Delphi. Examined Temple of Apollo. Hiked to ancient theatre above temple. Hiked to Stadium above theatre. Watched footrace by students. Visited museum. Saw the Omphalos (the navel of the world) from the Temple of Apollo. Examined the Kouroi commemorating Cleobis and Biton, the metopes from the Athenian Treasury depicting the Labors of Herakles and the Exploits of Theseus, and the Charioteer. Studied.
- April 21 Hiked to Marmaria. Examined Old Temple of Athena Pronoia, The Doric Treasury, The Treasury of Massalia, and the Tholos. Dated each by different architectural features. Examined the New Temple of Athena Pronoia. Noted remains of Gymnasium where athletes trained for Pan-Hellenic Games. Returned to Athens by public bus. Studied.
- April 22 Heard lecture on late Classical Period. Participated in oral quiz on Green's History. Revisited Agora. Walked in Socrates' footsteps. Studied.
- April 23 Visited Agora. Examined later buildings. Heard oral report on Athenian Democracy. Visited Museum. Examined models of development of Ancient Athens. Examined ancient standard measures, ostroiki bearing such names as Themostikles and Perikles, shield captured from Spartans at Pylos, etc.
- April 24 Visited Acropolis. Heard lecture on later history. Examined Parthenon friezes and pedimental sculptures. Heard lecture on drapery-sculpting techniques. Heard oral report on the Parthenon Frieze and the Pan-Athenaic Festival. Studied.
- April 25 Took chartered coach to Eleusis, birthplace of Aeschylus and site

of Sanctuary of Demeter and the Eleusinian mysteries. Walked along the Sacred Way to the Great Forecourt. Saw the Sacred Well. Examined the Great and Lesser Propylaea. Sat in the Telesterion, the Temple of Demeter, to hear an oral report on the Eleusinian Mysteries. Continued by coach to Corinth, stopping to see the Corinth Canal which links the Adriatic and Aegean Seas. Stopped to see the Diolkos Sledway, by which the ancients dragged small ships across the Corinthian Isthmus. Heard lecture on Classical Peloponnese. Took quiz on relevant chapters in Biers.

- April 26 Visited Ancient Corinth, most important site of Roman remains in Greece. Examined Temple of Apollo, compared it to later Classical Temples. Examined Fountain of Peirene, whose "August Waters" are mentioned in Euripides' Medea. Noted extensive Roman remodeling of earlier buildings. Walked on Lechaion Road and compared its typical Roman formality with informality of roads in Classical Agora. Examined Forum and compared it to Agora. Heard lecture on St. Paul's stay in Corinth and reasons for it. Heard talk on excavation techniques by Charles Williams, Director of Excavation at Corinth for twenty years. Visited museum. Examined Corinthian pottery and compared it to pottery from other periods and sites. Examined Roman sculptures and compared their style and function to Greek sculptures. Saw Odeon and theatre. Studied.
- April 27 Took chartered coach to Epidauros. Visited theatre, best preserved of all Greek theatres and still in use during July and August. Heard oral report on shape and function of Greek Theatre. Visited Temple of Asklepios. Only foundations remain in situ. Visited Tholos and speculated on function. Only foundations remain in situ. Visited magnificent museum where parts of Tholos have been reconstructed. Continued by coach to Olympia, a five-hour drive on switch-back roads.

through rugged mountains. Studied.

April 28 Visited sacred precinct. Examined huge Temple of Zeus, small Temple of Hera, compared with each other and other temples seen. Saw Gymnasion, where athletes trained, Palaestra (Wrestling School), Theokoleon where priests lived, the studio of Pheidias who made the great statue of Zeus, the Leonidaion (possibly a hostel). Sat in the stadium where the first Games were held, and heard an oral report on those games. Visited the fine museum where the magnificent pedimental sculptures are displayed within arm's-length of spectators. Examined the sculptures from east and west pediments, the Twelve Labors of Herakles from the metopes, and the Hermes attributed to Praxiteles. Heard lecture on controversy over whether Praxiteles did sculpt this statue. Examined many artifacts brought as gifts to the precinct including a Persian helmet taken by the Athenians at the Battle of Marathon and dedicated to Zeus at Olympia.

April 29 Returned to Athens by train, a ten-hour journey. Worked on oral report.

April 30 Visited National Archeological Museum. Examined Hellenistic sculptures and compared them with Classical and Archaic sculptures. Took public bus to Piraeus Archeological Museum. Examined four magnificent bronze sculptures, a bronze representation of a theatre mask, and an archaized Herakles and Apollo fighting for a tripod. Learned of Chernobyl disaster. Completed oral report.

May 1 Visited Temple of Olympic Zeus. Student gave oral report on temple but no-one could hear because of Communist Party rally nearby. Bank of thirty loud speakers amplified speakers' voices to drown out everything else. Stood in heavy rain to examine fallen column of temple. Walked to Arch of Hadrian. Heard oral report on Hadrian's life, still hampered by rally speeches and rain. Walked to Lysikrates' Monument, a tripod

- awarded for participation in a dramatic festival. Walked to Theatre of Dionysus. Presented oral report on Dionysus and his relationship with the Greek drama. Examined theatre and compared it with others seen previously. Heard oral report on Orthodox Easter traditions.
- May 2 Mid-term break. Greek Orthodox Good Friday. Visited Orthodox Cathedral. Studied for final.
- May 3 Mid-term break. Studied till midnight. Visited Orthodox Church to see processions arrive for midnight mass.
- May 4 Mid-term break. Greek Orthodox Easter Sunday. Hiked up Mount Lykabettus. Studied for final.
- May 5 Flew to Samos. Plane was four hours late for thirty-minute-flight. Lost baggage.
- May 6 Heard lecture on Ionian Greece.
- May 7 Cycled to Tunnel of Eupalinos, an adqueduct constructed between 539-524 B.C. by tunneling through a mountain from both ends. Site was closed. Heard lecture on defenses of ancient town of Pithagorion. Cycled for over an hour to Sanctuary of Hera. Only one column stands. Examined many foundations. Cycled back to Pithagorion. Took taxi to airport. Recovered baggage. Studied for final.
- May 8 Took chartered coach to Port of Samos to catch 8:00 AM boat for Turkey. Boat not allowed to leave harbor because of gale. Heard oral report on slavery in Classical Greece. Studied in public gardens, returning to dock every four hours to check on boat's departure. Checked into hotel at 9:00 PM. Studied.
- May 9 Repeated procedure of previous day. Gale and high seas persisted. Heard oral report on Greek city planning.
- May 10 Repeated procedure of previous day until boat left at 6:00 PM. Very rough crossing to Kusadasi, Turkey. Arrived at "Camping Hotel: at

10:30 PM. Primitive bugalows. Outdoor plumbing.

- May 11 Took chartered coach to Ephesus. Visited Temple of Artemis. Examined Temple and compared with those seen on mainland of Greece. Visited museum. Examined statues of Artemis, floor mosaics, wall paintings (Tromp d' Oeil), and late Hellenistic "Eros on Dolphin" fountain centerpiece. Continued by coach to Roman City of Ephesus. Examined Odeon, Market Stoa, Hadrian's Temple, public baths, public toilets, Library of Selcus, theatre. Compared with Ancient Corinth and Clasical Athens. Heard lecture on St. Paul's stay in Ephesus. Continued by coach to Priene. Examined theatre, Temple of Athena, etc. Continued by coach to Miletus. Examined theatre. Compared all theatres seen. Noted developments. Continued by coach to Didyma. Examined Medusa head, Oracular shine, Temple of Apollo, Most magnificent temple yet seen. Returned to Kusadasi by coach after a fourteen-hour day in the field.
- May 12 Took final exam.

Midterm on Biers, Chapters 4 - 7

April 19, 1986

1. Biers uses the term "Dark Ages" to cover two centuries which include two separate periods when they are labelled according to pottery styles. What are the names and general dates of these periods, and why does Biers call them "Dark Ages"?
2. We have little information about architecture in the Geometric Period, but there are several kinds of evidence for what religious buildings looked like. List as many as you can of the examples of Geometric religious buildings which Biers treats, and describe two of them.
3. Describe as many as possible of the characteristics of a Daedalic figure.
4. Choose one:
 - A. Athens experienced three shifts in government during the 6th century B.C. Briefly describe each, in order. If possible, indicated the person(s), responsible for introducing each new form.
 - B. List several of the 6th Archaic temples which Biers illustrates, and indicate several of the characteristics which distinguish an Archaic temple from the later Classical Temples we have now seen at Athens and Sounion.

Midterm on Biers, Chapters 10 - 12 and Epilog

April 25, 1976

Select 6 of the following 10 works. Date each one, show its art historical significance, and fit it into the culture and politics of the time.

1. The pedimental sculptures, Temple of Zeus, Olympia
2. The Stag Hunt Mosaic, Pella
3. Hydria, by the Midias Painter
4. The Gaul, killing himself
5. The Peirene Fountain House, Ancient Corinth
6. The Philippeion, Olympia
7. The Erechtheion, Athens
8. The Alexander Mosaic, Pompeii
9. The Altar to Zeus, Pergamon
10. The Aphrodite of Knidos

AMC 203 GREECE IN THE CLASSICAL-ROMAN AGES

Final Examination, 1986

- I. Select either A, Temple Architecture, or B, Female Figure Sculpture. Briefly describe some of the major changes in style that occur from Archaic to Hellenistic/Roman periods and indicate any ways in which some of these changes in style may reflect changing political or cultural conditions.
- II. Describe some of the differences between what you would expect to find in a typical Greek Classical Age City and in a typical Greek City of the Roman Age and some of the reasons for the changes.
- III. Select either A, Delphi, or B, Olympia.

Discuss some of the ways in which the archeological evidence helps to understand better the action which went on at the site; indicate some ways in which Classical literature and vase paintings help us understand better the function of particular Archeological remains, and discuss ways in which the site and its activities illustrate distinctly Greek ideas, behavior, or attitudes.

Lake Forest College

1986 PROGRAM IN GREECE

Ancient Mediterranean Civilizations 204 - GREECE IN THE BYZANTINE-MEDIEVAL AGES

- May 12 Mo 8:30 AM Kusadasi: Introduction to the Byzantine Age: Coach to Selcuk, Basilica of St. John; Home of Virgin Mary on Mary's Mount (lunch)
PM Fly to Istanbul
- 13 Tu 8:30 AM Istanbul: Hippodrome, Ayia Sophia, St. Irene
PM Free
- 14 We 8:30 AM Istanbul: Seawalls; Sts. Sergius Bacchus; Mosaic Museum, Kalendarhane Camii
PM Church of Pantokrator; Karlye Camii; land walls.
- 15 Th 8:30 AM Istanbul: Blue Mosque, Topkapi and other post-Byz. mats
PM Free 8:40 PM Train to Thessaloniki
- 16 Fr On train; arrive Thessaloniki 8:30 PM
- 17 Sa 8:30 AM Thessaloniki: Arch of Galerius; Rotunda; Walls, Os. David
PM Thessaloniki: Church of St. Demetrius
- 18 Su Free
- 19 Mo 8:30 AM Churches of Ay. Pareskevi, Ayia Sophia, Panagia Chalkedon, Dod. Apostoli
PM Archaeological Museum
- 20 Tu 8:00 AM Coach via Vale of Tempe to Meteora Monasteries
- 21 We 8:00 AM Meteora Monasteries
PM Cathedral Church, Kalambaka (Midterm Quiz)
- 22 Th 8:00 AM Coach to Thermopylae, Osias Loukas
PM Monastery of Osias Loukas, coach to Athens
- 23 Fr Free (Opportunity to check library resources at CYA)
- 24 Sa Free
- 25 Su Free
- 26 Mo 8:30 AM Athens: Benaki Museum; Public bus to Daphni Monastery
PM Athens: Walking tour of Byzantine churches
- 27 Tu 8:30 AM Athens: Byzantine Museum; Icon painters' studio
PM Free
- 28 We AM Public bus to Nauplion
4:00 PM Palamidi: Byzantine-Medieval Argolid; reports
- 29 Th AM Byzantine churches in Argolid, Ayia Moni Monastery
PM Medieval to Modern Nauplion; Folklore Museum
- 30 Fr Public bus to Sparta
4:00 PM Discussion and report session at Classical/Byzantine Sparta hill
- 31 Sa 8:00 AM Taxis or public bus to Mystra (picnic lunch), return to Sparta: mid-afternoon
- June 1 Su AM Public bus to Monemvasia
PM Monemvasia Museum?
- 2 Mo 8:30 AM Monemvasia Churches and Citadel
PM Free: End-of-term dinner
- 3 Tu 8:30 AM Final Exam, end of term.

Ancient Mediterranean Civilizations 204 - Greece in the Byzantine-Medieval Ages

Texts: Rice, Byzantium

Runciman, Byzantine Style and Civilization

Instructors: Dr. Dan Cole, Program Director

Mary Lee Coulson, Doctoral Candidate, University of Minnesota

May 12 Took chartered coach to Ephesus. Visited Basilica of St. Mary. Examined remains of several churches on same site. Heard lecture on ritual and dogma of early Christians. Continued by coach to the House of the Virgin Mary at Ephesus. Toured shrine. Examined ancient foundations. Continued by coach to Selcuk. Examined Basilica of St. John. Compared with previous church and identified structures connected with early ritual. Continued by coach to Izmir Military Airport. Flew to Istanbul under strict security.

May 13 Walked to Hippodrome, site of public events during Byzantine Empire. Early emperors crowned in public during early years. Examined various structures. Obelisk of Tutmoses III (c. 1600 B.C.) mounted on square pedestal sculpture showing Emperor Theodosis above, on one side, workmen erecting the obelisk; on the next side, the presentation of tribute by captives; on the next side, the chariot races for which the Hippodrome was constructed; and on the last side, dancers and musicians. Compared subject and techniques with those of Classical, Hellenistic, and Roman sculptures. Examined the Serpent Column brought to Constantinople (former name of Istanbul) from Delphi by the Emperor Constantine the Great. Examined another obelisk, erected in the third century by either Constantine or Theodosis. Walked to church of Ayia Irene but site was closed. Walked to Ayia Sophia, the magnificent church with dome encompassing entire nave. Examined architecture and heard lecture showing how it related to ritual of period. Examined many mosaics. Spent two free hours exploring Grand Bazaar and later heard background lecture on Byzantine art and

history. Studied.

- May 14 Took chartered coach to remnants of fortified sea-walls. Continued by coach trying to find Church of Saints Sergius and Bacchus. Driver could not find it. Mosaic Museum was closed. Continued by coach to Church of Pantocrator. Examined painting and mosaics. Noted evidence of Frankish occupation. Continued by coach to unnamed church where fragments of stained glass were found, showing that Byzantines had stained glass before it was used in Western Europe. Walked perimeter of fortified land walls. Visited Kariye church. Examined architecture, mosaics, etc. and noted development of style, technique, etc.
- May 15 Walked to Blue Mosque. Examined architecture and tiles. Visited many museums in Topkapi compound, including a guided tour of the harem rooms. Left Istanbul by train for Thessaloniki, Greece. Expected to have couchettes and dining car on train but had only bench seats, with each seat fully occupied. No food available. Settled down for twenty-four-hour journey. Extremely cold and uncomfortable.
- May 16 Traveled by slow train, stopping at every station. Five-hour delay at Turkish border. Two-hour delay at Greek border awaiting engine from Athens. Arrived Thessaloniki twenty-five hours after leaving Istanbul, a distance of under five-hundred miles. Heard oral report on Iconoclasm.
- May 17 Walked to Arch of Galerius. Compared sculpture with obelisk pedestal in Hippodrome. Walked to Rotunda, closed for repairs. Walked perimeter of fortified walls. Compared with walls of Constantinople. Walked to Osias David, tiny fifth century church. Examined mosaic. Walked to Ayia Demetrios. Examined architecture and only pre-Iconoclastic Mosaics in existence.
- May 18 Walked to White Tower, part of ancient port fortification. Toured exhibition

- of history of Thessaloniki. Many exhibits from closed Rotunda. Free afternoon, studied. Heard lecture on changing liturgy of Eastern Orthodox Church and its relationship to church architecture.
- May 19 Walked to Ayia Pareskevi, Ayia Sophia, Panagia Chalkeon, and Dodheka Apostoli, four churches of different periods. Noted changes in architecture and interior decoration. Walked to Archeological Museum. Examined Treasures of Ancient Macedonia. Compared with earlier Greek and later Byzantine artifacts seen.
- May 20 Took chartered coach to Vale of Tempe, where Apollo found the sacred olive that he took to Delphi. Extraordinarily beautiful valley with wide, deep river and lush vegetation. Continued by coach to Meteroa Monasteries, each atop its own high cliff. Heard lecture on Monasticism.
- May 21 Climbed many steps to Monastery of Saint Stephanos. Examined architecture and paintings. Descended steps, climbed more steps to Monastery of the Transfiguration (Great Meteora). Examined architecture and paintings. Descended steps, climbed more steps to Monastery of Barlaam. Examined architecture and paintings. Descended steps, climbed more steps to Monastery of Saint Nickolas. Examined architecture and paintings. Walked to Cathedral Church, Kalambaka, for mid-term exam.
- May 22 Took chartered coach to Thermopylae. Saw the modern (1955) Memorial to Leonidas and the Three Hundred, erected at American expense. Continued by coach to Osios Loukas, the most beautiful church I saw in Greece. Examined architecture, mosaics, and paintings. Continued by coach to Athens, concluding sixteen days of continuous traveling.
- May 23 Returned books to library. Checked out more books. Did laundry, banking. Studied.
- May 24 Free day. Scoured Athens book stores for book necessary for oral report. Located it at sixth store. Studied.

May 25 Free day. Studied

May 26 Walked to Benaki Museum. Examined Byzantine artifacts. Took public bus to Monastery at Daphni. Examined architecture and mosaics. Compared with sites visited previously. Heard oral report on Empress Theodora. Returned to Athens by public bus. Took walking tour of five Byzantine churches, examining architecture and decoration, dating churches when possible.

May 27 Walked to Byzantine Museum. Examined icons of various periods. Visited icon painter's studio. Watched demonstration of icon painting. Walked to studio of mosaic artist. Heard lecture on techniques and examined exhibition.

May 28 Took public bus to Nauplion. Climbed to Palamidi Fortress. Heard lecture on Frankish and Turkish invasions, oral reports on Byzantine wall-painting techniques, the Byzantine economy. Studied.

May 29 Took taxis Ayia Triada. Examined architecture and use of Classical sculpture in church decoration. Noted Frankish elements. Walked to tiny Platinitou church, then to Chonika Church, much restored but showing Frankish elements. Took taxis to Monastery of Ayia Moni, one of the few securely dated Byzantine buildings in Greece. Compared architecture with that of undated churches seen. Went down steps to the Kanathos Spring, the spring to which Hera came annually to drink the water and thereby renew her virginity. Today it was covered with swarming bees so I could not drink from it. Heard oral report on Byzantine economy. Studied.

May 30 Took public bus to Sparta. Had three-hour lay-over in Argos then stood during three-hour journey to Sparta. Heard lecture on basic Jewish beliefs at time of Jesus' ministry. Heard second oral report on Monasticism. Studied.

- May 31 Took taxis to Mistra, a late Byzantine settlement. Hiked up to Kastro, summit fortification, then down to Cathedral, Palace of the Despots, churches of the Pantanassa, Ayia Theodori, and Panayia Hodegetria. Examined architecture and superb paintings. Studied.
- June 1 Took public bus to Monemvasia (the Gibraltar of Greece). Waited in boiling heat in mosquito-ridden court-yard while hotels rooms were made ready: two hours. Closed all windows. Studied..
- June 2 Hiked to Citadel. Examined Ayia Sophia on cliff-top. Delivered oral report on The Alexiad by Anna Comneni, daughter of the Byzantine Emperor Alexius. Studied.
- June 3 Took final exam. Returned to Piraeus by hydrofoil. Took taxi to Athens.

AMC 204

Mid-Term Exam May 21, 1986, Kalambaka.

Examine church. Draw plan, identifying all architectural structures inside and out. Examine decoration.

In a brief essay, date the church, giving reasons for selected date. Discuss probable function of church and stage of liturgy practised there.

Time allowed: 1 hour

AMC 204 GREECE IN THE BYZANTINE-MEDIEVAL PERIODS

Final Examination, 1986

- I. As regards its "uplift", an unsatisfactory and much abused term, which we here use in the sense of power to carry the spectator's thoughts away from himself, concrete instances cannot be cited. We assert, that anyone who has contemplated the interior of St. Sophia at Constantinople, of the sixth century, who has turned back his head to regard the dome mosaic of Christ of Daphni, near Athens, of the eleventh century, or who has looked carefully at the composition lines and colourings of the fourteenth-century mosaics in Kahrich Djami at Constantinople, or the contemporary wall paintings of Mistra, must have been a strange person indeed if he did not experience on each occasion a very deep emotion; he must, in fact, have been a person entirely devoid of artistic feeling and appreciation.

David Talbot-Rice

In this course, we have looked at art as a means of understanding the Byzantine world, especially the Orthodox faith. Do you agree with Talbot-Rice's opinion that Byzantine art has the power to evoke deep emotion? If so, explain how and to what degree this is accomplished in the examples he mentions, by discussing aspects of spatial organization (building plans and arrangement of decorative features) pictorial content (actual and/or implied), media and style. Do these examples and the emotion they evoke reflect and/or serve the needs of the Orthodox faith? How or why not?

If you disagree with Talbot-Rice, defend your own opinion, using the same examples and criteria as mentioned above. Do these examples reflect and/or serve the needs of the Orthodox faith? How or why not?

AMC 204 GREECE IN THE BYZANTINE-MEDIEVAL PERIODS

Final Examination, 1986

II. Various sites in Greece exhibit unique and divergent expressions of Early Christian/Byzantine/Post Byzantine culture. Compare and contrast 2 of the following sites, accounting specifically for the similarities and differences:

a. Meteora

c. Ephesus

b. Mistra

III. Compare and contrast the two images on the following page. Include in your discussion: media, iconography (what is pictured), style and function of the image.

NAME (LAST) MS. **STOKES** (FIRST) **BRENDA** (MIDDLE) ENTERED **1/86**
 HOME ADDRESS **246 E. ARROW HIGHWAY, CLAREMONT, CA 91711** DATE OF BIRTH
 PARENT, GUARDIAN, OR SPOUSE:



LAKE FOREST, IL 60045

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HIGH SCHOOL	LOCATION	DATE GRADUATED
STUDENT I.D. NO. 66120		

DEPARTMENT AND COURSE NO.	DESCRIPTIVE TITLE	COURSE UNIT	GRADE	DEPARTMENT AND COURSE NO.	DESCRIPTIVE TITLE	COURSE UNIT	GRADE
SPRNG 86	66120						
AMC 202	GREEK BRONZE AGE	1.0	A				
AMC 203	CLASSICAL GREECE	1.0	A				
AMC 204	GRK BYZN-MED AGE	1.0	A				
A	B	C	D	F	TOTAL		
3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0		

DEFINITION OF TERMS

CALENDAR YEAR = 2 Semesters
 LENGTH OF TERM Fall Semester = 15 weeks
 Spring Semester = 15 weeks

UNIT OF CREDIT = Course Unit
 COURSE UNIT = 4 Semester Hours
 32 Course Units required for the B.A. Degree
 Grade Point Averages are not computed and
 Ranks-in-Class are not determined.

GRADING SYSTEM:

A = Outstanding
 B = Superior
 C = Satisfactory
 D = Marginal
 F = Fail
 I = Incomplete
 X = Condition
 W = Withdrawal-Without Penalty
 WF = Withdrawal Failing
 AU = Audit
 CR = Non-graded Course; Credit only
 PR = Course in Progress
 MW = Medical Withdrawal

DEGREE REQUIREMENTS

DATE

TOTAL COURSES COMPLETED

MAJOR COURSES COMPLETED

MAJOR:

DEGREE AND DATE CONFERRED:

AN OFFICIAL TRANSCRIPT OF RECORD WHEN SIGNED AND SEALED WITH IMPRESSION SEAL OF THIS OFFICE

THIS STUDENT IS IN GOOD STANDING AND ENTITLED TO AN HONORABLE DISMISSAL UNLESS OTHERWISE INDICATED

REGISTRAR *Ruth...*

DATE: SEP 9 - 1986

Form 5-79/100/R

**OFFICE OF THE REGISTRAR
LAKE FOREST COLLEGE
LAKE FOREST, ILLINOIS**

GUIDE FOR TRANSCRIPT EVALUATION

GRADING SYSTEM AND CREDIT EVALUATION

Until June, 1950: A minimum of 120 semester hours and an equal number of credit points (124 semester hours in business administration), exclusive of physical education, was required for graduation. A student's average was computed by dividing credit points by passed semester hours. The credit point value was as follows:

A=3, B=2, C=1, D=0, E=0

Beginning in September, 1950: A minimum of 120 semester hours (124 semester hours in business administration), exclusive of physical education, was required for graduation. A *C* average (1.0) in all work for which a student registered and a *C* average in the major also were required for graduation. The cumulative grade point average was computed by dividing net credit points by total registered hours. The credit point value was as follows:

A=3, B=2, C=1, D=0, E= -1

Beginning in September, 1958: A minimum of 120 semester hours (124 semester hours in business administration), exclusive of physical education, was required for graduation. A *C* average (2.0) in all work for which a student registered and a *C* average in the major also were required for graduation. The cumulative grade point average was computed by dividing grade points by total registered hours. The credit point value was as follows:

A=4, B=3, C=2, D=1, E=0

Beginning in September, 1961: The academic year was divided into a fall, winter, and spring term. The normal course load was three courses per term, making a total of nine for the year. Credit was recorded in courses. The value of the courses for conversion purposes was three and one-third semester hours or five quarter hours. Thirty-six courses with grades of *P* (Pass) or better were required for graduation. Grade point averages were not computed and student or class ranks were not prepared.

Beginning in September, 1972: The normal course load was three courses during the fall and spring terms and two courses during the winter term, making a total of eight for the year. Credit was recorded in courses. The value of the courses for conversion purposes was four semester hours or six quarter hours. Thirty-two courses with passing grades were required for graduation. Grade point averages were not computed and student or class ranks were not prepared.

Beginning in September, 1979: The normal course load is four courses during the fall and spring terms, making a total of eight for the year. Credit is recorded in courses. The value of the courses for conversion purposes is four semester hours or six quarter hours. Thirty-two courses with passing grades are required for graduation. Beginning in September, 1980, no more than 20 percent of a student's Lake Forest College credits counting toward graduation may be *D* grades. Grade point averages are not computed and student or class ranks are not prepared.

SLIDES

Attached is a representative sampling. Copies of approximately three-hundred slides are on file in the Audio-Visual Department.

1. Queen's Megaron and Light Well, Palace of Knossos, Crete
2. Bull Sport Fresco, Knossos, Crete
3. Gold Mycenaean Mask, Mycenae
4. Three Mycenaean Cult Figurines, Mycenae
5. Temple of Apollo, Bassae
6. Parthenon, Acropolis, Athens
7. Temple of Poseidon, Sounion
8. Temple of Apollo, Didim, Turkey
9. Kouroi commemorating Cleobis and Biton, Delphi
10. Charioteer, Delphi
11. West Pedimental Sculptures, Temple of Zeus, Olympia
12. Hermes of Praxiteles, Olympia
13. Palace of the Grand Masters, Rhodes
14. Nativity, Hosias Loukas
15. Dormition of the Virgin, Meteora
16. Nativity, Mystra
17. William Blake, "Hecate"
18. J.M.Turner, "The Goddess of Discord Choosing the Apple of Contention in the Garden of the Hesperides"
19. J.M.Turner, Sketch for "Ulysses Deriding Polyphemus"
20. Paul Delvaux, "Sleeping Venus"