

BULLETIN

The Modern Greek Studies Association

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THIRD INT'L MGSA SYMPOSIUM AT COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

"Forces Shaping Modern Greece"

In this year of the energy crisis it seems more than usually lamentable that the energy of enthusiasm engendered by three days of serious papers on the socio-political and economic development of the modern Greek state should not be harnessable for some immediately productive good. A total of well over 500 persons attended the combined three day sessions, November 9, 10, and 11, at which 32 papers were presented and discussed. Professor Istvan Deak, the director of Columbia University's Institute on East Central Europe, which hosted the Symposium at the conference center of the International Affairs Building, opened the sessions with his welcoming remarks Friday morning. MGSA President, Edmund Keeley, gave the closing address Sunday afternoon. Between these two events much more went on than simply the delivery of the papers.

Students, professors, and associates, who had not seen each other since undergraduate or graduate days, were reunited in an atmosphere of scholarly dedication which was almost electric in its generated zeal. That so many were able to listen and discuss was due to the tireless energy and careful planning of Angela Hero, Chairman of the Local Committee, Harry Psomiades, Program Chairman and principal administrator, Lily Macrakis, and Stavros Macrakis. Thanks for effective organization are also due to John Petropoulos, co-chairman of the Program Committee and incoming President of the Association, and the Program Committee itself: Theodore

Coulombis, John Iatrides, and Evan Vlachos. The number of co-workers they gathered, including the invaluable assistance of the members of the Greek Club from Queens College, who checked coats, ran errands, carried messages, found chalk, moved chairs and tables, spotted non-registrants, gave out information and directions, was what enabled the Symposium to run so smoothly. It is impossible to thank these persons adequately. Only those

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Tribute to Edmund Keeley

The five became four hundred. A small coffee shop became an international community. Executive Committees met and returned home, having reached important decisions affecting MGSA's future. Three international Symposia took place. The Princeton Symposium papers were published. Yet nowhere has there been any opportunity to express the deep appreciation and affection we all hold, members and Executive Committee alike, for our out-going President, Edmund Keeley. The future is full of unknown hurdles and possibilities of achievement. The five years of the Association's past stand as clear proof of what MGSA has accomplished, under the guidance of a man of vision and dedication.

Homer would have called him, "dearly beloved of Athena," πολύτροπος, πολύμητις, δαίφρων (the man of many directions, many skilled councils, prudent in conflicts). Moderns, however, must use more prosaic terminology, although the "heroic" vocabulary suits him well. Certainly it is fair to say that his unique combination of talents — scholarship, selflessness, clear-thinking, leadership, tirelessness, insight, sense of humor, and friendship—have made MGSA what it is today.

Fortunately for the Association the end of his term as President does not mean the end of his help and guidance. Knowing "Mike," as everyone calls him, we can be sure that the benefits of his advice and experience will be available whenever needed.



Discussing final plans on October 5, 1973 for the Columbia Symposium at the International Affairs Building are (left to right): Harry Psomiades, Co-Chairman of the Program Committee, Angela Hero, Local Fund-Raising and Organizational Chairman, Edmund Keeley, President MGSA.

SUMMARIES OF THE COLUMBIA SYMPOSIUM PAPERS

"Reflections in Modern Greek Literature of the tension between the Traditional and the Modern: a Socio-Historical View"—Christos Alexiou, University of Birmingham, England.

The historical crises between 1897 and 1920 played a crucial role in the attitudes of modern Greek writers towards past and present. On the one hand, writers like Dragoumis maintained a contradictory stance against both archaism and Europeanism, despising Nietzsche, while at the same time identifying the ego with the nation. On the other hand certain authors were more polarized. Yiannopoulos called for a return to traditionalism and was totally contemptuous of European values. Glinos, however, believed in a creative utilization of the past, while Skliros, a radical reformer, believed that the bourgeois system should be brought up to date. In contrast to all these ideologies stands Palamas, who, being socialistic rather than nationalistic, envisioned a world neither Hellenic nor European, but one refashioned without national boundaries. A sense of decay is discernable in the poetry of Cavafy and Karyotakis, while the sharpening conflict between the traditional and the modern is clearly reflected in both the poetry and prose of the 1930's.

"Between two Worlds: the Hellenism of Ion Dragoumis"—Gerasimos Augustinos, University of South Carolina.

Against the background of the political turmoil of the first quarter of the 20th century, Ion Dragoumis can be considered an example of the concerned intellectual nationalist. He deplored both the attention given to ancient Greece as well as slavish imitation of the west, while at the same time criticizing the rampant opportunism of most Greeks, the ineffectiveness of local communities to participate in the state, the refusal to see language as expressive of its own era, and the unrealizable *Megali Idea*. Although he was unable to come to grips with all these issues, he believed that the nation had a great role to play as a mediator between east and west.

"Private Direct Foreign Investment in Greece"—Panagis Benetatos, Catholic University of America.

The emphasis of the paper was three-fold: descriptive, analytical and predictive. The first summarized the legislative and administrative actions in post-1953 Greece

regarding foreign investments. The second identified characteristics which influenced the allocation of foreign investment. The third predicted possible benefits from foreign exchange earnings and international competitiveness, such as acceleration of the economy, improved management and production techniques, and an increased GNP.

"Greece and the United Nations"—Van Coufadakis, Indiana University.

In utilizing the United Nations to promote and protect her interests and exercise restraining power against the great powers, Greece has not excluded the simultaneous use of other forms of promoting and defending her interests. At the same time, cold war politics, dependence on the US, preoccupation with domestic problems, and the peculiar position of Greece in the "group" structure of the UN, have prevented Greece from developing an independent and dynamic role in the organization. Nevertheless the UN will remain an important supplement to Greek diplomacy because of its role in publicizing events and bringing pressure to bear against unacceptable activities of other nations, and because of the evolution of an international system toward multipolarity, and the presence of issues (ex. sea floor, Middle East, etc.) of relevance to Greece.

"U.S. Influence on the Post-1950 Domestic Politics of Greece"—Theodore Coulombis, The American University.

"Influence" has come to be a catch-all term for more pervasive issues, such as penetration, intervention, interference, pressure, and involvement. Penetration is the most useful term for research study, although it must be analyzed in terms of supply and demand. Varieties of penetration include structural, manipulative, imitative, and perceived. That the US has been involved in all these aspects cannot be denied. What remains arguable is the benefit or detriment to Greece which results from such penetration, which in any case seems inevitable given the strategic location of Greece and her present resources.

"Political Clientelism and Political Modernization in Nineteenth Century Greece"—Nikiforos Diamandouros, Orange County Community College, SUNY.

The intensity and persistence of political clientelism in 18th and 19th Century can be regarded as an out-

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11367; Albert B. Lord, Arthur Kingsley Porter Professor of Slavic and Comparative Literature, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass. 02138; Lily Macrakis, Vice-President, Professor of History, Regis College, Weston, Massachusetts 02193; John Petropoulos, President, Professor of History, Amherst College, Amherst, Massachusetts 01002; Harry Psomiades, Professor of Political Science, Queens College of The City University of New York, Flushing, New York 11367; Niki Stavrolakes, Treasurer, Department of Classics, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, Mass. 01002; Speros Vryonis, Professor of History, University of California at Los Angeles, California 90024. All correspondence regarding membership applications and general information should be sent to the administrative secretary, 185 Nassau Street, Princeton, New Jersey 08540. Information and requests concerning the BULLETIN, should be sent directly to the Secretary.

come of the double pressure of expansive western commercial penetration, and Ottoman decay, both of which created the need for social groups who could perform functions not carried out by the weak central state. This high degree of institutionalization in political clientelism was further strengthened and expanded during the period after independence as a result of the increase of political domain and the efforts of the Greek ruling elites to introduce foreign political institutions and political modernization. The hoped-for goal of a well-ordered, western-type state was thwarted by the persistence and growth of clientelist forces. The result was a hybrid political system in which the indigenous clientelism and the foreign political institutions attained an uneasy symbiotic existence, whose focus was particularistic, rather than national or societal.

"Politics and Educational Policy in Modern Greece"—Alexis Dimaras, The Moraitis School, Athens.

Although two tendencies in Greek education have existed since the inception of the new state, the progressive and westernizing, and the traditional, both differ not at all in their intent to maintain the total centralization of the educational system as necessary to assert their own principles. Because of such a high degree of centralization, every change of a minister of education has a direct effect upon the curriculum of every class in the country. However, in all changes from rightist to centrist governments, little progress has been made in preparing the people to become free-thinking members of a free society, able to participate in decisions affecting their future.

"Greek Village Child Training and Urbanization"—Ernestine Friedl, Duke University.

The remarkable ability of the village-reared male or female to adjust to urban living conditions is the result of precepts inculcated in the child at an early age concerning the agonistic (competitive) relationships in life. The techniques include deliberate teasing and deception of children within the family and a random relationship between verbal admonitions and directions which contribute to an individual's belief that deception by others is simply a part of the human condition. Speech is denotative—expressing mood and feeling, rather than connotative—accurately describing an event. Under such circumstances failure is easily attributed to others. Thus ill treatment, exploitation, and disappointments which migrants encounter in the city are not interpreted as signs of inadequacy, but as impositions from the outside, subject to better luck next time. Comparative studies might reveal whether similar techniques of child training have had similar results elsewhere.

"A Case Study of Urban-Rural Relations: A Village Community in Mani"—Fred Gearing, SUNY Buffalo.

In Kardamili, Messenia, the complex code of conduct by which villagers relate to their families, to the village community, and to outsiders, is determined by two rhetorics, φιλότιμο, a set of norms as to responsibility, authority, respect, and obedience dependent upon age and sex, and the Christian implementation of the concept of Christian love. Together these two rhetorics constitute the "honor" ethic which orders life in this village.

"The Role of Youth in Shaping Modern Greece"—George Giannaris, Queens College CUNY.

Contrary to the general assumption that only in the

past year has youth in Greece been actively involved in socio-political problems of the nation, it has taken an active role in every major event in the nation's history: 1821, 1843, 1862, 1897, 1903, 1909, 1922, 1935, 1941-1949, 1965, 1967, 1973. Ignorance of this involvement is due to inadequate statistics and coverage, and a refusal of entrenched authorities to recognize youth as a significant entity.

"The Greek Labor Movement"—Maurice Goldbloom, New York City.

This paper outlined the development of Greek labor unions from their sporadic beginnings in the 1870's to the present, highlighting the consistent government interference, the shifting political affiliations of the leaders, many of whom were more interested in their own careers than in labor's problems, fear of government domination, and repeated international crises as reasons for lack of effective labor organization.

"The Allies and Greece during World War II"—John Iatrides, Southern Connecticut State College.

The wartime policies of the Soviet Union, the United States and Great Britain still remain a difficult subject to evaluate because of the difficulty in obtaining documents, particularly of Soviet policy. There was little coordination and cooperation between the allies first of all because Greece's problems were among the least important factors in the total war effort, and secondly because both the United States and the Soviet Union were willing to accept British supremacy in Greek affairs. The Soviet Union remained largely indifferent and passive, while the United States, although disapproving of British policies, searched for ways to avoid entrapment in the labyrinth of Greek issues. The high-handed attitude of the British contributed significantly to the exacerbation and perpetuation of political division in wartime and postwar Greece.

"Tradition and Modernity in Greek Education: A Re-interpretation"—Andreas Kazamias, University of Wisconsin.

The role of the school in society remains virtually the same in either the traditional or progressive approach, precluding modernity since the pedagogical aim of both camps has been to inculcate moral precepts of Orthodox Christianity and patriotic sentiment. In no case has the application of class-room knowledge to practical activities or technological advance played any role. Even the abortive Volos attempt to modernize the educational system associated with Delmouzos—radical in the sense that it insisted education be pragmatic and demanded vocational schools—never abandoned the notion that the humanistic tradition must remain the foundation of education, a tradition which perpetuates the teacher in the role of transmitter and the student as receiver.

"The Cyprus Question and Hellenoturkism"—Dimitri Kitsikis, University of Ottawa.

Although the Makarios regime has remained the dominant force in Cyprus politics since 1960, it has failed to come to grips with the basic needs: agrarian reform (the best land remains under church control), the role of the communist party, and the Turkish elements. To do so would defeat its own power-oriented ends. As yet the possibility of Turk and Greek working together—an "Eastern race"—has been little explored, probably

because foreign interests conflict as often as they coincide with such a development.

"Armed Forces and Society: the Perceived Role and the Emergent Military in Greece"—George Kourvetaris, Northern Illinois University.

Military roles become political without endangering military professionalism and effectiveness since the perceived role is not only martial but ideological. As a reorganizing societal force, the Greek military, having withdrawn its support from the traditional political elites, has fostered a "new establishment" of the middle classes and educated technocrats. Nevertheless, the greater the socio-ideological divergence between civilian and military elites, the greater remains the possible frequency of military intervention. It was suggested that a pluralistic model of a military organization with a broad base of social recruitment was in the offing, but in spite of thorough quantitative and qualitative data concerning army officers and cadets, no prognosis concerning the civil-military leadership is possible.

"Clientelism and Politics in Modern Greece"—Keith Legg, University of Florida.

In order to understand the internal and external context within which Greek political clientelism existed and increased, we must analyze general 19th century patterns of political development within Europe. Long term constraints, particularly the precarious security conditions of a small nation like Greece, and the opposition by entrenched ministries to implement new programs which would undercut existing bureaucracies, and thereby the possibility of distributing favors, remain crucial deterrents to political and social change. Lacking the dynamic aspects of industrialization, especially goal-oriented agencies, Greece has been little subjected to pressures of social movements voicing collective demands for positive action. "The men on the podium may change, but the bureaucratic orchestra remains."

"The Plebiscitary Experience of Modern Greece, 1862-1973"—George Mavrogordatos, University of California, Berkeley.

It is an unscholarly oversimplification to assume that the plebiscites in Greece—1862, 1920, 1924, 1926, 1935, 1946 (not discussed in the paper), 1968, 1973—are uniformly farcical. Even the alleged similarity between the plebiscite of 1924 and that of 1935 is a myth, invented to justify the conditions under which the monarchy was restored. The major criteria for evaluating a plebiscite as an expression of popular will are: how well the people understand the issue; whether the people merely ratifies, or expresses a choice to be implemented in the future; the guarantees for freedom at the poles; the honest publication of events.

"The Greek Military Coup in the Twentieth Century"—Victor Papacosma, Kent State University.

Since Greece has faced continuously a number of crises, and parliamentary procedures have been ineffective in dealing with them, civilian and military groups have resorted to the "coup d'état" to advance their goals. The difference between recent coups and those of the past is that previously, politicians were collaborators and/or beneficiaries.

"Deterrents to Modernization in Greece: Limits of Political Clientelism"—Adamantia Pollis, The New School for Social Research.

Political clientelism does not adequately explain the lack of significant development in Greece after 150 years of independence. It is important to examine who makes the policies governing economic development, defense, relations with foreign powers, and how these policies are determined. Such an inquiry leads to the realization that the operative political system for Greece extends beyond its boundaries. The existing patron-client relation between Greek elites and foreign interests thwarts indigenous movements for social change, and thus perpetuates domestic clientelism.

"The Diplomacy of Theodoros Pangalos, 1925-1926"—Harry Psomiades, Queens College CUNY.

Pangalos, first a savior (June 1925), and then an embarrassment to his nation (August 1926) consistently confused the intention with the capabilities of those in the opposite camp. Furthermore he thought he could exploit aggressors, such as Mussolini, only to end up exploited, and to the detriment of his own nation. The results of his expansionist policies clearly showed that he never realistically appraised the interests of the major foreign powers.

"The Future of Industrialization and Growth in Greece"—Howard Ross, Baruch College CUNY.

The high rate of growth in real income in Greece—about 6% per annum—has failed to generate sufficient employment and job opportunities because of the pervasive inefficiency of small plants in manufacturing and distribution, a regressive educational system which discriminates against a majority of young Greeks, the existence of monopoly and cartels in industry and the professions, and preference for the new technologies which favor capital over labor. The resultant heavy flow of emigration of the young labor force seeking employment and higher wages abroad not only is depriving Greece of a valuable resource inhibiting its future growth, but is producing a rapidly aging population which will alter future consumption patterns. Instead of ignoring these problems as they have done up to now, policy makers need to adapt technology toward the usage of labor while restraining production costs, if there is to be growth in the future.

"Family Modernity and Individual Modernity in Urban Greece"—Constantina Safilios-Rothchild, Wayne State University.

Family and individual modernity can be defined as the availability and acceptability, both societal and psychological, of multiple options. This definition was tested in a study of 100 families in Athens, stratified for social class and migrant status. The results indicated an overall low degree of modernity since the "egalitarian" model of parent-child relationship receives little social acceptance, and examples of childlessness and of the wife working in the absence of economic necessity are still considered "deviant."

"Household Structure and the Economy Among Aroumani (Koutsovlachs) in Greece"—Muriel Schein, Lehman College CUNY.

This paper covered the causes and processes of change from the extended family household to the nuclear

family in Kriovrisi, a remote Aroumani village in Epiros. The extended family household is no longer able to maintain either its economic self-sufficiency through production, distribution, and consumption—due to greater economic advantages outside the village—or its political unity, because its members are no longer treated as representatives of groups, but as individuals, by the state.

"The Structural Problems in the Development of the Greek Economy: 1950-1966"—Richard Westebbe, The World Bank.

Greece's spectacular post-war recovery and growth performance was accompanied by conditions of employment and investment not conducive to bringing about structural changes in opportunities or output, as well as by a rising balance of payments gap. By 1966 it was clear that investment and output would have to be re-directed if the external gap were to be reduced to sustainable levels. These changes required a massive influx of foreign technology, management, and capital, in order to enable Greece to make the transition quickly enough to join the Common Market. Although there were reasons to be optimistic that Greece could achieve its economic and social objectives, in terms of the long run, what is needed is a shift away from investing in sectors producing non-traded goods (construction, for

example), a dismantling of the protective structure, and a revamping of tax concessions which inhibit the reallocation of resources.

"The Military and Modernization in Post-war Greece"—George Zaharopoulos, San Bernardino Valley College.

Despite many opinions to the contrary, the military can be viewed as a force for social and political modernization. It opens new horizons unknown to the nuclear family, offers instruction in a wide range of technological occupations, and assists political change, such as the abolition of a vestigial monarchy, the reduction of numbers in Parliament to increase efficiency, and working to diminish clientage.

EDITOR'S NOTE: These summaries were compiled by the editor from the few abstracts received—all of which were too long for the available space in the BULLETIN—and the papers submitted to Professor Psomiades. They are printed as a service to MGSA members and persons unable to attend the Symposium, but they are not to be quoted either in part or entirety without the permission of the speaker. The following papers or abstracts thereof were not available to the Editor. P. Bialor, "Ecological Changes in an Agricultural Village in the Northwestern Peloponnese"; M. Gutenschwager, "The Process of Modernization among Greek Peasants"; S. Xydis, "Greece in its International Setting."

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETINGS AND THE ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING

The fifth year of the existence of the Modern Greek Studies Association occasioned the greatest number of Executive Committee meetings in any one year since the Association's founding. In addition to the March 3, 1973 meeting, already reported in the June 1973 BULLETIN, the Executive Committee met on May 12, October 5, November 9, November 10, November 18, and December 15. The focus of the meetings during the earlier part of the year was first on the Columbia Symposium—speakers, topics, finances, and organization—and secondly on the forthcoming *Journal of Byzantine and Modern Greek Studies*, the long-awaited scholarly organ of MGSA, as well as the voice of the British scholars with whom MGSA is collaborating. After the problems of collaboration were straightened out and the contract with the publisher, Basil Blackwell, was signed, thanks to the tireless correspondence of Peter Bien, the Executive Committee turned its attention to the future of the Association itself: the election of officers for 1974-1975; publication problems facing both the papers delivered at the 1971 Harvard Symposium, and those delivered at Columbia; the increasing importance and desirability of small workshop-seminars, such as that on Poros in July 1973; and the financial and logistical problems of a fourth international symposium.

Preceding the Executive Committee's election of officers, the Annual Meeting of the Association was held on the 15th floor of the International Affairs building from 4:00 to 6:00 P.M. on Saturday, November 10, 1973. Approximately 100 persons attended—the largest number present at any annual meeting of the Association. The first order of business was the election of four members to the Executive Committee. The Nominating Committee, Angela Hero, Harry Psomiades, and Niki Stavrolakes, had proposed the following slate: John Iatrides, Julia Loomis, Albert Lord, and Lily Macrakis.

Strong support from the floor for Andreas Kazamias was also recognized. The slate, however, received the majority of votes, including 48 proxies. At the close of the elections President Keeley suggested the possibility of revising the method of nominating Executive Committee members through a Constitutional amendment (see below), so as to permit a larger number of candidates and a broader regional and disciplinary representation. It was subsequently moved and seconded that the Executive Committee discuss such an amendment at its final 1973 meeting.

Additional topics covered at the Annual Meeting were as follows: the Treasurers report, which stated that the Association had \$4,000 in the special savings account created by the Keeley fund for a chair of modern Greek, a regular checking account balance of \$500.00 to meet immediate expenses, an additional movable savings account, and that the cost of the Columbia Symposium, \$7,500, had been met; the problem of where to hold a fourth symposium in the light of increasing costs and travel difficulties; the second summer workshop in conjunction with the Aegean Institute on the island of Poros, Greece; the *Journal of Byzantine and Modern Greek Studies*; reprinting and binding past issues of the BULLETIN as a valuable document of five years of activity; honorary memberships; possibility of closer involvement with the British publication, MANDATOPHOROS; the problems and possibilities of publishing the Columbia Symposium papers.

Following the Annual Meeting, the Executive Committee met to elect the officers for 1974-1975. These were: President, John Petropoulos; Vice-President, Lily Macrakis; Treasurer, Niki Stavrolakes; Secretary, Julia Loomis. At the final 1973 Executive Committee meeting, called at the home of Julia Loomis in New York

from 10:30 A.M. to 4:00 P.M. on December 15, 1973, the following decisions were reached:

1. Delegation of authority and responsibility to the incoming officers, in view of the fact that the new president is on leave temporarily in Greece.
 2. Decision to explore the possibility of holding a fourth international symposium within the next two years at the University of California, Los Angeles, contingent upon fund-raising potential in the area. Topic to be based on the interrelation of ancient and modern Greece. Preliminary committee: Andonis Decavalles, Julia Loomis, Peter Topping. Julia Loomis, as Chairman, was charged with contacting Speros Vryonis at UCLA.
 3. Constitutional Amendments (numbered in accordance with the articles of the Constitution, all referring to article IV).
 6. In advance of each annual meeting the Executive Committee shall appoint a Nominating Committee consisting of three of its members, two of whom shall not be current officers of the Association.
 7. The members of the Executive Committee shall be elected as follows: The Nominating Committee shall nominate two persons for each opening, and the Secretary shall, at least one month before the annual meeting, mail to the membership notices of these nominations. At least two of the nominees shall be chosen from members of the Association in good standing who have never served on the Executive Committee, and every effort shall be made to designate candidates representing the various academic disciplines within the Association... (continued as stated).
 19. The term of office shall be one year, beginning on January 1. Incumbents may be re-elected so long as they are eligible to serve on the Executive Committee. An Executive Committee member elected to an office for the first time, who has less than three years remaining in his second consecutive term as an Executive Committee member, shall be permitted to extend his term on the Executive Committee so as to allow his re-election to the new office for two additional one-year terms.
- These amendments will be mailed out to the membership before the next annual meeting in keeping with article VI of the Constitution.
4. Three new categories of memberships for contributors to the Association were established:
 - Benefactor (i.e. life member)—Those contributing \$500 or more.
 - Patron—Those contributing \$100 to \$500.
 - Contributing Member—Those contributing \$20 to \$100.
 5. John Petropulos was charged to pursue the pub-

lication of the Harvard Symposium Papers by approaching Yale University Press and Balkan Studies.

6. John Iatrides agreed to explore possible affiliation between MGSA and The American Political Science Association; Albert Lord agreed to do the same with the American Folklore Society.
7. The Committee decided enthusiastically to explore the prospects for a 1974 Poros Seminar in the field of historical studies, and suggested John Petropulos as liaison-organizer since he is in Greece.
8. The treasurer, Lily Macrakis, reported on the finances of the Columbia Symposium, which, taking into account a few outstanding bills, indicated a small profit.
9. MGSA will encourage the creation of local seminars for the presentation of papers in the field of modern Greek studies, and will consider the distribution of occasional papers, reproduced at the author's expense, subject to the supervision of the MGSA editorial board of the *Journal of Byzantine and Modern Greek Studies*.
10. The committee voted to establish a paid part-time executive secretary to handle correspondence, memberships etc. to be located at the Association's headquarters, 185 Nassau Street, Princeton, New Jersey 08540.
11. Edmund Keeley was charged with the responsibilities of setting up a publication committee for the Columbia Symposium Papers. Suggested names were Andreas Kazamias and John Iatrides.

Present at this final meeting of 1973 were Peter Bien, Andonis Decavalles, John Iatrides, Edmund Keeley, Evro Layton, Julia Loomis, Albert Lord, Lily Macrakis, Niki Stavrolakes.

A SPECIAL THANK-YOU TO THE SPONSORS OF THE COLUMBIA SYMPOSIUM

On behalf of the whole Modern Greek Studies Association, the members of the Executive Committee would like to express their deep gratitude to the sponsors whose generous contributions made the 1973 Columbia Symposium possible: The American Council of Learned Societies, Nicholas Angleton, John Apostolakis, Christos Bastis, Theodore Cambouris, John Dambassis, the Chryssi Goulandris Foundation, John Hages, Sophie Hadjiyanis, Byron Hero, Peter Kikis, Michael Kulukundis, Constantine Lantzounis, Eugene Panagopoulos, Stam Perry, Ourania Rethymnis, Taki Stambolis, Tassi Vatis, Nestor Vowteras, Markos Xylas.

THIRD INT'L MGSA SYMPOSIUM AT COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

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who have worked behind the scenes for the success of an enterprise can fully understand their contribution.

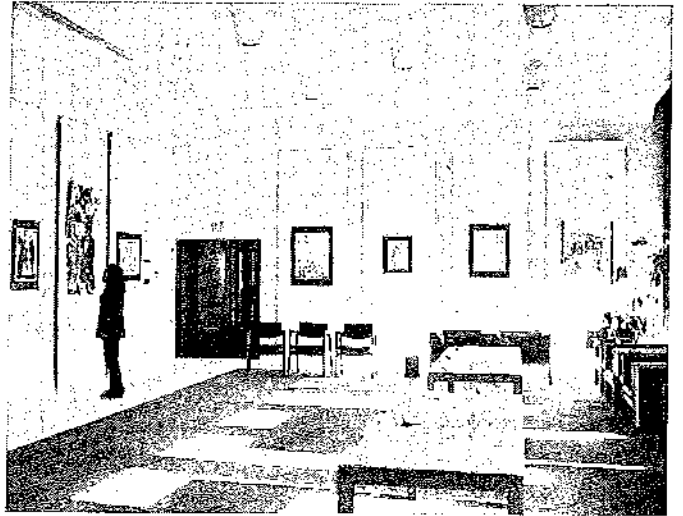
In addition to the papers delivered, the range of activities at the Symposium also included a remarkable art exhibit consisting of one ceramic sculpture by Yiannes (Iordanidis) and a series of prints and graphics on loan from Gallery "Strofi," Kolokotroni 3, Athens, organized by Yiannes (Iordanidis). Contributing artists were: Akriothakis, Botsoglou, Chryssa (Romanos) Cronis, Fassianos, Kokkinidis, Komodore, Lachas, Levidis, Nikos (Kesarlis), Patrikalakis, Sutrakis, Tsoklis, Valavanidis. Friday's "Taverna Night" provided a wonderful opportunity for socializing, and dancing to Mike Daniel's orchestra. The Greek students from Queens College outdid themselves in a display of dancing skill, while at the same time compelling participation from the "scholarly" group. Lastly, there was a book table organized by Nanine Hutchinson of the University Press of New England, and presided over by Mr. A. Papadopoulos, through whom orders could be placed.

The high point of the Symposium was Sir Steven Runciman's lecture Sunday afternoon on "The Church in Twentieth Century Greece." With admirable scholarly understatement, he pointed out that to a large extent the Church from the period of the Turkish occupation had consistently occupied itself with political situations rather than insisting upon the deeper and more satisfying spiritual food which mankind needs. One might feel indeed that the Greeks as a people are religious, but because the Church has been so occupied with the earthly kingdom it has failed to command the respect that a great church should.

In spite of these evidences of success, however, contentment, verging on euphoria, with the outcome of the Symposium is not sufficient. Even though, as President Keeley stated in his closing remarks, "We will now endure as an association because we have demonstrated that we serve a need which was long waiting to be fulfilled and which will continue to be manifested," the primary goals of MGSA as stated in the Constitution have yet to be realized: the establishment of chairs, programs, and departments of modern Greek in American universities. He made his point clear: "Those of us in the field of modern Greek literature remain virtually as dispossessed as we were at the start. There is still no chair of modern Greek literature, no department in the field, no program, no full curriculum of courses, no truly significant commitment anywhere." In other words, courses in modern Greek still remain dependent upon the sacrifice of persons employed in other fields, and the willingness of administrators or departments to include such courses. These are by definition temporary, and should the professor involved in their promotion disappear, through enforcement of tenure quotas, invitation to other universities, or death, no guarantee exists that the courses would continue.

Thus in spite of the remarkable growth in size—from "five passionate men," as President Keeley called the founders of MGSA, to four hundred men, women,

scholars, and students united by their love for "a national history and a literary tradition," and growth in recognition and purpose of the Modern Greek Studies Association, to which the great success of the Columbia Symposium was a genuine tribute, the major work still lies before us. To paraphrase President Keeley's words: each one of us must become missionaries, speaking to local community leaders, university administrators, departments, and colleagues. The four hundred members of MGSA have a power to turn back indifference and ignorance, since no one of us is alone in his aspiration.



Where it all went on! The reception hall of the 15th floor of the International Affairs Building, showing the exhibit of prints and graphics loaned by Gallery Strofi, Kolokotronis 3, Athens, organized by Yiannes.



Executive Committee meeting on October 5, 1973 to discuss final plans for the Columbia Symposium with the Program Committee and the hosting organization, The Institute on East Central Europe. Left to right—front row: Angela Hero, Edmund Keeley, Harry Psomiades, John Nicolopoulos, Theodore Coulombis. Left to right standing: Stan Blejwas, co-ordinator for the Institute, Niki Stavrolakes, Andonis Decavalles, Lily Macrakis, Peter Bien, Julia Loomis, John Iatrides.

List of Histories of Medieval and Modern Greek Literature

Compiled by EVRO LAYTON

The recent appearance of English editions of two standard works by the eminent Greek literary historians C. Th. Dimaras and Linos Politis is an event of importance. The coincidence of their publication within a month of each other bodes well for the furtherance of Modern Greek literary studies in the English speaking world. The following list of Greek literary histories shows that scholars elsewhere have been active in this field since Greece became a nation. In addition a selective list of recent books and articles in Greek and English in the areas of literature and history will be published in the June 1974 BULLETIN. All MGSA members are requested to send detailed information, author's name, title of book or article, journal no. in the case of the latter, date, number of pages, and a one sentence summary of contents to Mrs. Evro Layton, 4 John Road, Stetauket, Long Island, N. Y. 11785, by March 30, 1974.

ALSINA, JOSE AND CARLOS MIRALLES — *La Literatura griega medieval y moderna*. Barcelona, CREDSA [1966] 257p. (Panoramas A-Z; la universidad en su mano, 37).

AMBATSIS, JANIS — *Nygrekisk literatur*. En överskit fran medeltid till nutid. Stockholm, Natur och Kultur, 1970. 188p. (Nok fackböcker).

BALETAS, GEORGIOS — *Epitome historia tes neoellenikes logotechnias*. Athena, Petros Ranos, 1966. 214p.

BECK, HANS-GEORG — *Geschichte der byzantinischen Volksliteratur*. München, C. H. Beck'sche Verlagsbuchhandlung, 1971. xxii, 233p. (Byzantinisches Handbuch im Rahmen des Handbuchs der Altertumswissenschaft. Zweiter Teil, Band 3).

BOUTIERIDES, ELIAS P. — *Historia tes neoellenikes logotechnias apo ton meson tou IE' aionos mechri ton neotaton chronon*. Athena, Ekd. Oikos M. S. Zekakes, 1924-27. 2v.

_____ *Syntome historia tes neoellenikes logotechnias (1000-1930)*. 2. ekd., me sympleroma tou Demetre Giakou (1931-1965). Athenai, Bibliopoleion D. N. Papadema, 1966. 426p.

DEMARAS, KONSTANTINOS TH. — *Histoire de la littérature néo-hellénique, des origines à nos jours*. Athènes, 1965. xix, 518p. (Collection de l' Institut français d' Athènes).

_____ *Historia tes neoellenikes logotechnias apo tis protes rizes hos ten epoche mas*. 4. ekd. Athena, Ikaros, 1968. 704p. First ed. pub. 1948. Also tr. into Rumanian.

_____ *A History of Modern Greek Literature*. Translated by Mary P. Gianos. Albany, State University of New York Press, 1972. xvii, 539p.

DIETERICH, KARL — *Geschichte der byzantinischen und neugriechischen Literatur*. 2. Ausgabe. Leipzig, C. F. Amelangs Verlag, 1909. x, 242p. (Die Litteraturen des Ostens in Einzeldarstellungen, 5). First ed. pub. 1902.

GRITSOPOULOS, TASOS ATH. — *Eisagoge eis ten nean helleniken logotechnian*. Athenai, Ekdoseis Vivliopoleion ho Pan, 1969. xi, 359p. (Ta biblia tou Neou Hellenismou, 1).

HESSELING, DIRK C. — *Histoire de la littérature grecque moderne*. Traduite du néerlandais par H. Pernot. Paris, Les Belles lettres, 1924. xi, 180p. (Collection de l' Institut néohellénique de l' Université de Paris, 1).

KAMPANES, ARISTOS — *Historia tes neas hellenikes logotechnias*. 5. ekd., sympleromene. En Athenais, Vivliopoleion tes Hestias, 1948. 433p. First ed. pub. 1925.

KNÖS, BÖRGE — *L'histoire de la littérature néo-grecque, la période jusqu' en 1821*. Stockholm, Almqvist & Wiksell, 1962. 690p. (Acta Universitatis Upsaliensis; studia Graeca Upsaliensis, 1).

_____ *Nygrekisk medeltids-och renassansdiktning*. Stockholm, Norstedt, 1952. 97p. (Humanistik kultur; studier och essaer, 3).

KORDATOS, GIANES K. — *Historia tes neoellenikes logotechnias apo to 1453 hos to 1961*. Prologos Kosta Varnale. Athena, Vivlioekdotike, 1962. 2v.

KRUMBACHER, KARL — *Geschichte der byzantinischen Literatur von Justinian bis zum Ende des Oströmischen Reiches (527-1453)*. 2. Aufl., bearb. unter Mitwirkung von A. Erhard [und] H. Gelzer. New York, B. Franklin, 1968. 2v. (Burt Franklin bibliography and reference series, 13. Byzantine series, 27). Photorepr. of 1897 ed. First ed. 1890.

_____ *Historia tes byzantines logotechnias*. Metaphrastheisa hypo G. Soteriadou. Athenai, Typ. P. D. Sakellariou, 1897-1900. 3v. (Vivliotheke Marasle).

_____ *Historia tes byzantines logotechnias*. Epim. G. Soteriadou. En Athenais, Papyros, 1939-40. 2v. (Vivliotheke Papyrou). This is an abridged ed.

_____ *Letteratura greca medievale*. Trad. e note bibliografiche di Salvatore Nicosia. Palermo (Grottaferrata, Tip. italo-orientale S. Nilo) 1970. 100p. (Istituto siciliano di studi bizantini e neoellenici. Quaderni, 6). Abridged ed.

LAVAGNINI, BRUNO — *La letteratura neoellenica*. Nuova ediz. aggiornata. Firenze, Sansoni, 1969. 345p. (Le letterature del mondo, 27). First and 2nd eds. pub. under title: *Storia della letteratura neoellenica*. Milano, Nuova Accademia editrice, 1955 and 1959 respectively.

LEBESQUE, PHILEAS — *La Grèce littéraire d' aujourd'hui*. Paris, E. Sansot, 1906. 84p. (Collection d' études étrangères).

MIRAMBEL, ANDRE — *La littérature grecque moderne*. [2. éd.] Paris, Presses universitaires de France, 1965. 126p. ("Que sais-je? no. 560). First ed. 1953.

NEGRIS, ALEXANDROS — *An outline of the literary history of Modern Greece*. Edinburgh, Thomas Clark, 1833. 30p. (The students' cabinet library of useful

Week-Long Poros Workshops Great Success

July 1-7, 1973

The discussion and panels on the topic of Greek literature and language which took place at the Villa Askedra, Poros, Galatas, during the first week of July this past summer proved so rewarding and stimulating that plans are underway to repeat the workshops again this summer, with a possible topic in the area of historical studies. The success of the sessions was largely due to the vision and hard work of Niki Scoufopoulos Stavrolakes and Lily Macrakis, who, together with George Savidis, were responsible for the excellent organization

of the program. Thanks are also due to Mobil Oil Hellas for financial assistance and publicity.

The following papers were presented by members of the Association:

Kostas Kazazis, "Language, Culture and Society," a witty review of the socio-cultural pressures on linguistic skills; Julia Loomis, "On an Anthology of Greek Texts for College Students," detailing the difficulties of making a representative selection of prose and poetry from 1800 to 1972 and provoking controversy as to whether works of the 19th century should be included at all; Kimon Friar, "An Introduction to Odysseus Elytis," a thorough evaluation of Elytis' poetry drawn from the introduction to his forthcoming volume of selected poems of Odysseus Elytis to be published by Temple University Press; George Thaniel, "On Seferis' 'Thrush,' a Modern *κατάθρασις*," observations on Seferis' use of the age-old themes of death, rebirth, and man's desire to overcome his mortality; Andonis Decavalles, "Origins, Memories, and Sources," a Greek poet's reactions to the effects of *ξενιτεία* and *νόστος* as they come in conflict with the "albatrosses" of life.

In addition to these five morning presentations, which occasioned lively participation, there were six extremely valuable afternoon sessions (two afternoons being devoted to each topic), consisting of panel discussions by writers, critics, and translators living in Greece. It was as revealing for the literary professors teaching in the United States to realize how the contemporary writers were thinking as it was for the writers to see how their works were being interpreted.

Two afternoon sessions were devoted to recent work on Cavafy, presented by panelists Edmund Keeley, George Savidis, and Stratis Tsirkas. Keeley's paper on "Cavafy's Metaphoric City," and a review by Savidis highlighted the great need for scholarly work in elucidating Cavafy, particularly in view of the recent coming to light of his diaries and personal papers. Two other afternoon sessions were devoted to the problem of translation. The panelists, Costas Taktis, Kay Cicelis, and Kali Doxiades stressed the chief pitfalls and difficulties of a translator: (1) the risk of interpreting rather than simply presenting the author; (2) the difficulty of finding words with similar connotations and sound force in the other language; (3) the poor pay and status of a translator, which discourages quality translations. The audience was given an opportunity to experiment (i.e. participate) on the spot by translating a brief text. Among other difficulties, the problem of translating *ἀποχωρητήριο* in the context of a young boy's experience in a summer camp produced six different English words, each of which was shown to reflect the translator's age, nationality, as well as skill.

The last two afternoon panels were presented by three of the "young generation" of writers, N. C. Germanacos, Jennie Mastoraki, and Katerina Angelaki-Rouke. The first afternoon was devoted to new developments in poetry and the second to prose. Among the

(Continued on Page 10)

tracts, 1). Pub. originally as an article in the *North American Review*, 29 (1829) 340-61.

NICOLAI, RUDOLF — *Geschichte der neugriechischen Literatur*. Leipzig, F. A. Brockhaus, 1876. x, 239p.

POLITES, LINOS — *Historia tes neas hellenikes logotechnias*. Synoptiko diagramma, bibliographia. 2. ekd. sympleromene. Thessalonike, 1969. 151p. First ed. 1968.

———. *A history of Modern Greek literature*. Oxford, At the Clarendon Press, 1973. xi, 338p.

RANKABES, ALEXANDROS RIZOS — *Geschichte der neugriechischen Literatur von ihren Anfängen bis auf die neueste Zeit*. Von A. R. Rangabé und Daniel Sanders. Leipzig, W. Friedrich, 1884. 158p. (*Geschichte der Weltliteratur in Einzeldarstellungen*, Bd. 6, 2).

———. *Histoire littéraire de la Grèce moderne*. Paris, Calmann Lévy, 1877. 2v.

———. *Précis d'une histoire de la littérature néo-hellénique*. Berlin, S. Calvary, 1877. 2v. (Calvary & Co. Philologische und archaeologische Bibliothek, 44-47).

RIZOS NEROULOS, IAKOVOS — *Corso di letteratura greca moderna*. Prima versione italiana. Palermo, Poligrafia Empedocle, 1842. xxiv, 112p.

———. *Cours de littérature grecque moderne* donné à Genève par Jacobvaky Rizo Néroulos. Genève, A. Charbuliez, 1828. xxiv, 204p.

———. *Die neugriechischen Literatur*. Uebersetzt von Christian Müller. Mainz, Bei Florian Kupferberg, 1827. xvi, 159p.

THRAKIOTES, KOSTAS — *Syntome historia tes neoellenikes logotechnias 1000-1965*. Athena, Diphros, 1965. 221p.

TOPALLIS, KYPROS — *Modern Greek literature*. London, The Author, 1969. 24p.

VITTI, MARIO — *Orientamento della Grecia nel suo risorgimento letterario*. Roma, Il Presente, 1955. 83p.

———. *Einführung in die Geschichte der neugriechischen Literatur*. München, Max Hueber Verlag, 1972. 195p.

———. *Storia della letteratura neogreca*. Torino, ERI, 1971. 488p. (*Letterature e civiltà*, 16).

ZORAS, GEORGIOS TH. — *Lineamenti storici della letteratura neoellenica*. Roma, Tip. del Senato, 1939. 32 p. First ed. 1931.

STUDY OPPORTUNITIES IN GREECE 1974

The following list includes only those programs received by the Editor as of December 1, 1973. If a sufficient number of additional listings is received by February 1, 1974, a one page supplement will be compiled and mailed to MGSA members. The listing of organizations offering programs in Greece does not constitute an official MGSA endorsement, but is provided simply as a service.

AEGEAN INSTITUTE

(Six weeks summer study June 23-August 4, 1974 on the island of Poros, affiliated with Hood College, Frederick, Maryland 21701.) Accredited Courses in ancient art, topography and history of ancient Greece; ancient Greek drama in translation; ancient and modern Greek language and literature; underwater archeology; ceramics. Additional field trips to Crete, Aegina, Epidauros, and Delphi. For further information and application form write Professor Niki P. Stavrolakes, Dept. of Classics, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, Mass. 01002.

CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK

(Six weeks summer study in Thessaloniki, July 8-August 17, 1974.) Courses in archeology of Northern Greece, Byzantine art and history, ancient or modern Greek language. Provides six to nine credits towards an undergraduate degree. Program contingent upon the enrollment of 18 persons. Write Dr. Martin Murphy, Program of Study Abroad, City University Graduate Center, 33 West 42nd Street, New York 10036.

COLLEGE YEAR IN ATHENS

(Regular college year program, September 26, 1974-May 31, 1975.) Courses in ancient and modern Greek history, language, and literature; Greek art, archeology, anthropology; Byzantine art; philosophy; re-

ligions of the Middle East; Mediterranean sociology and political developments; Latin; mythology. Field trips to Crete, Olympia, Delphi, etc. For catalogue and application blank, write Mrs. George Hatsopoulos, CYA, Stonehedge, Lincoln, Mass. 01773. Address general correspondence by airmail to Mrs. George S. Phylactopoulos, College Year in Athens, Inc., Kifissia, Athens, Greece.

GREEK SUMMER AND GREEK VILLAGE SPRINGTIME

(Two programs organized by the American Farm School, Thessaloniki, — summer session June 24-August 5; spring session April 24-May 30, 1974.) For highschool juniors and seniors focussing on work involvement to benefit both the Greek villagers, for whom the projects are undertaken, and the students, who learn of the genuine possibilities of international service. Spring program contingent upon the enrollment of 12 persons who must have the approval of the school from which he or she will be graduated. Maximum number of students who can be accommodated in the summer program is 40. For specific information and brochures write: Ms. Sarah Holland, The American Farm School, 305 East 45th Street, New York 10017.

STUDY IN GREECE

(Two six month sessions, July 8 to December 20, 1974, and January 13, to June 30, 1975.) Course offerings focus on seminars, tutorials, and field work in the areas of the social sciences, environmental studies, Greek music, art, history, dance, philosophy, religion, and modern Greek language and literature. The wide variety of offerings can be adapted to the individual student's need since the number of participants in each session is limited to 25. Sophomore standing is required. Affiliated institutions are: The Athenian Institute of Anthropos (devoted to the behavioral-social sciences), the Benaki Museum, the Goulandris Natural History Museum, the Hellenic-American Union, Pierce College, and the Workshop of Environmental Design. For detailed information, catalogue etc. write: Mrs. Katherine Kipreos, Study In Greece Inc., Neofronos 1, Ilissia, Athens 508, Greece.

THESPIAN PHAROS

(A five week study of ancient Greek drama *in situ*, June 20-July 25, 1974.) Study sessions, located in the ancient sanctuary of Amphiareion, as well as Athens, Delphi, Crete, Hydra, Salonika, Philippi etc., offer the possibility of stimulating personal contact with active professionals in Greek theater. Write: Ms. Anna DeVari, Director, Thespian Pharos, 160 West 95th Street, New York 10025.

WORKSHOP IN GREEK CLASSICAL EDUCATION

(A three week program providing graduate or undergraduate credits in education—July-August 1974.) A three-credit course offered by the University of Pittsburgh Overseas Programs in Educational Studies on both the undergraduate and graduate level. For complete details write: Dr. Paul Masoner, Director, Overseas Program in Educational Studies, Pitcairn Room, University of Pittsburgh, 190 Lothrop Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. 15261.

Week-Long Poros Workshops Great Success

(Continued from page 9)

young authors discussed were Vassilis Zeogas, Margarita Karapanou, and Vassilis Steriadis. Emphasizing the mood of decomposition, demythification, and the search for a genuine Greek πραγματικότητα, the panelists made it clear that the "new generation" have not simply revolted against their literary predecessors, but have ignored them completely, since their literary inspiration has been drawn for the most part from non-Greek sources. Thus they can be regarded as completely new.

The final Saturday morning was devoted to a discussion of MGSA goals, the relevance of small seminars, the need for scholarly research, and the value of closer contact with scholars in Greece.

In addition to the stimulation of the papers presenting work-in-progress and the revelations of the panelists, there was ample opportunity to get acquainted with the participants at lunches, dinners, receptions sponsored by the Aegean Institute, and the wonderful noon hours reserved for the sea. All those who were present hope that this most successful meeting of minds will become a permanent feature of the Modern Greek Studies Association.

SIXTH ANNUAL MGSA SEMINAR IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE MODERN LANGUAGE ASSOCIATION

December 28, 1973

Thirty-two persons attended the sixth MGSA Seminar held in conjunction with the annual MLA convention, which met this year in Chicago. The session, whose topic was "Drama in Greece: Facts and Failures," was chaired by Professor Thalia Pandiri of Smith College, and met from 2:30 to 3:45 in the Conrad Hilton.

Due to the inability of several panelists to attend, the seminar dealt with only one playwright, Nikos Kazantzakis. Nevertheless, the two presentations, that of Peter Bien of Dartmouth College on Kazantzakis, 'Ο Πρωτομάστορας and Καποδιστριας, and that of C. J. Giannakaris of Western Michigan University on Σόδομα και Γόμορρα were excellent illustrations of the topic. The fact is that the early years of the 20th Century saw a tremendous enthusiasm for the theater of ideas which would be concerned with contemporary problems of Greece. Yet though the first of the above mentioned dramas (written in 1909), an ingenious amalgam of

folk tradition, 17th Century Cretan renaissance, and contemporary political and social allegorized situations, was awarded a prize, it failed to find a producer and was "buried" by the press. It was as if there were a conspiracy among political and intellectual circles to avoid thought. Thus Kazantzakis was forced to retreat to "closet-dramas," addressed to no one, such as Καποδιστριας (written in 1944), and Σόδομα και Γόμορρα (written in 1948), even though the themes they contain may be highly dynamic, as well as the possibility of presentation. With the exception of a few small drama groups, mentioned by Professor Pandiri in her summary of a century of dramatic writing in Greece, Greek theater has failed to fulfill its nascent promise of becoming a natural, healthy arena for the exhibition of ideas and contemporary issues.

Following the presentations, both of which incorporated a highly interesting summary of the main episodes of the plays, a topic for the 1974 MLA seminar was chosen, although no chairman was selected at this time. The topic agreed upon was: "The Development of a National Literary Consciousness: Solomos and Soutsos." All those interested in participating in a panel discussion to be held at next December's MLA convention in New York are urged to send the title of their presentation and a brief summary to Professor Julia Loomis, 306 East 84th Street, New York, N. Y. 10028, by May 1, 1974.

AVAILABLE AND FORTHCOMING PUBLICATIONS OF INTEREST TO MGSA MEMBERS

APOSTOLIDES, RENOS — Άνθολογία της Νεοελληνικής Γραμματείας (Τὰ Νέα Έλληνικά, Άθήνα), an anthology of prose (2 volumes) and poetry (three volumes) from the renaissance until today, available either in single copy or in complete edition. Write Mrs. Victoria Apostolidi, Mythimnis 43, Athens 823.

DIAMANDOUROS, N. AND MAVROGORDATOS, G. ED. — *Modern Greek Society*, a biannual newsletter directed particularly to persons in the Social Sciences interested in Greece and Mediterranean Europe, for the purpose of scholarly exchange of ideas and bibliographical material, supported by a one year grant from the Council for European Studies. Subscriptions for the publication, whose first issue appeared October 1973, are \$2.00. Address correspondence to *Modern Greek Society*, Box 102, New Hampton, N. Y. 10958.

KRIARAS, EMMANUEL — *Lexicon of Greek Medieval Vernacular Literature* (Hestia, J. D. Kollaros, Stadiou 38, Athens 123), three volumes already available: Vol. 1—300 drachmas, Vol. 2—400 drachmas, Vol. 3—500 drachmas. Eventual coverage to be 1100—1669. Professor Kriaras requests copies of all publications or dissertations dealing with the language and literature of this period in order to facilitate the task of collecting and correlating bibliographical material. Address communications to Professor Emmanuel Kriaras, Angelaki 1, Thessaloniki, Greece.

On behalf of the Executive Committee, the Editor of the BULLETIN wishes to express thanks and genuine appreciation to Athens Printing Company for its five years of collaboration and continuous assistance.



Graphic by Alexandros Levidis—One of the collection of art works on loan from Gallery Strofi, Kolokotronis 3, Athens, displayed at the Columbia Symposium on "Forces Shaping Modern Greece." (Photo by Sherry Suris)

BULLETIN

The Modern Greek Studies Association

VOLUME 5 - No. 2

RECEIVED
DIVISION
SUPPLEMENTALS
MARCH 1974

STUDY OPPORTUNITIES IN GREECE—1974

The following list of programs of study in Greece, a supplement to those given in the December 1973 BULLETIN, includes only those institutions which responded to a mailed request for information by February 15, 1974. It therefore can not be considered complete, but only representative. The listing of programs in Greece does not constitute an official MGSA endorsement, but is provided simply as a service.

AMERICAN UNIVERSITY GREEK EXPERIENCE

(One month May 13-June 14, 1974 with archaeological focus) A study-tour offering three credits concentrating on the major archaeological sites of Minoan, Mycenaean, and Classical Greece, including the Greek islands and Turkey. Participants will follow a reading list, and work in study groups during the session. Cost of \$1200 covers tuition, air transportation, tours, room, and part board. Write Dr. Valerie Allen, Dept. of History, The American University, Washington, D. C. 20016.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PRACTICUM IN CYPRUS

(Six weeks—July-August near Salamis—sponsored by Brock University, Ontario, Canada in collaboration with the Department of Antiquities of Cyprus) On-site training in modern archaeological skills, as well as lectures and demonstrations in laboratory and museum techniques. Lessons in conversational modern Greek included, as well as many side trips. Write Prof. Noel Robertson, Dept. of Classics, Brock University, St. Catharines, Ontario L2S 3A1.

ATHENS CENTRE FOR THE CREATIVE ARTS

(Two four-week sessions: June 17-July 12, 1974; July 15-August 9, 1974 affiliated with the Philadelphia Musical Academy) Workshops, seminars, and lectures in art, archaeology, theater and dance, music, modern Greek literature and language, Byzantine history, and Greek folklore. Most classes held in the Hellenic American Union Building. Students participate in side trips and cultural events as well. Accommodations are arranged in hotels or with Greek families. Tuition of \$400 per session covers admission to workshops and seminars, tickets to a performance at the Athens Festival and one at the Epidauros Festival, transportation and hotel costs for three weekend excursions, entrance fees to museums and archaeological sites. Write Mr. John G. Zervos, Athens Centre for the Creative Arts, Philadelphia Musical Academy, 313 S. Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 19107.

THE CLASSICAL WORLD—PACE UNIVERSITY

(Three weeks in Rome followed by three weeks in Athens, July 1-August 19, 1974) Two four-credit courses, the Art and Architecture of Greece and Rome, and Civilization of the Ancient World, provide a coordinated study of the arts, history, and literature of Rome and Greece. Two long weekend trips are included, one in Italy, and one in Greece. Total fee of \$1370 includes air travel and travel within the countries, tuition, room, board, and weekend tours. It does not include the 10-day intersession expenses. Write Mrs. Barbara A. Egidi, Summer Studies in Europe, Pace University, One Pace Plaza, New York, N. Y. 10038.

COLLEGE YEAR IN ATHENS SUMMER COURSE IN MODERN GREEK

(Four weeks—August 5-30, 1974 in Athens) Intensive course in modern Greek at both the introductory and intermediate level. Commitment to full program of daily instruction required. Program includes frequent attendance at the theaters in Athens. Tuition \$250. Write Prof. Richard Burgi, Dept. of Slavic Languages, 028 East Pyne, Princeton, N. J. 08540.

HELLENIC HUMANITIES FOUNDATION WORKSHOP IN SELECTED STUDIES

(Two six week sessions—June 30-August 10, 1974; July 22-August 31, 1974 in Stavros, 1½ hours from Thessaloniki, affiliated with Pennsylvania State University) An international living experience with courses in the fine arts, dance, history, handcrafts, literature, archaeology, language, music, theater, plus opportunity for independent travel and Aegean cruise. Possibility of three or six credits obtainable. Tuition \$33 per credit. All other costs extra. Write Mr. George Douris, Hellenic Humanities Foundation, 149 Rockville Road, Holland, Pa. 18966.

INSTITUTE FOR BALKAN STUDIES INTERNATIONAL SUMMER SCHOOL

(One month—August 1-31, 1974 in Thessaloniki) Six course program—Ancient Greece, Byzantium, Modern Greece, History, Art, Free Choice—with four subjects offered in each course in the fields of literature, history, philosophy, religion, culture and folklore. In addition all students follow an intensive modern Greek language program for at least three hours per

day. Fee of \$150 covers full board, tuition, and fees. For optional weekend excursions there is a charge of \$3.00 per day. Write The Secretary, Institute for Balkan Studies International Summer School, Vas. Sophias 4, Thessaloniki, Greece.

SUMMER SCHOOL IN GREECE

(One month—August 1974 in affiliation with Memorial University of Newfoundland) Courses in Classical and Modern Drama, including visits to theaters, museums and festivals. Write The Director, Summer School in Greece, Memorial University, Junior Division, St. John's, Newfoundland.

SUMMER STUDY IN GREECE

(One month—June 26 to July 28, 1974 in Athens) Courses include archaeology, ancient and modern Greek culture—life, language, and literature, lessons in Greek folk dances, and a special course in modern Greek. Numerous field trips as well as visits to museums and festivals are planned. Classes and housing in the Hotel Xenophon. Fee of \$1480 includes tuition for four credit hours, round trip air fare from New York, full room and board, transportation for all excursions, museum entrance fees, and a seven-day Aegean cruise on the yacht Esperos. Write Mr. Harry D. Stratigos, Summer Study in Greece, Box 906, Greensburg, Pa. 15601.

MODERN GREEK STUDIES ASSOCIATION
Administrative Secretary
185 Nassau Street
Princeton, N. J. 08540