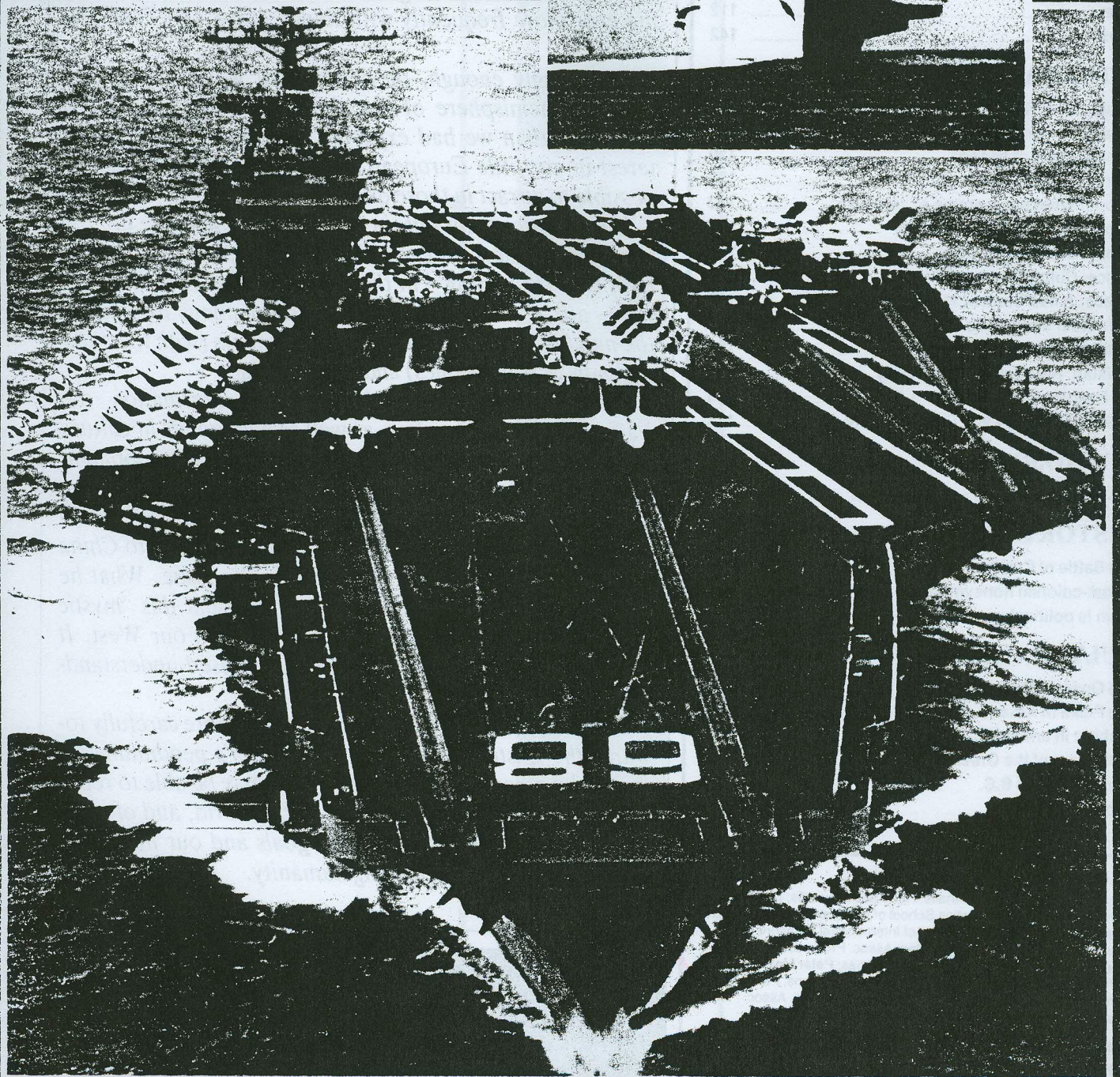
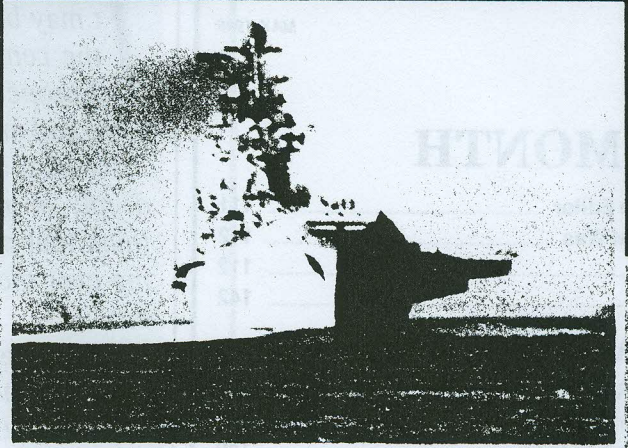


# ATHENA

**THE MED:  
AFTER  
THE CRISIS**





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## Looking East

*It may be true or it may not. But one has a feeling that the centre of the world is moving rapidly away from Europe – even from the Americas – and is being set more and more firmly somewhere in the East.*

Athena, a publication of international appeal but rooted deeply in a country of the Old World, where we like to think that positivist thought was born, has seen itself dealing ever more frequently with things Asian and Far-Eastern.

Surprisingly enough, the letters that we have received from the hemisphere of the rising sun have been more numerous than we had expected, and showed greater interest in our little European affairs that we had thought it possible to attract in those quarters.

UN statistics point out, in fact, that the Japanese are the most avid readers on earth. The Chinese, too, apart from their flair for writing – in their own particular, meaningful way – are also catching up, with a tremendous increase in the number of books printed, in newspapers (with the addition now of private ones) and in readership.

Apart from progress in learning and information, the East has also style to offer, as well as new trends in culture and the arts; it can also claim great feats in development and ultra-modern technology.

Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou had a glimpse of Asian efforts and successes in his latest trip to China and Thailand, dealt with elsewhere in this issue. What he and his entourage noticed, however, was that this "mystic East" no longer wishes to have secrets from our West. It stands for greater co-operation and increased understanding with us.

It is Athena's view also that by looking more carefully towards the Eastern side of our civilisation's pendulum – as well as by other means, of course – we may be able to reach a sound reappraisal of their role in the world, and of ours; and, possibly, redefine both our goals and our means, as children of an ever-expanding humanity.

*The Editor*

All articles express the views of their authors, and not necessarily those of Athena magazine. They are available for republication, if their source is cited.

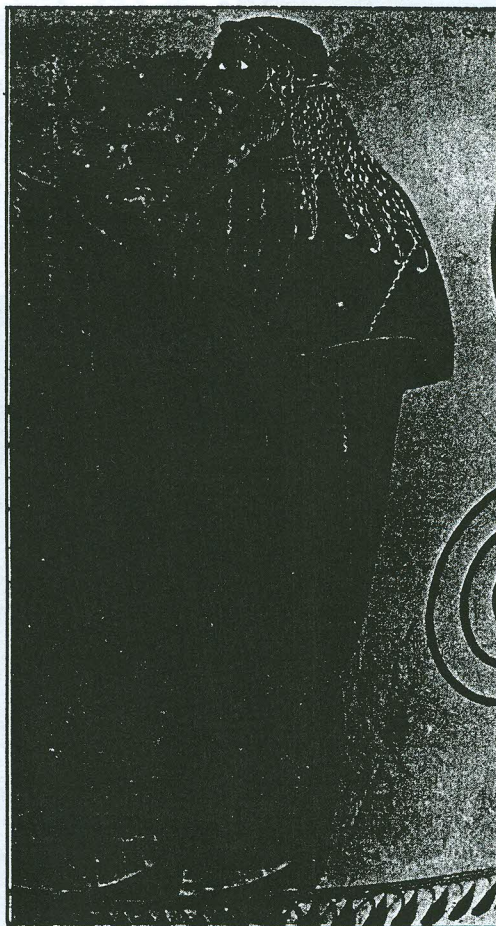
- **ATHENA** magazine welcomes readers' comments, suggestions or contributions.
- **LETTERS** to ATHENA magazine will be published if they are of general interest or refer to articles of previous issues.
- **An INDEX** of all references in the magazine has been added on the last page and will be permanently revised in every issue, so as to make ATHENA magazine more useful to its readers.

**For subscriptions to Athena, please see last page.**



# ANTIQUE FASHION IS NEVER TOO OLD

Archaeologists have named her "the Kore with the pensive face" or "the Kore with the almond eyes". The triangular forehead is framed with the fine arrangement of wavy and flowing hair.  
(Archaic Period)  
(THE ACROPOLIS)



A back view of a Caryatid on the Acropolis hill (left). Poseidon, God of the Sea, by Amasis, a 6th century Athenian painter, on an Attic amphora. Note the typical long tresses and the beard

**T**he healthy body which, according to the ancient Greek ideal, was the complement of a healthy mind very definitely included the hair, to the cleanliness and dressing of which the Greeks of antiquity devoted a great deal of attention. Thus, hairdressing was accounted an art – one closely linked with that of medicine.

Many of today's hairstyles, as can be easily seen in ancient vases or statues, date back to the 4th, even 6th, century B.C. Ancient trends have survived mostly in women but men seem to be catching up, too.

The Minoans and Mycenaeans wore

their hair long: that of the men was adorned with pins, jewellery and coronals, while the women wore it in coils about the head with curls at the forehead and sides of the face.

From Homeric times down to the Persian Wars long hair was a symbol of dignity, heroism and freedom and was a constant characteristic of gods and heroes.

After the Persian Wars new fashions in hairdressing were introduced. At Athens men ceased to wear their hair long and this change in fashion was later reinforced by Alexander the Great, who regarded long hair as an

impediment in battle and imposed "short back and sides" on his soldiers. Long hair became the distinctive mark of philosophers.

The hairstyling of Greek women after the time of the Persian Wars can be seen from many ancient works of art which have survived, such as the Caryatids. The hair fell to the shoulders, bound rather low and partings and braids were introduced.

What cannot be seen from the ancient





statuary is the fact that both men and women dyed their hair – with a preference for blond tints.

At festivals and symposia a garland was considered the most fitting headgear.

When St Paul wrote that the hair was a woman's crowning glory, he was, in fact, reflecting a cultural attitude of the Greeks and played his part in passing this on to the Western world.

IRENE KAMP

# The Onassis Prizes



*Herbert von Karajan: He will pick the prize for music in Athens in June.*

**T**he Alexander S. Onassis Foundation prizes for 1986 were announced<sup>3</sup> April 2 at a special ceremony held in the Zappeio Conference Centre and attended by the ambassadors to Greece of France, Austria and W. Germany. The awards went to former W. German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, the Salzburg Festival, the European Community Youth Orchestra, the International Centre for the Rehabilitation of Victims of Torture and the French News Agency.

Dr Helmut Schmidt received the "Athenai" prize, awarded to those who contribute to bringing closer together the peoples of the world and to respect for human dignity. As the award committee's decision put it, Dr Schmidt's political career has been marked by a dedication to the protection of human rights and human dignity and by a constant and real concern for peace, expressed in an awareness of the importance of East-West dialogue and particularly in an effective contribution to the initiative for negotiations on arms limitation and disarmament through the discussions held in Geneva and Helsinki.

Dr Schmidt said in his speech of accep-



*Helmut Schmidt, the ex-Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany.*

tance that "I am, naturally, very grateful for the honour you have done me, particularly since in the past the prize has been awarded to personalities such as former Speaker Simone Weill of the European Parliament and South African Bishop Desmond Tutu. In accepting the award I am fully aware of my duty to continue to work with all my strength for peace between all the nations of the world".

The prizes will be presented June 3 by Greek President Christos Sartzetakis.



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