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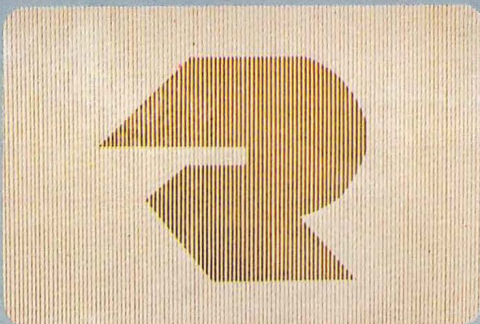
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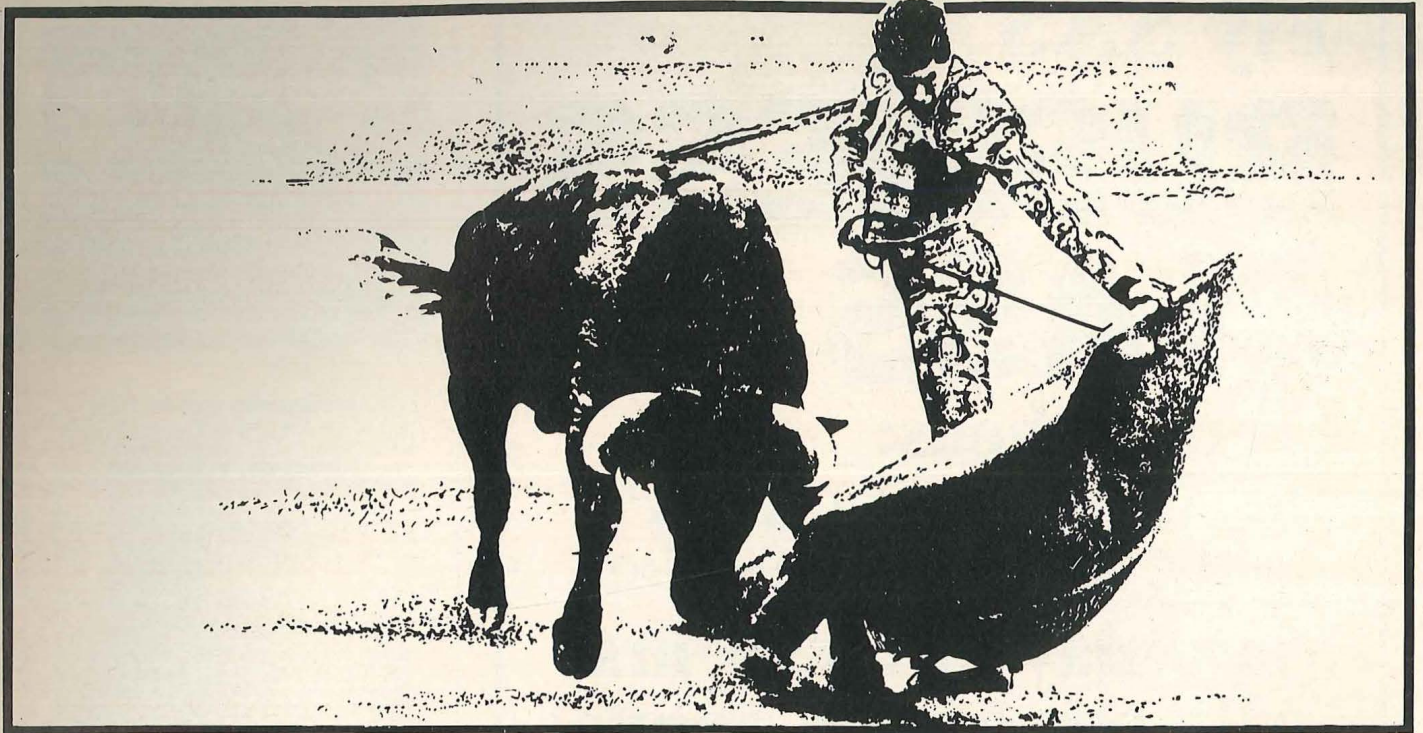
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THE ATHENIAN

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FEATURES

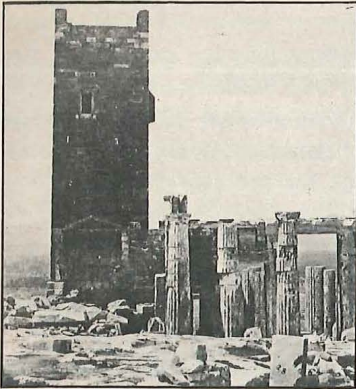
- 15 **Greece and the Balkans**, by Haris Livas
A view to the North
- 18 **Traveling Photographers**, by Timothy De Vinney
Early photography in Greece
- 21 **Close to Home: Twice Named – The Hybrid Children of Mykonos**, by Elizabeth Herring Kouerinis
The offspring of mixed doubles
- 24 **Keeping Athens Wet**, by William Ammerman
Mornos: Where the water comes from
- 26 **The Caretta Caretta: A Scramble to Life**,
by Becky Dennison Sakellariou
Conservation of the Mediterranean Sea Turtle
- 33 **Island Notes: The Cyclades**, by Barbara Stenzel

DEPARTMENTS

- | | | | |
|----|-----------|----|---------------------------|
| 6 | Letters | 40 | Spaggos |
| 9 | Our Town | 41 | Round and About |
| 12 | Kosmos | 42 | This Month |
| 28 | Organizer | 49 | A Matter of Taste |
| 35 | Reviews | 50 | Restaurants and Nightlife |
| | Books | 53 | Postscript |
| | Cinema | 54 | Classifieds |
| | Art | | |
| 38 | Food | | |



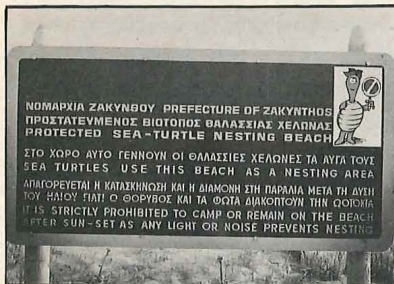
15



18



21



26



33

publisher's note

Not surprisingly, the Acropolis monuments were first captured on film in 1839, the year photography was invented. In "Traveling Photographers", Timothy De Vinney describes the subject matter and the different photo processes employed by the earliest camera-laden tourists in Greece.

Recent rounds of official visits by Balkan leaders have focused attention on the policy of closer relations between Greece and its northern neighbors, initiated by Mr. Karamanlis in the late 1970s. Although the creation of a nuclear-free zone and the calling of a Balkan Summit still appear distant, Haris Livas' survey "Greece and the Balkans" indicates how mutual cooperation, particularly in the commercial field, has helped overcome barriers existing among nations bound by opposing alliances and widely differing economic systems.

Commercial exploitation and development may not only endanger the survival of a species, it may also radically change or extinguish traditional ways of human life. In "Caretta Caretta", Becky Dennison Sakellariou presents the plight of the Mediterranean Sea Turtle, and William R. Ammerman's "Keeping Athens Wet" points out how the Mornos Dam project has altered rural life in one of the country's poorest agricultural regions.

The cover by William Reid Jr. incorporates photographs from the Photo Archives of the Benaki Museum.

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Letters

Immediate Solutions

In Haris Livas' "Interview with Karolos Papoulias" (May 1982), the Under-Minister for Foreign Affairs stresses the need to "solve immediately the problem of military service" for Greeks from abroad. Actually, this problem was created quite recently, with the cancellation in 1979 of the law permitting Greeks from abroad to buy off their military service.

Especially for many Greek parents who wish to repatriate for retirement or other reasons, or who have already repatriated and wish their sons to join them, the problem is a serious one; for how can these young men, who were born or raised and educated abroad, who are citizens of another country and native speakers of another language, be considered eligible for military service in what is for them essentially a foreign country, albeit the land of their forefathers? To make matters worse, some countries prohibit their citizens from serving in a foreign military, with the threat of loss of citizenship.

A solution must be found that is just and fair, that takes into account the young person's cultural identity as a non-Greek citizen, as well as his pride in his Greek heritage (his "Greek heart", as Mr. Papoulias aptly put it). In my opinion the best solution would be the reinstatement of the "buying off" system, with perhaps the added condition that in case of a national emergency all those residing in Greece be eligible for call-up.

This is indeed an important problem that needs immediate attention, as its just solution is crucial for the success of the government's repatriation program.

Sam Zekos
Athens

Classified Comments

Your claim that *The Athenian* is offering "a new service for its readers" in the new classified ads section sounds fine, but unfortunately I do not consider it to be true.

There may now be opportunity for those who want to advertise their shops or look for flats to place an advertisement, but what has happened to the listing of all the events and meetings organized by clubs and groups?

These groups are often a lifeline for members of the foreign community, and it is to these events that the new resident will be drawn in his or her search for companionship and a social life in the initially strange environment of a foreign city.

At 65 drachmas, *The Athenian* is not cheap but the public is prepared to pay this for an informative magazine. Is it really necessary to demand payment from those who contribute the information as well?

For groups like the Multi-National Women's Liberation Group to which I belong, which are sustained by the contributions of members, it is impossible to pay 500 drachmas a month for a listing in *The Athenian*. Thus, the Multi-National Women's Liberation Group and other such groups have vanished from the pages of *The Athenian* since we do not even merit a mention in the free "Athenian Organizer" listing of June. Instead, under sports and social clubs we find The American Club, Ekali Club, and various tennis and riding clubs etc., all of which can be found in the telephone directory, and which can easily afford to pay the 500 drachmas classified fee anyway.

We would very much like to be listed as previously in *The Athenian* since a great many of our members, both temporary and permanent, have found us through the pages of *The Athenian*. Here lies the evidence that your readership too would benefit from our inclusion and I urge you to reconsider urgently your decision to ask clubs for payment.

Soo Town Athens

Editor's Note: To clarify The Athenian's new "service" — we will continue to list clubs, societies etc. in The Organizer free of charge. However, in the interests of space and economy, the longer entries describing their character and aims have to be omitted. We continue to list free of charge, under the appropriate category in "This Month", various events which they sponsor.

I read the June issue and enjoyed the in-depth coverage of Greek shipping — few of us Athenians are untouched by the World of Shipping (either as employees, travelers, or simply as lovers of the sea). The new format of the magazine is a step in the right direction too.



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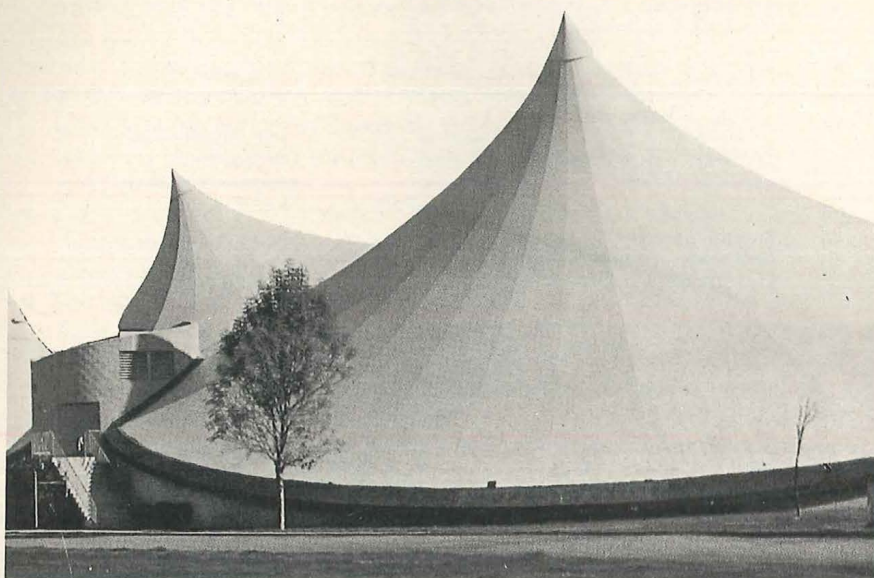
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Speaking of your "Classified Advertising" though, it is too bad you used "dummy" type ads just to fill up space. I think that people casually glancing through the magazine (and surely quite a few are first-time readers) will not take this classified section seriously enough when coming across a letter from a *dog* living in a kennel or a family of hedgehogs in search of a penthouse: really, this is just TOO ridiculous!

Spaggos is obviously a fellow with a lot on his mind and in touch with activities in the community. Let's hear more from him - two pages would certainly give him space. I'm sure we will benefit from his wit and wisdom; and I, for one, would like to learn some new proverbs from the Greek. Keep up the good work.

T.V. Kellar
Athens

I have just received the new June issue of your magazine.

If only I had a lawn I would love to meet the owner of the ground strapped lawn mower, and if only I had a large penthouse I would adopt the friendly hedgehogs.

Dalia Ashkenazy
Athens

Would the hedgehog family be interested in compromising with a large balcony if suitable undergrowth is supplied for them?

Also, are the beasts vegetarian? As one myself, I'm always in favor of similar animals joining my family.

Lorna Tarn
Athens

My wife and I have visited Greece regularly and have always enjoyed your magazine.

It was with great interest we read the issue of May 1982 and feel we must say how much we enjoyed the column by Don Spaggos Sebastian 'Grab bag' which we have not read for a long while.

Is 'Round and About' new - it was good to hear a little bit of Athenian gossip - most amusing. Thank you.

Herbert Spencer
Athens



our town

A Riot of Color In Athens

As everyone knows, traffic congestion and environmental pollution in the Athens metropolitan area have become the besetting issues in the lives of about one-third of the nation's citizens. So, when a local newspaper on June 13 announced that a new plan had been worked out which would solve these problems definitively, the reaction should have been one of jubilation.

The report attributed the idea to the joint efforts of several ministries on orders deriving from the Prime Minister himself. In brief, the plan which is slated to go into effect in September breaks up the central area of the city into three general categories, commercial, residential and mixed. According to this scheme, every Athenian will be defined by his place of domicile, by his place of work, and by his working hours. This information will be compiled and the results issued on cards which drivers must carry, to determine both the route by which he will be allowed to pass through the center of the city and the time at which this takes place.

The reaction to this exciting and original idea, it must be admitted, was mixed, with a loud section of the press branding it as "a nightmare scenario", "a mad concoction of technocratic brains divorced from reality", and a "robot view of humanity on the part of self-styled superdemocrats". In so many dire words, the opposition implied that Orwell's *1984* was arriving in Athens two years ahead of time by means of a few, autocratic shortcuts hacked through the socialist underbrush.

The reference in the report to central residential areas as "beehives"

probably was unfortunate, bringing back uneasy memories under the junta when Athens as a whole in some crack-pot city-plan, was referred to as "a happy beehive". On the other hand, to give the plan a fair hearing, it may only be a poetic reference to Athens in its pre-industrial, pre-*nefos* innocence when bees swarmed on the slopes of Mt. Hymettus and honey was Attica's chief export.

Nevertheless, the plan specifically states that the cards carrying this information will be defined by color, a very un-Orwellian touch far removed from the drab world of *1984*. The only reason to pause here is the awakening of yet another uneasy memory, this time under a New Democracy government, when an attempt to solve the traffic and parking problems by painting different colored lines on various streets in central Athens led to complete, if gaudy, confusion.

The processing of the cards in question and the implementation of the plan, however, may even tax the considerable ingenuity of the present streamlined government now shorn of so much bureaucratic fat. Consider a person who lives in Kaisariani (red), working in Peristeri (white), passing through central Athens during the day (blue) or on the night-shift (black); or someone in Psychico who works in Syntagma (green) going down in the morning (yellow), returning for lunch at noon (orange), setting out again in the afternoon (ochre), and going back again (burnt sienna). Multiply this by twenty-four residential beehives, a swarm of commercial areas and a wide variety of possible routes by which each busy bee will buzz to the "blossom" of his work, and it is clear that the traffic police merely to be able to

read the subtle variations of color on these cards will require a doctorate degree in art history.

Furthermore, as some critics have pointed out, defining a person's life in Athens as determined by his place of work when breadearners are still overwhelmingly male is totally undemocratic, anti-social and sexist. Women are still the major buyers and shops in Athens depend almost wholly on them, so they, too, shall have to have their own cards; i.e., shopping in Patis-sion (lavender), lunch in Kolonaki (royal blue), bridge party in Ambelokipi (purple), etc., etc.

One major improvement on the plan has been already suggested: instead of printing cards, have the cars themselves painted in the proper hues, the boot painted in the "home" color and the bonnet in the "work" color and the "route" colors on the doors. It would make identification for the police much simpler, and it would give the city that extra dimension of fun and flair which all Athenians yearn for and which may even re-invigorate the sagging tourist trade.

And what if, as the mean-spirited opposition claims, half the inhabitants of the inner city moves out if the plan is put in effect? Pollution and traffic problems will be resolved, the government's decentralized program will be accomplished, and Big Brother, arriving here two years hence, will find Athens happily living in 1984 BC.

'Forever Fest'

The Mediterranean Forever and Today Conference, sponsored by the French and Greek Ministries of Culture, opened on Hydra on Friday, May 21, when over fifty artists, writers and intellectuals from ten Mediterranean



Taking a stroll in Hydra: from left to right, Prime Ministers Mauroy and Papandreou, Culture Ministers Lang and Mercouri

countries and Portugal arrived at midday on the cruise ship *Argonaut*. On the previous evening a large reception, also organized by the two Ministries, had been held at the National Gallery in Athens and attended by participants at the conference and many prominent figures of the city's cultural life. A surprise guest was the Turkish film director, Yilmaz Guney, a refugee from his country making his first visit to Greece. In a spirit of reconciliation, he said to journalists, "Some day the Greek and Turkish people will recognize who the enemy is — imperialism." Melina Mercouri and Jacques Lang, however, were the stars of the intellectual cast, and the French Minister of Culture was claimed to match his Greek counterpart in charm and talkativeness.

In keeping with the goals of the conference, which Mercouri had described beforehand as promoting cultural unity and paving the way for overall cooperation, the meeting on Hydra was celebrated with high-spirited informality. Clad in blue jeans, Jacques Lang accepted flowers from pretty island girls, and Melina joined up with the Greek Prime Minister's son, MP George Papandreou, in dancing the *syrtaki*. The first day of the conference was slightly dampened by a report that the Beethoven concert at the ancient theater of Epidaurus — the cultural climax to the conference — might have to be cancelled because of a technicians' strike. President

Karamanlis on the same day regretted that an unforeseen obstacle would prevent him from attending the event. (The President's partiality for Beethoven is a well-attested fact.)

As the appearance of the French Prime Minister, Pierre Mauroy, at the conference on May 22 was informal in nature, he was not greeted at the Athens Airport by Mr. Papandreou, although Melina Mercouri, on a quick trip back to the mainland, was in attendance along with other government officials and a large number of police who, half an hour before the plane landed from Paris, searched the airport arrival lounge for the possibility of a concealed bomb. Prime Minister Mauroy, however, was taken by helicopter north of Athens to confer with President Karamanlis on general Mediterranean issues before leaving for Hydra that evening.

At midday on Sunday, Prime Minister and Mrs. Papandreou arrived at Hydra on board the yacht of the General Secretary of The National Tourist Organization, Mr. Panagopoulos. Although the yacht *Marilou II* (referred to in the pro-government press as a "sailing vessel") sported both the home port and flag of Panama, Mr. Papanareou reassured members attending the conference that he looked forward to a Mediterranean without foreign fleets, foreign military bases and without racial discrimination. In lack of a Greek flag, it was noted, any other Mediterranean flag would have

been more appropriate. The conference's business concluded with grand ambitions — the establishment of a Mediterranean University — and rhetorical flourishes, such as the words of one delegate, "Like the mad Heinrich Schliemann, we trust in the truths of our poets."

Since by early Sunday it was clear that the threatened technicians' strike would not take place at Epidaurus, the French and Greek Prime Ministers continued by sea to Nauplia where they were greeted by throngs of admirers. The Beethoven Concert consisted of the Septet played by a Cypriot violinist, an Israeli violist, a French cellist, a Greek clarinetist, a Yugoslav bassoonist, an Italian horn player and a Turkish bass player. It concluded with the Ninth Symphony played by the Philharmonic Orchestra of French Radio and the Chorus of the Greek National Opera under the baton of Luis Navarero. To capture the full flavor of the concert, which was the cultural zenith of the Mediterranean Forever and Today Conference, a first-hand account follows:

"On Sunday the crowds started arriving around noon. I have not been to Epidaurus enough times to know what sorts of people generally go there but it did strike me that all the children and grandmothers, the picnickers and the drivers from whose cars *laika tragoudia* blared, were not really the kind of people one would have thought were interested in Beethoven. Yet as the afternoon progressed, it became more and more crowded, and by 8:30 the huge ancient theater was full.

"Around 9:15, with much ado, Prime Minister Papandreou and Minister of Culture Mercouri came in, waving and blowing kisses and making the victory sign. One whole section of the audience was waving green flags, and from another came a chorus of PASOK slogans which seemed somewhat out of place. Melina Mercouri then got up on the stage along with Mr. Lang and announced the program, the conductor and the soloists. Most of this could not be heard because of the sixteen or seventeen thousand people cheering her every word. Just as the concert was about to begin, the fifty-or-so delegates from Hydra ar-

rived — why so late, no one knew. They were led directly to the front rows, but by this time the places had all been filled. As a result, fifty ticket-holders had to be unseated and sent up to the top where it was difficult to accommodate them.

“During the Septet, it was still noisy with members of the audience wandering around or talking and babies crying. Despite attempts by the police and the knowledgeable few to hush the gathering, the audience clapped with gusto between each movement. There was also a constant stream of people leaving from the top of the theater and escaping into the woods. Apparently, they had seen and cheered their leader and that was enough for them.

“Then came the Ninth. During the First Movement, the house came down when the tympani began playing — perhaps the audience expected dancing elephants or bears to come on. The cheering started again after the First Movement, and one person impressed by the size of the orchestra and chorus cried out, ‘That’s a big bouzouki.’

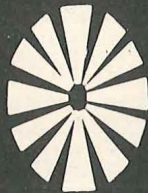
“Later I heard — I don’t know if it’s true — that the authorities had no idea how many people would turn up, and to impress the French, they had sent out trucks to neighboring villages to collect as many people as possible. I also heard that too many invitations had been sent out by people more experienced with political rallies and sport stadiums, so that those who had arrived after 8:30 with purchased tickets or ministerial invitations, like the delegates from Hydra, found no vacant seats at all.”

As the last strains of Schiller’s Hymn to Joy floated across the theater’s patches of green and faded into the hills of Argolid, The Mediterranean Forever and Today Conference became a part of that sea’s rich and varied history. Thirty years ago, Albert Camus wrote that the conflict between German dreams and Mediterranean reality was a central issue in the twentieth century. But as Beethoven and Epidaurus rapturously mingled last month, the conflict seemed resolved, with dreams and reality indistinguishably mixed. ■



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Turkish PM in Cyprus

The visit of Prime Minister **Bulent Ulusu** to the Turkish-held section of Cyprus in late May was believed to be in direct response to the Papandreou visit in March. The Greek government, however, protested to the UN, the EEC and NATO, claiming that the Kyprianou government, being the only legal one, alone had the right to invite a foreign prime minister, and described the visit as a flagrant violation of U.N. resolutions on Cyprus. Greeted by Turkish-Cypriot leader, Rauf Denkash, Ulusu visited the port facilities at Famagusta, agricultural and industrial centers, and encourage the Turkish sector to work towards financial independence. Ulusu's reference to the Turkish-held area as "a federated state" provoked Mr. Papandreou to state that the Turkish Prime Minister's presence in Cyprus was "unacceptable", that it would destroy confidence in the inter-communal talks and necessitate the internationalization of the Cyprus issue.

Bank Strike

A week-long bank strike called on May 27 was extended for a second week early in June. Nearly a month after it started, the strike was continuing. Bringing most commercial transactions to a halt, inconveniencing depositors and pensioners, and drying up the cash-flow in general, the strike appeared to be giving the greatest difficulties to tourists who were just beginning to flood into the country at this time.

As lengthening queues of visitors formed in front of the banks on Constitution Square, these were joined by the bank employees themselves who staged sit-down protests in front of Parliament. The employees have struck in demanding pay raises which are adjusted to the rising cost of living. To complicate the situation, the price of many common foodstuffs has skyrocketed during this period with basic vegetables like tomatoes and beans reaching prices double those of the ceilings set by the government.

Although the Union of Bank Employees modified some of its demands in mid-June, the Government appeared unwilling to compromise, since it is said to believe that the strike has strong political undertones. While bank representatives were serving as tellers in many branches to make some

cash available, queues continued to form around banks throughout the country.

Tying up Traffic

Late in May, the government announced new traffic regulations which would remain in effect throughout the month of June. Banning all private cars from central Athens on weekdays from 9 am to 5 pm — and enforcing an odd-even ban in the rest of Attica during the same periods, the ingenuity of the government seemed somewhat strained in this latest desperate measure to lower pollution levels which continued to rise and fall according to the vagaries of the weather. As the month began with an irregular bus strike and coincided with a bank strike which was still continuing two weeks later, the measure, while of questionable effect on the environment, was seen as possibly having a beneficial effect on the overheated economy. With little means of transportation for shopping, and no money to shop with, it seemed possible that the twenty-percent-plus inflation level recorded in May might drop appreciably during the month of June.

On the eve of World Environment Day (June 5), a driver who was arrested in Athens for violating the traffic regulations, demanded to know what law existed which prevented her from exercising her right to drive in the center of town. The district attorney, unable to find such a law, had to be content in charging her with slandering a traffic officer.

Falling on a Saturday, World Environment Day found Athenians in all their cars attempting to escape the city and therefore filling the main arteries with traffic and fumes. The only consolation was an announcement made by Minister of Environment Tritsas who pronounced that on the following Monday, a partial holiday honoring the Holy Ghost, all bans on traffic would be lifted. As a result, a great many people turned the weekend into a three-day holiday in the country, and for the first time in recent history, the Holy Spirit descended over Athens instead of the *nefos*.

At Random

An armed hold-up of an armored van in front of the Ionian and Popular Bank in Nea Liosia near Athens on

June 2 resulted in an eleven-million-drachma haul. For the first time, the National Security Agency joined the regular police in searching for two Italians suspected of Mafia connections and a Greek accomplice.

On June 3, President Kyprianou flew to Athens to clear up possible misunderstandings and mend fences with Prime Minister Papandreu. Earlier this year, Kyprianou joined his small Democratic party, which won only eighteen percent during the last elections, in alliance with the Cyprus Communist party to gain support for his candidacy in the presidential elections due early next year. The Cyprus Communist Party, however, has recently accused the Greek Prime Minister of interfering in Cyprus' internal affairs.

Following up U.S. Secretary of State Haig's talks with the Greek government in May, General Bernard Rogers, Supreme Commander of NATO, stopped in Athens on June 4 to confer with the Prime Minister and Under-secretary of Defense Drossoyiannis. Later in Brussels, Rogers described his meetings in Athens as "cordial" and found the exchange of views "useful".

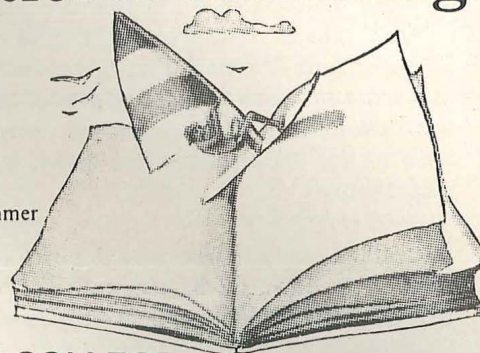
During the first ten days of June, water shortages affected most areas of Athens. The restrictions were linked to repairs being made on pipelines leading from the large Mornos dam. The recently completed project has been subject to a succession of engineering problems.

In recognition of World Environment Day, the Hellenic Marine Environment Protection Association announced a major program to restore the health of the oceans by monitoring oil spills and identifying pollution sources. The Union of Greek Shipowners and seamen's unions have endorsed the effort which has won the support of the World Wildlife Fund.

Twenty-eight years after a royal decree designated the Rizirion area as a center for cultural activities, the idea of an Athens Cultural Center has been dropped again. Although President Karamanlis laid the cornerstone barely a year ago, the project had not advanced beyond a huge hole in the ground behind the War Museum when

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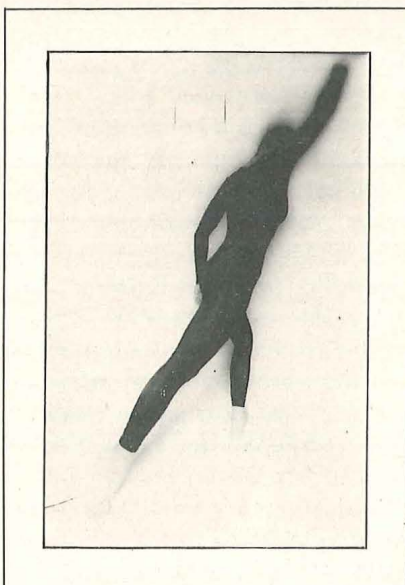
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Further donations to the Trust fund will have a warm welcome as well as library books, furniture, sports equipments, scientific apparatus and musical instruments.

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the present government decided to cancel further plans. Rising costs and environmental awareness have conspired to keep this green, attractive and popular park in the center of the city as it is.

While Minister of Education Verykakis announced in mid-May that the number of students entering universities would be increased by 15 percent over last year, a high rate of illiteracy remains a persistent national phenomenon. Later in the month, Education Ministers from EEC countries met to discuss the problem in Strasbourg. Britain and Holland have four percent illiteracy, Italy five percent, and Greece leads with fourteen percent.

On May 25 the Greek destroyer *Themistoklis* set out to join Italian, British, Turkish and U.S. naval units for joint NATO maneuvers in the central Mediterranean. The following day, however, violations of Greek airspace in the North Aegean during independent Turkish military exercises caused Premier Papandreou, who is also Defense Minister, to recall the destroyer with the comment, "Greece will not permanently play the role of a second-rate partner." Later, Mr. Papandreou warned Turkey that Greece could extend its territorial waters in the Aegean from six to twelve miles by unanimous consent of Parliament and once more called upon the Atlantic alliance to declare whether it respects Greek territorial rights or not.

Prime Minister Robert Mugabwe of Zimbabwe was greeted by Prime Minister Papandreou at Athens airport on May 31. On a seven-nation European tour, Mugabwe is the first African leader to visit Greece since the socialist government was elected last October.

An Italian-Greek venture, linking Europe and the Middle East more closely and costing over one billion dollars, was announced in late May by Minister of Transportation Tsohadzopoulos. The project involves building a highway across central Greece from Igoumenitsa to Volos and improving facilities in these two ports as well as Brindisi. Volos is already an important ferry link with the Syrian port of Tartous. Two-thirds of the cost will be paid by Greece.

Greece and the Balkans

Government seeks to strengthen political, commercial and cultural ties with northern neighbors

By Haris Livas

RELATIONS between Greece and the Balkan countries have never been so good. This spring brought Rumania's Nicolae Ceausescu here, and Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu traveled to Yugoslavia and Bulgaria, trips which underscored the renewed spirit of cooperation in the Balkans — bilaterally if not multilaterally.

Back in 1975, then-Prime Minister Constantine Karamanlis initiated an "open-hands" policy towards Greece's northern neighbors — Rumania, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, and, to a lesser extent, Albania. Beginning with Rumania, Karamanlis emphasized his good-neighbor policy with a series of trips to the Balkan states.

Although possibilities existed for cooperation in many fields, "The commercial field", notes ambassador Georges A. Mazarakis, responsible for Balkan Affairs in the Foreign Ministry here, "was more acceptable by all parties since it included the interests of all."

As Mazarakis suggests, so far the opening to the north has produced some "dramatic results", including joint ventures such as Rumanian cooperation in oil exploration in Greece, and Balkan participation in international bidding here, where Bulgaria, for example, landed a contract to replace some of Athen's old buses.

At the same time, Greece's entry into the Common Market has affected the commercial relationship established under Karamanlis. First, it necessitated a change in method of payment for goods exchanged with the Balkans. The clearance system, which demanded a more or less balanced trade budget between two countries, so that if one country had a surplus it was obliged to pay in dollars to the other to cover the balance, was replaced by payment in free currencies. Although this eases the flow of trade, Greece's membership in the EEC obliges it to apply Common Market import restrictions, such as those on baby beef, which used to come from Yugoslavia in large quantities. In this case, notes Mazarakis, Greece requested an increase in the quota, and "we succeeded in raising it substantially".

Greece's exports to the north do not fare as well as the Greeks would like, due to the highly centralized economies of the Balkan States, which enforce a limit on "non-essential" imports. As Mazarakis notes, "In general, more goods and services come from the Balkans here." The only area in which Greece is ahead is tourism.

Throwing in a Political Idea

Politically speaking, the big new subject in this area is a denuclearized Balkans. It is not exactly original but "last year it was thrown in again as a fresh idea," says Mazarakis. The PASOK government has stated unilaterally its intention not to hold or stock nuclear weapons; however, as Mazarakis points out, "in order to have a nuclear-free zone you have to have a *number* of countries, *all* agreeing on the absence of nuclear weapons; and at the same time you have to get guarantees from countries outside that the zone would be free from nuclear threats or force. A nuclear-free zone could be a reality *only* after those guarantees." Prime Minister Papandreu envisions the Balkans as another Scandinavia, a "contribution to peace." All nuclear stockpiles would be withdrawn, although neither the Bulgarians nor the Turks have stated whether or not they *have* stockpiles. Another sticking point is the question of transporting nuclear weapons through a nation's air or sea territory.

But not all Balkan countries agree, with both Albania and Turkey dissenting. "Geographically and politically Turkey is Balkan," says Mazarakis, "The Turks participate in inter-Balkan cooperation in the technical and economic fields, but Foreign Minister Turkmen made a stand *against* the nuclear-free zone early this year and General Evren repeated it on a recent state visit to Bucharest. They prefer to tie up the whole issue with disarmament in Europe, which will set it back years or forever. Rumania is in favor, but then they originated the idea in the early 50s. The Bulgarians put out some soundings last year to see if they detected any signs of unanimity so a Balkan Summit could be called, but

in Mazarakis' opinion "I don't think that's anything more than a wish." The idea behind the Summit would be to establish security in the Balkans and settle the differences between the countries. But settle differences between Greece and Turkey, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia? In fact, Yugoslavia (who doesn't like to agree with Bulgaria on anything, due to the Macedonia problem) has put so many hedges and pre-conditions around their acceptance of a nuclear-free zone, that, as Mazarakis puts it "We are *far* from agreement."

To sum up from the Greek side: there is bilateral cooperation, but multilaterally there are two levels of thinking: Karamanlis' vision of technical and economic cooperation, which is moving ahead, but not as fast as Greece wants, and the PASOK idea of a nuclear-free zone. For that to succeed there would have to be cooperation between two members of the Warsaw Pact, two members of NATO, a non-aligned country and an isolated one, which about covers the ideological spectrum!

How do the Balkan countries themselves view their relationship with Greece? In recent discussions I had with top-level diplomats from the Bulgarian, Rumanian, and Yugoslav Embassies here, one thing was clear — good relations with Greece were welcome all around.

The Bulgarian Point of View

Ambassador Nikolai Todorov, Professor and Vice-President of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, cites the "radical change in Greek-Bulgarian relations" and the "ever-improving psychological climate." "As everyone knows," he continues, "the relations between Bulgaria and Greece for almost a century were not sterling examples of good relations between nations. Government groups did everything they could to create a wall of misunderstanding and hatred. The word 'Bulgarian' was used derogatorily in Greece. . . . Diplomatic relations, but not at the ambassadorial level, were restored in 1955 and trade relations a few years earlier." 1964 was a landmark year with the signing of twelve different agreements between the government of George Papandreu and the Bulgarians, based on ground work laid by Karamanlis in 1960-61. Todorov points out that the agreements forwarded by these two men

represented a more general consensus that it was time for a "clearing of the psychological climate." Karamanlis is reported to have said about the agreements, many years later, "Helsinki was there."

The rapport between Bulgaria and Greece is a good example of countries with different social systems getting along well, says Todorov. In the economic field, although it is generally believed that countries with similar products to sell cannot have productive contacts, Greece and Bulgaria, both agrarian and both attempting to industrialize in the past twenty years, proved the maxim wrong and the trade between the two has reached several hundred million dollars. And it is more or less balanced. Bulgarians buy Greek agricultural products; they use Greek shipyards for maintaining their merchant fleet; they buy cotton, textiles, and electrical appliances. And the Greeks buy from Bulgaria "a little of everything," in Todorov's words. Furthermore, the Bulgarians have helped build two refineries here, and have lately developed a plan for Xanthi whereby lambskins will be treated for coats.

Although trade relations are excellent now, the Ambassador considers it possible to *double* them, and he has some specific ideas as to how these neighbors can help each other. For example, Bulgaria's more sophisticated refineries could be used to process Greek ores, in particular nickel, since Bulgaria's own resources are almost exhausted.

Also Bulgaria is interested in using Greece's northern ports, which are scheduled for enlargement. Finally, Bulgaria is a significant producer of electricity and by the time this article goes to press, the Greek network will be supplemented by current from the north.

Siding with Papandreou

Another area of agreement lies in the Papandreou plan for a denuclearized Balkans. As Todorov says: "We have to make a beginning somewhere. Then we have to try to involve the others. At first we won't have agreement from all countries . . . but the idea has won popularity. People are talking about it." Adds the Ambassador, "We have no intention of beginning the next war in the Balkans. The Balkans will be an instrument of peace not of war. We've decided this once and for all."



A friendly toast: President Ceausescu and Prime Minister Papandreou during Rumanian leader's recent visit to Athens

Reaching the People

"The Theater of Nations", one of the most important international theatrical events of the year, took place in Sofia beginning June 15. Under the auspices of UNESCO and including thirty-eight companies from around the world, the participants included Greece's Karolos Koun Theater as well as the Amphi Theater of Spyros Evangelatos. Todorov notes the importance of cultural exchanges like these, because "they reach the people in a way that politics and economics can't", and there is still room for improvement in this area, because prejudices remain strong. Notes Todorov, "Our people can still read Greek books . . . where the treatment of Bulgarians or even historical facts don't coincide with the political cooperation now," nor are Greek newspapers always innocent of distortion of the facts. A general agreement for cultural relations between the two countries is supplemented every three years by the signing of a specific plan. Under the current agreement, four Bulgarians are studying at Greek universities, and four Greeks in Bulgaria. Of course, many Greek students go off on their own and there are currently more than a thousand of them in Bulgaria.

Golden Possibilities

Bulgaria's burgeoning tourist industry welcomes some five million foreigners every year, almost as many as

Greece earns more from its tourists because Bulgaria's visitors stay, on the average, for a much shorter time. A quarter of a million Greeks go to Bulgaria each year, mainly because it is so much cheaper to vacation there than here. Also, for winter tourists, Bulgaria offers higher mountains, more snow, and a more developed infrastructure than does Greece, while it offers its Black Sea resorts, with their legendary pine strands lining sandy beaches, for the summer crowd.

Rumania

The Joint Communique Rumania issued after President Ceausescu's visit here was written in "communique language", with nice words about mutual respect, bilateral rapport, good cooperation and the like. It is true that there are many areas where commercial cooperation is possible, but the priorities have not yet been worked out. More joint ventures are likely, on the precedent of Ter Hellas, which sells Greek oranges. Also in the field of agriculture, a new program for cooperation was signed several months ago.

The trade balance is currently in Rumania's favor. Coming our way are locomotives, heavy machine tools, tractors, and fertilizers, to mention a few. Rumania is able to provide Greece with expertise and technology in petrochemicals and oil exploration (two Rumanian teams are already here prospecting for oil). Rumanian expertise in these fields is well-known; in

fact, for a hundred years, up through the inter-war period, Rumania was the biggest oil exporter in Europe, and remains even now second only to the Soviet Union.

Cultural Relations

Cultural relations have been helped by Ambassador to Athens Ioan Brad, who has made these his special concern. Brad, who is a writer, has done translations from Greek into Rumanian, and the works of Rumanian novelist (born of Greek parents) Panait Istrati have also been translated into Greek. Furthermore, there are three thousand Greek students studying in Rumania, all privately.

Sometimes Eye to Eye

Although the Greek-Rumanian communique stresses the similarity of views on international matters, the two countries do not always see eye-to-eye. For example, the Rumanians believe that the Cyprus problem should be solved by talks between the Greek and Turkish Cypriot communities. "We must not lose patience," they say, but the Greeks *have* lost patience and are now stressing internationalization of the problem, or even talks between Nicosia and Ankara.

As for the Rumanians' official stand on the Middle East, they hold that the key lies in solving the Palestinian issue. But according to a top-level Rumanian diplomat here, the solution must take in Israel's "right for existence too." Adds the diplomat, "all states in the area must live — including Israel . . ." Rumania would like to see a conference of all the states in the area, including Israel and Palestine, as well as the major powers and other interested parties. "The purpose of the conference is to solve the Middle East problem," states the Rumanian diplomatic source, who adds confidently that "on the occasion of that conference differences will be overcome!"

As for denuclearization of the Balkans, Rumania has favored the plan for more than twenty years. They also support the dissolution of all military blocs, notably NATO and the Warsaw Pact. Furthermore, Rumania has taken the initiative in proposing a summit meeting of all the Balkan leaders, which Greece supports, but the issue remains open until all the countries involved agree.

Yugoslavia

Relations with Yugoslavia improved after 1974. Karamanlis and Tito met several times, and Papan-dreou's visit to new Head of State Milka Planinc at the end of May is seen as a further demonstration of good communication. "There's a greater degree of mutual understanding now," says a high-ranking Yugoslav diplomat in Athens, "especially about international affairs. We feel the stand the Greek side espoused in Belgrade is close to the stand of non-aligned countries. The meeting gave us a solid basis for promotion of cooperation in all fields." Follow-up came with the Ministerial Mixed Committee meeting at the end of June to work out details, with Minister of Coordination Lazaris scheduled to attend.

There are, however, a few thorns. In its trade with Greece this year, Yugoslavia suffered a nineteen million dollar deficit because of import restrictions on baby beef, and at the moment there is no other Yugoslav product to offset this imbalance. To help correct the deficit, the Yugoslavs have suggested that their firms participate in construction in Greece and supply necessary equipment. There are already some joint ventures: Yugoslavs supply technology and parts for TV sets assembled here, for example, but the diplomat calls these "very modest incentives" and hopes the Mixed Committee will come up with other possibilities.

Widening the Zone

Although Yugoslavia supports a denuclearized Balkans "in *principle*, just as we support any initiatives towards detente", notes a top Embassy source, they do have one criteria: "All the forces in the Balkans must express the authentic interests of the Balkans." So, although there might be a "realization, eventually", of the nuclear-free zone, it certainly won't be soon, especially as the issue is tied up with rivalries among the super-powers. According to the same source, the Yugoslavs believe that what can "usefully" be done right now is "to see how we can guarantee the basic relations between Balkan States — based on integrity, sovereignty, the eschewing of violence and non-interference in the internal affairs of others. Once this is done it would then be possible to move to a nuclear-free zone." Furthermore, the Yugoslavs would like

to see the nuclear-free zone expanded to include a much larger area, perhaps the entire Mediterranean, as a "pre-condition," which will considerably slow down the establishment of a nuclear-free zone. In any case, they seem reserved on this issue. Says the diplomat: "We prefer to think of the realization of the Helsinki Declaration. All the Balkan countries have signed this, so maybe it is better to explore how to realize it." And as for the Balkan Summit? "We have not even discussed it."

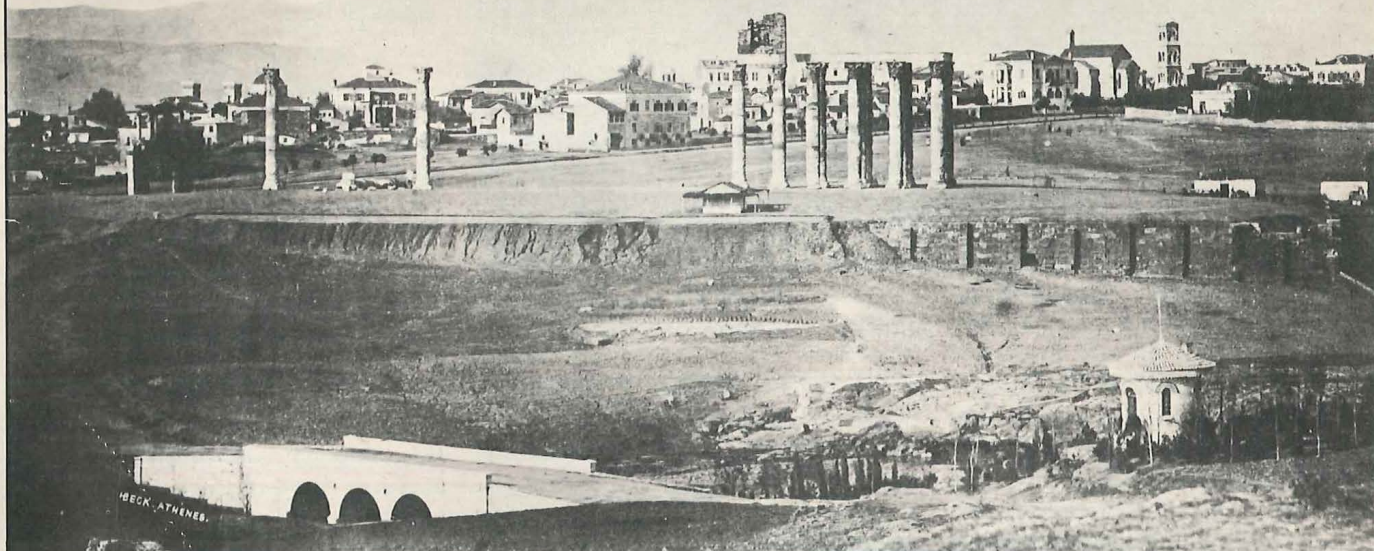
Day-Trippers

Tourism is booming. Yugoslavs are second after the British in the number of tourists going to Greece — last year there were six hundred to seven hundred thousand. Unfortunately, it is not a two-way street, and Yugoslavs are not satisfied with the number of Greeks visiting Yugoslavia — the ratio is about one Greek to every three or four Yugoslavs coming here. Another point of complaint is the currency allowance for Greek tourists, since Greeks visiting EEC countries are given a much higher allowance.

The Greek side has pointed out that many of the Yugoslav "tourists" are day-trippers who cross the border to shop at Florina and return. At present the visa system existing with Yugoslavia is more liberal than that with other Balkan countries. A three-month (minus three days) visa is obtainable with multiple entrances allowed. But the Yugoslavs would like to abolish the visa altogether in favor of a border pass. The optimum is to reach relations such as those Yugoslavia enjoys with Italy and Austria. Says a diplomatic source: "We had many obstacles with those countries in the past but today it is almost as if the borders don't exist. Twenty million people a year pass between Italy and Yugoslavia!"

A three-year cultural agreement ends this year so a new one is being drafted. Yugoslavia feels its folklore is an especially rich cultural asset since there are so many different nationalities, but they look forward to increased cooperation in the whole cultural field. On the whole, Yugoslavs would like to see *faster* cooperation with Greece in all fields, but, says a Yugoslav diplomat, "the Greeks need more time. We will be patient. We are ready today, tomorrow, the day after tomorrow. It's in our mutual interest."

*Temple of Olympian Zeus, Athens, ca. 1868. Henri Beck.
(Gennadius Library, Athens).*



Traveling Photographers

Focusing on the past

By Timothy De Vinney

PHOTOGRAPHY was invented in 1839, and in that same year Pierre Gustave Joly de Lotbiniere, Greece's original camera-laden tourist, traveled to Athens to take pictures of the Acropolis.

From the beginning, photography here fell into two categories. First, there were pictures taken by travelers, Europeans and, later, Americans, who in the nineteenth century stopped in Athens for a few days on their way to the Holy Lands, invariably photographing the Acropolis and other famous classical monuments. Then there were portraits, with the sitter often wearing the Greek national costume.

Only at the turn of the century did a photographer give Greece anything even vaguely re-

sembling the kind of inquisitive attention that Adamson and Hill had devoted to Scottish life between 1843 and 1847, and that other photographers started giving to their own countries and empires in the 1850s. Beginning in 1903, French-born Frederick Boissonas spent the next twenty-five years photographing Greece on his many visits, using his work to illustrate his own travel books and tour guides.

Very few of the earliest photographs, whether touristic or portrait, have remained in Greece, and a record of the photographers, both visiting and resident, was begun just four years ago by Alkis Xanthakis, who recently published the results of this effort in *"The History of Greek Photography 1836-1960"* (in Greek).

In his book, Mr. Xanthakis has painstakingly collected rumors, hints, fragments, unidentified photos, and references to illuminate his subject. Although he is an apologist for Greek photographers and favors speculation that make his work more a reconstruction than a history, his bibliography of newspaper references and other sources is an invaluable contribution.

Pioneer photographer de Lotbiniere came to Greece on assignment from an enterprising French publisher and lensmaker, Noel-Marie Paymal Lerebours, who outfitted travelers and artists with daguerreotype cameras and sent them off through Europe and the Near East. The little mirror-like plates with images rendered in darkened silver brought back by

these photographers were used by Lerebours' artists to illustrate his travel books. In 1841 he published "*Excursions daguerriennes*", including three drawings of the Acropolis that had been copied from daguerreotypes by de Lotbiniere.

Unfortunately the daguerreotype originals for Lerebours' book have not survived. Some of the earliest photographs that *have* survived were taken by Alfred Normand in 1851, during a visit which started in Thessaly in the autumn. He then spent the month of October in Athens photographing the Acropolis, and went on to Thessaloniki via Pelion and Ossa before returning to Athens in January of 1852.

His album of photographs contains twenty-four pasted-in "calotypes", nearly all of which are of the Acropolis. The calotype process was also made public in 1839 (along with the daguerreotype), developed by the English inventor and man-of-leisure William Henry Fox Talbot between 1834 and 1841. Unlike daguerreotypes, calotypes were photographs made of paper, and from a negative. Once the negative had been exposed, developed, and fixed, it could be used to make innumerable copy prints, which were then pasted onto pages, the process used in the early years of photography to make picture books.

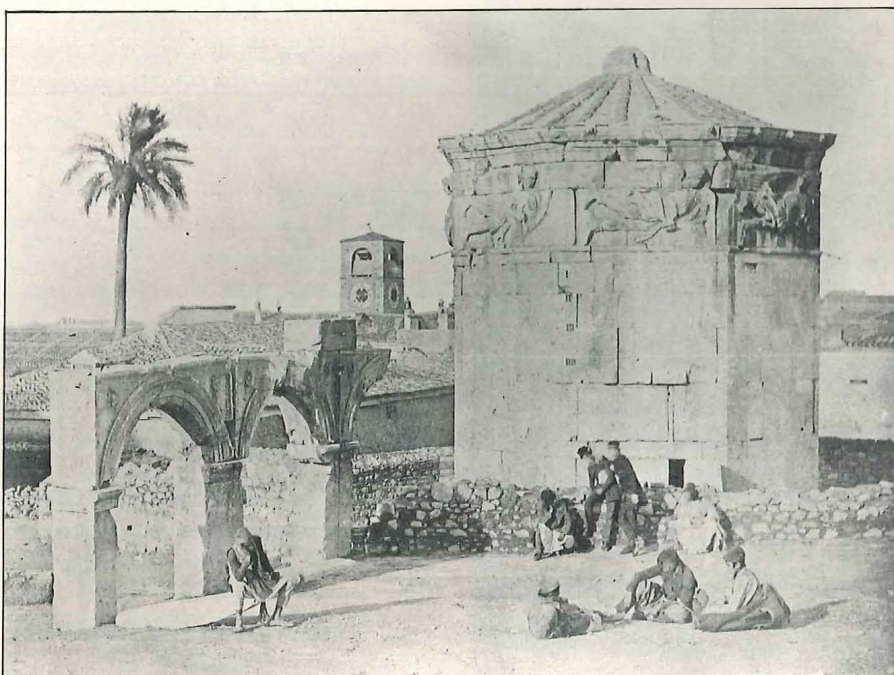
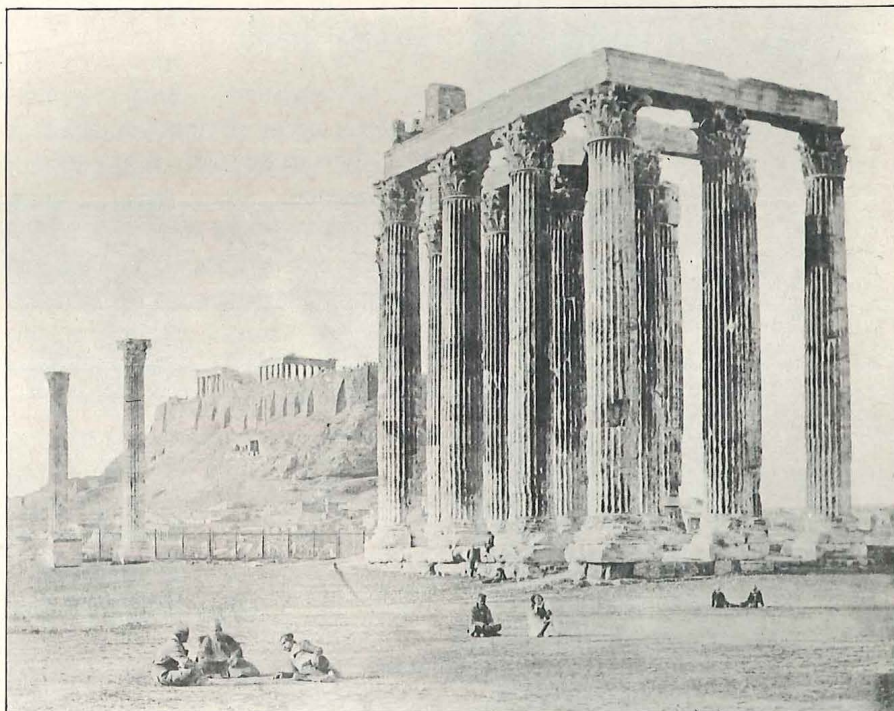
For calotype negatives and prints, good-quality writing paper was soaked in various chemicals in the dark, dried, and in the case of the negative, placed in a light-tight container for insertion into the camera. The fibers of the waxed writing-paper negative naturally tended to make the final prints a bit fuzzy. This spurred the effort to find some means of using glass for negatives rather than paper, so that the images would be at least as sharp as the daguerreotype, and in 1851, inventor Frederick Scott Archer demonstrated glassplate photographic technique at the Great London Exhibition.

Archer used collodion, a clear, plastic-like, sticky liquid that had been used for several years as a

wound treatment. Collodion was mixed with the light-sensitive chemicals, and working in the dark, the resulting liquid was spread as evenly as possible onto a glass plate. There was one major problem. Once the collodion dried, the plate was no longer sensitive to light. So the glass plate had to be rushed to the camera without being exposed, the picture taken and then developed, all before the collodion dried (usually ten-fifteen minutes). This meant that in photographing outside the studio, the photographer had to have a darkroom tent almost next to the

camera to prepare and, later, develop the plate. This gave the photographer a lot to carry. He had not only his large and bulky camera on a tripod but an entire portable darkroom with tent, chemical bottles, and preparation trays, all to be taken with him wherever he went. And this would not be the extent of his luggage, according to the picture of travel in Greece drawn in the 1889 Baedeker guide:

Travelling in the interior of the country is still accompanied by numerous inconveniences...Horseback is still the common mode of



Temple of Olympian Zeus and Tower of the Winds, ca. 1855 by James Robertson (Gennadius Library, Athens)



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travelling and the accomodation for travellers is still of the scantiest description...The inns, sometimes calling themselves "Xenodochia", but generally content with the humbler title of "khans", are usually miserable cottages, with a kitchen and one large common sleeping-room...

The traveller must bring his own coverings with him, as the rugs presented to him for bed clothes are almost always full of vermin...Native wine, "raki"(spirits), and coffee may generally be had, but the only solid fare offered consists of bread and cheese and eggs. The traveller is therefore thrown on his own resources for the greater part of his food, which he should bring with him from Athens.

Nevertheless, early photographers were obviously convinced that the results were worth the inconvenience. In 1855, James Robertson stopped in Athens on his way to the Crimean War, and his album of collodion processed photos, entitled "*Souvenirs d' Orient*", includes six views of Athens. Illustrated here is his image of the Temple of Olympian Zeus with the Parthenon and the Acropolis in the background: the photograph shows a brick structure on top of several of the columns, the remains of a shelter built in the seventeenth century, by a hermit and long since dismantled. Another of Robertson's pictures shown here, with the Tower of the Winds in the foreground, also captures Lord Elgin's clock tower, destroyed by a fire which consumed the old bazaar quarter of Athens in 1884. Several of the figures in Robertson's photographs are blurred, which is understandable, and no shame on the photographer, because the exposure time would have been roughly thirty seconds!

Another series of collodion-process photographs comes from Francis Bedford, who in 1862 traveled through Greece accompanying the Prince of Wales (later Edward VII) on his tour in the East. Bedford's album, a copy of which is in the Gennadius Library, starts with a photograph of the Prince and his entourage on horseback in front of the Pyramids. He also included a photograph of Patmos and four

photographs of Athens, dated 30/31 May, 1862. He shot a general view of the "modern city" with the Palace built by King Otho (now the Parliament) on the right and the recently-constructed Metropolitan Cathedral on the left, and photographed the Temple of Zeus with an open-air cafeineion set up beneath it. Bedford also took the required photographs of the Erechtheum and the Parthenon.

Also in the Gennadius is an 1868 album with fifty-two large photographs of Athens taken by Henri Beck, a photographer who is known to have been doing portrait work on the island of Syros as early as 1853. His album, "*Vues d' Athenes et ses monuments*", includes an interesting view of the Temple of Olympian Zeus, illustrated here, with the Illissos River in the foreground; the river was covered by a highway in the 1950s. From 1870, and also in the Gennadius, is an album of photographs of extraordinary quality, "*The Acropolis of Athens*", by William J. Stillman.

There was also a handful of Greek photographers working in these early years of the art. Philip Margerites, the first Greek photographer for whom we have any documentation, exhibited photographs of the Acropolis in Paris in 1855, and in Athens that same year. In the first "Olympics" of 1859 in Athens, six Greek photographers are listed as having exhibited photographs, although Margerites for some reason did not participate in that exhibition. Unfortunately, none of this material seems to have survived.

In 1871 Richard Maddox demonstrated an effective dry-plate process that eliminated the need for all of the paraphernalia of the wet-plate process. His plates were also much faster, and soon hand-held cameras heralded the start of the era of the snapshot, which arrived in 1889 with George Eastman's Kodak camera. Now one could be a tourist first and a photographer second.

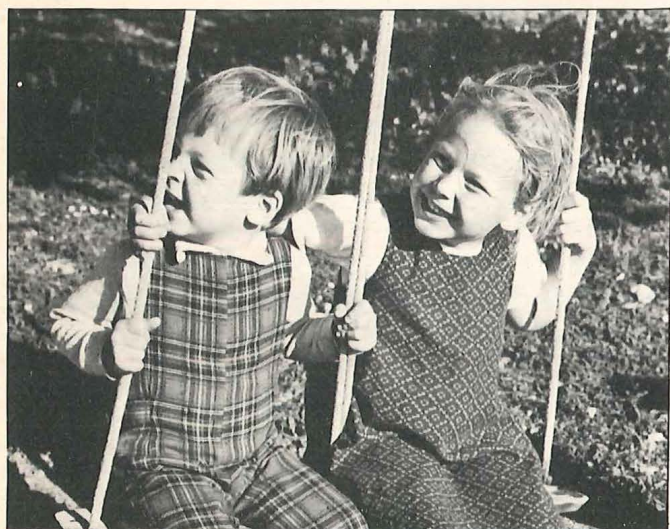
Timothy DeVinney is archives photographer of the Jewish Museum of Greece.

Twice Named: The Hybrid Children of Mykonos

THREADING their way among the gold-spangled summer Mykonians, come a pale British blonde and her four-year-old daughter. Obviously natives here, they gracefully insinuate their way through the melee and turn up an alley into the white labyrinth.

Ros, so obviously born on another, larger island, has married Dimitris and come to Mykonos, for better or worse. And Amarylis, for all her Kentish fairness, has a touch of the caryatid in her determined little face. She's one of Mykonos' sixty-odd "Twice-Named", the offspring of the Mykonian/foreign marriages.

I went out to the island to look into just how these couples are bringing up their bilingual hybrids, how they are solving their differences of opinion about child-rearing. For they seem to be doing something right: the



kids are gorgeous, well-adjusted, and thriving like their parents' marriages — these island families have, by and large, stuck it out and remained intact. How?

After talking with a number of the twenty-five or so mothers, their children, and an occasionally available father, I came up with some of their answers. Each couple has evolved its own slightly differing recipe for success: the ingredients, though — tolerance, diplomacy, patience, humor — are basically the same in each household.

I myself went to Mykonos for the first time as a ten-year-old, and even back then there were some blue-eyed, other-than-Greek-speaking mothers in the village.

Steffania, who's now using the Greek version of her name, is the twenty-year-old daughter of one of those early foreign immigrants. And though her looks are All-American, she says with conviction, "I see myself as much more Greek than American, but I feel comfortable in either country and in either language."

Queried about where she'll make her own home, she answers, "I'll spend my life here. I see myself marrying a Mykonian, being a Mykonian mother, and bringing my

children up essentially the way my mother brought me up."

In the same breath, though, she adds, "I'd have been miserable leading strictly a Greek girl's life. My mother allowed me so much more freedom — freedom to learn, though not, of course, to get needlessly hurt. But I've really had the best of both worlds — the liberation of an American, the traditions, the solid base of a Greek." Now studying computer science in Athens, and having tested her wings for a year in North America, Steffania knows what she wants.

Likewise, her brother Andrew/Andreas, and the other teenaged children I spoke with, all seem to be stable, well-launched individuals, aware of their uniqueness, aware of their options. They have no air of coming apart at the



seams where Greek meets English, German or Dane.

But how, exactly, have their parents resolved sticky questions about language, religious training, sex roles, education? Even in single-cultural families, decisions in these areas often put parents at irreconcilable loggerheads. Don't a Mykonian and a foreigner have even less hope of reaching workable compromises?

Michele, an American mother of three, says the answers are all probably in 1 Corinthians 13. She goes on, "If we could admit that we all live on a figurative island, married to strangers with whom we *must* work things out in love, we might all end up better spouses, parents. . . ." But she does admit that it's taken her about sixteen years to reach this conclusion, and there were many times when she and Nikos saw less than eye to eye. "In the beginning, no one realizes what they're in for."

As far as childbirth on Mykonos goes, Michele says wryly, "It never entered my head that it was dangerous to have a baby on this island." So Artemis/Timmy and Virginia/Gigia, now in their teens, were both born on Mykonos where emergency facilities are non-existent.

Hazel, too, who came to the island in the 60s, gave birth to her first daughter, Katie, after coming into town on the bus and doing the family shopping. Her husband, Fouskis, filled in as impromptu midwife. She tells you this with a smile that says, "I suppose we should have known better." Back then, though, there was little choice. Michele's third child, however, was born in Athens.

Newer mothers, who came to Mykonos later, have all chosen to deliver in Athens or abroad. Liz, a former nurse in Canada, is married to a hotelier and lives near a popular beach. She says, ironically, "I would never have a child here if my life depended on it." Pressured by her obstetrician not to get out in the sun, let alone swim while pregnant, Liz went in for her prenatal checkups flaunting bikini tan marks. She giggles, "Nobody said anything to me by the time the breastfeeding question came up. But by then they knew better."

Ros, on the phone with another British mother when I came in, was asking, "Hasn't your mother-in-law told you to put ouzo on his teeth yet? Actually, I tried it. . ." Ros, too, faced community disapproval when she appeared pregnant on the beaches, and finally called up a physician to make sure she was on solid ground in her determination to remain active outdoors. "Half a dozen Greek ladies came shrieking at me about miscarriage, and you begin to be brainwashed." Ouzo for teething pain is one thing: accepting a cloistered pregnancy is another.

As Liz puts it, "You have to be a certain type to survive here as a foreign parent. You have to have the confidence to say 'You're not going to wrap my kid up in wool in mid-summer!'"

But Liz, like all the other foreign mothers I spoke with, feels her husband is broadminded, reasonable, able to compromise. "I don't feel I'm swimming upstream with Stathis," she laughs, "just with everyone else." All the mothers concur: there are things one fights for, things one accepts. One must be able to differentiate and not waste energy on trivial issues.

Ros adds, "I was terribly determined to breastfeed and Dimitris supported me. He was there for the birth on both occasions and wild horses couldn't have dragged him away once we got into action. It makes the parents so much closer to the children." Asked about whether Dimitris ever voiced the current Greek antipathy to breastfeeding, Ros replies quietly, "If he could, I think he'd breastfeed them too." Pretty special fathers, these Mykonians.

Suzy, a very young British mother of four, is bringing up two daughters from a former marriage and a son and daughter from her Mykonian marriage in the rather isolated village of Ano Mera. Having lived in Ano Mera for two years myself, I can appreciate the problems she faces. Another foreign mother says, "Suzy should get a world class prize for guts."

"Oh, good God," says Suzy, with great good humor, "If I'd realized what I was in for, I'd never have come!"

Suzy, her seaman husband away six months of the year, has her hands full. But she admits, "I have the problems here. The kids don't. I may feel lonely. I may feel I don't belong. I may compare everything to England. But



they don't. They're doing great in school, adjusting fantastically."

At this point, four-year-old Terry/Eleftherios comes in with some fresh-picked wildflowers, does a rousing lion imitation and addresses me in Greek.

"Yes, the children speak Greek, primarily. We all learned it together the first year, and I'm afraid now they're forgetting their English." When asked if she thinks her speaking Greek with them has created problems, Suzy concedes that it has. "They don't really see me as an intelligent, capable person in Greek as it isn't my language. But I spoke it with them last year to help them in their school adjustment. Now it's time to begin speaking English again."

All the other foreign parents are adamant about each parent speaking his or her own language with the children. Most of the parents have even managed to christen and baptize their children in both parental countries: thus, they are literally twice-named, bilingual from the cradle on.

Michele says, "Being bilingual is a great benefit. It's hard to take sides because they have two sides from the very beginning. There are always two groups of people they can't be unfair to without being unfair to themselves." Pragmatic Steffania adds, "It makes it so much easier to land a job."

Her mother, Harriet, comments, "I insisted on always speaking English to the children, except when in the company of godparents or other Greek friends, when it would have been rude."

All the mothers feel the need to supplement the Greek education with some more or less formal home instruction in the mother tongue.

Kate's three children are using an excellent reading course she receives from Canada, specifically designed for children who've had some degree of English fluency from birth.

We sit chatting in a room full of traditional Mykonian furniture, with an occasional touch of Canada here and there. Marisa, Kate's and Chronis' youngest, is playing on the floor with her Barbie doll and listening to a recording



of *Winnie The Pooh*.

After assuring her of my familiarity with Eeyore, Tigger et al, I ask Kate how her and her husband's roles have changed since their return from a long stay in Canada.

"Our roles *have* become more defined. But since Chronis and I work together running the bar, I've had to have help with the domestic side. I went back to work when Marisa was three months old, and Chronis took care of half the mothering."

"Our roles are not as strictly delineated as those in other families here, but more so than they were in Canada. Chronis won't do dishes here." Kate pauses, smiles, "but Elias, our eleven-year-old, irons his own pants."

The other women, too, have not felt an oppressive, unalterable anti-feminism in their homes. Perhaps it's because these local men, who have roots here, extended family, are more secure than their uprooted city counterparts.

Ros says, "Dimitris and I both didn't admit it, but we both wanted a daughter, and would have been equally delighted with a second one."

Liz, whose five-year-old, Marika, bounces infant Christina on her lap with more than a touch of sibling rivalry, points out, "All of the older Mykonian fathers say they'd *rather* have two girls. Stathis isn't *that* upset, but he does have generations of conditioning behind him."

Some mothers did express worries about their daughters' eventually being limited by the environment, but the mothers of teenaged girls and the girls themselves seem to put these fears to rest. Steffania, engaged to her dashing young Nektarios, has been allowed freedoms Mykonian girls have not, yet has been accepted by her community.

The hybrids aren't asked to play by exactly the same rules as the other children. They and their mothers are acknowledged, affectionately, as different, equal, but not outsiders. As one woman put it, "They only call you foreigner when they're truly incensed."

The question of religious training doesn't seem to

have caused many of the couples anxiety. Michele is glad her children have seen "both the Orthodox and the 'protesting' religions" in their lives. "They have two perspectives on religion. So perhaps they'll be able to think about the whole thing better for themselves. They've seen belief in the one God in two different languages, so to speak."

One Unitarian mother says, "If I'd brought the children up artificially Unitarian here it would have isolated them. We wanted to expose them to other faiths without undermining their Orthodoxy but, ironically, what finally undermined it was the Orthodox Church itself. It has a lot of warts."

Kate laments, "Oh dear, our poor kids. That's where we'll twist them. Chronis is very anti-Church and neither of us agrees with religion being part of the school curriculum." So far, though, a most un-twisted Elias is mostly aghast at the unhygienic dispensation of communion.

Ros concurs that, "It's hard to accept the rather medieval Church here. But the agreement is to bring the children up as Orthodox while allowing them to see both sides. I'm not going to ever present religion as *we* do it as opposed to the way *they* do it."

Steffania, comfortable in both Protestant and Orthodox circles, feels she's a Greek Orthodox at heart and has had little problem accepting the customs of the Church, but for the odd fasting. On a pre-Easter weekday, she was ravenous, but eating nothing but fruit.

Finally, education seems to be the major problem faced by the Mykonian "Mixed Doubles", but it's a dilemma all accept as real and not a divisive factor between foreign and Greek spouses.

All the foreign mothers, from Harriet and Hazel on down to Suzy and Ros, have organized play groups, opened informal schools and agonized, to some degree, over sending their children through the Mykonian school system. Yet all the parents with whom I spoke felt the island schools provide good basic education in the so-called Three Rs. Kate speaks for them all when she says, "They're going to be literate and they're going to know arithmetic."

Hazel was more negative until a recent trip to the U.K. opened her eyes. In contrast to teenaged Britons, her own daughters seemed in far better shape, academically and otherwise.

Ros says, "I'm not happy about sending them into the Greek system. But *we* wouldn't be happy anywhere else. Besides, by the time Amarylis starts there'll be so many like her in school. They're going to be used to having the dual national children." If, indeed, they're not already.

Judy, whose two sons are slightly older, feels, "This Greek community can provide the education they need. My father-in-law is a gifted farmer. I'm a college graduate. They get *every* opportunity. They'll have choices."

As far as last words go, Liz said it all. I asked her if she'd do it all again if it was 1969 and she could choose. Her answer — simple, immediate, emphatic — was, "Ah-meh!"

Keeping Athens Wet

The Mornos Dam: an ambivalent look

By William R. Ammerman

WITH the completion of the Marathon Dam in 1931, Athens solved, temporarily at least, the critical problem of supplying water to its rapidly expanding population. But by the post-war period, it was clear that the city's needs were putting a severe strain on the Marathon system as well. In subsequent years the establishment of a new water supply became a political football, resolved, for better or for worse, by the Junta just after it seized power in 1967. The colonels opted for the Mornos solution, which involved damming the Mornos River valley in Fokida (northwest Greece), creating a vast lake whose water would be siphoned off and gravity-propelled through two hundred kilometers of aqueduct to a purification plant in southern Athens.

Despite some structural flaws in the system - indeed, water was cut in parts of Athens early in June this year to work on sections of the aqueduct near Distomon - the city has been drinking water from the Mornos since the dam's inauguration last year. The statistics of the dam are impressive. The lake is more than twenty square kilometers in extent, and over seventy-five meters deep at the dam's face. The sides of the dam exceed eight-hundred meters in width at the lake's bottom and slope upwards some one hundred and twenty-five meters.

As with many large construction

projects, the initial estimates of cost and time-frame fell wide of the mark. It is impossible to know exactly how much the dam has cost, inasmuch as there is still some work to be done, but current estimates suggest that more than 24 billion drachmas will have been spent before the dam is finished, far beyond the original estimate, while construction, set to finish in 1975, is only now drawing to a close. The soaring costs and the delay in completion naturally have set off accusations and counter-accusations, particularly in last year's heated political climate.

Quite apart from its budget overruns, the dam has also exacted a tremendous social cost. It is true that, geographically speaking, Fokida is ideal for this kind of project. Mountain peaks, snow-capped in winter, cover much of the area, and the streams and rivers which cross-hatch their slopes are well-supplied by melting snows in the spring and plentiful winter rains. The fertile valleys are few, and, lacking good areas for agriculture and with very little seacoast, Fokida has remained one of the poorest and most sparsely populated areas of Greece, with 40,000 inhabitants in more than 2,000 square kilometers.

Over a decade has passed since work started on the dam and this huge enterprise has had an enormous effect on the residents of Fokida. When

work started, many of the villagers from the area around Lidoriki, the site of the dam, discovered a new way of life. Many men found work away from their fields and homes, with a substantial number working under a "boss" for the first time, and a weekly paycheck replacing the seasonal sale of a crop for money. It was also a novelty to work with others on a goal unrelated to the men's own families or even their own village. In the end, some preferred to return to their old way of life, which prompted the hiring of foreign workers, mostly Pakistani, creating a further set of problems both for the workers and for the villages where they lived.

But a new set of work patterns was only one of many changes that occurred over the years in the lives of the residents of Fokida. Because many of the local men worked on the dam, the tending of the family fields was relegated to women - or forgotten. With the abundance of money and the assurance of a weekly paycheck, many household needs were purchased instead of home-grown, home-made, or bartered. Villagers learned new vocations - pipe-fitting, surveying, estimating - while others became entrepreneurs, investing in bulldozers, trucks, or heavy-duty machinery to assist in the work at the dam site.

For nearly a decade, the dam was worked twenty-four hours a day. Bright lights lit the area at night and the sounds of heavy machinery and of blasting could be heard for miles. In spite of a number of setbacks the project neared completion by 1980; the remaining work required highly skilled personnel and technicians. Many villagers were faced with a difficult decision. A number of the younger men who had invested in machines or trucks were forced to leave the area and find new construction work elsewhere in Greece in order to keep up the payments on their expensive machinery, while the older men reluctantly returned to their villages to resume the routine of village life.

With the return to life-as-usual, some of the social problems associated with the enormous Mornos project became even more evident. Perhaps most serious is that the dam does not serve the geographical area where it is located and has, in fact, harmed many of the villagers. They cannot use water from the dam for irrigating the few remaining fields, and must rely on



The price that was paid: flooding the countryside near Kallion

an unseasonal rain or newly-dug wells to replace a previously bountiful water supply. Furthermore, many of the villagers lost their land to the lake, and now must rent small plots to plant wheat or other crops, while others — by one estimate some 15,000 people — lost their homes. Particularly dramatic was the fate of one village, Kallion, or Valouki, a village rich in archaeological remains, now completely submerged. A plan proposed by the villagers to move *en masse* to another site was rejected in favor of the more expedient payment of cash for lost properties.

Also, the huge new lake has isolated many of the villages even more than they already were. Lidoriki, a town of one thousand inhabitants which furnished more than thirty surrounding villages with food and supplies, is now a virtual island, surrounded by water, approachable with difficulty over roads that are often unpassable in winter. This isolation has also adversely affected the few services available to the area's residents: a doctor is hard to find, the priest serves several villages on alternating Sundays, and the school-age population, and the schools themselves, are declining as families leave. Ironically, while the government gave ample compensation for the flooded land, the cash was often used to buy apartments in Athens, crowding the city even more, and draining the countryside. There was little investigation into investment possibilities for the area, nor was any incentive given to establish or expand existing business ventures.

The area of Fokida, never economically dynamic, is now even more depressed. Many villagers have left for Athens, especially the young, and remote hamlets remain empty monuments to the dam. Yet with the dam as a focal point, industries could be developed, private enterprises encouraged, and public services made available to encourage former villagers to return, renewing the vitality of the area and perhaps reducing one more source of pressure on Athens. The Mornos Dam, one of the largest of its kind in Europe, challenges the government to map out a regional development project, so that this historically important and potentially valuable part of Greece reaps some reward for the sacrifice it has made for Athens.

William Ammerman is the Director of the Fulbright Foundation in Greece.



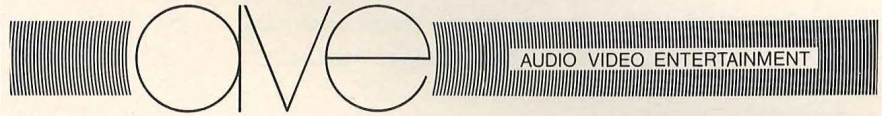
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The Caretta Caretta: A Scramble to Life

Zakynthos nesting area – a concerned couple's midwifery

By Becky Dennison Sakellariou

"The sun had set a while ago, and the sky was filled with fading colors. The wind from the north had died down and the sea was as smooth as silk, reflecting the last hues of the day.

The huge turtle had just emerged from the sea and stood hesitantly at the water's edge. Laying her heavy head on the sand, she remained motionless like that for several hours. Eventually, she raised herself and lumbered heavily across the sand to the dry area, her deep rasping breaths audible as she stopped to rest every few feet.

In the dark, we moved closer to her and watched the slow, deliberate, fluid movements of her hind flippers as she dug her nest. When the task was complete, she sat still on the nest, every breath now like a moan. We cautiously shined our flashlight on the turtle: round, white eggs like ping-pong balls were falling one after the other into the depths of the nest.

When the nest was full – we counted nearly one hundred eggs – the great turtle slowly raised herself off the nest, and with her front limbs, in a rhythmic and mechanical motion, brushed sand over the eggs and smoothed it with her hind flippers. The big turtle then turned and moved clumsily back to the sea, quickly disappearing under the still, smooth surface."

Dimitri Margaritoulis

A friend of mine once said of Anna and Dimitri Margaritoulis, "I love people with a passion!" And these two quiet, unassuming people have a passion. They have



single-handedly undertaken a campaign to make all people, the Greek government and the citizens of the island of Zakynthos in particular, aware of the urgent need to protect the Zakynthos nesting grounds of the Mediterranean sea turtle.

The story of Anna and Dimitri's involvement unfolded one sunny, early spring afternoon as we sat in their comfortable living room in Politea. In the summer of 1977 when the family, which includes Eleni, 9, and Jason, 7, were camping on an isolated beach on the island of Zakynthos, they noticed strange markings on the sand, deep trenches of double-tracked lines that looked as if tractors had been driven back and forth from the sea to the scrub line. "We realized that some animal must be coming from the sea at night, because the tracks were always there at daybreak," said Anna. "One night, we hid among the rocks, and eventually observed twelve large, four-meter long, female sea turtles in various stages of nesting, some emerging from the shallows to move up the beach, others digging their nests, and others moving slowly back to the sea." This happened throughout the summer: fifty-five to sixty days later the sand was covered with new tracks, those of the hatchlings racing as fast as they could back into the sea. During this exciting period, the Margaritoulis' watched the eggs hatching, they saw ravens and crows eat the soft-shelled babies, they swam among the adult turtles and later among the hatchlings, and they watched them all turn unflinchingly south, beginning the long migration to their home territory.

Being curious people and concerned with nature, conservation, and ecology, Anna, a staff member at the Goulandris Museum of Natural History, and Dimitri, a telecommunications engineer with OTE, began to investigate the phenomenon they had seen. They asked in Zakynthos, talked to fishermen, read what information they could find, contacted the Ministry of the Environment, and quickly got seriously involved. It soon was clear that very little was known about this species of turtle, known as *caretta caretta*, or loggerhead, and further, that no agency or group in Greece was doing any scientific research on them or taking any action to ensure their survival. Not only was there little information and awareness, but the official reaction on inquiry was often disbelief. "One comment we received was that this kind of thing happens only in the tropics," Dimitri said sadly.

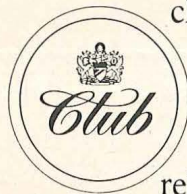
The Margaritoulis spent the next year going from one ministry to another, writing to international agencies, and petitioning various governmental departments to propose legal protection with no results and no encouragement. Finally, with the support and assistance of the Goulandris Natural History Museum in Kifissia, the Margaritoulis presented the information they had gathered to a new government agency that had been recently formed – the

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For information or emergency help responding 24 hours a day in all languages.

Tourist police	171
All emergencies (police)	100
Fire	199
Coast Guard	108
Ambulance/First Aid Athens only (Red Cross)	150
Athens and Piraeus (I.K.A.)	166
Poison Control	779-3777
Traffic Police Ag. Konstandinou	523-0111
For U.S. Citizens	721-2951
For U.S. Military Personnel	981-2740

TRANSPORTATION

Airlines

Aeroflot (USSR), Xenofontos 14	322-0986
Air Canada, Othonos 10	322-3206
Air France, Kar. Servias 4	323-0501
Air India, Filellinon 3	323-4027
Air Zaire, Filellinon 14	323-5509
Alia-Royal Jordanian, Filellinon 4	323-2516
Alitalia, Panepistimiou 9b	322-9414
Austrian, Filellinon 4	323-0844
British Airways, Othonos 10	322-2521
Balkan Bulgarian, Nikis 23	322-6684
Bengladesh, Panepistimiou 15	322-8089
Canadian Pacific, Kar. Servias 4	323-0344
Cyprus Airways, Filellinon 10	325-0600
Czechoslovak, Panepistimiou 15	323-0174
Egyptair, Othonos 10	323-3575
ELAL, Othonos 8	323-0116
Ethiopian, Filellinon 25	323-4275
Iberia, Xenofontos 8	323-7524
Iran Air, Panepistimiou 16	360-7614
Iraqi Airways, Syngrou 23	922-9573
Japan, Amalias 4	323-0331
JAT (Yugoslav), Voukourestiou 4	323-6429
Kenya Airways, Stadiou 5	324-7000
KLM, Voulis 22	323-0756
Kuwait Airways, Filellinon 17	323-4506
LOT (Polish), Amalias 4	322-1121
Lufthansa, Kar. Servias 4	32-944
Luxair (Luxembourg), Kriezotou 6	360-3134
Malev (Hungarian), Panepistimiou 15	324-1116
Middle East, Filellinon 10	322-6911
Olympic, Othonos 6	923-2323
Pakistan International, Venizelou 15	323-1931
Pan Am, Othonos 4	322-1721
Qantas, Nikis 45, Filellinon	323-2792
Sabena, Othonos 8	323-6821
Saudi Arabian, Amalias 30	322-8211
SAS, Sina 6/Vissarionos 9	363-4444
South African Airways, Kar. Servias 4	322-9007
Sudan Airways, Amalias 44	324-4716
Swissair, Othonos 4	323-5811
Syrian Arab, Stadiou 5	324-5872
Tarom, Panepistimiou 20	362-4808
Thai International, Lekka 1-5	324-3241
Turk Hava Yollari, Filellinon 19	322-1035
TWA, Xenofontos 8	322-6451
Varig, Othonos 10	322-6743
Yemenia Airlines, Patission 9	524-5912

Taxi Stations

Agia Paraskevi	659-2444
Agia Paraskevi-Stavros	659-4345
Amaroussion	802-0818
Glyfada	894-4531
Halandri	681-2781
Kalamaki	981-8103
Kifissia-KAT	801-3814
Kifissia-subway terminal	801-3373
Kifissia Sq	801-2270
Nea Erithrea	801-3450
Piraeus	417-8138
Psychiko	671-8191
Syntagma Sq	323-7942

Coach (Bus) Stations

Corinth	512-9233
Delphi-Amfissa-Itea	831-7096
Evia (Aliverion - Kimi) - Skyros	831-7163
Evia (Halkis-Edipsos-Limni)	831-7153
Kalamata	513-4293

Kamena Vourla - Atalanti - Lamia	831-7158
Karditsa	831-7181
Larissa	831-7109
Levadia - Antikira	831-7173
Nafplion	513-4588
Patras	512-4914
Pyrgos	513-4110
Sounion	821-3203
Sparta	512-4913
Thebes	831-7179
Tripoli	513-4575
Volos - Almiros - Anhiolos	831-7186
Recorded station numbers	142

Automobile and Touring

The Automobile and Touring Club of Greece (ELPA) is at the disposal of foreign motorists and motorcyclists... 779-1615. Services include information on road conditions, hotel reservations, free legal advice, car hire, insurance, camping and road patrol service... 174. Emergency road services Athens and Thessaloniki, and list of petrol stations open after 7pm... 104

Trains

Recorded timetable (Greece)	145
Recorded timetable (Europe & Russia)	147
To Northern Greece	
and other countries	821-3882
To Peloponnisos (English spoken)	513-1601

Ships

Recorded timetable (Piraeus, Rafina, Lavrion)	143
Leaving Piraeus	451-1311
Leaving Rafina	(0293) 2330
Leaving Lavrion	(0292) 25249

Marinas

Vouliagmeni	896-0012
Zea	451-1480
Glyfada	894-1967

GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

Embassies

Countries that are omitted have no offices in Greece.

Albania, Karachristou 1	724-2607
Argentina, Vas. Sofias 59	722-4753
Australia, Messogion 15	360-4611
Austria, Alexandras 26	821-1036
Belgium, Sekeri 3	361-7886
Brazil, Kolonaki Sq. 14	721-3039
British Embassy, Ploutarchou 1	723-6211
Bulgaria, Akadimias 12	360-9411
Canada, Ioannou Gennadiou 4	723-9511
Chile, Vas. Sofias 96	777-5017
China, Krinon 2A, Pal. Psychico	672-3282
Cuba, Kehagia 48, Filothei	681-3042
Cyprus, Herodotou 16	723-7883
Czechoslovakia, Georgiou Seferi 6, Pal. Psychico	671-0675
Democratic Republic of Germany, Vas. Pavlou 5	672-5160
Denmark, Kolonaki Sq. 15	721-3012
Egypt, Vas. Sofias 3	361-8613
Ethiopia, Vas. Sofias 25	721-8557
European Economic Community Offices, Vas. Sofias 2	724-3982
Federal Republic of Germany, Karaoli & Dimitriou 3	722-4801
Finland, Eratosthenous 1	701-1775
France, Vas. Sofias 7	361-1664
Hungary, Kalvou 10, Pal. Psychico	671-4889
India, Meleagrou 4	721-6227
Iran, Antinoros 29	724-2313
Iraq, Mazarki 4, Pal. Psychico	671-5012
Ireland, Vas. Konstantinou 7	723-2771
Israel, Marathonodromou 1, Pal. Psychico	671-9530
Italy, Sekeri 2	361-1722
Japan, Vas. Sofias 64	723-3732
Jordan, Filikis Etairias 14	722-8484
Korea (South), Vas. Sofias 105	644-3219
Kuwait, Mihalakopoulou 45	724-8772
Lebanon, Kifissias 26	778-5158
Libya, Irodou 2	729-0072
Mexico, Vas. Sofias 21	362-4974
Netherlands, Vas. Konstantinou 7	723-9701
New Zealand, An. Tsoha 15-17, Ambelokipi	641-0311
Norway, Vas. Konstantinou 7	724-6173
Pakistan, Loukianou 6	729-0214
Panama, Vas. Sofias 82	777-9064

Poland, Chrissanthemon 22	671-6917
Portugal, Loukianou 19	729-0096
Roumania, Em. Benaki 7, Pal. Psychico	671-8020
Saudi Arabia, Marathonodromou 71, Pal. Psychico	671-6911
South Africa, Vas. Sofias 69	724-9806
Spain, Vas. Sofias 29	721-4885
Sudan, Victor Hugo 5, Pal. Psychico	671-4131
Sweden, Vas. Konstantinou 7	722-4504
Switzerland, Iassiou 2	723-0364
Syrian Arab Republic, Vas. Pavlou 18, Pal. Psychico	672-5577
Turkey, Vas. Georgiou B 8	764-3295
Uruguay, Vas. Sofias 7	360-2635
U.S.A., Vas. Sofias 91	721-2951
U.S.S.R., Irodou Attikou 7	721-1261
Venezuela, Vas. Sofias 112	770-8769
Yemen, (North Yemen), Patission 9	524-6324
Yugoslavia, Vas. Sofias 106	777-4344
Zaire, Digeni Griva 3, Filothei	681-8925

Ministries

Agriculture, Pl. Syntagmatos, Nikis St.	329-11
Commerce, Kaningos Sq	361-6241
Coordination & Planning, Nikis 1	323-0931
Culture & Sciences, Aristidou 14	324-3015
Education & Religion, Mitropoleos 15	323-0461
Environment, Pouliou & Amaliados 17	322-9643
Finance, Kar. Servias 10	322-8396
Foreign Affairs, Akadimias 1	361-0581
Industry, Mihalakopoulou 80	770-8615
Interior, Stadiou 27	522-5903
Justice, Zinonos 2	522-5930
Labour, Pireos 40	523-3110
Merchant Marine, Vas. Sofias 152, Piraeus	412-1211
Ministry to the Presidency, Zalokosta 3	322-7958
Ministry to the Prime Minister, Zalokosta & Kriezotou	363-0911
National Defense, (Holargos)	862-2411
Public Order, Tritis Septemvriou 48	823-6011
Public Works, Har. Trikoupi 182	361-8311
Press & Information, Zalokosta and Kriezotou	363-0911
Social Services, Aristotelous 17	523-2821
Transport & Communication, Xenofontos 13	325-1211
Northern Greece, Dilikitirion, Thessaloniki	(031) 260-659

U.N. Representatives

Information Centre, Amalias 36	322-9624
U.N.D.P. Amalias 36	322-8122
High Commissioner for Refugees, Skoufa 59	363-3607

BANKS

The addresses listed are those of the central offices. Most banks have a number of branch offices in outlying districts. All banks are open from 8am to 2pm, Monday through Friday. The following banks, however, are open additional hours as indicated in parentheses, for foreign currency exchange.

Bank of Attika Panepistimiou 19	324-7415
Commercial Bank of Greece Panepistimiou 11 (Mon-Sat 2-3:30pm, Sun 9-noon)	323-6172
Credit Bank - Exchange Centre Ionian & Popular Bank of Greece, Filellinon 2	322-1027
Kifissias 230, (Mon-Fri, 2-7pm)	671-2838
Syntagma Square (Mon-Sat 2-8pm, Sun 8-1pm)	322-0141
Foreign Banks (Mon-Fri 8-2 pm) Algemene Bank Nederland, Paparrigopoulou 3	323-8192
American Express, Panepistimiou 17	323-4781
Arab-Hellenic S.A. Panepistimiou 43	325-0823
Bank of America, Panepistimiou 39	325-1906
Bank of Nova Scotia, Panepistimiou 37	324-3891
Bankers Trust, Stadiou 3	322-9835
Barciays Bank, Voukourestiou 15	361-9222
Chase Manhattan, Korai 3	323-7711
Citibank N.A., Othonos 8	322-7471
Kolonaki Square	361-8619
Akti Miaouli 47-49, Piraeus	452-3511
Continental Illinois of Chicago, Stadiou 24	324-1562

Credit Banque Commercial de France, Filellinon 8	324-1831
First National Bank of Chicago, Panepistimiou 13	360-2311
Grindlays Bank, Kar. Servias 1	324-7015
National Westminster Bank, Filonos 137-139, Piraeus	452-9215
Saderat (Iran), Panepistimiou 25-29	324-9531
National Bank of Greece Kar. Servias 2 (Mon-Fri 2-9 pm, Sat & Sun 8am-8pm)	322-2737

The Central Bank

The Bank of Greece (Central Bank) Panepistimiou 21 (Mon-Fri 8-2pm)	323-0551
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INSTITUTIONS

Churches and Synagogues

Greek Orthodox Churches of special interest:

Agia Irmi, Aeolou	322-6042
Agios Dimitrios (Ambelokipi)	646-4315
Chrysospliotissa, Aeolou 60	321-6357
Mitropolis (Cathedral), Mitropoleos	322-1308
Sotiros, Kidathineou	322-4633

Other denominations:

Agios Grigorios (Armenian), Kriezti 10	325-2149
Beth Shalom Synagogue, Melidoni Melidoni 5	325-2823
Church of Jesus Christ of Latter- Day Saints, 15 Meandrou, Illisia	723-7183, 724-2680

Christos Kirche (German Evangelical), Sina 66	361-2713
Crossroads International Christian Center, Kessarias 30, Ambelokipi	801-7062
First Church of Christ Scientist, 7a Vissareonos St.	721-1520
Roman Catholic Chapel, Kokkinaki 4, Kifissia	801-2526
Skandinaviska Sjomanskyrkan, Akti Themistokleous 282, Piraeus	451-6564
St. Denis (Catholic), Venizelou 24	362-3603
St. Andrew's Protestant American, Sina 66, (English-speaking services)	651-9331
St. Paul's (Anglican), Filellinon 29	721-4906
St. Nikodimos (Russian Orthodox), Filellinon 21	323-1090
Trinity Baptist Church Vouliagmenis 58, Ano Hellenikon	894-8635

Cultural Organizations

British Council, Kolonaki Sq. 17	363-3211
Goethe Institute, Omirou 12-14	360-8111
Hellenic American Union, Massalias 22	362-9886
L'Institut Francais, Sina 29	362-4301
Branch: Massalias 18	361-0013
Instituto Italiano, Patission 47	522-9294
Jewish Community Centre, Melidoni 8	325-2823
Lyceum of Greek Women, Dimokritou 14	361-1042
Parnassos Hall, Karytsi Sq. 8	721-8746
Society for the Study of Modern Greek Culture, Sina 46	363-9872

Educational Institutions

American Community Schools	659-3200
Athens Center	701-2268
Athens College (Psychico)	671-4621
Athens College (Kantza)	665-9991
Campion School	813-2013
College Year in Athens	721-8746
Deree College (Agia Paraskevi)	659-3250
Deree College (Athens Tower)	779-2247
Dorpfeld Gymnasium	681-9173
Ekali Elementary	813-4349
Italian School	228-0338
LaVerne College	801-2377
Lyce Francais	362-4301
St. Catherine's British Embassy	801-0886
St. Lawrence College	671-2748
Tasis/Hellenic International School	808-1426
Tasis/Boarding School	801-3837
The Old Mill (remedial)	801-2558

Youth Hostels

YMCA (XAN), Omirou 28	362-6970
YWCA (XEN), Amerikis 11	362-4291
Alexandras 87 & Drosi 1	646-3669
Kallipoleos 20	766-4889
Kipselis 57 & Agiou Meletiou 1	822-5860

CLUBS AND ASSOCIATIONS

Social/Sports Clubs

Alcoholics Anonymous	682-7639
American Club, Kastri Hotel	801-2988
AOK Tennis Club, Kifissia	801-3100
Athens Tennis Club, Vas. Olgas 2	923-2872
Attika Tennis Club, Filothei	681-2557
Cross-Cultural Association	671-5285
Ekali Club	813-2685
English Speaking Nurses Society of Greece	652-3192
Fed. of Bridge Clubs, Evripidou 6	321-0490
Fed. of Greek Excursion Clubs Dragatsaniou 4	323-4107
Golf Club, Glyfada	894-6820
Greek Alpine Club, Kar. Servias 7	323-4555
Greek Touring Club, Polytechniou 12	524-8600
Hellenic Animal Welfare Society	644-4473
Hippodrome, Faliron	941-7761
Riding Club of Greece, Parodissos	682-6128
Riding Club of Athens, Gerakas	659-3803
Sports Center, Agios Kosmas	981-5572
The Players, Theater Group	692-4853, 724-7498
The Hash House Harriers, jogging club	723-6211, ex. 239
Multi-National Women's Liberation Group Diofandou 1, Pangrati,	729-1397, 802-8672
Parodissos Tennis Club, Maroussi	681-1458
Politia Club, Aristotelous 16	801-1566
Yacht Club of Greece, Microlimano	417-9730
YMCA (Xan), Omirou 28	362-6970
YWCA (Xen), Amerikis 11,	362-4291

Business Associations

Athens Business and Professional Women's Club, King George II, 29	721-8152
Athens Cosmopolitan-Lions Club (Mr. P. Baganis)	360-1311
European Economic Community (EEC), Vas. Sophias 2	724-3982
Federation of Greek Industries, Xenofontos 5	323-7325
Foreign Press Club, Akadimias 23	363-7318
Greek Productivity Centre (EL-KE-PA), Kapodistriou 28	360-0411
Hellenic Export Promotion Council Stadiou 24	322-6871
National Organization of Hellenic Handicrafts, Mitropoleos 9	322-1017
National Statistical Service, Lykourgou 14-16	324-7805
Propeller Club, 9 Patission St.	552-0623
Rotary Club, Kriezotou 3	362-3150

Chambers of Commerce

American Hellenic, Valaoritou 17	363-6407
Athens, Akadimias 7	362-2158
British Hellenic, Valaoritou 4	362-0168
French, Vas. Sofias 4	723-1136
German Hellenic, Dorileou 10-12	644-4546
Hoteliers, Mitropoleos 1	323-3501
International, Kaningos 27	361-0879
Italian, Patroou 10	323-4551
Japan External Trade Organization, Koumbari 4	363-0820
Professional Chamber of Athens, Venizelou 44	361-0747
Hellenic Chamber of Shipping, Kolokotroni 100, Piraeus	452-2687
Technical Chamber of Greece, Kar. Servias 4	322-2466

SERVICES

Mayor of Athens	324-2213
Aliens' Bureau	362-8301
Residence Work Permits	362-2601

Postal

Post offices are usually open Monday through Friday from 7:30 am to 7:30 pm. The main offices at Aeolou 100 (Tel. 321-6023) and Syntagma Square (Tel. 323-7573) remain open until 8:30 pm. PLEASE NOTE: Parcels to be shipped abroad and weighing over 1 kilo (2.2 lbs.) may be mailed from certain post offices only. These include Koumoundourou 29 (Tel. 524-9568); Stadiou 4 in the Stoa at the Tamion Building (Tel. 322-8940); Psychico (Tel. 671-2701); Ambelokipi (Tel. 646-3541). Parcels should be left unwrapped until after inspection.

Telephone

General information	134
Numbers in Athens and Attica	131
Numbers for long-distance exchanges	132
International operator	161 & 162

Recorded instructions (Eng., Fr., Ger.) for making international calls	169
Domestic operator	151 & 152
Telegrams (taken in several languages) Domestic	155
Foreign	165
Complaints (English spoken)	135
Repairs	121
Application for new telephone	138
Transfer of telephone	139
*Correct Time	141
*Weather	148
*News	115
*Theatres	181
*Pharmacies open 24 hours	107
*Pharmacies open 24 Hours (suburbs)	102
(*Recorded messages in Greek)	

ATHENS TIME: GMT + 2

Municipal Utilities

Electricity (24-hr. service)	324-5311
Gas (24-hr. service)	346-3365
Garbage collection	512-9450
Street lights	324-5603
Water (24-hr. service)	777-0866

Consumer Complaints

Athens	321-7056
Suburbs	250-171

Lost Property

14 Messogion	770-5711
For items left in taxis or buses	523-0111

Pets

Hellenic Animal Welfare Clinic (English spoken)	643-5391
Clinic, Aghia Anarghiron 34	251-4716
Greek Society for the Protection of Animals (pets only)	346-4445
Vet Clinic & Kennels, Iera Odos 77 (English spoken)	346-0360
Vet Clinic, Halkidion 64, Ambelokipi	770-6489
For the export & import of pets: Ministry of Agriculture, Veterinary Service, Voulgari 2	524-4180

Tourism

EOT (National Tourist Organization) Central Office, Amerikis 2B	322-3111
Information, Kar. Servias (Syntagma)	322-2545



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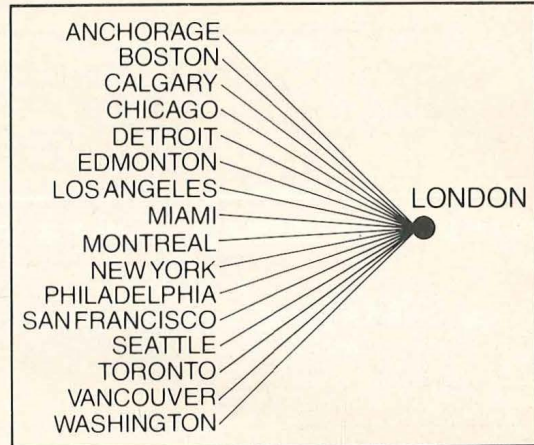
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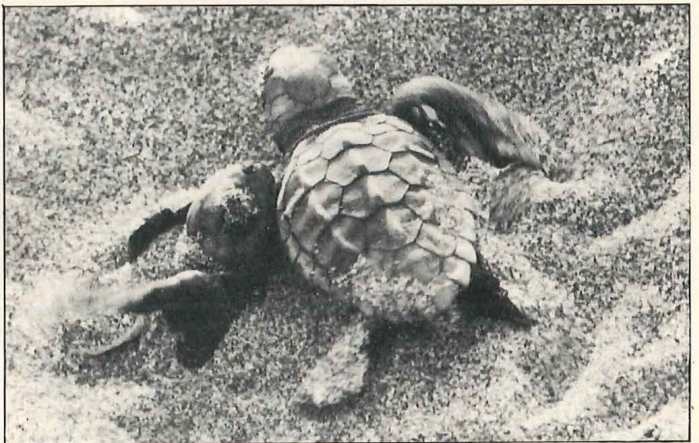
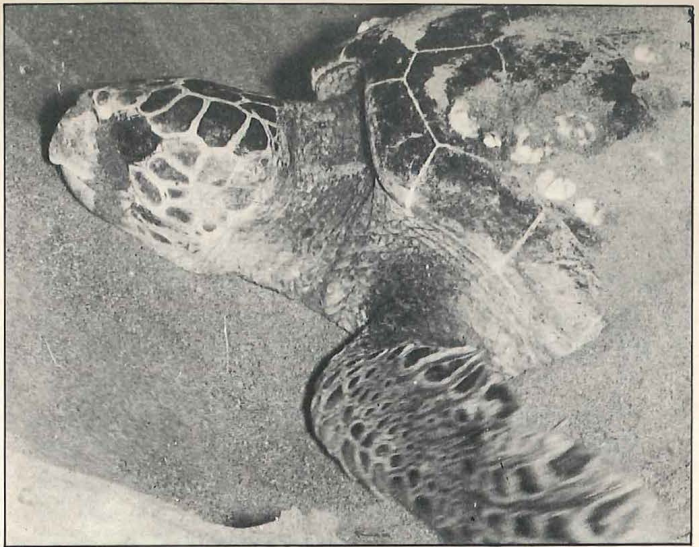
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Tracks to the sea; the mother digs a hole; newly-hatched baby scrambling to life



National Council for Physical Planning and the Environment. This is a coordinating body of all the ministries concerned with environmental issues. In March, 1980, two years after the proposal, the council issued a declaration making the nesting grounds of Zakynthos protected areas. This was part of a package which included the Evros river delta, the seal-mating grounds of Samos, the Prespa wetlands, and others. Although a commendable government move, the resolution did not propose specific measures and could only recommend action with no legislative enforcement power to the twelve ministries involved. Also, at this time, the Hellenic Society for the Protection of Nature started to take action by publicizing the need for protecting the sea turtles.

Throughout these two years of the frustratingly slow bureaucratic procedures, Anna and Dimitri were talking, reading, writing, and particularly keeping count of the tracks on the six beaches on the Lagana Gulf of the south coast of Zakynthos, which, by now, had been identified as the only known breeding areas for these reptiles in the Mediterranean, and probably the most important in all Europe. They observed the young hatchlings, no more than five centimeters across, burst from the eggs and head for the open sea in less than two minutes. Most of this hatching takes place at night to avoid the seagulls and crows, ever-watchful predators. Those that do hatch in daylight are all eaten. In a frenzy to get away from the coast, the hatchlings turn southward and then "disappear" for a year before journeying on to their parental residence grounds. Even baby turtles dumped from a basket far out to sea will immediately and unhesitatingly turn south. They then do not return to the nesting beaches until they are full grown adults.

A number of scientific unknowns accompany this intriguing process: Where do the hatchlings go in that first

year? How do the adults (the males travel with the females on the return trip, mate near the nesting grounds and remain in the area for the journey back) know the beach they must return to when it is time to mate and lay their eggs? What is the actual dispersal in the Mediterranean? It is known, through the tagging-and-recovery procedures carried out by the University of Florida Loggerhead Rookery, that the migration of young adult turtles is sometimes as far as one thousand miles. Various theories exist among the experts as to the kinds of mechanisms involved in the island-finding navigation processes of the *caretta caretta*. These vary from the effect of ocean currents and their chemical content as olfactory guides during the migrations to an imprinting process that may occur during the short and rapid journey of the baby turtles from the nest to the sea.

One of the more intriguing findings that Anna and Dimitri recorded was that a female turtle will come up on the beach, dig a nest, lay from seventy to one hundred eggs, and then return to the shallows for thirteen to fourteen days, go back up onto the beach again, reneest, and lay more eggs, this occurring five or six times during the season, which is from early June to late September. This fact meant that without tagging each turtle each time she returned to the beach, there was no way of recording how many turtles were actually in the area each season.

It is known however, that the actual numbers of the Mediterranean sea turtle are diminishing alarmingly. Anna recalls, "Zakynthos fishermen told me of late afternoons on Tereka beach when there were so many turtles waiting in the shallows that the sea seemed suddenly filled with smooth round rocks." In 1981, the Ministry of Agriculture already had the sea turtle on its list of endangered species, and a Presidential Decree made it an act of law to accord full protection to the sea turtle. The declining

numbers are not due however to the predictable causes such as getting caught in fishnets or being killed by dynamiting. Pollution may be responsible to a small degree, but the primary cause is the commercial, tourist development of the nesting grounds. It has been documented that the sea turtle will not emerge from the shallows if she is disturbed by light, noise, or movement. She will turn and flee back into the water, and then attempt to find another coastal area nearby to lay her eggs. The resultant hive-like crowding on these smaller beaches causes nests to be built on top of other nests, destroying the first batch.

When the resolution was issued by the National Council for Physical Planning and the Environment, the people of Zakynthos were caught unawares. TV and the press heavily emphasized the proclamation although there was no legal backing for it. Afraid that the state would then appropriate their lands, the Zakynthotes quickly began building roads and buildings in those areas. This caused animosity, misunderstanding, and confusion. As a result, the Margaritoulis, in cooperation with the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and the National Council, have begun to work on a grass-roots public education program. With the cooperation of the local Zakynthos authorities, this project hopes to make the citizens aware, and, for that matter, the whole of Greece, of the extraordinary and precious natural resource their island holds. Dimitri believes that "the sea turtles can only be protected if the local people take the protection in their own hands. Real action and change begin with community concern." Signboards on the nesting beaches, lectures at nearby hotels, patrols on

the beaches, reporting of breaches of the law, and the counting of adults and babies are all part of this educational project.

"There is always more to be done," says Dimitri. He and Anna were leaving that afternoon to give a series of lectures at the Zakynthos town hall, and to show their six-minute film of the turtles. An important part of their teaching is to show that the sea turtle is a peaceful animal, neither enemy to any other nor with enemies of its own. In a new, three-quarter hour film, still unfinished, the Margaritoulis will document the beauty and mystery of part of this one-life process: the excavating of a nest, the eggs bursting open, the resulting run to the sea, the death of hatchlings by birds of prey, and the victorious few swimming frantically into the deep.

"What is the use of the sea turtle?" This question is asked over and over of Dimitri and Anna during their travels and investigations. "Why must we be so presumptuous as to divide animals into categories of useful and not useful?" asks Dimitri. "If someone asks such a question, he will not understand the answer. Everything is needed on this earth; we are each an integral part of the ecosystem, all forms of life interrelate with each other." One tangible example is that: the *caretta caretta* feeds on the medusa jellyfish, a stinging sea organism that has recently invaded Greek waters in huge numbers. Whenever there is an increase of one particular species as we are observing in the Mediterranean, something is wrong in that environment. Whatever the cause of this imbalance — and experts blame tankers and pollution — the decrease and threatened disappearance of the sea turtle from the Mediterranean contributes substantially to the rapid increase of medusas. Dimitri and Anna have emphasized in their tireless lobbying, that active protection of the sea turtle would be, in a very direct way, a protection of tourism which suffers drastically when the bays fill up with jellyfish.

Searching for support and more information, Dimitri has published articles as an "independent ecologist/conservationist" in foreign journals of conservation. He has established exchanges with international agencies concerned with environmental issues, and recently has received a request from Dr. Jack Frazier, an internationally known herpetologist from the Smithsonian Institution in Washington DC, whose speciality is the sea turtle, to come to Greece to learn what the Margaritoulis have done. Anna and Dimitri, and naturally, the children, are taking a three-month leave from Athens and their jobs this summer to start the arduous task of tagging the turtles so that they can learn the extent of the Mediterranean population of the *caretta caretta*. They also hope to investigate reported sightings of the turtle off the Peloponnese and Crete.

A peaceful sea animal that, despite a high death rate in the first minutes of life, has survived millions of years, now faces extinction, or at the very least, substantial depletion, within one human generation. Few of the nesting beaches on Zakynthos have remained untouched by commercial development. There is need for attention support, and concern, such as that shown by the Margaritoulis, people with a passion, a vision, and an enduring cause.

Becky Dennison Sakellariou, a published poet, is a long-time resident of Delphi and Athens.

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The Cyclades

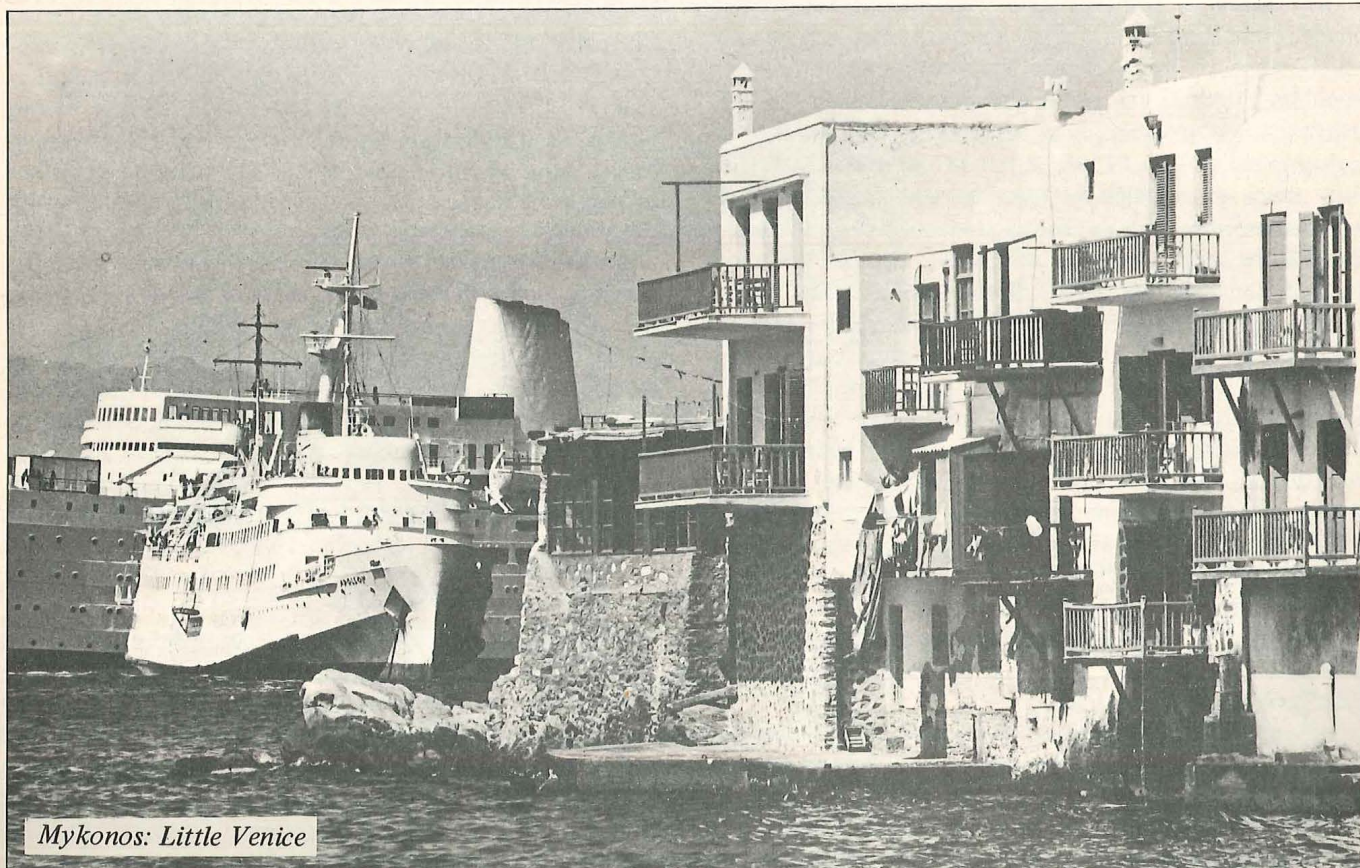
MYKONOS is the quintessential romantic island. The main town's narrow winding lanes (built, they say, to confuse pirates) are impeccably white-washed and lined with scarlet hibiscus in front of well-preserved little houses with blue shutters, now mostly converted to chic boutiques and pensions. It's a magical island with something to offer everyone and an absolute Utopia for artists, photographers and lovers. In the mornings, the lanes are crowded with a combination of browsing tourists, and natives' donkeys with their baskets filled with vegetables and bread. On your way to the southern dock to catch the boat to fascinating Delos, the birthplace of Artemis and Apollo, you'll pass the amiable fishermen who seem not to have noticed the phenomenal twenty year transformation of their island from a simple village to international hotspot. Boats also leave from this dock for the swinging nudist beaches such as Paradise, Super-Paradise, and Ellia. Paradise, with the ambience of a slightly risqué fraternity party, has a campsite with pup tents for rent, a godsend for those who made the mistake of not booking a room in advance. For those seeking a tamer environment, the beaches of Ornos and Kalafatis can be reached by bus. The ride to Kalafatis takes one through tranquil Ano Mera, the only other town on the island and the site of a large monastery and hotel.

In the town itself, there are folk and archaeological museums. As for evening entertainment, start out in a civilized fashion (after all, plenty of decadence lies ahead) and watch the sunset while sipping an aperitif at

the handsomely decorated Kastro or Montparnasse bars located in old houses. Or sit outside and have an ouzo while nibbling on grilled octopus or shrimp in one of the bars near the waterfront of the aptly named area "Little Venice", where the waiters cavort between tables and sometimes break into spontaneous song or dance.

Tired of lamb stew and moussaka? Try kidneys in sauce or lasagna at one of the European-style restaurants such as El Greco or Edem (set in a lush garden) or go to the ever-reliable and reasonable Marko Polo's, whose vine and calabash covered terrace is the favorite chomping grounds for most residents. After dinner, go to the friendliest spot in Mykonos, the Thalamy Bar, and join the Greeks in local dances. Or join the jet-setters pulsating to the beat at the Remezzo or Nine Muses discos or for a more relaxed atmosphere, go to the Vengera or Kouneni bars. Later, take a seat outdoors at the Manto Cafe, and watch the colorful (and kinky) open-air "happening" in front of Pierro's Bar. Every night is Carnival! Good buys here and in the other Cyclades are woven items (the best price and quality are from Panos' Shop or Vianoula's), gold and silver jewelry (handmade silver jewelry from Nancy and Merrit Mann's cozy shop in "Little Venice") and coral necklaces and beads from the open tables in the harbors. Mykonos also has some of the most tasteful clothing shops you'll find in Greece.

A rivalry exists between Mykonos and its closest neighbor Tinos which goes back some twenty years to the time when the plump pink-tinged pelican Petros



Mykonos: Little Venice

Eugene Vanderpool

dropped into the sea between the two islands. Pelicans are considered an omen of good fortune (and as far as tourism is concerned, Petros certainly was!) so that there was a near-violent dispute as to which island had proper claim to him. Mykonos won, a matter which still irks the Tiniotes. Tinos has a magnificent church, Panaghia Evangelistria, whose wonder-working icon attracts thousands of pilgrims on the 25th of March and August 15th in a ritual resembling that seen in Lourdes, France. Boats to and from Tinos should be avoided at these times as they are uncomfortably crowded. On any day of the year you might see one of the devout crawling all the way from the harbor up the long incline to the church, where the icon is almost covered over with votive offerings left by the faithful in hopes of cures or intercessions from the Panaghia. On other than the feast days, Tinos is subdued, with the nightlife ending early in the evening. A quaint place to go is the Koutouki, a tiny restaurant run by gregarious Sotiris Fissas, who wears his white Marriot Hotel shirt and starched chef's hat with pride, remnants of his many years spent in the States. The selection of food is limited but delicious and the barrelled wine packs quite a punch. Dovecotes, a curious architectural feature dating from the Venetian occupation, are unique to the Cyclades, and many are found in Tinos' Tarabados region. There are a number of breathtakingly pretty, unspoiled villages such as Krocós and Pírgos, which can be reached easily by bus. Pírgos has an art and weaving school, and rooms can be found there or in the nearby hamlet of Panormos, which has a nice sand beach.

After the 1821 War of Independence Syros was the leading port of Greece until the development of Pireaus towards the end of the century. Now, the ornate neo-classical buildings and the graceful church of St. Nicholas are reminders of its wealthy past, and the *loukoumia* or Turkish Delight, a local speciality, which is a reminder of the influx of refugees from Asia Minor at different times. Make sure to buy some on the port or take a boat which stops in Syros if you are coming from another island so that you can watch the vendors charge on with their baskets of *loukoumia* advertising their product in high-pitched shrieks. Little is left of the once flourishing folk music or *rebetica* (a form of Greek Blues) which was represented by the famed bouzouki player Markos Vamvakaris, who was born on Syros. Instead, commercialized bouzouki clubs and discos prevail. The family atmosphere of the island is relaxing and there are surprisingly few foreign tourists although it is only a four hour boat ride from Pireaus. The most popular places to swim and eat fresh fish are Finikas and Dellagrazia, the latter with elegant turn-of-the-century villas. Less crowded is the fishing village of Kini, whose beach is within walking distance of the St. Barbara Monastery, where the nuns sell woven items and carpets made by the orphans who live there. In the main town of Ermoupolis visit the Archaeological Museum and the Catholic Cathedral of St. George, which is located in Ano Syros, whose narrow twisting lanes and traditional architecture date back to medieval times.

Paros has been flooded by tourists in the past decade and has experienced a tremendous building boom (not always in the best of taste), and its original charm is further threatened by the airport nearing completion. If you stay in Paroikia (the island's capital), don't miss the

beautiful "Ekatontapyliani", or "Church of the Hundred Doors." The Klimataria Taverna is open during the day as well as evening and has good *dolmadhes* (stuffed grape leaves) and wine-in-the-barrel. The Lemon Tree is a popular outdoor disco. A bus trip to the picturesque medieval capital, Lefkas, in the mountains behind Paroika is worthwhile. For swimming, go to Kolimvithros, with its unusual sand basins, or cross over at Pounta to Antiparos, the little island known for its impressive cave (which locals say was partially destroyed by the Germans during the war, and it is said it has one of Byron's ubiquitous signatures), great beaches, and large black grapes. Go early to get a choice of the excellent food at Corali Taverna. Or you can go over to the little islet of Fira and catch your own fish. Wind-surfing and snorkelling are also excellent here.

Nearby Naxos has also been discovered by tourists; hence the "We Serve Breakfast" signs in three languages everywhere. Naxos is the largest and most fertile of the Cyclades, producing fruit and vegetables for export to the mainland, and a lemon liqueur, *citron*. In Chora itself (the main town), the Ano Vassili and Kato Vassili Tavernas are the places to find local color. Inland, the peaceful villages of Apiranthos, whose original inhabitants came from Crete, Potamia, with its old churches, or Komiaki, in the mountains are worth a visit. Naxos is the island where Theseus ungallantly deserted Ariadne, who later paired up with Dionysos, the God of Wine. For the modern version of Dionysian revels, go to one of the many summertime "panigyria" (festivals), such as that for the patron saint Nikodimos on July 14th in Chora. The Naxos violin players are amongst the best in Greece and any people seen crawling around on their hands and knees after one of the Festivals have been influenced more by the wine than religious feeling. To really get away from it all, take a short boat ride to the islands of Herakleion or Skinnousa but bring a sleeping bag and food. Santorini or Thira has the most dramatic topography of any island, formed as it is by the mountainous edges of a volcano. In Fira, the all-white main town, the Canava Snack Bar has taped classical music and a tremendous view of the volcanic islands (which can be visited by boat). Lady Thira Bar has an interesting crowd to converse with while listening to jazz or show tunes. The Yellow Donkey Disco is a good place to meet people and once you've met them, go down the stairs to the Kameni Bar, located in a nicely renovated old house, a good place to have a late night snack or nightcap. Fira itself is often packed, so it may be best to stay at one of the rooms or hotels on the black volcanic sand beaches, such as Perrisa, which is located fairly close to the excavation of Akrotiri. Kamari Beach is close to Mesa Gonia, where one can taste the best wine on Santorini before purchasing it at Roussos winery. Both beaches have good fresh fish tavernas. Close to Kamari is the Profitis Elias Monastery, especially interesting on the festival days of July 19th and 20th. On the north end of the island is the extraordinary village of Oia, whose melon and ochre-colored ship captains' houses are perched high above the sea. To watch a sunset from there, with its clear view to the azure sea below is unforgettable and will convince you that Santorini is worthy of its ancient name "Kalliste" or "most beautiful".



reviews

books

THE POETIC TRANSLATIONS OF KIMON FRIAR

Kimon Friar, the eminent translator of Nikos Kazantzakis's monumental epic poem *The Odyssey: A Modern Sequel* (1958) and *Modern Greek Poetry* (1973) — a National Book Award nominee — who has now been resident in Athens for three decades or more, has undoubtedly done more for the promotion of modern Greek poetry in the English-speaking world for a longer period of time than any other individual translator and he has certainly done it for *more* modern Greek poets (major and minor) than any other translator — dead or alive. Many have joined the ranks of translating modern Greek literature into English but the way has been led and continues to be led by Friar, the dean of them all. Public recognition in Greece was given to him in the March 1980 issue of *Tomes*, which devoted its 58th issue entirely to him. He has also been twice presented with prizes for his translations by the Athens Academy.

In a very brief survey, such as this one, it is not possible to do more than note the very considerable contributions of Kimon Friar over the last few years. In *Charioteer 1978* Friar presented the reader with an anthology of the New Poets of Greece, ranging in birthdate from 1927 to 1949. Andonis Decavalles, in his introduction, indicates that these poets are concerned with a poetry of the mind and the soul rather than of the intellect, a poetry that attempts to "recall another space or realm (*horos*) not characterized as reality but as an image of reality, a poetic depiction of the essence of reality." The other editor of this volume, Despoina Spanos Ikaris, sees these poets as preoccupied "with death, with lamentation, confusion, struggle, and a pain that mutilates the poet's ability to respond to what confronts the eye of his body and mind" (p. 7). There is a real sense in which "opticality," a distorted "visuality" characterizes these poets who were profoundly affected by the horrors of the Nazi Occupation and the Communist Civil War. From the socially

militant to those concerned for the cause of a humanity in which communal and individual interests are balanced to existentialist, the poets underline the absurdity and the inhumanity of the external cosmos. Eros may not be as important to some as to others but its absence is perceived along with its negative consequences. Kimon Friar has done an enviable job of providing masterful and beautiful translations of some twenty-four poets that give the reader a very clear picture of the group.

In *Landscape of Death* Kimon Friar introduces us to a modern Greek poet who was trained as a physician, turned poet, painter, translator, and poetry critic, author of twelve volumes of poetry in his native Greece which reinterpret ancient Greek themes and evoke, perhaps more than any other contemporary author, the horrors of life during the decade of the 1940s that he experienced personally — both the Nazi occupation and the Communist Civil War. Friar's translations make the reader vividly confront Sinopoulos for whom poetry is a copy of life, whose world is a ravaged land of black trees, inhabited by the wandering dead, where the sun and its light are blinding, destructive, and merciless, and silence is without end except for the shouts of the dead that reverberate throughout all of his poetry. The poet finds peace in death, whereas love and flesh become ashes from the debasement, not only of the flesh, but of the spirit as well. Sinopoulos, who as a medical corpsman and military physician came face to face with the horror of human death and the relentless mangling of human bodies, finds a basic inability among human beings to communicate, whether it be in friendship or in love or in marriage, or even in man's relations with God and nature. Friar eloquently demonstrates through his perceptive Introduction and through his superb translation of selected poems of Sinopoulos ("Midpoint, "Cantos I-XI," "Acquaintance with Marx," "Midpoint II," "Helen, 1951-52," "Night and Counterpoint," "The Song of Ioanna and Konstantinos," "The Poetry of Poetry," "Death-feast," "The Chronicle") that Sinopoulos's is, indeed, a landscape of death: dry rivers, burning sand, red rocks, hollow heaven, a landscape without water or grass, a piercing darkness, a silence interrupted only by the shooting of guns.

The prize-winning translation

of Yiannis Ritsos entitled *Scripture of the Blind* is the result of a joint effort in which Kostas Myrsiades worked out the literal translation and Kimon Friar the final poetic translations, after checking the versions with the poet himself. It was intended that these translations "meet the over-all need of rhythm, orchestration, tone, and other aesthetic and technical considerations" in a bilingual edition of the poetry of one who is probably today Greece's most celebrated poet. The translated poems were written during a two month period (between September 28 and November 28, 1972). That was the high point of the Greek military junta's rule, whose oppression Ritsos experienced personally and bitterly. The tyranny, oppression, torture, and degradation of this period are reflected in the nightmarish imagery and absurdities depicted in his poems. Pain is omnipresent and pervasive; humanity is debased. In their Introduction, the translators note that Ritsos "has attained a humanistic, mature, and dual view of the world from which he can still condemn and yet understand with compassion that mankind is often caught in traps of its own devising and must be helped to extricate itself, firmly and without malice." Each object — the simplest object — is transformed in Ritsos and imbued with the aura of the mystery of existence itself. The poet knows "the ultimate isolation of all phenomena." Masks may temporarily cover the individual face, but there is a real life-and-death identity. The masks can be comic, ironic, fantastic, but the roles are always tragic and existentialist, the translators insist. *Scripture of the Blind* is a powerful book of poems that has been very vividly translated. Related to this volume is the Spring 1978 issue of *The Falcon* (vol. 9, No. 16, Mansfield State College, Mansfield, Pennsylvania), entitled *Yiannis Ritsos: Selected Poems 1938-1975*, to which Kimon Friar, Kostas Myrsiades, and a number of other distinguished translators have contributed fine translations.

In 1980 North Central Publishing of Minneapolis, Minnesota published a slim volume of sixty-four pages of Friar's translation of Kostas Kindinis's *Poems: Reinvestigations and Descent from the Cross*. Kindinis is a poet who is politically, sociologically, and historically conscious, and who probes the tragic interface of mankind with society and speaks out against all kinds of repression through his

poetry. In the same year, Friar produced a translation of selected poems of another Greek physician, Manolis Anagnostakis, a leftist by political persuasion, a native of Thessaloniki, a political activist, a reminder of the Resistance, and a persistent critic of all Greek governments whom Friar describes as "a registrar of his times." Anagnostakis believes in poetic sincerity and honesty. His poetry has grown out of his own pain, his own experience, and his own ideological history. He writes a linear poetry which can be romantic, melancholy, realistic, tragic, and ironic, but, above all, a poetry that strives relentlessly to be humanistic and humane. Friar's bi-lingual edition excellently represents him, his poetry, and his ideological position.

Most recently, the November 1981 issue of the prestigious American *Poetry* magazine contained translations by Friar of thirteen contemporary Greek poets (Takis Varvitsiotis, Aris Dhikteos, Andonis Decavalles, Eleni Vakalo, Athos Dhimoulas, P.D. Papadhitsas, Aristotle Nikolaidis, Aris Alexandhrou, T.D. Frangopoulos, Tassos Livadhis, Dimitris Dhokaris, Nikos Karouzos, and Yiannis Papadhopoulos), plus a brilliant compact essay on "Post-War Greek Poets." Friar provides us with crisp, clear translations of those poets and those poems of theirs which he considered to be among the best poems of each poet. His emphasis is on representing as best as can be done the general tone and contribution of these poets among whom an existentialist climate is pervasive. Socially committed poets concerned with the problem of death in its most objective and outward manifestations, inwardly turned, personal poets, and mystical realist poets, surrealist, even symbolist poets are discussed in a way that gives the reader a clear idea of what contemporary Greek poets have been going through.

Greece's second Nobel Prize winner, Odysseus Elytis, has acknowledged that Friar's translation of selected poems under the title *The Sovereign Sun* (1973) was instrumental in his winning the Nobel Prize in Literature for 1979, but Kimon Friar has helped countless others to achieve the recognition they deserve for their literary efforts. More than this, he has significantly helped through his excellent translations (which always have the cooperation of the living author) to make modern Greek literature significant in terms of world literature and to provide an incredibly astute entry into and understanding of modern Greek culture.

The Charioteer: An Annual Review of Modern Greek Culture. No. 20. Parnassos, Greek Cultural Society of New York, 1978. Edited by Andonis Decavalles and Despoina Spanos Ikaris. Pp. 128.

Landscape of Death: The Selected Poems of Takis Sinopoulos. Translated from the Greek, with an Introduction by Kimon Friar. Columbus, Ohio: The Ohio State University Press, 1979. Pp. xlvii + 288.

Yiannis Ritsos, *Scripture of the Blind*. Translated from the Greek by Kimon Friar and Kostas Myrsiades. With an Introduction by Kimon Friar. Columbus, Ohio: The Ohio State University Press, 1979. Pp. xxv + 251.

Manolis Anagnostakis, *The Target: Selected Poems*. Translated from the Greek, with an Introduction by Kimon Friar. Modern Greek Poetry Series No. 5. New York: Pella Publishing Company, 1981 (1980). Pp. xxx + 135.

Kimon Friar, "Thirteen Post-War Poets: Translations and an Essay" in *Poetry*, cxxxix, No. 2, November 1981. Pp. 76-107.

John E. Rexine

cinema

CANNES FESTIVAL

The 35th Annual Cannes Film Festival continued its trend of recent years and gave the top awards to films that are politically relevant. Last year Andrej Wajda's *Man of Iron* won the top award, while ironically enough, this year the Palm D'Or was shared by Greek director Costas Gavras' film *'Missing'* and a Turk, Yilmaz Guney, who directed the film *Yol* from his prison cell, where he was serving an eighteen year sentence for the murder of a judge.

Costas Gavras is no stranger to controversy. His best known film is *Z*, the story of the murder of politician Gregori Lambrakis in Thessaloniki. Later, in 1972, he made *State of Siege*, concerning the suppression of political freedom in Latin America. In *Missing*, he based his script on the true story of Charles Horman, a young American journalist who disappeared at the time of the 1973 overthrow of Allende in Chile, and the subsequent search of his wife and father for him. A new depth is evident in this film in comparison with his earlier ones. While trying to drive home his point politically, he explores human nature through the interaction of his main characters, played by Sissy Spacek and Jack Lemmon, who certainly deserved the award he received for best actor. The film is very engrossing, with a heavy impact enhanced by the subtly dramatic score of Greek composer Papathanassiou (now known merely as Vangelis), and most disturbing in its implications of the American government's involvement in the Coup. This has been refuted by government

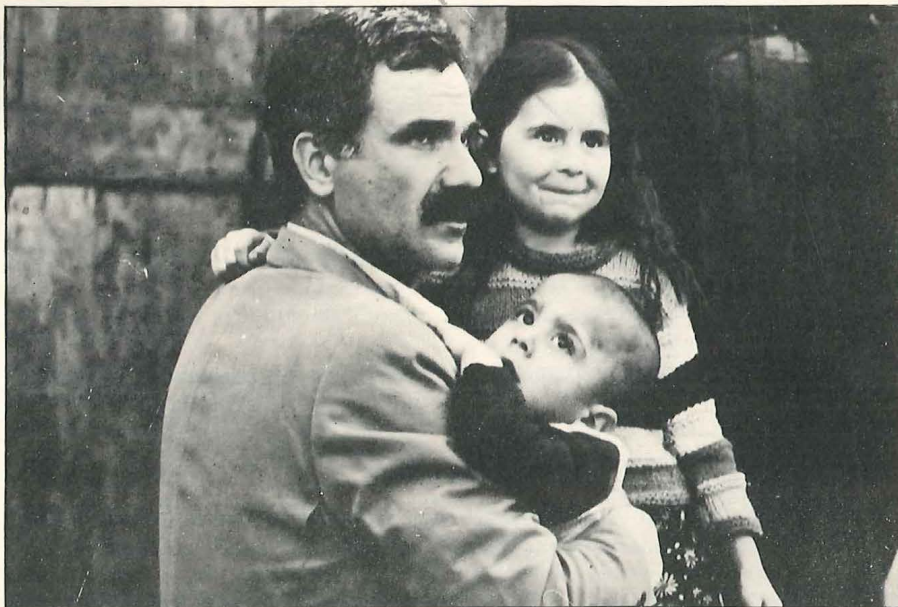
officials and hotly contested by many media figures. At any rate, it is to the credit of the United States that the freedom exists to openly make a film so overtly critical of government policy and then have it shown in a major film festival as one of the country's official entries.

Yol, on the other hand, is much more subtle in its criticism of Turkey and the oppression by the current military government. It was submitted as an entry in the Cannes Festival at the last moment to avoid any interference by the Turkish government. Guney is living in exile in Europe, having failed to return to prison last October while out on leave, and Serif Goren, the actual director of the movie, is awaiting trial on political charges. *Yol* is a stunning film concerning the fate of five prisoners who are granted leave. As in some of his earlier films, such as *The Flock*, Guney is exploring the theme of how the change from a feudal to industrialized society brings about drastic social and economic imbalance. *Yol* is a joint Swiss-Turkish production and the additional funds that were available permitted this film to be technically advanced, with impressive cinematography in comparison to the less refined earlier films.

Turkish films, unknown in many parts of the world, including the States, have been popular in Athens for several years. The film world "discovered" Turkish cinema with *Yol's* entry into the Cannes Festival, and the selection of *Yol* for the Palm D'Or for best picture should be most beneficial for Guney's request for political asylum in a European country. Guney took a side trip to Greece during the time of the Cannes Festival where he participated in the "Mediterranean Now and Forever"

Festival on Hydra organized by the Minister of Culture, Melina Mercouri. In Hydra and in a conversation in Cannes, he expressed his pleasure at visiting Greece and the hope that the political disagreements between Greece and Turkey will be resolved soon. (The Turkish Embassy was irked at his presence here and expressed displeasure because the authorities did not turn him over to them.)

Prominent in Guney's movies, particularly *Dusman*, is the idea that the lack of adaptation by the people to urbanization is the major problem faced by many countries. This is also a theme of *The Factory*, a Greek movie directed by Psarras, which was one of the Greek Film Center's offerings at the Cannes Festival. For the first time the Center had a display booth at Cannes as part of the attempt to get Greek films distributed on an international basis. Besides *The Factory*, *Electric Angel*, *1922* and *A Foolish Love* were amongst the ten films screened. *Rosa*, directed by Christofis, was an entry into the "Un Certain Regard" category of the Festival. Despite the excellent cast (the Polish stars Olbrychski and Seweryn and the accomplished Greek actress Eva Kotamanidou) and the high technical quality of the film, it received a mixed reaction from the audiences. The story involves a group of resistance workers during the time of the Junta in Greece who are inspired by one of the key figures in the German socialist movement early in this century, Rosa Luxemburg. The plot is interesting but the treatment more theatrical than cinematic, with the result being that the movie is ponderous. Hopefully, the extra money given the Greek Film Center to invest in film-making and the attempts



A scene from Yilmaz Guney's *Yol*

by the new director Pavlos Zanos to award the money on the basis of merit rather than influence, will result in a new crop of high-quality films being made.

In retrospect, attending a film festival such as Cannes is a bitter-sweet experience. The vast variety of films from all over the world makes for an absolute banquet of viewing, but the discouraging side of this is that few of these, except for the prize-winners, will be shown in Greece. It seems while the film-buffs and journalists are immersed watching serious efforts, the distributors are off vying for rights to the latest James Bond flick. Adventure films and thrillers are the money-makers in Greece, and next season we can expect more of the same.

Barbara Stenzel

art

BRYAN HUNT
Bernier Gallery

The exhibition of drawings last month, executed in an impressively free and sweeping, agile and loose style by young American sculptor, Bryan Hunt (born 1947), could be divided into two parts, one being his studies for sculpture and the other, his elegant monumental drawings inspired by a previous trip to Greece. Undoubtedly, the Greek drawings — based on ancient themes such as Kouros and Aphrodite

and the Colossus — seemed more complete in themselves than the studies for sculpture. I feel this exhibition should have included some of the artist's sculpture as well, so that full justice could have been given not only to Hunt the draughtsman, but also to Hunt the sculptor.

The drawings are studies for a series Hunt is currently working on called 'Conversation Sculpture'. He says that for this body of work his point of departure is the human figure to which he came via his earlier 'Waterfall Sculpture'. As a vertical and columnar sculptural form, the 'Waterfall' became for the artist an image of the figure which he expressly sought because he wanted a non-abstract form which referred to the reality of man and nature. 'Conversation Sculpture' is derived from the idea of a one-to-one relationship of man to nature and man's continual 'conversation', or exchange, with nature. As a consequence, the drawings are loose and free to connote this dialogue between mass and space, and between work and spectator. The would-be movements of the spectator around the sculpture is alluded to in the drawing by sweeping lines and the fluid forms seem to change, now a torso, now a waterfall.

In all Hunt's drawings, the presence of the torso or human figure is never explicit, but, shrouded in its own mystery, it can be sensed. In the large Greek drawings the monumental dimensions of what appear to be figures with a space between them impart a sense of human presence

rather than being merely a depiction of the phenomenon of size. He uses the larger-than-life-sized figures to capture a feeling of the life-force as experienced by man, and we can assume that his sculpture must impart this same force. It becomes an experience of seeing drawings in terms of life and not in terms of abstraction, geometry or concept, as was the case with Hunt's antecedents, the Minimalists. The artist's figures are directly inspired by the archaic closed form of the nude Kouros and the classical open form of the nude Aphrodite. As the line of the Kouros (male) confronts that of Aphrodite (female), with the space between them suggesting a waterfall, we are made aware of the passage into nature and time in the way the lines and their implications relate to each other. These drawings emerge as an equation of nature, time, man and art.

Unlike the Minimalists who completely blotted out the expressive and emotional aspects of creation, Hunt is of the later generation which is concerned with illustrating the work of the artist in the act of creation. This is clearly seen in the agitated and expressive linearity of the drawings.

Hunt's activity as a draughtsman and his expression as an artist is documented line for line, stroke for stroke in his beautiful sienna, buff and black graphite drawings — colors which are as old and mellow as Mediterranean civilizations.

Catherine Cafopoulo

Picnics: Around the World in Athens

"Picnic" may not be a Greek word but the idea is probably as ancient as the pagan festival, such as the Dionysia at Athens described in Book IV of *The Deipnosophists*, where half a dozen reclining Cynics ate one course of lentil soup after another. When yet another bowl of lentils "soaked in vinegar" was served, one guest clutched a handful and said: "Zeus, let not him who is to blame for these beans escape thy vengeance!" And another cried out: "May a baneful destiny and a baneful fate seize thee." It is not clear whether the second cry was beamed at the cook or the first speaker, but soon the party wrestled not only with "another bowl of lentil soup", but also with everything ever said or written about lentils, including the famed Chryssipos quote, "For lentil soup is like ambrosia in the

chilly wind".

Today, picnics near Athens may still be enjoyed while reclining. But the fare can be as exciting as the world's tastes and the surroundings as varied. Taking either a bus or a car from Athens, you can find a picnic

food

spot in almost any direction. For instance, Cape Sounion offers an idyllic ancient setting. Cradled in a vale of Mount Hymettus, the monastery of Kaisariani, less than two miles from the center of Athens, will charm you with its apparently secluded ambience made more remote for the fact that the local bus lets you off at the foot of a gentle but long incline for which, on a hot day, an extra container of water is advisable. The caretaker, who has lived in the same monastic room for more than two decades, can

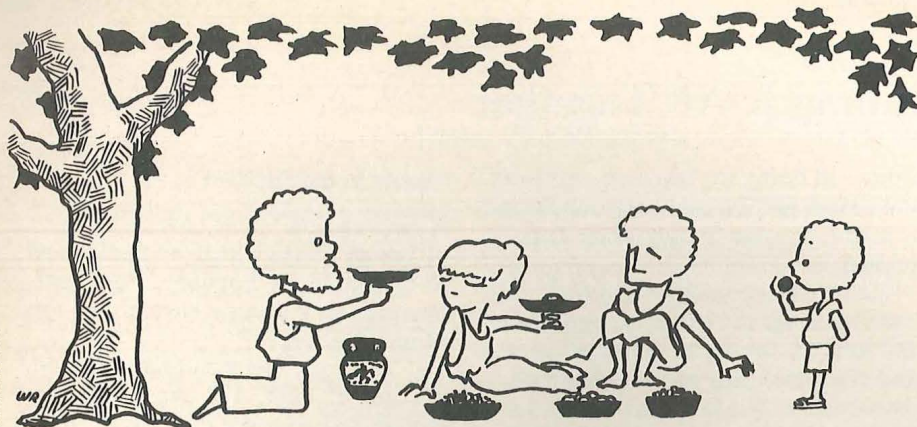
predict cloudbursts and tell tales of the monastery's past. Mount Parnes, a magical region to the north, abounds with picnicking spots and wildflowers. Perhaps the most popular areas for the Athenian family today are the beaches southeast of the city: Alimos, Glyfada, Varkiza, Voula, Vouliagmeni, and Lagonissi.

In your cooler, pack some of these around-the-world recipes, easy to prepare in advance from available, local ingredients. And if you believe Chryssipos, *cool* lentils can be like ambrosia in the *balmy* wind, too.

* * *

East Indian Mint-Yogurt Appetizer

Unlike Hellenes, who prefer their yogurt straight, East Indians vary uses of yogurt almost as much as colors of their vivid textiles; but even Hellenes will love this combination.



- ½ kilo or 2 cups thick yogurt
- ¼ cup mint leaves, finely minced, more leaves for garnish
- 1 tablespoon fresh coriander, minced, or ½ teaspoon ground coriander

Mix all ingredients together. Store in covered jar and transfer to thermos when packing for picnic unless a portable refrigerator is used. Serve with crusty bread. Serves 4.

Escovits, Jamaican style

Best made a day in advance. Tangy!

- 1 kilo or 2.2 pounds fish, washed and dried codsteaks, (bakaliaro), filets or other seasonal, non-oily fish
- Salt and fresh-ground pepper
- 4 tablespoons vegetable oil or coconut oil, more if necessary.
- 2 onions, chopped
- 1 cup vinegar
- 1 teaspoon hot pepper seeds (optional)

Season the fish lightly with salt and pepper. Heat the oil in a frying pan and fry the fish on both sides, turning once, allowing to cook through without burning. Using a spatula, remove fish and place in a bowl with cover. Stir the onions into the remaining oil in the pan and saute until translucent. Stand back as you add the vinegar (it will sizzle) and pepper seeds, if using. Heat to the boiling point and pour over the fish. Cool. Cover and refrigerate overnight. Transport to picnic in a cooler. Serves 4-6.

Oriental Chicken-Vegetable Salad

Ingenuity in choosing vegetables should be the name of this recipe, which can be made in advance.

- 1, 1½-2 pound chicken, cooked, broth reserved for a soup
- 4 cups vegetables that can be eaten raw (celery, carrots, bean sprouts, cabbage, radishes, green pepper, cucumbers, green onions, etc.)

- 4 tablespoons sesame seeds, toasted

Dressing: 2-3 tablespoons soy sauce (preferably Chinese), 3 tablespoons rice, wine vinegar or white vinegar, 3 tablespoons peanut or vegetable oil, small piece of fresh ginger, minced (optional)

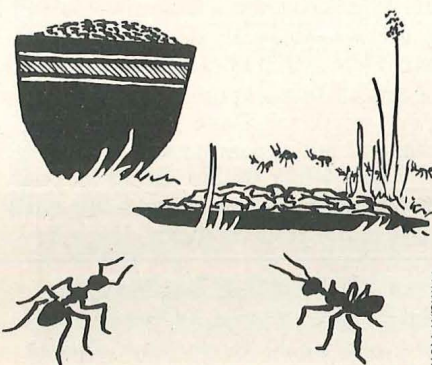
Bone and dice the chicken and place in large bowl (discard bones). Dice whatever combination of vegetables you like and toss with the chicken. In a small bowl, crush 2 tablespoons of the toasted sesame seeds and add the remaining dressing ingredients; mix well and pour over the chicken and vegetables. Sprinkle remaining toasted sesame seeds over the top. Cover and refrigerate until picnic-time. Serves 5-6.

Brazilian Avocado Salad

This recipe can be served as an appetizer or salad.

- 1 large avocado, peeled and diced
- 1 medium onion, minced
- 2 cloves garlic, minced
- Juice of 1 lemon, strained, more if necessary
- 1-1½ tablespoons fresh dill, chopped
- Salt (optional)
- Lettuce or Chinese cabbage leaves (optional)

In a bowl, combine all ingredients except the lettuce and season with salt only after you taste it. It should be lemony. Cover and refrigerate. Heap on lettuce or cabbage leaves, if desired.



Excellent with charcoal-broiled meat or fish. Serves 2-3.

Brazilian Avocado Dessert

Sweeter than the above and can be made in advance or at the picnic.

- 2 avocados
 - 2 tablespoons sugar
 - 1-2 tablespoons lemon juice
- Cut the avocados in half lengthwise (save the seeds to start plants, if you like). Carefully scoop out the flesh without breaking the shells. Beat the avocado flesh with the sugar and lemon juice. Refill the shells. To transport to picnic, close each pair and wrap carefully. Serves 4.

West African Seed Snacks

Start saving seeds from squash, melons, pumpkins, etc. This seed snack is made in every resourceful country, including Greece, where seed vegetables are staples.

Clean fibers away from seeds, wash and drain. Cover with water and add 2 teaspoons salt for each 2 cups of water. Simmer 1½ to 2 hours. Drain. Spread to dry. Seeds may be toasted lightly in a slow oven, but not necessary.

Swedish Apple Cake

Very quickly mixed! This may be ready to bake the day before and quickly baked the morning of the picnic. Lasts well and popular with youngsters.

- 2 cups flour
- ½ cup sugar
- 3 tablespoons margarine or butter
- 2-3 apples, peeled and coarsely chopped
- 1 teaspoon grated lemon rind
- 1 tablespoon cinnamon sugar (1 teaspoon ground cinnamon and 2 teaspoons sugar)

In a bowl, crumble the flour, sugar and margarine or butter together using fingers or a fork. Stir in the apples and lemon rind (if well-covered, the apples will not brown overnight in refrigerator). When ready to bake, butter a 7-inch square pan and spread the apple mixture, pressing to smooth. Sprinkle with cinnamon sugar. Bake in moderate oven (350 F or 176 C) for 15 minutes, check and continue baking if necessary until surface is browned lightly. Cut into squares or diamonds while warm. Cool. Pack in covered container. Serves 4-6.

Happy picnicking!

Vilma Liacouras Chantiles

Putting It All Together

In the great airport X-ray controversy over whether or not camera films are damaged when passed through machines used to detect weapons, it has been finally decided that films *are* ruined in places where cheaper machines are used. These, mostly in Middle Eastern and Soviet-bloc countries, deliver twice the dosage of the more sophisticated X-ray machines. Travelers should never leave film in *checked* luggage, and preferably hand carry it through airport checks.

"Every Dog Has His Day!"

But please, not in the sun! Remember to allow your pets plenty of room in the shade and lots of cool water during the summer months. Most of all, *never leave them in a closed parked car*, especially in the sun. Even a car parked in the shade may become an oven as the sun rolls across the sky. Many radio and cassette player manufacturers warn not to leave their products in a car in the sun with the windows rolled up because the temperatures can reach as high as 80 degrees C. (nearly 180 degrees F.) and in that heat the housings become warped. Imagine how pets suffer!

A good way to make use of this heat, however, is to brew "Sun Tea." A favorite of the American Southwest, it is made by filling a glass jar with fresh tap water and adding the proper amount of tea (double for iced tea) and placing it upside down in the sun all day. Either loose tea or bags can be used. Sun Tea tastes better than tea made with boiling water because the tannic acid is not released — which means it can't be used to relieve sunburn!

Although the sun is shrinking five feet in diameter every year, it will be some time before its rays are weak enough not to burn. In the meantime, as long as a tan is fashion a la mode, here a few thoughts on sunburn prevention and cure.

First, it is well to know that both birth control pills and large amounts of Vitimin B2 cause photosensitivity. On the other hand, Vitamins A, D and E help give protection, along with leafy vegetables and citrus fruits, other than limes. Aspirin also helps.

The suntan pills first developed in Canada are said to facilitate tanning. Their main ingredient is a substance found in carrots, and one researcher claims the same results can be obtained by eating one pound of carrots

a day. In doing so, however, one runs the risk of getting a carrotty pallor, and it might be wise to stay away from rabbits.

One of the quickest and best ways to a quick tan is to start by applying QT first on the more sensitive areas and then over this rub on generous amounts of your favorite preparation. The numbered lotions and oils used sensibly are a foolproof way to get a burn-free tan. Regardless of how dark you are eventually able to get, never completely dispense with some protection.

When the worst does happen, a favorite Greek remedy is grape leaves soaked in olive oil and applied with the smooth side down.

Others favor smothering burns in yogurt, camomile tea, or cucumber peel.

Vinegar takes out the burn, but dries the skin. A better solution is unbeaten egg white which prevents peeling, or Vitamin E, which leaves no scars, even from serious burns. This vitamin also hastens the healing of scratches, bites, and "cold sores" — Herpes Simplex Virus Type I. (Adele Davis believed that a Vitamin E deficiency caused brown spots on the hands of older persons.) For those of you who refuse to be fashionably broiled, and have to endure pitying glances from darker friends, take comfort in knowing that *they* cannot escape prematurely aged and wrinkled skin!

Another cause of wrinkling is dry skin and here is a secret from one of those expensive "fat farms" for a skin moisturizer that costs almost nothing. The simplest and best facial and skin moisturizer needs no strawberries, grapes, cucumbers, avocados, or exotic papaya, but merely petroleum jelly (Vaseline).

Wash your face thoroughly and while damp, start rubbing in a small spot of the jelly. Keep the face moist and rub in tiny amounts until the entire face is covered. This might take your two-faced friends quite a while, but it is worth it because the skin becomes soft and smooth — keeping away wrinkles. Done properly, the skin will not appear greasy.

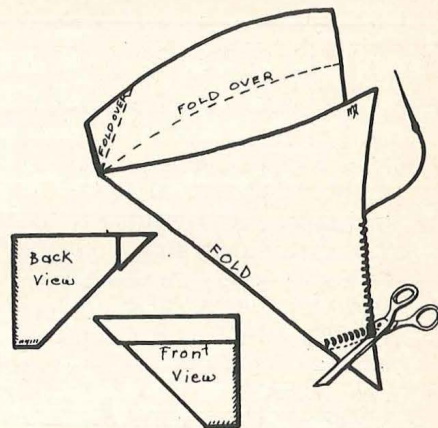
And while we are saving on cosmetics, here is a way to get a few extra days of use from lipsticks. Use a lipstick brush to get the very last of the stick which always remains in the tube. This will soon pay for the cost of a new brush if you don't already have one.

"Snow in the Orchard" . . .

A rather poetic name covering a variety of frozen drinks which we have found to be extremely popular. For them one primarily needs a blender and lots of imagination.

The basic recipe consists of about 2/3 cup of milk, 1/2 cup of sugar, enough salt to cover the O as in Oh! , and one tray of crushed ice cubes (see drawing). Add about two cups of fruit — strawberries, peaches, nectarines, bananas, canned pineapple or passion fruit.

First blend for a few seconds everything except the fruit and ice. Then add fruit, and finally the ice, blending until the mixture is smooth and fine as snow. This is a delicious, cooling drink for any time of day.



A convenient way to make CRUSHED ICE without endangering the overworked blades of the blender is to use the ice pouch shown in the illustration. Choose a strong material about 40 by 45 centimetres: canvas (*kanavopano*), mattress ticking (*stromatopano*) or sailcloth (*karavopano*). Soak for a few minutes in boiling water so that the crushed ice will not pick up any foreign flavors.

T — shirt Philosophy

"When choosing between two evils I always like to try the one I've never tried before."

"I know I'm efficient, tell me I'm beautiful!"

"I'm not stupid just because I have a Ph.D."

"HELP!"

We need "Knock, Knock Jokes" Please send us your favorites.

Proverb (Paroimioia) of the Month

"If foolishness had horns we would all be wearing a pair!"

Not Available for Comment

When, with the beginning of June, the weather perked up after the worst May for a hundred years and we were finally able to remove our winter woolies, the question of nude bathing in Greece once more came under review. I hear of a school which has instituted instruction on the vagaries and eccentric behavior of foreigners. One small boy caused embarrassed confusion to his teacher when he asked why foreigners took off their clothes. He was told that this was forbidden by the police. His pertinent question was, what would his grandfather do with his newly-acquired binoculars?

As everyone who, by bad luck, good management or addiction, frequents the cocktail belt knows, one of the best conversational opening gambits at a flagging cocktail party is the ever-present problem of Greek plumbing. Even introverts have been known to wax Audenesque on the subject. I now bring you all good news — two nifty gnomes from Norwich have arrived from England for talks with the Ministry of Health and Social Services to discuss the introduction of their "sewage by suction" method. "It works, it really works", one of them told me. "Very little water is required". Think of it, no more "please don't throw . . ." notices displayed conspicuously in Greek loos.

John Le Carre, quiet, understated retired civil servant-turned-best-selling author slipped almost unnoticed into the Hilton last month where he was staying under his own name. He has written nine books, all of them successful. His tenth and current book will have a Greek background. With a self-effacing smile he confided, "my books have been very kind to me!"

The main business and social event of the month was, of course, the Posidonia, Greece's bi-annual shipping exhibition. On June 7th, with nine hundred exhibitors from forty-five countries participating, Posidonia opened its doors to its eighth exhibition. With the entry of Greece into the Common Market, the Community fleet now controls twenty-six percent of world tonnage and represents the largest maritime bloc in the world.

Wading my way through prona raiders, auto track collision avoidance systems, oil/water separators, wire rope lubricants, coal handling systems, self-polishing anti-fouling coatings, high pressure water blasting, under

water hull cleaning, rubber packing, mooring ropes, steel wire ropes and towing ropes, I came upon a manufacturer producing an automatic life raft release system. The president of the company told me, "we are a firm who has never had a complaint; if it doesn't work the customer is not available for comment."

The busiest stand appeared to belong to Castrol Marine Oil, which is headed by Mike Angelos of Greek/British birth. His stand was fitted out as an English Pub. He told me, "the best business lubricant I know is beer". Judging by the crowd clutching large glasses in their right hands, he must be right. Most other exhibitors appear to share his opinion, though perhaps more discreetly so: exceptions were two American banks whose dry stands were deserted, and no one was available for comment.

The evenings during this week were entirely given over to receptions, cocktail parties and other such arduous socializing that form part of the grueling task of business promotion, the largest and most prestigious being the reception offered by the Lloyd's Register Organization, which entertained two thousand guests at the Hilton Hotel. The Organization has been represented in Greece since 1900, when their first office was opened on the island of Syros. They now have twenty-eight surveyors throughout Greece. Chairman Mr. R.A. Huskisson and his wife, together with Mr. Brian Batten (head of Lloyd's Register for Greece) and his good lady, received their guests, who included the

new British Ambassador Mr. Percy Rhodes, Mr. Karageorgis, President of the Union of Greek Shipowners, ship owners and senior executives of the marine world. On this occasion the Hilton surpassed itself with a menu guaranteed to break down the most determined dieter's will power. Four gigantic statues of dolphins and other marine creatures made entirely from butter and sugar graced the buffet tables, inducing favorable comments and some tasters.

It would be impossible to report on all of the social gatherings during the week, they came so thick and fast; however, I must mention the Midland Bank, which held its spiffing sit-down dinner party around the illuminated Hilton pool, and, despite several thousand protest marchers carpeting Vassilis Sofias wall-to-wall, well over a thousand determined guests were able to enjoy the evening, dancing, drinking and loading themselves with calories. They are a bank who really understands!

June closed with a cultural event given in the gardens of Mr. and Mrs. John Daly's Psychico home; leprechaun Peter O'Leary, draped in black cloak and fiddle, gave a mini-concert of Yeats poetry, songs and his own poetic musings. The guests were many, so were the ants.

Next month, Round and About will be moving to the islands, reporting on the movements of the jet set, yacht set, back packers and jellyfish.

Remember, preserve wild life ... give a party!

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this month

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

NAME DAYS IN JULY

In traditional Greek circles one's name day (the day of the saint whose name one bears), is more significant than one's birthday. An open-house policy is adopted and refreshments are served to well-wishers who stop by with gifts and the traditional greeting of Hronia Polla (many years). Although this tradition is fading, it is customary to acknowledge the occasion with a telephone call, cable or flowers.

July 1 Kosmas, Damianos
 July 17 Marinos, Marina
 July 20 Ilias (Elijah)
 July 26 Paraskevas, Paraskevi
 (Vivi, Evi, Voula)
 July 27 Panteleimon, Pantelis

DATES TO REMEMBER

July 1 Dominion Day - Canada
 July 3 Ramadan begins (Islam)
 July 4 Independence Day - US
 July 14 Bastille Day - France
 July 18 National Day - Spain
 July 19 Fast of Tammuz (Jewish)
 July 22 National Day - Poland

MUSIC DANCE DRAMA

Apothiki Theater, Sarri 40, Tel. 325-3153. "Musical Tuesdays", every week. Young musicians present a range of musical events, mainly featuring recitals and chamber music.

Dance Workshop, (Ergastiri Horou), Solonos 34. Tel. 644-8879. A series of seminars will be given entitled, "Word and Sound", for actors and dancers, given by Lea Meletopoulou.

Dora Stratou Dance Company, Filopappou Theater (near Acropolis), Tel. 324-4395, 921-4650. Folk dances, costumes and instruments of various parts of Greece, with Dora Stratou's explanations delivered in several languages. Nightly at 10:15 pm, Weds and Suns also at 8:15.

Jazz, both the Jazz Club on Rangava Sq. in Plaka, Tel. 324-8056, and The Half-Note, on Michalakopoulou 56, Tel. 739-552, have music nightly. A B.B. King concert is scheduled for June. Call for dates and place, at The Half-Note.

Karagiozis, Performances of this traditional Greek shadow-puppet theater will take place nightly at 9 pm (Suns. also at 7 pm) throughout the summer at The Shadow Theater, Lysikratos Sq. Plaka, Tel. 322-4845.

Sound and Light Performances, viewed from the hill of the Pnyx, facing the Acropolis illuminated with moving colored lights to the accompaniment of dialogue. English performances nightly at 9 pm; French except for Tues. and Fri., when they are in German at 10 pm. Information and tickets should be available at the Athens Festival Box Office, Stadiou 4, in the arcade. Tel. 322-1459.

Street Theater, every summer an amateur group of actors and actresses usually get together to perform on various street corners throughout the city. Detailed information was not yet available, but call Mr. Remoundos for details concerning events. Tel. 721-5408.

EXHIBITS

Cultural Center of Vyronas, Nea Smyrnis 81. Tel. 766-0485. Exhibits will take place during July, but specific information was not available at the time of printing.

Hellenic Handicrafts, Metropoleos 9, Tel. 322-3934. An exhibition of handcrafted gifts ranging from woodwork, ceramics, metalwork and leather will be displayed for sale through July and August.

National Gallery (Pinakothiki), Vas. Konstantinou, opposite the Hilton Hotel. Tel. 721-1010. Contemporary Swiss drawings will be displayed through July.

GALLERIES

The major galleries in Athens close for the months of July and August. Exhibitions taking place during these months will be noted in "Exhibits".

CLUBS AND SOCIETIES

Alcoholics Anonymous, Tel. 682-7639 (9-10am), 989-5711. Meets 7pm. Wed and Fri. at the German Church Guest House, Sina 66, and Tues and Sun, at Hellinikon Airport Base Social Actions Building. Al Anon (for family and friends) meets Tues. 7pm, also at the Social Actions Building.

American Women's Organization of Greece, (AWOG). Tel. 801-3971. Club House at the American Club Kastri. Summer office hours are Tues-Thurs. 10am-1:30pm in Kastri. 10am-12:30 pm. Tues at Elco, near the American Embassy.

CLUBS AND SOCIETIES

Check the organizer for a listing of many of the clubs and societies of interest to the foreign community in Athens.

SUMMER RECREATION

BEACHES

The following beaches are south of Athens and easily accessible by car or bus. For details of transport services contact the Tourist Police, Tel. 171, or the National Tourist Organization, Tel. 322-2545. Details below apply from June 1. Some of the beaches have charges ranging from 15 to 40 drs. per person and private cabins for a change. Call to check.

Alimos, Tel. 982-7345. Near the Olympic airport.

Astir Glyfada, Tel. 894-6461. Open 9 am to 6 pm.

Astir, Vouliagmeni, Tel. 896-0211. **Lagonissi** Tel. (0299) 83911. At the Xenia Lagonissi hotel bungalow resort on the road to Sounion.

Varkiza, Tel. 897-2402. Open 7 am to 8 pm.

Voula A. Tel. 895-3249. Open 8 am to 8 pm. Changing cabins, showers and umbrellas. Canoes, tennis courts.

Voula B. Tel. 895-9590. Open 8 am to 8 pm.

Vouliagmeni, Tel. 896-0906. Open 7 am to 8 pm.

SWIMMING POOLS

There is a variety of pools around Athens open to the public. Those which function under the auspices of the Swimming Federation of Greece (Nicodimou 2, Tel. 323-8025) charge a moderate fee while those run by private organizations and hotels cost somewhat more. Some are open to members only. Call before setting out.

Caravel Hotel, Vas. Alexandrou, Tel. 790-731. 790-721. For members only. **Egaleo**, Plastira 20, Egaleo, Tel. 590-6204.

Hilton Hotel, Vas. Sofias 46, Tel. 720-201.

Platon, Petrou Ralli and Thivon, Nikea, Tel. 490-3063.

Nea Smyrni Demotic Gym, Trapezountos and Artakis, Nea Smyrni, Tel. 933-3667.

SAILING

The Greek Sailing Center, 3rd Marina, Glyfada, Tel. 894-2115 gives sailing lessons all year round.

Hellenic Offshore Racing Club, 4 Papadiamanti St, Mikrolimano, Piraeus, Tel. 412-3357.

Hellenic Yacht Club, 18 Kar. Servias St, Mikrolimano, Piraeus, Tel. 417-9730.

Information also from the *Sailing Club Federation*, 15 Xenophontos St, near Syntagma Sq., Tel. 323-6813 and 323-5560.

CINEMA

During the summer months a season of re-runs begins. Below is a list of theaters, by neighborhood, located throughout Athens. Check *The Athens News* or the *Greek newspapers* for movie titles; they change weekly.

Ambelokipi

Alambra; Erithros and Agia Triada Streets.
 Anessis; Tel. 778-2316

this month

Astron; Tel. 692-2614
 Ellinis; Tel. 646-4009
Downtown (Syntagma area)
 Olga; Agia Meletiou, Patission.
 Tel. 865-6590
 Alfa; Koliatsou Sq. Tel. 222-9401
 Amalia; Koliatsou St. Tel. 228-3151
 Inital; Panepistimiou St. Tel.
 362-6720
 Rex I & II; Panepistimou St.
 Tel. 362-5842
Glyfada
 Anador; Tel. 894-6617
 Rio; Tel. 984-8758
Halandri
 Amiko; Tel. 681-5532
 Armonia; Tel. 682-6642
Kallithea
 Alva; across from OTE. Tel. 958-
 2000
 Pavel; Tel. 955-2459
Kifissia
 Bonboneria; Tel. 801-2743
Pangrati
 Laura; Tel. 766-2060
 Lito; Tel. 722-3712
 Metalion; Tel. 701-6229
 Pangration; Tel. 751-8545
 Pallas; Tel. 751-5434
 Rea; Tel. 766-2063
Patission
 A-B; Klonaridou St. Tel. 228-9277
 Aello; Tel. 821-4675
 Alexandra; Tel. 821-9298
 Angela; Tel. 228-2121
 Atene; Plateia Amerikis
 Tel. 867-6871
Psychico/Filothei
 Avana; Kifissias St. 234
 Tel. 671-5905
Piraeus
 Anesis; Evangelistria. Tel. 411-3995
 Greca; Neo Faliron. Tel. 481-9069
 Zea; Passalimani. Tel. 452-1388
 Kastella; Tel. 417-3906
 Pallas; Passalimani. Tel. 474-9344
 Splendid; Passalimani; Tel. 417-
 9064.
Syngrou
 Dionysia; Syngrou. Tel. 956-3551
 Mirto; Tel. 958-9678
 Sporting; Nea Smyrni. Tel. 933-3820
 Arika; Nea Smyrni. Tel. 933-0649

ATHENS FESTIVAL 1982 Program Update, July Calendar

HERODES ATTICUS

OPERA

July 2, 4, 6, The National Opera of
 Greece:
 Verdi's *Il Trovatore*

BALLET

July 15, 16, 17, 18, The Royal Winnepeg
 Ballet:
Firebird by Stravinsky; Agnes de Mille's
Rodeo by Copeland.
 July 27, 28, 29, 30, 31. Aug. 1. Alvin
 Ailey American Dance Theater:
 From current Broadway season, repertory
 works to music by Gershwin, Ellington,
 and Joplin.

CONCERTS

July 5, 12, 19, 26, Athens State Orchestra
 (program to be announced)
 July 20, 21, Orchestre de Capitole de
 Toulouse:
 (Rachmaninoff, Debussy, Berlioz, Ravel,
 Schubert, with conductors Michel
 Plasson & Dimitris Chorafas)

THEATER

July 9, 10, 11, The Art Theater:
 Aristophanes' *Wasps*
 July 24, 25, The National Theater of
 Northern Greece:
 Shakespeare's *Hamlet*

EPIDAUROS

July 3,4, National Theater:
 Sophocles' *Oedipus Rex*
 July 10, 11,
 Sophocles' *Oedipus at Colonus*
 July 17, 18
 Aristophanes' *Thesmophoriazusa*
 July 24, 25
 Aristophanes' *Plutus*
 July 31, Aug. 1
 Aeschylus' *Oresteia*

LYCABETTUS

2,3,4 July, Free Artists Theater, *Maria
 Pentaghiotissa*
 6 July, Sphinx Group Concert
 9 July, B.B. King Concert
 12,13,14 July, Elias Andriopoulos Con-
 certs
 16,17 July, Thessaly Theatre (Thessaliko
 Theatro), Vyzantios: *Babylonia*
 18 July, Albanian Group
 21,22,23, July, Australian Dance Theatre
 26,27 July, Vana Verouti Concerts
 30, 31 July, Blues Band Concerts
 3,4,5 August, Paul Taylor Dance Company
 6,7,8 August, Lakis Halkias Concerts
 20,21 August, New Company Theatre
 Lorca: *Blood Wedding*
 23,24 August, G. Moustaki Concerts
 27,28 August, Hellenic Chorodrama
 30,31 August, Panos Tzavellas Concerts
 Tickets available at the Festival Box
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ON

ICE

"The Talking Heads" & "Tom Tom Club"



First established in the United States during a CBGB's summer music festival (1975), *The Talking Heads*, will be in Athens for a one-night performance. The group enjoys popular success both in the United States and abroad with music described as everything from Punk, Reggae, to New Wave and Rock; it remains a combination of all these and more. Originally a Trio, the band has expanded to a nine-person line-up. They will perform July 22. Call *Sound and Vision*, Tel. 322-0183 for ticket information and confirmation of place. *Tom Tom Club* will be the support group.



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SATURDAY	8.30 - 5.30

FOLK FESTIVALS

July is the month for threshing wheat. Farmers spend their time in the fields, by the haystacks. In remote mountain villages the threshing is still done by horses or oxen trampling the wheat in circles on a leash secured to a central pole. The feasts and customs during this month have to do with the blessing of the land, the wheat, the saints who have the power to destroy or aid the harvest. **Our Lady of the Sheaf-Burner (July 2)**, is believed to burn the sheaves of those who do not abstain from work on her feast day. July 2 is the date on which her tunic was brought to the Church of Blachernae in Constantinople. **The Feasts of Saint Kyriaki and Saint Marina (July 7 and 17)**, The farmers tell stories of times when the saints have shown their wrath. One speaks of a priest in Arcadia who threshed wheat on Saint Marina's Day and was swallowed by the earth, together with his horses. The threshing floor is still there. Every year, on Saint Marina's Day, the Arcadians can hear the priest moaning: "Oh Marina!, Oh!" Services and fairs are held on this day throughout Greece, and in Athens at Saint Marina's Church, a large crowd gathers to worship the saint whom they call the protectress against smallpox.

Feast of the Prophet Elijah (July 20). This is one of the most important festivals in July. The Prophet is said to possess great powers of will and strength. He is the patron saint of

rain, thunder, and lightning. It is believed the Prophet Elijah rides across the sky in his chariot, hunting the Dragon or the Devil using lightning as a weapon. The Prophet is worshipped on mountain-tops where the peaks in Greece are often named after him, and where small chapels are built in his honor.

Feasts of Saint Paraskevi and Saint Pantaleon (July 26 and 27) These two saints are well-known healers. Saint Paraskevi is good at curing eye diseases. Hundreds of silver ex-votos representing a human eye can be seen adorning icons. The icons show the saint dressed in a black habit with a wooden cross in her hands. Saint Pantaleon is the patron saint of invalids and cripples; the Church has named him Healer because he was a doctor before being martyred. A custom is kept where those in pain go to the church of Saint Pantaleon and take an ex-voto from his icon and hang it before their own family icon. The ex-voto is kept there until the sick person is cured.

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SUMMER CLOSING

There will be no cultural events at the British Council, Hellenic American Union, Italian, Goethe, and French Institutes over the summer. Programs resume in October.

NETWORK Meeting – Summary

On 26 May, the NETWORK project held a meeting at the Y.W.C.A. on Social Services and Crisis Management to discuss possible solutions to appeals received from distressed persons with which NETWORK is presently unable to cope. The aim of the meeting was to consult with representatives of social service agencies, lawyers, police and institutions as to what measures can be taken in case of emergency needs. The professional representatives present agreed to collaborate on an emergency assistance program. At present, the Tourist Police, phone 171, have a great deal of infor-

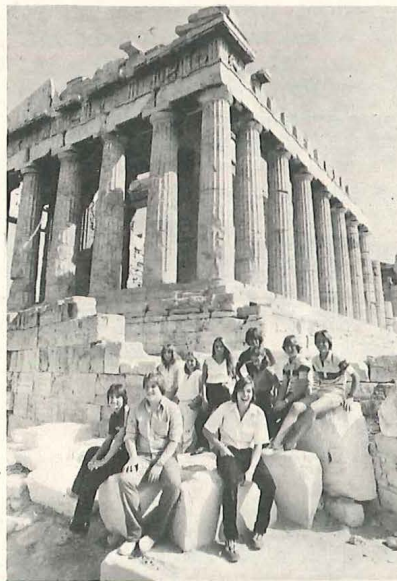
mation, are on duty 24 hours a day, and can be contacted from any area of Greece. For the future, NETWORK will be circulating questionnaires and interviewing social service people with the prospect of including useful recommendations in the catalog.

A Trip to England

The YMCA, (Xan) is planning a trip to England for boys and girls, ages 15 - 18, between July 20 to August 3. The group will go to Sheffield, York, Blackpool, Chester, Stanford, and London. For information contact the YMCA, located at Omirou 28, between the hours of 11 am to 1 pm or 6-8pm. Tel. 361-4943.



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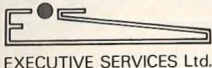
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"While We Watched"

An attractive, varied sampling of modern dance comes to the Athens Festival in July. The always popular Alvin Ailey American Dance Theater returns to the Festival this year for 6 performances. For over twenty years the Ailey Ensemble has brought audiences in New York, Moscow, and Hong Kong, to their feet cheering. To Ailey "dance is a positive expression of the human spirit of people who reflect life" and Ailey has created a dynamic repertory company aimed at providing art as well as entertainment. Inspired by the original rhythm and pulses of American Music from the traditional spirituals to Gershwin, Ellington and Bernstein, Ailey succeeded in revolutionizing and institutionalizing modern dance, working with a broad roster of choreographers including John Butler, Louis Falco, Talley Beatty, Lar Lubovitch and George Faison. For the Athens Festival the company will perform works from their current Broadway season including *Revelations*. The Australian Dance Theater will perform at the Lycabettos Theater on July 21, 22 and 23. First founded in 1965, the company has rapidly increased its reputation for exciting and innovative dance programs, created by distinguished choreographers from Australia, the US and UK. The Australian troupe has toured Europe and



"While We Watched", performed by John Notts and Madonna Peterson of the Australian Dance Theater.

South East Asia, performing at such major Festivals as Edinburgh. For the Athens Festival the company will perform works to the music of Bach, Schubert, Mahler, Schoenberg and contemporary composers. The Royal Winnipeg Ballet of Canada will give four performances on July 16, 17, 18, 19, at the Herodes Atticus. Included in their program will be two modern dance classics, *Firebird* by Stravinsky and Agnes de Mille's *Rodeo* by Copeland.

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Seminars & Conferences

During July several company meetings will take place in the major hotels throughout Athens. Below is a list of definitely scheduled conferences. We advise readers to look out for further announcements in the Greek and English newspapers.

Athenaeum Inter-Continental Hotel, 89-93 Syngrou Ave. Tel. 922-5950. July 5-7, Colgate/Palmolive, meeting, cocktails and a gala dinner. July 19-23, Maritime Law, meeting and dinner night.

Caravel Hotel, Vas. Alexandrou, Tel. 729-0731. Afmemco Co. will hold seminars through July. Pepsi-Cola is holding a seminar July 27-30. Other seminars are scheduled but specific information was not available at the time of printing.

Windsurfing

Windsurfing has become popular. In the past years the sport has gathered a steady following and classes are now available at several beaches around the Athens area.

Astir, Glyfada. Tel. 894-6461. Open 10am - 6pm. Six lessons for 3000 drs. 500 drs. per lesson. Equipment is included in the quoted prices. English, Greek and French are spoken by the instructors.

Astir, Vouliagmeni. Tel 896-9567. Open 9am - 7pm. 700 drs. per lesson. This price does not include equipment. Boards must be bought at the school.

Varkiza. Tel 897-2402. Open 8am-8pm. A windsurfing school exists next to the main Varkiza beach. Call and ask for Mikis for further information.

Falkland Donations

The British Secretary of State for Defence announced in London on 25 May the establishment of a central fund – the South Atlantic Fund – to receive all general donations for members of the British task force and their dependents. Contributions to the fund will be for the benefit of service men and women and civilians involved in the Falkland Islands operations. People who might wish to contribute to this fund should send their donations to The South Atlantic Fund, Ministry of Defence, Archway Block South, Old Admiralty Bldg., London SW1A 2BE. Further details are available from the British Embassy Defence Section, Tel. 723-6211.

New Headmaster at Champion School



At Champion's annual Prize Day on May 28, Chairman of the Trustees Mr. T.C. Shortell announced that the present Headmaster, Mr. T.E.B. Howarth would be retiring Christmas 1982. The new Headmaster, whose term begins in January 1983 is Mr. Anthony Eggleston O.B.E. No stranger to this part of the world, Mr. Eggleston served from 1962 to 1968 as Headmaster of The English School in Nicosia, where he and his wife began to learn Greek. After Cyprus, Mr. Eggleston served as Headmaster of Felsted School in Essex for 14 years. He has also served as a Governor of The British School in Brussels and Chairman of the Overseas Committee of the Headmaster's Conference. Mr. Eggleston, 54, is an Oxford graduate in Chemistry.

Pendeli Festival

Music, dance, and theater events will be held through July 15, at the Plakendia Mansion in Pendeli. Performances start at 9 pm. A bus to Pendeli leaves from Kolo-kotroni Sq. at 8 pm and returns at the end of the performance. Tickets are available at Sergios Travel, 20 Nikis St., Tel. 323-5500/322-1319 or at the Plakendia Mansion, tel. 321-5292, before the performance.

June 30

"Delaware County Community Choral Cabrini Singers", a choir from Delaware.

July 3

Piano recital with Vakarelis.

July 7

"Rozmberska Capella", a music group from Czechoslovakia.

July 6

A guitar duet with Mr. Assimakopoulos and Lisa Zoe.

July 9, 10

The Arbitration, a Greek play by Menander written in the third century B.C. will be adapted by Spiros Evangelatos.

July 12

"Hellenikon Chorodrama", the Greek Modern Dance Company will give a performance.

July 14

A night of Indian music.

July 15

"Essym", the society of contemporary Greek music



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MUSEUMS

Most museums are open 8:30 am-3 pm, and closed one day a week on Mon. or Tue. Call before setting out.

Acropolis Museum, Tel. 323-6665. Sculpture, vases, terracottas, and bronzes from Acropolis excavations.

Agora Museum, Tel. 311-0185. A replica of a second-century BC stoa has been reconstructed on original foundations in ancient Agora. Houses finds from Agora excavations.

Archaeological Museum of Piraeus, Har. Trikoupi 31, Piraeus. Tel. 542-1598. Re-opened to the public after ten-year hiatus. Holds fine collection of Greek and Roman sculpture.

Benaki Museum, Koumbari 1 (corner of Vas. Sofias,) Tel. 361-1617. Neo-classical mansion housing Antony Benaki's private collection of ancient and modern Greek art, artifacts, textiles, costumes, as well as examples of Islamic, Coptic and Chinese art.

Byzantine Museum, Vas. Sofias 22, Tel. 721-1027. Villa built for the Duchess of Plaisance in 1848. Houses Athens' major collection of Byzantine and post-Byzantine art.

Center for Folk Art and Tradition, Iperidou 18, Plaka. Tel. 324-3987. Exhibitions focusing on folk traditions in Greece.

National Gallery of Art, (Pinakothiki), Vas. Konstantinou, opposite Hilton, Tel. 721-1010. The permanent collection includes works of Greek painters

from the sixteenth century to the present, as well as a few European masters.

Goulandris Natural History Museum, Levidou 13, Kifissia. Tel. 801-5870.

Gounaro Museum, G. Gounaropoulos 6, Ano Ilissia, Tel. 777-7601. Art and memorabilia of Gounaropoulos, one of Greece's best-known artists.

Jewish Museum, Melidoni 5, Tel. 325-2823. Currently being expanded and reorganized, the museum houses art and artifacts from centuries-old Jewish communities of Greece.

Museum of the City of Athens, Klafthmos Sq. Housed in the Old Palace, built in 1833-4, the displays illuminate nineteenth-century Athens.

Museum of Greek Folk Art, Kidathineon 17, Plaka (near Nikis St.), Tel. 321-3018. Art and artifacts mainly from eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

Museum of Greek Folk Art - Ceramic Collection, Areos 1, Monastiraki Sq., Tel. 324-2066. Closed at time of printing. For details of re-opening, call museum or National Tourist Organisation, Tel. 322-3111.

National Archaeological Museum, Patision and Tossitsa, Tel. 821-7717. One of the world's finest and most comprehensive collections of ancient Greek art.

National Historical Museum, Stadiou, Kolokotroni Square, Tel. 323-7617. Collection begun in 1882 now housed in the Old Parliament building, a neo-classical masterpiece designed by Boulanger in 1858.

Naval Museum, Fraeates, Akti Themistokleous, Piraeus. Tel. 541-6264. Relics, models and pictures related to Greek naval history.

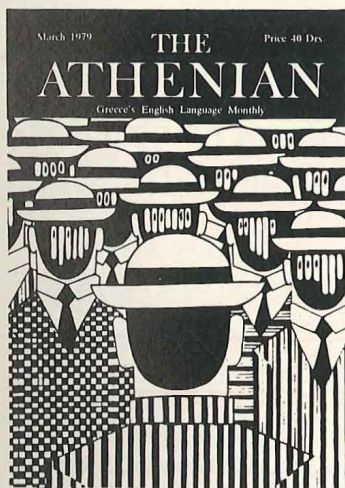
Panos Aravantinos Museum, Agiou Konstantinou St. (in Dimotiko Theatro of Piraeus), Tel. 412-2339. Currently closed for repairs. Call for details of re-opening.

Pavlos and Alexandra Kanellopoulos Museum, Theorias and Panos Streets, Plaka, Tel. 321-2313. Mainly ancient and Byzantine artifacts in a renovated mansion on Plaka side of Acropolis.

Train Museum, 301 Liossion St., (Tel. 524-4149). A shed-full of trains from the history of Greek railroading. Open Fri. evenings only 6-8 pm, or by special arrangement (Tel. 524-0226, Mr. Christodoulis).

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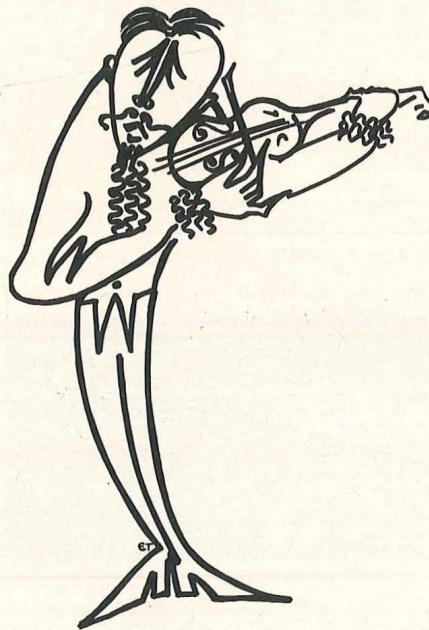
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Alice's Restaurant...

Sunday lunch in Glyfada: brown bodies, windsurfers, bobbing yachts, sand, sea, surf – and me, sitting across the street, turf-free, not so brown and sun-goggled relaxing over a silver tray of grilled shrimp, a bowl of salad greens with olives, and a chilled bottle of white wine at yet another of Mr. Karamanlis' favorite haunts, Psaropoulos. And no, I am *not* looking for the President of the Republic. Set among a row of old villas on the sea-front, this one-storey spacious seafood restaurant smacks of the Great Gatsby era: a striped awning shades the tables in the garden, door windows open to admit the sea breeze fluttering long white transparent curtains, white tablecloths and old china, and white-jacketed waiters attending silently with trays of lobster, mullet, grilled crawfish and swordfish. The only thing missing is a grand piano being played softly in the background. The menu also offers a plentiful variety of fruits, wines and sweets, and a "rude salad" which unnerved me a bit until I glanced across at its Greek equivalent – an acquiescent horiatiki. The prices are reasonable, the service expert. Open 12 n - 4 pm, 8:30 pm - 12 m.

There is something very satisfying about going in the opposite direction from everyone else – after lunch, we traveled into a deserted Syntagma Square for the newspaper and a leisurely walk through the almost traffic-free city, stopping off at Alexander's Pub, 39 Nikis Street: walking up the flight of stairs from the street level, we entered the rambling old house with endless rooms, four bars, color television and a back roof garden. The wisp of a girl with long straight hair and dressed in Indian madras took our order as a huge friendly dog of dubious pedigree lumbered past us behind the bar. Courage beer, bar lamps, comfy, slightly worn sofas all contribute to the genuine British pub surroundings. A handwritten menu on the bulletin board in the hall suggests a meal of shepherd's pie, chicken and mushroom pie, panhaggerty (cheese, onion and potato) and cornish pasty, with alternatives of beef in red wine, sole, curry, breaded plaice, Quiche Lorraine and Heinz beans. Afters: a peach or apple crumble or flan. One flight up, in Alexander's Lounge, the restaurant, an elderly Brit discussed the Falklands with the bartender in an otherwise empty room of long tudor tables and

chairs, the sun streaming in through large open windows and accentuating that sluggish three-in-the-afternoon hiatus. The overall atmosphere? Arlo Guthrie was singing about it on the bar cassette when we left: "Alice's Restaurant". They are open from noon to two a.m. And don't sit on the middle cushion in the main bar's comfy sofa – it has a peculiar lump.



The memory of that generation of silent protest, flower children, macrobiotic diets, and sit-ins sparked my curiosity in another place as we walked through the Plaka to Flessa 3 and the Eden vegetarian restaurant. It was a bit disappointing, in that perhaps I expected exotic vegetable dishes and found instead a menu that listed spinach pies. They do offer okra, mixed vegetables, beans, rice with mushrooms, stuffed cabbage and stuffed zucchini, and a fruit salad with yogurt and honey, but the pictures of imaginary prepared dishes didn't corroborate the menu listing. I suspect the restaurateur succumbed to the addition of seafood entries (octopus, shrimp) as a result of the lack of popularity in this area of a wholly vegetarian diet. The prices are certainly reasonable, most dishes no more than 130 drachmas – and they have a roof garden. Open 10 am-9 pm.

A much more rewarding place for those interested in the nutritional content of their calorific intake is the Korean Restaurant at 8 Eyritanias

Street in Ambelokipi (near the President Hotel). In spotless and efficient surroundings, Christina the Korean waitress with two assistants brought several dishes for our sampling, among which were fried meat dumplings, fried octopus, sweet sour pork and beef, jap chae – a mixture of vegetables and vermicelli, fried rice, steamed egg, hot cabbage (spicy and very hot) and something I thought I would never eat: seaweed – wafer-thin, quite salty, very tasty, and full of, as Christina said to one of our company every time she passed balancing a tray – "protein, Elizabeth, protein." The restaurant has been open for six months, has a genuine Korean cook, who, rather dismayed and confused by shopping in the Greek market, prefers to have the others buy the food while he stays in the kitchen. They offer flambe meat (ribs, beef, pork) which is cooked at your table on giant portable braziers, and the menu changes regularly. A very pleasant meal for four with two bottles of wine and all the above dishes, approximately 3800 drachmas.

We ended our Sunday in the Hotel Athenaeum Inter-Continental at their piano bar/pub. The bar is decorated in a sort of Moroccan/casbah inclination, with low, very comfortable easy chairs. There are waiters, waiters everywhere and more than a drop to drink at the rate of 190 drachs or more with the exotic mai-tais and pina colladas included. Billy Dare, as his name suggests, is a very lively personality as the pianist and keeps the joint 'jumpin'. This is the newest hot-spot in town and a visit to view the latest in electronic ingenuity and hotel splendor should not be missed. It is, however, slightly jarring to be cushioned in all this affluence and then leave the hotel to be once again on Syngrou Avenue caught in something akin to a time warp. One final note: since Herr Spaggos and Courtney Lewis, our other columnists, seem to feature loos this month, I would be remiss if I didn't mention the one flaw apparent in this luxury hotel nightpub. Should you want to visit theirs and have to excuse yourself from the dazzling Billy Dare, you will have to traverse the entire lobby complex to find it, but you will not be disappointed: the newest in electronic gadgetry causes the toilet to flush spontaneously as soon as you step into the area of light.

restaurants and night life

TAVERNAS

Aithrito, Profitis Ilias 14, Halandri (third right after Drossou Sq.), Tel. 681-9705. Good basic Greek cuisine in an old neo-classical house. Daily 10 am - 2 pm, 5 pm - 12 m. Askimopapo, Ionon 61, Ano Petralona. Tel. 346-3282. The name means "ugly duckling". Nightly 8 pm - 2 am. Closed Sun.

Asterias, Folegandrou 41, Patissia, Tel. 864-6817. One of the few remaining charming small tavernas, with soft music and singing without microphones. Nightly 9:30 pm - 2 am.

Bokaris, just below the electric train stop Kifissia, Tel. 801-1204 and 801-2589. Various casseroles, stiphado (rabbit stew), wild boar, quail. Wine from the barrel.

Corru, Kriezotou 6 (next to King's Palace Hotel), Tel. 361-3011. Menu includes the popular standbys of Greek cuisine as well as a few variations from Corfu. Daily 12n - 1 am.

Costoyiannis, Zaimi 37 (off Leof. Alexandras, behind the Polytechnic), Tel. 822-0624, 821-2496. An old established taverna with an excellent selection from mezedes to desserts. Nightly 8 pm-2 am. Closed Sun.

Delfi, Nikis 13, Tel. 323-4869. Choice of hors d'oeuvres, light meals and grills. Daily 11:30 am - 12 m.

Doga, 45 Deliyiorgi, Evangelistria, Piraeus, Tel. 411-2149. Snails, kebabs, kokkoretsi (innards done on the spit), gigantes (giant beans) with bacon, fava (lentil mousse) a la Santorini. Guitars.

Embati, at the 18th km. of the National Road in Nea Kifissia. Tel. 807-1468. Music begins at 9 pm, dance music from 11 pm, Greek music from 12:30 am. Closed Sun.

Epestrefe, Nea Kifissia (west of the National Road: follow the signs at the turn-off for Kifissia), Tel. 246-8166. A charming taverna atop a hill. Rustic and cozy. Dinner from 10 pm. Closed Sun.

Frutalia, Kelsou 5 (from Athens, turn left at Vouliagmenis 63), Tel. 921-8775. Nostalgic songs in a rustic setting. Nightly from 8 pm.

Hatzakos, Irodou Attikou 41, Maroussi (just below the KAT Hospital), Tel. 802-0968. Nostalgic songs. A variety of seasonal dishes. Nightly 8 pm - 2 am, and Sun. 1 - 4 pm.

Karavitis, Pafsanos 4 (opposite the Truman statue), Tel. 715-155. Known for its broils. Nightly 8:30 pm - 2 am.

Kyra Antigoni, Pandoras 54, Glyfada (near the swimming pool), Tel. 895-2411. Nightly 7 pm - 1 am.

Lefkes, 14 Zephyrou (opp. the race track), Tel. 942-0654. Turkish cuisine with a number of specialities: grilled fish, sweetbreads, bekri mezé (meat cooked in wine); Piano.

Lito, Flessa and Tripodon, Plaka, Tel. 322-0388.

Ⓛ Rustic surroundings, light Greek music. Closed Sun.

Moustakas, H. Trikoupi/Kritis, Kifissia. Tel. 801-4584. On Sundays open also for lunch. Smoked cutlets, goat cooked in the oven with oil and oregano, shrimp sauce; wine from the barrel. Guitars.

Ⓛ Nikos, Skopeiou 5, Kifissia, Tel. 801-5537. On a road running parallel to Odos Marathonos, turn right just before the Mobil station at Nea Erithrea. The specialty is kid with oil and oregano. Nightly from 9 pm and for lunch on Sun. and holidays. Closed Mon.

Ⓛ Platanos, Diogenous 4, Plaka, Tel. 322-0666. One of the oldest tavernas in Plaka. Daily 12n - 3:30 pm, 8 pm - 12 m. Closed Sun.

Ponderossa, Amalias 8, Kifissia (near the train station), Tel. 801-2356. Greek cuisine with Corfu specialties in a converted mansion. Nightly 8 pm - 12 m. Closed Sun. and holidays.

Rodia, Aristippou 44, Kolonaki (near the Lykavittos funicular), Tel. 729-883. An old house decorated with family memorabilia. Nightly 8:30 pm - 1:30 am. Closed Sun.

Rouga, Kapsali 7, Kolonaki, Tel. 727-934. A few steps from Kolonaki Sq., set off on a small cul-de-sac ("rouga" means lane). Good selection of taverna fare. Nightly 8 pm - 2 am.

Roumeli, Panormou 107, Ambelokipi (across the park from the Apollon Towers), Tel. 692-2852. At lunch-time a wide selection of Greek dishes; evening specialties are charcoal broils. Daily 12n - 5 pm, 8 pm until late.

Ta Tria Adelfia, Elpidos 7, Victoria Sq., Tel. 822-9322. Wide variety of Greek dishes. Nightly from 8 pm. Closed Sun.

To Steki tou Yianni, Trias 1, Kipseli, Tel. 821-2953. Soft Greek music and vocalists. An old favorite taverna with a huge variety of appetizers brought to your table, and a food counter where you make your own choice of a main course. Nightly 9 pm - 1:30 am.


Tsoias, Metaxa 16, Voula, Tel. 895-2446. Traditional rural taverna with selection of appetizers and broils. Nightly 8:30 pm - 1:30 am, also lunch Sun. Closed Tues.

Vasilena, Etolikou 72, Akti Kondili (Piraeus), Tel. 461-2457. A long-established taverna situated in a renovated grocery store. Wide variety of special appetizers. Nightly 7 - 11:30 pm. Closed Sun.

Village 1, 11 Aiginitou, Ilissia, Tel. 759-4479.

Ⓛ Greek specialties. Guitars.

Xynou, Agnelou Yerondos 4, Plaka, Tel. 322-1065. One of the oldest and best-known tavernas in the Plaka, it has managed to retain its authenticity. Guitarists entertain with popular Greek songs. Reservations advisable. Nightly 8 pm - 1 am. Closed Sun.



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CHINESE

Chang's House, Doiranis 15 and Atthidon, Kalithea, 959-5191 959-5179 Newly opened. Under same management as the China. Daily 12:30 - 3:30 pm, 8 pm - 1 am. Closed Sun. lunch.

China, Efroniou 72, Ilisia (between Caravel Hotel and University Campus), Tel. 733-200. Oriental atmosphere. Daily 12 n - 3 pm, 7:30 pm - 2 am. Closed Sun. lunch.

The Red Dragon, Zirini 12 and Kyriazi. Kitissia (near the Zirinion Sports Center). Tel. 801-7034. Specializing in Cantonese dishes. Nightly 7 pm - 12 m.

FRENCH

Brasserie des Arts, King George 2, Syntagma Sq., Tel. 325-5301. The restaurant of the Meridien Hotel, its special feature being the French Nouvelle Cuisine. Reservations necessary. Daily 1 - 3:30 pm, 8 - 11:30 pm.
 Erato, Varnali 7, Halandri (Dourou Sq.), Tel. 683-1864. Restaurant/Bar. Open nightly 8 pm - 2 am except Sun. when it opens at 12 midday.
 Escargot, Ventiri 9 and Hadziyianni Mexi (near the Hilton), Tel. 730-349. Bistro and piano bar in the basement. Daily 12:30 pm - 6 pm, 7 pm - 1 am. Open Sun evenings and also for lunch.

Koutoukia

Eating places originally spawned by enterprising grocers or lumbermen who "diversified" by setting their wives up in improvised kitchens, thus establishing themselves in the restaurant business.

Kyriakos, El. Venizelou 136, Nea Erithrea, 801-5954. Serve yourself food and draw your own wine. Patrons sing and bring instruments.

Sesoulas, Athanasiou Diakou 17, Peristeri. The "Scoop" stands at the door and arbitrarily decides what and how much each customer wants.

Kitsinis, Neo Ephessou St. 83, Kesariani, 822-8724. Outside in summer, in basement in winter. Baby lamb chops, liver, cod, barreled wine. Closes around midnight.

Bakaliarakia, Kydathinaion 41, Plaka, 322-5084. Over 100 years old, in basement. Mainly codfish and skordalia but other dishes as well. Reasonable.

Grill Room, Astir Palace Hotel, Vouliagmeni, Tel. 896-0211. Downstairs café-restaurant in the Astir Hotel complex. Piano music, sometimes a small orchestra for dancing. Daily 1 - 3:30 pm, 8 pm - 1:30 am.

Je Reviens, Xenokratous 49, Kolonaki, Tel. 711-174. Piano music. Daily 9 am - 2 am.

L'Abreuvoir, Xenokratous 51, Tel. 729-061. The oldest French restaurant in Athens. Reservations necessary in the evenings. Daily 12 n - 3:45 pm, 8 pm - 1 am. Closed Mon.

Le Calvados, Alkamanos 5 (Hilton area), Tel. 726-291. Nightly 8 pm - 1:30 am. Closed Sun.

Prunier, Ipsilantou 63, Kolonaki (across from the Hilton), Tel. 727-379. Daily 12n - 3 pm, 8 pm - 12 m. Closed Sun.

ITALIAN

Al Convento, Anapiron Polemou, 4-6 Kolonaki, Tel. 739-163. Gourmet specialties: antipasti, pasta and scaloppine. Nightly 8:30 pm - 1 am. Closed Sun.

Da Walter, Evzonon and Anapiron Polemou, Kolonaki, Tel. 748-726. Spacious bar. Nightly 8 pm - 1 am.

Il Fungo, Posidonos 68, Paleo Faliro, Tel. 981-6765. A large variety of pizzas and pastas. Nightly 7:30 pm - 2 am, and also Sun. and holidays 12:30 - 3:30 pm.

Pergola, Xenokratous 43, Kolonaki, Tel. 730-151. Under the same management as l'Abreuvoir. Nightly 9 pm - 1 am.



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The Trattoria, Athens Hilton, Tel. 720-201.

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JAPANESE

Michiko, Kidathineon 27, Plaka, Tel. 322-0980. A historical mansion houses this multi-roomed restaurant. Japanese garden; traditional music. Daily 1-3 pm, 8 pm - 12 m. Closed Sun.

Kyoto, Garibaldi 5 (on Philopappou Hill), Tel. 923-2047. Japanese delicacies in a comfortable setting. Daily 12n - 3 pm and 7:30 pm - 12m. Closed Sun.

STEAKHOUSES

Flame Steak House, Hadziyianni Mexi 9 (near the Hilton), Tel. 738-540. Specializes in good charcoal broiled steaks and chops. Bar open for cocktails. Nightly 7 pm - 1 am. Open Sunday.

Hickory Grill, Nireos and Posidonos Ave., Paleon Faliron, Tel. 982-1972. Nightly 5 pm - 1 am. Closed Sun.

Stagecoach, Loukianou 6, Kolonaki, Tel. 737-902. Specializes in steaks and salads, with an extensive bar. Reservations advisable. Daily 12 n - 3:30 pm, 7 pm - 1 am. Closed Sun. lunch.

Steak Room, Eginitou 6, (between Hilton and US Embassy), Tel. 717-445. Same premises as The Annex, but more luxurious — and

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CHINESE RESTAURANT

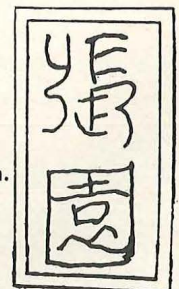
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restaurants and night life

Seafood

Microlimano (or Turkolimano, as it is still called) in Piraeus now hosts twenty-two seafood restaurants, all offering a good meal with excellent service at a table by the sea. Every taxidriver knows where it is, but if you want to use local transportation, take the train to Faliron station, one stop before the Piraeus terminal, and walk towards the Castella hill, following the sea around to the tiny port (a five-minute walk). If you use the green bus in Syntagma, again get off at Faliron train station. At the current rate, a taxi should not cost more than 200 drachmas from the center of Athens.

rather more expensive. Full menu but featuring charcoal broils. Includes a bar. Reservations advisable. Nightly 7 pm - 12 m. Closed Sun.

OUZERIES, PUBS, CLUBS

Apotsos, Panepistimiou 10 (in the arcade). Tel. 363-7046. Probably the oldest ouzeri in Athens, in operation since 1900. The posters which cover the walls may be among the oldest found anywhere. Meatballs, sausages, smoked ham, salami. Daily 11:30 am - 3:30 pm and 7:30-10:30 pm (winter). Closed Sun.

Athinaikon, Santarozza 8 (near Omonia Sq.). Tel. 322-0118. Small and simple, at this address since 1937. Offers a limited but delicious selection of snacks that include sweetbreads, fried mussels, meatballs and shrimps. Daily 11:30 am - 5 pm and 7:30 - 11:30 pm. Closed Sun.

17, Voukourestiou 17 (in the arcade). Down a few steps into a cozy "all friends" atmosphere. If you've missed your date, or just want to buy an absent friend a drink, pay the bartender, sign a raincheck for the bulletin board and he or she will be treated when they come in. Open daily from 11 a.m. - 2 a.m.

18, Tsakalof 20, Kolonaki, Tel. 362-1928. Homey with comfortable cushioned seats and tiny

tables. Enjoy some cheesesticks or tasty meatballs with your Bloody Mary and stay to dinner in their charming restaurant. Open daily, 12 noon - 2 a.m.

Montparnasse, Haritos 32, Kolonaki, (or better-known as Ratka's, named after the owner). A three-level bar-restaurant decorated with plants, stained-glass lamplight, and a huge stuffed parrot at the bar; favorite spot for theater crowd; offers snacks, special salads, spaghetti carbonara, and omelettes for your drink-provoked appetite. Open nightly, 7-2.

Orfanides, Panepistimiou 7, in the same block as the Grande Bretagne Hotel. Tel. 323-0184. In operation since 1924, it has long been a gathering place of lawyers, politicians and intellectuals. Daily 8 am - 3 pm and 6-11 pm, Sun. 11 am-2pm.

Pit Club, Haritos 4, Kolonaki, Tel. 728-600. Restaurant, bar and discotheque on three levels; the specialties: chicken Kiev, escalope Hofman, snitzel viennese; good food, reasonable prices. Open for lunch and dinner.

JAZZ

Athenian Inn, 22 Haritos, Kolonaki, Tel. 739-552. Cocktail lounge in small Athenian hotel, open daily from noon, closed Mondays. Jazz group nightly in the basement, from 9 p.m.; drinks, 250 drs.

Half-Note, 56 Michalakopoulou, Ilissia, Tel. 739-552. Downstairs into a bistro/salon student atmosphere; both Greek and foreign jazz groups, nightly from 9-2. First drink, 250 drs, rest according to menu price.

Jazz Club, Plateia Rangava, Plaka, Tel. 324-8055. Old house on the edge of the Plaka welcomes serious jazz enthusiasts; mostly Greek jazz groups. Open from 9-2, daily.

DISCOTHEQUES

Range from luxury class (comparable both in decor and effects with similar establishments throughout the West) to a combination of disco-café-bar. Drinks are around 200-250 Drs. each and there is usually no entrance fee.

Athens Athens, Leof. Syngrou 253, Nea Smyrni, Tel. 942-5601/2. American-style disco, pop art decor, very modern lighting system, US equipment. There is also a bar upstairs with a pleasant view overlooking the dance floor. Air-conditioning. Closed Tues. evenings.

Patsas

If you're not ready to go home when the pubs close, are having a sleepless night, or have a tendency to sleepwalk in search of restaurants, go to the meat agora in Athens in the arcade off Athinas Street. There are two or three tavernas that open very early in the morning (2-3 am) to serve the butchers. Take your friends there for *patsas*, a tasty tripe soup, or if you're looking for something heartier and don't have the courage to face a sheep's stomach that early in the morning, try one of their stews or casseroles.

Athina, Panepistimiou 6, Tel. 362-0777. Has a long tradition as a nightclub, and now operates as a discotheque. Food available. Nightly from 9:30 pm. Closed Sun.

Disco Glass, Voulis 36 (off Syntagma), Tel. 322-7182. Exciting light show with 2001 Tivoli lights flashing in tempo with 2001 disco hit records creating a superb dancing atmosphere. Large black marble bar with a complete range of drinks. Open all year, fully air-conditioned. Nightly from 8:30 pm.

J + G, Sinopis 6 (behind the Athens Tower), 779-7241. Sophisticated restaurant-disco, club atmosphere, soft lighting, quiet tables. Nightly 9:30 pm - 2 am.

Olympic Venus, Ag. Glykerias 7, Galatsi, Tel. 291-9128. Modern decor and lighting and an extremely attractive circular bar. Snacks available, friendly and efficient service.

Pinocchio, Adrianou 117, Plaka, Tel. 323-7333. Certain alcoholic and soft drinks are free but you pay an admission fee (around 200 Drs.) and are charged for beers, whisky and wine.

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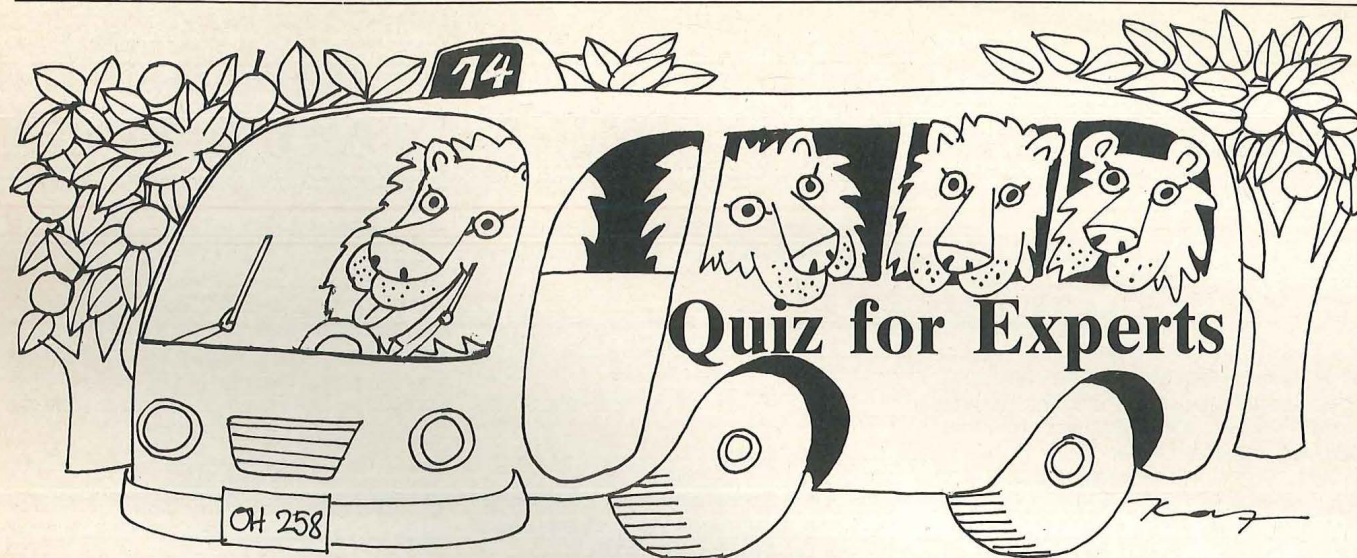
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Fokionos Negri 16 - Reservations 822-4324

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 - Parisian atmosphere.
 - Join in Singing Greek and international songs.
- Amerikis 17, Tel. 362-3910



Antonios Kalamaras

GREEK society is so open and its affairs are discussed so widely in the media, the salons and the cafes, that a foreigner coming to live here can become an expert on the Greek scene in very little time. The following quiz has been designed to test you on this score. If you have lived here for one month, you should get at least half the answers right. If you have lived here longer there is no reason why you shouldn't get them all right. Three alternative answers are given to each question. In some cases, two of them are correct. Tick off whichever answer you think is right and send the quiz off to Ms. Judith Kiriazis at 22 rue Mayet, 75006 Paris, France. Ms. Kiriazis is a faithful reader of *The Athenian* and, although I can't guarantee anything, she may be so pleased to see you getting a top score that she might send you a hamper of goodies from Fauchon's and a couple of bottles of Veuve Cliquot. Either that or look out for another angry missive in our Letters Page.

Here goes with the quiz:

1. Greece is a:
 - a) Republic
 - b) Socialist state
 - c) John Travolta hit movie
2. The President of Greece is:
 - a) Andreas Papandreou
 - b) Constantine Karamanlis
 - c) Melina Mercouri
3. PASOK is a:
 - a) Popular brand of men's hosiery
 - b) Political movement
 - c) Green monster
4. The Nefos is a:
 - a) River in northern Greece
 - b) Bonus for cab-drivers
 - c) Smog cloud
5. Lambrakis is a:
 - a) Communist martyr
 - b) Prominent press tycoon
 - c) Popular brand of furniture polish
6. Karagiozis is a:
 - a) Street leading off Constitution Square
 - b) Shadow theater
 - c) The President of the Greek Shipowners' Union
7. Zorba is a:
 - a) Character played by Sam Jaffe in the Ben Casey serial
 - b) Native-born Israeli
 - c) Kazantzakis hero
8. Bouzouki is a:
 - a) Term of endearment
 - b) Musical instrument
 - c) Dipsomaniac
9. Coum-can is a:
 - a) Girlie show
 - b) Card game
 - c) Turkish toilet
10. Venus de Milo is a:
 - a) Variety of apple
 - b) Winner of an annual beauty contest on the island of Milos
 - c) Statue in the Louvre
11. Panathinaikos is:
 - a) A reducing diet
 - b) A sports club
 - c) An expletive
12. The Battle of Salamis was a:
 - a) Fight between Greek sausage manufacturers
 - b) Naval engagement between the Greek and Persian fleets
 - c) Disagreement on food prices in the EEC
13. Venizelos is a:
 - a) Street in Athens called Panepistimiou
 - b) South American republic
 - c) Former prime minister
14. Garsoniera is a:
 - a) Waitress
 - b) Bachelor's pad
 - c) Rousing song of the Greek Revolution
15. Malakassa is a:
 - a) Village in Attica
 - b) Kind of mattress
 - c) Rude word
16. Leoforio is a:
 - a) Stretcher for sick lions
 - b) Basket used by olive pickers
 - c) Bus
17. Never on Sunday is a:
 - a) Ban on week-end sex by the Greek Orthodox Church
 - b) Theme song of the Lord's Day Observance Society
 - c) Hit movie by Jules Dassin
18. Thalassocracy is a:
 - a) Wine made from sea water
 - b) Sea power
 - c) Center of Socratic studies by the sea
19. Dolma is:
 - a) A vine leaf stuffed with meat or rice
 - b) The parliament in Tsarist Russia
 - c) A Turkish palace on the Bosphorus
20. Alfa kai Omega is:
 - a) An Italian car and a Swiss watch
 - b) The beginning and end of anything
 - c) A chain of supermarkets

Alec Kitroeff

Classifieds

Cost: 500 drachmas all inclusive for a minimum of 15 words, 15 drachmas each additional word. Advertisements may be phoned in or mailed to The Athenian, P.O. Box 3317, Kolonaki; Tel. 922-7215, 922-5753, or stop by our offices, 39 Kosma Balanou, Mets (Pan-grati). All ads must be prepaid by cash, check or money order. Deadline is the 15th of each month.

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Dance Workshop, 34 Solonos, Kolonaki, daily, jazz, modern 12.00; Keep Fit MWF 6:30, TTH 10 am. Call 644-8879, from 11.45 am.

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IBS International Business Services. First class secretarial and typing services. Private executive office rental, telex, telephone, mail handling, translations, etc. 29 Michalakopoulou, behind the Hilton. Tel. 721-0774, 724-5541.

Commission for correct information on narcotics; treatment for heroin abuse. Further information, call George Economopoulos, Hospital "Egnition", 722-0811, 10-11 am; 778-9233, 3-6 pm.

SITUATIONS WANTED

Translations, Greek to English: anything from poetry to business reports. Experienced, reputable, reasonable. Contact Philip Ramp, Aegina, 0297 25395.

Published poet, former U.S. college professor of English lit. seeks full or part time work as a literary editor. Inquiries to E.K. The Athenian, P.O. Box 3317.

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Filothei, luxurious flat 210 sq. meters, ground floor, 6 rms, 3 WC, garden, etc. Information - 681-4627, hours 6-8 pm.

Fashionable Loutraki, newly built government "AA" rated - 4 floor building of 2 and 3 room apartments, excellent business opportunity, for entire building or individual apartments. Serious inquiries c/o Athenian Magazine.

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American couple, writer and artist, will exchange year-round guardianship of villa for a reasonable rent. Write: Tony Roberts, c/o Foreign Press Association, Acadimias 23, Athens.

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Sailing yachts for sale and charter, Greek and foreign flag, Contact Seahorse, Marina 4, Glyfada. Tel. 894-8503.

Auxiliary sailing yacht, Moody-33, fully equipped for long distance cruising or chartering. Write: Tony Roberts, c/o Foreign Press Association, Acadimias 23, Athens.

EVENTS

Dance on Ice, Open 7 days a week, 5-12 pm, ice skate rental, instruction (if needed), 150 drs per half-hour. Drinks and music. Hockey game every Tuesday, visitors welcome. Indoor rink with air-conditioning and facilities. Vouliagmenis St. to No. 127, turn left on Karpou Street at No. 34. Tel. 901-4790.

PERSONALS

Greek businessman, 37 years of age would like to meet nice girl for sincere friendship leading to marriage, write P.O. Box 2234, Central Post Office, Athens.

Wanted, a book on paper mache and/or stone rubbing. Wine carafes from Greek wine festivals. Will exchange. Call 322-1838.

From May 23rd



Magazine

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CHARTER A VALEF YACHT FOR AN ENDLESS GRECIAN SUMMER



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Remember the hotel room you "chartered" last vacation? Four walls and a bed with perhaps a view of the distant sea. Remember the crowded restaurants and bars? Sitting in a taxi in congested traffic to get to the crowded beach 30km away?

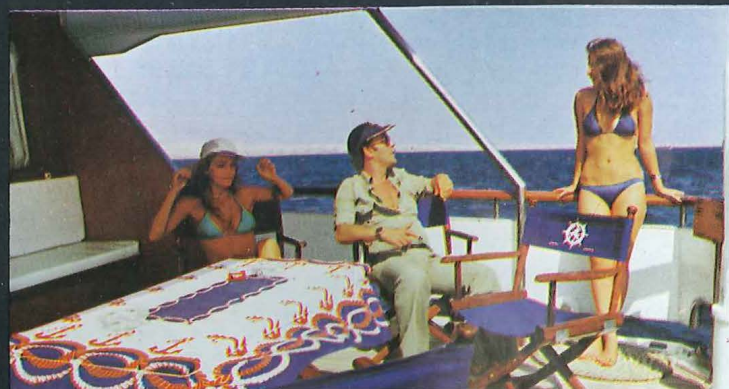
This vacation charter a Valef Yacht and cruise in privacy on a luxury floating hotel of your own.

The decor is warm and inviting allowing you to entertain in comfort. And you have a pool as big as the Mediterranean. But the real beauty of your floating hotel is you can take it where you want to go.

Explore over 2000 Greek islands scattered across the clear blue waters of the Mediterranean, with their quaint fishing villages, secluded beaches and remnants of ancient civilizations. All basking in the warm gentle sun.

Valef owns and manages the largest fleet of yachts in Europe; each accomodating up to 10 or mor persons.

All Valef Yachts are manned by permanent fully trained and experienced crews to take on your yacht in comfort and safety.



Write to Valef Yachts, 22 Akti Themistokleous, Piraeus, Greece or phone 452-9571, Evenings 452-9486 Telex 21-2000 Greece. Cables WILEFA, Piraeus.



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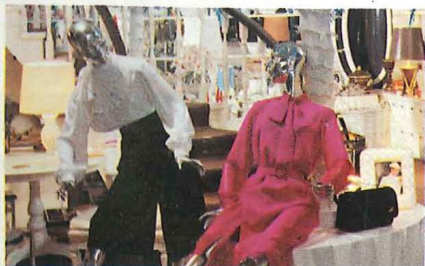
Another 4 warm welcomes
and an invitation to use it...



Enjoy the pleasure of shopping in Greece with your American Express Card.

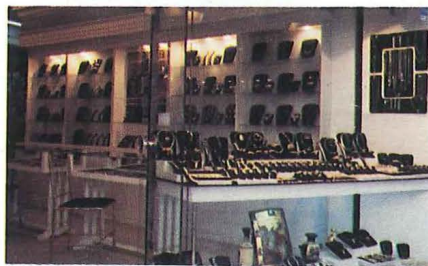
Use it to buy that little something you'd love to take home. We've chosen a few select shops and boutiques where you'll find lovely jewellery, furs, womens fashions and a beautiful selection of gifts.

You'll be delighted shopping in these stores, and they'll be delighted to honour your American Express Card.



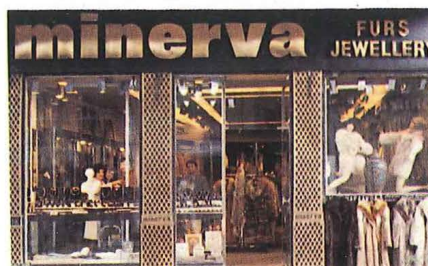
Contessina Boutique. This is one of the finest boutiques in Athens where great attention to service and display is given. Select a gift for a friend or an exclusive Italian designer

model for yourself.
6, Panepistimiou St. - Tel. 362.7089



Petros & Nikos. You'll find this jewellery store in the heart of the Flea Market. They have a fine collection of items in silver and gold and will be happy to help you find something special.

27, Pandrosou St.- Tel. 324.0108



Minerva Furs. A wide range of beautifully designed coats, jackets, and stoles in many different types of

furs are available at this 1st class furrier situated close to Monastiraki.
16, Eolou St. - Tel. 324.5507



Maramenos and Pateras. This elegant store is renowned for its exact reproductions of ancient Greek jewellery as well uniquely designed creations. It is the exclusive representative of Van Cleef & Arpels watches.
2, Stadiou St. - Tel. 324.6885



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