

September 1982

THE ATHENIAN

Greece's English Language Monthly

Heroin, Hash, Help
Options In Education
Cartoonist... Individualist



Michael Kouroumis

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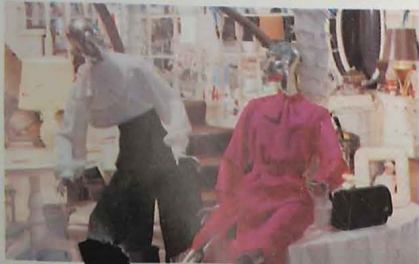
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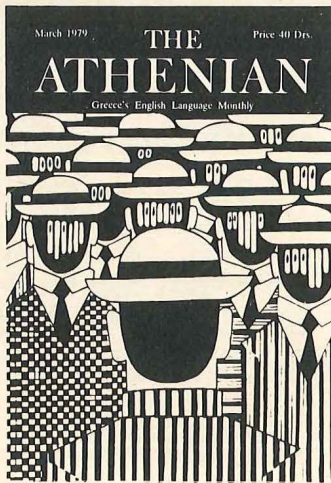
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THE ATHENIAN

Greece's English Language Monthly

Vol. IX. No 107, September 1982

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Printed by

E. Valassakis / K. Angelis O;E;
(E. Valassakis, Sina 38)

Reproduction, Film, Montage

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The Athenian, founded in 1974, is published monthly. Editorial and business offices are at 39 Kosmas Balanou, Mets, Athens, Greece; Tel. 921-4608. Single copies: 65 Drs. Subscription rates: one year Greece and Cyprus: 650 Drs.; all other countries: \$18; air mail Europe: \$20; air mail Australia: \$28; air mail rest of world: \$26. **Send subscription orders, inquiries and change of address to The Athenian, 39 Kosmas Balanou, Mets, Athens, Greece, P.O. Box 3317, Tel. 921-4608.** Unsolicited manuscripts, photographs, art work and materials are welcome. Editorial correspondence should include the writer's telephone number; letters to the editor are considered for publication, and may be condensed for space consideration. The exclusive U.K. representatives are BDE International, Temple House, 43-48 New Street, Birmingham B2 4LH, England; Tel. 021-643-4577

*The Athenian is owned and published by
Drossoula Elliott & Co., E.E.
"The Athenian"
Tatoiou 56, Kifissia, Greece*

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publisher's note

September means, among other things, going back to school, and for most English-language children in Athens who are not Greek citizens, this means enrollment in one of the four institutions which offer full British and/or American curricula at elementary and secondary levels. Our survey gives an overall impression of the character which distinguishes each of these schools and briefly looks at some of the problems in international education.

Greece also offers limited-period, alternative educational opportunities for children from abroad. As journalist Sara Rau reveals, the Intercultural Action Learning Program (INTERALP) is one of the most innovative, being a work/study program that immerses the foreign teenager in a totally different culture.

Also in this issue, Adrienne Calfo discusses how one group here is combatting the problems of drug abuse among the Greek youth.

Louis Economopoulos, in a new sports column, writes about this month's European Athletic Championship taking place in the just-completed Olympic Stadium.

The cover is by the late Elias Koumetakis, a celebrated political and social cartoonist of the inter-war period. A retrospective exhibition of his work opens on September 29 at the Athens Center.

Military Status

Mr. Zekos' letter to *The Athenian* (July 1982) on the military status of Greeks from abroad is generally sensible, but the writer has failed to make one important distinction.

To me, it seems logical to restore the right to buy off military service only to Greek immigrants who have lived and worked abroad for many years and have become citizens of their new country. A similar policy exists in neighboring Italy.

However, Mr. Zekos refers primarily to the first generation — that is, sons of immigrants. To my mind, it is inconceivable to require these young men to buy off military service which they do not even owe! As native citizens of another country by birth, upbringing and education, they are not listed in the local registries for males, a procedure which determines Greek citizenship and military eligibility.

For this latter group, the only logical solution would be to allow them the freedom to come and go whenever they wish without being subject to military control, as long as they apply for residence and work permits from the Aliens' Bureau (just as any foreigner must) and do not apply for a Greek identification card or passport. Otherwise, it will seem that being a foreigner of Greek descent here is a greater liability than being a non-Greek foreigner!

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Praise

We are avid fans of *The Athenian*, having traveled in Greece extensively for years, and we have a friend in Indianapolis who passes on copies to us. We think your facelift greatly enhances the magazine.

We do feel less space is given to in-depth coverage of issues, more space devoted to more trivial matters. As Americans who have a deep interest and concern for Greece, we would like insightful commentary from you who are there.

We have also enjoyed the fine reviews by Ms. Stenzel and missed the cinema column in May. (Her film festival coverage is especially good). The Island Hopping article was informative and amusing. I hope there will be more to follow.

Good luck and thanks for the entertainment.

Rachel and Halston Stenson
Indianapolis

It is easy to dismiss a restaurant column as a regular feature that tells us where to go to eat and what to eat. Shoving it into a stereotyped slot, we forget to really *read* the column, and simply skim, for information.

I would like to submit a paean to Julie Brophy's "A Matter of Taste", which I have found to be consistently well-written, humorous *and* very human in its attitude. Ms. Brophy writes not only about food, eating, eating-places and atmospheres, but she writes about *us*, our longings, our weaknesses, our need for escape and indulgence, our very normal yearnings. Hers is a very specific philosophy that runs throughout every column, a philosophy that cheers and comforts, that tells us that we deserve whatever it is we need, no matter what else is going on.

B.D. Sakellariou
Kifissia

It is with great interest and much enjoyment that I have read Elizabeth Herring Kouerinis' articles: "Mixed Doubles" and "The Hybrid Children of Mykonos."

As an American of Greek parents, now married and residing in Athens, life adjustments have been very difficult for me and I can relate to so many of the problems that Ms. Kouerinis writes about. I thought my ad-

justment would be a "breeze" for me since I was raised in a Greek home and was fluent in Greek, but not so.

Greeks tend to hold on to many old ideas and traditions which are not only out-dated, but very far-fetched. It is very important that any "foreigner" or non-Greek married to a Greek hold on to his or her ideals and not get talked or swayed out of them. Especially with child rearing and being pregnant. I can recall the looks of amazement last summer when I was five months pregnant and bathing. I constantly encounter amateur child psychologists in the street, on public transportation etc., all willing and able to give me all sorts of free advice on the do's and don'ts of child rearing (without asking for it).

There are so many positive aspects to life here, yet Greeks just will not bend or even try something new. As liberal or progressive as some may seem, those old world ideas still manage to speak out.

Annette Kalogrides Ikonomou
Nea Smyrni

... And Complaints

Once again I am in Athens, and, as usual, I pick up a copy of *The Athenian* to get a rundown of events in and around the city. This time it is the July issue of "Greece's English Language Monthly." After reading through the "Letters" department, I came to a section entitled "Our Town", and after reading through "Our Town" I again came to the conclusion that this isn't *my* town.

Within the piece describing "The Mediterranean Forever and Today Conference" is a "first-hand account" of a Beethoven concert conducted at Epidaurus. This "account" reflects nothing less than contempt for a class of citizen which the author regards as unknowledgeable and uncultivated. As I am unaware of who the author is, I am unable to comment upon whether or not the author is a qualified judge in such matters, although I would tend to seriously question anyone who claimed such authority.

I was appalled by the condescension expressed in such statements as: "Despite attempts by the police and the *knowledgeable few* (emphasis added) to hush the gathering, the audience clapped with gusto between each movement." Or, "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 examples are many.

Near the end of the piece, the author recalled a rumor that authorities “sent out trucks to neighboring villages to collect as many people as possible” to attend the concert. The author wishes to speculate that such an action was meant to impress the foreign visitors at the conference. Whatever the motive, I highly commend any attempt at the democratization of all facets of social life — including cultural — and the making available, to many, that which has been the privilege of the few.

Markos Kounalakis
Stockholm

We are English and have traveled to Greece on holiday five times. For the past three years we have stayed in Galaxidi on the Gulf of Corinth.

We come for the usual tourist reasons of a good climate, a friendly atmosphere and the beauty of the Greek landscape. This is especially evident in Galaxidi which has not given way to the excesses of mass tourism so prevalent in Spain and elsewhere.

We were especially distressed this year to discover that Galaxidi has become a dumping ground for idle cargo ships. At the time of writing these number forty-two. The presence of these ships has destroyed the aspect of the village to the extent that it resembles a maritime scrapyards. The consequent pollution of the water has made swimming unpleasant and resulted in the death of many local fish. You will no doubt also know that the Gulf of Corinth only changes its water every eight years.

While we are only too aware of the current recession and the necessity of finding somewhere to moor these idle ships, it seems criminal that Galaxidi should be singled out as their anchorage. Greece is blessed with thousands of kilometers of coastline which would more appropriately be put to use.

We remain deeply saddened by this occurrence.

Peter N. Holliday
London



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Different Strokes

Alec Kitroeff's latest attempt at social satire is artless and superficial in its blatant sexism. According to the decrees of his 'scientific selection', women are silly secretaries at best whose allegiance to a boss-man, unless diluted by bouzoukia whiskey, successfully defends him against the dangers on the job. At worst, she is the minister's wife whose ultimate joy is found in an official car and matching

chauffeur. *She* is not the stuff from which a minister is made, obviously, since she is never permitted an authentic self. Melina Mercouri, the sole reference to the existence of female ministers, is dismissed as a further joke. Not only is this dated stereotyping of women and men grossly inaccurate and immensely irritating — it is not, in the very least, funny.

Elizabeth M. Scheller
Athens

Cultivating Questions

Although appreciative readers of *The Athenian*, we are not Athenians, but an Australian/English couple living in a small village in Fokidos, thirty-five minutes from Nafpaktos.

As relatively recent arrivals in Greece, we are finding it difficult to track down sources of information and materials necessary for establishing the reasonably self-sufficient lifestyle we envisage.

Is there any reader, Athenian or otherwise, who can put us in touch with other English-speaking individuals or groups who are living simply, from the land, and could supply answers to our most pressing questions: how difficult is it for foreigners to buy land here? What is the experience of other foreigners in obtaining residents' visas? (We have checked with Australia House, but would like first-hand confirmation). What's the real story on foreign car registration? Where's the best place to buy seeds? Is there an official goat breeders' society? Is there a recommended source for do-it-yourself solar water heaters? Has anyone organized a really good food cooperative for natural foods — at down-to-earth prices? Are soya beans grown (or even available) here?

We feel that these and many other simple questions could be quickly answered by someone who has had a "headstart" on us.

Where are you?

Julia and Simon Rumbold
Fokidos

Editor's Note: Your reference to a goat-breeding society is a bit of a brow-wrinkler. However, it is suggested you direct your inquiries on farm-

ing, soya-bean production and the above to the Ministry of Agriculture and it would be wise to enlist the help of a Greek-speaking person. It is difficult for a foreigner to buy property. However, should you attempt such a feat, it would be advisable to proceed cautiously. One couple who bought an old house on the island of Kea, found that no less than ten members of the owner's family had a share in the property. As the husband said, "We had to make repeated trips to the island to make sure there weren't any more relatives hiding in the wood-work."

Resident's visas can be obtained if one can show proof of sufficient income to support oneself without working. According to the Immigration Department, \$ 200 a month used to be considered sufficient income to survive. That was two years ago. In theory, even then, this was improbable; in practice, impossible (unless you live in a tent.)

There is a food cooperative in Kalithea that offers a fairly large selection of natural foods. Our source indicates there is no source for do-it-yourself solar water heaters, but if you have any luck in finding such a boon, we would be interested, considering the rising cost of electricity, in hearing from you.

Further information on living in Greece can be found in books, such as *Athens Inside Out*, *Hints for Living in Greece*, *Foreign Women in Greece*. In the meantime, our readers are invited to answer your questions and pose any others that you may not have considered. We will endeavor to answer these and other questions in the future pages of *The Athenian*.



our town

Fire Alarms

With the coming of August and the rising velocities of the *meltemi* which accompany it, forest and grass fires broke out again this year in many parts of the country. In turn, these were accompanied by public outcries of arson and treason. Possibly because the fires were less disastrous than last year, and the forthcoming elections are municipal rather than national, the political reaction this summer was slightly less shrill. Nor was there, as in 1981, any gratuitous claim by a fanatical political group taking responsibility for the fires. Last year, an organization calling itself the "Blue Archers" not only answered for the fires, but the gutting of several Athens department stores as well, demanding, besides, that if the Junta leaders were not released at once from prison, all sorts of other dire consequences would follow. No one has heard from them since. Likewise, there was none of that pseudo-scientific maliciousness as evoked last year by a spokesman of the Right who took it upon himself to inform the public that the *meltemi* winds which spread the flames originate "in the Steppes of Russia".

Nevertheless, the pattern of events was all too familiar. The area around Olympia was devastated again, and on August 1 several fires broke out almost simultaneously in several areas of Pendeli, including Ekali. Five thousand acres were consumed, twenty houses were destroyed and two campers were burned to death trying to retrieve their car. Due to the capriciousness of the winds, the fires this year spread eastward north of Pendeli and descended along the western side of the mountain, devastating less in-

habited areas.

This year the unenviable task of trying to find out the causes for the fires fell to Deputy Minister of Defense, Andonis Drossoyiannis. Last year, it was former Defense Minister Averof, whose investigations were ascerbically criticized by Opposition leader Papandreou. Of course, Averof today is Opposition leader and Papandreou is Minister of Defense, and although the latter during the first week of August was attending to his pressing Prime Minister's duties, as far as fire-watching was concerned, it was the same two pairs of feet wearing each other's shoes, and it looked as if they had continued to pinch.

On August 5, police and forest rangers agreed that the fires had started on Pendeli at almost the same time. Although many persons were questioned, no one had been detained. Two days later, an investigation by experts came up with no evidence of arson.

In the days that followed, a small assortment of fire bugs were apprehended, detained and let off lightly (most of them were setting fires in fields near their homes), in the probably reasonable belief that so much publicity is highly suggestive to a few unstable members of society who have no deliberate criminal intent.

A number of more practical ways of dealing with fires and forest care in general, however, did receive much wider attention this year. It was noted that there were not enough roads leading into inaccessible areas; that fire-breaks had been allowed to grow over; that the mountains of Attica have been allowed to accumulate heaps of inflammable trash; that rubbish bins, where they exist, are not emptied, that

the forest ranger service is understaffed.

For years now, Athenians have been encouraged to love trees. This has led to an indiscriminate passion for cultivating scrub pine — the most inflammable of trees, albeit the easiest to grow. In areas perfectly suited to olive and fig, pinewoods flourish. Even the cypress, a once typical feature of Attica — and far more fire-resistant — seems confined to churchyards. In spite of recent fires, stands of pine still extend from inaccessible slopes into built-up suburbs without interruption, thus endangering human life as well.

The existence and implementation of laws banning construction on burned-over areas must, by now, be discouraging the belief that hordes of hungry land developers are purposely igniting woodlands. When a newspaper demands "dismantling the spiderweb of Fascist arsonists and their sinister conspiracy to undermine the health of the nation", one is moving from the subject of forest care to that of mental care.

Like all Mediterranean countries, Greece is highly inflammable in summer. General heedlessness on the part of the public in extinguishing smoking materials, ever-increasing traffic on the nation's roads, and a growing enjoyment in camping, must be combatted by a more effective public campaign as to its hazards. Tourists should likewise be forewarned at points of entry, particularly those from damper or more humid climates who may be unaware of the consequences of negligence.

Reforestation programs must be designed with fire control in mind, and at present it would be wiser to cut

swathes through existing forests than to plant still more pine trees — and, of course, more and improved forms of fire equipment are necessary.

These should be the major concerns of public figures and organizations, rather than shouts of “arson”, which, although they may be easier, cheaper and more dramatic, suggest a psycho-political approach more in keeping with the spirit of the former military dictatorship.

The Fruits of Profit

The steeply rising cost in food-stuffs began alarming the general public last spring with the result that the government became concerned. In early and mid-summer, prices of seasonal fruits and vegetables normally level off and drop. When costs, however, continued to soar, the government decided to act. Declaring that the middleman was taking far too great a percentage of the profits, the government began investigations and introduced a series of restrictions. As a result, wholesalers went on strike on August 5. To insure that shortages did not occur, emergency measures were introduced, allowing farmers and agricultural cooperatives to bring their produce and sell them freely to vendors and retailers in the central markets. Although the Minister of Commerce, George Moraitis, said the measures were transitional, awaiting government legislation, the results led to confusion, shortages, and initially there was no drop in price.

On August 10, a retailer, unable to find a parking space at his accustomed spot in the Central Market, became so annoyed that he drove to Kaningos Square in central Athens and dumped five hundred kilos of tomatoes at the entrance to the Ministry of Commerce. The driver was booked with impeding traffic.

Later in the month, the flow of produce into the markets had become more regulated, and prices had dropped somewhat. From the consumer's point of view, however, the savings were small compared to the reportedly huge profits previously enjoyed by the middleman. It appeared that either the profits were not so great as claimed, or the fruits of profit had gone elsewhere. ■

Tarnished Dowry

When Greece joined the European Community in 1981, the other member states whooped with glee at her 4,151-vessel dowry, the world's largest after Panama. But the tarnished bridal gift is also the world's oldest. During his first major press conference last month, the newly-appointed Minister of Merchant Marine, George Katsifaras, announced that at the end of June the once-proud fleet was down to 3,688 vessels with a total displacement of 40.15 million tons — a drop of 463 ships, totalling 1.9 million tons, in 14 months. Some press reports since, however, claim that over five hundred ships are now gone, along with a fifth of the total tonnage.

Greek sailors, too, are caught in the pinch. The total number of unemployed Greek seamen stood at 3,952 as of July 19, according to Katsifaras' ministry. In May, that figure was 3,000. The numbers are misleading, however, since many sailors find on-shore jobs and don't register as unemployed. Even so, the jobless seamen cannot fault lay-ups and break-ups alone for their plight. Katsifaras also lays blame on the increasing number of Greek vessels being sold abroad. Between July 22 and 29, he said, twenty-one ships were eliminated from the Greek registry and only one was added. Of the former, nine were sold to foreigners and the remainder switched flags — one to Malta and eleven to Panama.

Although Katsifaras said he is contacting Greek shipowners to ascertain why they are seeking foreign flags, the shipping community in Piraeus has long grumbled that the main problem is high local crew cost which on a 15,000 ton vessel averages \$3,000 a day. Under Greek law, a minimum 75 percent of the crew must be Greek, whereas a change of flag to labor-cheap Sri Lanka, for example, could result in crew-cost savings of 50 percent and total running-cost cuts of 20 percent.

Meanwhile, ship dismantling is accelerating at an alarming rate. During the last week of July, eighteen more ships had been dismantled than the week before, Katsifaras said. By July 27, 482 dismantled ships totalling 12 million tons were to be found at the country's thirteen moorages, as compared with 464 vessels totalling 1.8 million tons on July 21. *Naftembo-*

riki, a shipping publication which produced the figures, also said that 108 more ships were awaiting official permission to join them and that break-up requests were sailing in at the rate of forty a day. The bigger they are, the harder they fall.

And the worse eyesore they become. As residents living near the thirteen mothball fleets mounted cries of despair over all that visibly rusting metal, Minister of Housing, Planning and Environment, Antonis Tritsis, stepped into the fracas early last month saying he would seek a solution. Though Tritsis said he is seeking “secure moorages” throughout coastal Greece, Katsifaras asserted his ministry's right to place the ships wherever it wants. He said it was for “reasons of national importance,” and insisted that wherever room remained in the thirteen established moorages, more rusting hulks would be discarded. There is little chance any of them will sail again.

Patricia Wren

A House Divided

Shortly after taking office last year, Prime Minister Papandreou announced that the National Resistance did not belong to political parties, but to the people of Greece. A few days later, the government suspended all celebrations connected with the Civil War pending legislation to abolish them. The two statements were historical and tragically interlocked. The guerrilla organizations which took shape and acted so heroically during the 1941-44 Fascist occupation developed into the forces which divided the country in bloody conflict from 1945 to 1949. A third of a century later, when Mr. Papandreou introduced a bill recognizing the National Resistance into Parliament on August 18, the pain left by this national injury could still be felt.

“The time has come,” the Prime Minister said, “for us to honor, in our national memory, those who fell in 1940-44 beside the heroes of the War of Independence.” As a symbol of unity for a people still struggling to consolidate their independence and safeguard their integrity, he added it was nationally commanded that the people of Greece be given back another symbol of sacrifice and struggle.

The Premier went on to say that of all European countries which had suffered Nazi occupation, only Greece

had not recognized national resistance because of the civil war which had immediately followed.

In reply, New Democracy leader, Evangelos Averof took issue with the Prime Minister's speech, claiming that it exonerated the Communist effort to overthrow democratic government in Greece, implying that PASOK was allying itself with the Communist party. He went on to say that for thirty-eight years, all previous governments had refused to do what PASOK proposed now, in the knowledge that resistance was a total national effort which had always been fully recognized by the people and the state. Averof concluded by saying that his party was categorically opposed to the bill and would not continue to participate further in the debate or in the vote unless individuals rather than organizations were recognized. Further, he vowed that when his party returned to power, it would abolish the law.

The Prime Minister, in turn, rebutted these remarks by saying that Mr. Averof was opposing national unity and reviving the climate and divisiveness of the civil war. Furthermore, he said, it was contradictory to accept Karamanlis' legislation of the Communist party and refuse to recognize the Communist contribution to the resistance cause.

Conservative elder statesman and New Democracy National Deputy, Panayiotis Kanellopoulos, however, largely endorsed the Prime Minister's proposed legislation, saying that national recognition was being legally confined solely to the resistance years (1941-44), and that during this period it was impossible to ignore the role played by such organizations as EAM, the Communist's National Liberation Movement.

Mr. Papandreou had opened the debate with the words, "We have not assembled here to judge today, and, above all, we have not come here to divide." Yet, before the debate had concluded, Mr. Averof had led his party out of the chamber. By ironic coincidence, the walkout had occurred precisely thirty-three years after the launching of the attack on Mount Grammos, the concluding major battle of the civil war.

Press Problems

On August 21, the morning newspaper *Vima* announced that it was suspending publication as a daily, but

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would continue with its Sunday edition. *Vima* and *Kathimerini*, which has also threatened to close, have been the country's most respected newspapers since World War II. Rising labor costs, wage indexation, an eighty percent rise in two years in the price of newsprint, antiquated machinery, the difficulty of financing modern labor-saving equipment through further government loans which may not be forthcoming, and an inefficient and costly distribution system have been the main problems. Not only have morning papers been losing readership to the more popular afternoon ones, but the latter come out on the stands at noon and in some areas, earlier.

To avoid distribution problems, such as too many outlets forcing overprinting, *Vima* and *Kathimerini* began a moderately successful subscription service through the mails last year. Recently, however, the post office has threatened to stop delivery.

Although government loans to the press are theoretically above party politics, it is questionable whether any government has been so impartial as to distribute funds to the Opposition newspapers as generously as it has to those which support it. Proposed legislation, restricting the type and number of publications under one ownership, may also have hastened the suspension of *Vima*, which is part of a multi-publication group.

On August 23, Prime Minister Papandreou remarked that the government was considering further financial support of newspapers that are organs for political parties represented in the Greek Parliament or Europarliament. At the same time, he blandly suggested that the slack left by closing national papers could be picked up by more local publications. Both remarks caused wry commentary in the surviving *Kathimerini*. In regards to the latter statement, the paper said that the government was trying to solve the press crisis along the lines of the fruit-and-vegetable crisis. In reply to the first, it suggested that independent newspapers join to continue the struggle for survival.

At Random

Former minister and mayor of Athens, George Plytas, was expelled by the New Democracy opposition in July for not endorsing the party's official candidate for mayor of Athens,

Tzannis Tzannetakis, in the forthcoming municipal elections. Plytas had announced that he was running for the post himself. Dropping his plans later in the month, Plytas announced that he had joined the small Democratic Socialist Party (KODISO), thus becoming its only representative in Parliament. The party's leader, economist John Pezmazoglou, failed to win a seat in last year's election but was elected to the European Parliament.

On July 21, recently appointed Minister of National Economy, Yerasimos Arsenis, announced a two-billion drachma loan, negotiated with the European Community Development bank. Half the sum will go to improving telephone communications in less developed areas of the country, seven hundred million to highway improvement, and three hundred million to public works in developing industrial areas.

Three persons were killed and fifty-five injured in a train accident near Serres, Macedonia, on July 25. The train picked up speed to 150 kph after the engineer left the controls to go to the washroom. Two days earlier, an Athens-Istanbul express rammed a freight train outside of Livadia, and on July 21, a freight train near Tripolis jumped the rails and demolished a house. All three accidents were attributed to human irresponsibility.

On July 30, ministers agreed on the EEC 1983 budget in which Greece is estimated to gain the equivalent of 929 million dollars, receiving about 1240 millions and contributing 320 millions. In 1982, Greece gained the equivalent of 672 million dollars.

The first civil marriage in Athens, which took place on Monday, July 26, joined in wedlock a Vietnamese couple who are refugees. To demonstrate, however, that holy matrimony is by no means a thing of the past, 350 religious ceremonies were recorded as having taken place in Attica over the previous weekend.

The government's strong backing of the PLO and Arafat, who made an official visit to Athens earlier this year, has led to accusations of anti-Semitism from certain quarters since the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. Indeed, government-controlled media's anti-Israel stand and the Prime Minister's equating Israel's action in Lebanon with Nazism may have triggered off a number of anti-Semitic graffiti throughout the country. In fact, Greece's tradition of racial tolerance and its sympathy with Jewish communities during the Nazi occupation are well documented, and were brought out by government spokesman Maroudas in the government's denial of any such discrimination. Nevertheless, the government felt obliged to deny reports that it would be receiving Palestinian



Athina Lekakon

Disembarking at Piraeus: As a gesture of support for the Palestinian people during the Israeli siege of Beirut, the Greek government invited a number of Palestinian children to come to Greece for a summer holiday at Aghios Andreas camping grounds.

guerrillas on one of the Greek islands.

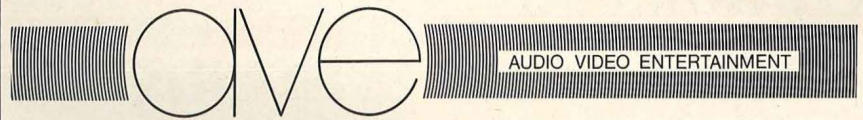
On August 7, newly appointed Minister of Justice, **George Mangakis**, announced that the death sentence would be abolished except in treasonable cases during wartime. Revoking former minister Alexandris' decision, Mangakis said that the prisons in Aegina and Corfu would not be closed, but renovated.

Although recent petroleum excavations off Katakolo on the west coast of Peloponnesus are producing over 1,000 barrels of good quality oil daily, the government announced on August 7 that the deposit is too limited and lies at too great a depth to exploit further at present. About 12 percent of the country's needs are now being served by off-shore wells in the northern Aegean.

Following the two-week strike in July, **Olympic Airways** has asked for loans amounting to over one billion drachmas to cover losses.

At the UNESCO conference on cultural policies in Mexico City, Minister Melina Mercouri pleaded for the return of the **Elgin Marbles** in the name of civilization and justice. She reminded her listeners that the marbles were not a single work of art like a painting or a statue, but an integral part of a unique monument which was "a privileged symbol of our civilization". Instead of the usual, laconic "no comment" reply, a British Foreign Office spokesman said that only Parliament had the authority to decide on the matter. UNESCO, however, formally adopted Greece's claim, and back in Athens early in August, Mercouri reaffirmed her plan to take court action in Britain, adding that she believed the marbles would be back in Athens in three years' time.

Bulgarian, Yugoslav and Greek teams participating in the **Balkan Games** at Bucharest in August protested that a Rumanian runner who came in second in the Marathon had hopped on the side of a car during the event and traveled over one kilometer before jumping off again. The protest was upheld by the judiciary committee, and a Greek, who had come in fourth, was awarded third place.



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Options In International Education

The ABC's of English-language schooling

By C. Vanderpool

BY now, most parents of school-age youngsters have made the critical choice, for this year at least. They have signed the papers, paid the fees, bought the uniforms and books, look forward to another year of rushed breakfasts and fights over homework.

But the agony over that choice, in my experience, never ceases. As with most foreign parents here, the selection of school for my children has been the subject of critical discussions almost since they were born. And now, even though the papers *have* been signed, the discussions seem doomed to go on and on until their graduation. The problem of schooling forms the basis of friendships, the instant opener at slow parties, and a good impetus to define one's own goals and future before deciding what to inflict on the children.

Although, in the end, as permanent residents of Greece, we decided to send our children to Greek schools, that option is simply not open to most members of the foreign community here, and those who want an English-language school are faced with just four choices: The American Community Schools, Campion, St. Lawrence, and TESIS Hellenic. *

The American Community School, predictably, is the most relentlessly American in what it teaches and how it teaches. Some 90 percent of its faculty is American or American-trained, 80 percent of its student body are American nationals (which would include children with dual nationality). An independent, non-profit organization, the school is run on apparently highly democratic lines, by administrators and a parent's board, with input from an organized and vocal teachers' union.

The campus now is a slice of home for children of suburban U.S.A.

- a large, sprawling plant, with rather ugly, modern buildings, plenty of asphalt parking lots, and large playing fields, sports areas, labs and libraries. Besides a broad-based curriculum which parallels that offered in the best state-side schools, ACS also offers a strong program in Greek culture and language, which, theoretically, can prepare a student for higher education in Greece as well as abroad.

As with most American schools, there is a strongly practical side to the curriculum, a preparation for life in the real world, or, as Acting Superintendent Dorbis notes, "life in 2000". Besides courses in typing, record-keeping, and operating office machinery, the school is promoting vigorously its computer literacy program, which has obviously replaced French studies in the formation of the cultivated person. Alternate or extra-curricular activities cover the range from sports and traditional theater and choral clubs to participation in innovative experiments such as SWECS, or The Small Wind Energy Conversion System, a project in which students will develop a system for harnessing wind-generated energy.

Campion School, founded in 1970 to offer a British alternative to the Athens English-speaking community, is in a period of transition and expansion. Located in Psychico until just two years ago, the senior school was moved out to pine-forested Ekali, but it still maintains a campus in Psychico and in Glyfada as well. Under a revamped administration which took over after a bitter break with the former headmaster in 1980, Campion is attempting to solidify its reputation as the mainline British public school in Greece, offering a solid British curriculum and preparation for higher education in the United Kingdom, the U.S., and elsewhere.

Even though the student body represents as many as fifty different countries, there is a concerted effort to de-emphasize cultural differences under the blanket of the British educational system. Although a rela-

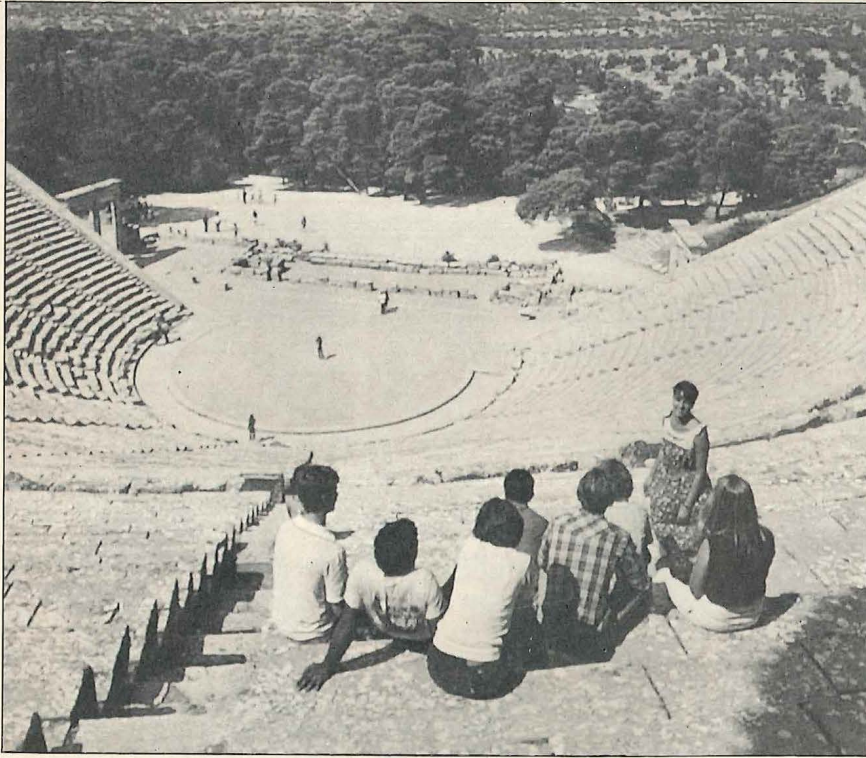
tively small group of students are of British nationality (at present approximately 20 percent), 95 percent of the teachers, and the Headmaster, are British. As Director of Administration Everett J. Marder likes to point out, the school is a sort of three-legged stool: a British mind (curriculum), an American heart (it is incorporated in the U.S.), and Greek body.

As might be expected, since the school is in a period of growth and consolidation, it has a somewhat less developed club and activities program than the American school. But in certain traditional areas, such as theater, debating, and sports, it maintains a high profile. Parental participation is not built into Campion's system, unlike ACS; however, there is an active Ladies Guild, which engages in fund-raising projects, and a currently quiescent, but more politicized, parents' association which was particularly active during the school's administrative changes in 1980-81.

TESIS Hellenic exudes an entirely different atmosphere from either of the preceding schools. First of all, in a country where handsome buildings are rare, its Kifissia campus occupies several of the nicest, including the old Cecil Hotel. Another large old villa in Ekali houses its elementary school. The atmosphere is more intimate, the surroundings more familial than ACS or Campion. TESIS Hellenic was formed in 1981 by the fusion of Dr. Robert Betts' ten-year old Hellenic International School (HIS), and The American School in Switzerland, established in 1955 by an enterprising American lady, Mrs. M. Crist Fleming.

The educational goal of TESIS, and now TESIS Hellenic, is to provide an American curriculum, enriched by, and reflecting, its international environment. The student body consists of approximately 50 percent U.S. nationals, which may include children of dual nationality; the other half is made up of almost three dozen nationalities. The teaching staff is also a fairly even mix of nationalities, reflecting the internationalist philosophy the school projects. The fact that almost a quarter of TESIS Hellenic's students are boarders has a profound effect on the school as a whole. Although both ACS and Campion are ahead of TESIS in some facilities, whether sports fields or number of library books, the TESIS faculty, some twenty-eight of whom actually live in with the students, have a very close

* St. Catherine's Embassy School, which serves children from the ages of 5 to 13, is not open to the English-language community as a whole, and so is outside the scope of this article.



TASIS Class in the Great Outdoors

and active relationship with the children. The school is also forced to develop a highly active social and events program to keep them out of the corner drugstores; naturally the benefits of the program for its many charges, extend to day students. In general, the smaller student body, numbering approximately eight hundred this year, and the relatively large faculty of eighty, make a favorable student-teacher ratio and ensure more individualized attention, which, for boarders, and in general, for children whose lives have been constantly dislocated as they follow their parents' careers, is of great help.

Whereas with ACS, Campion, and TASIS Hellenic, the schools can be summarized in terms of administration, cultural balance, curriculum and college entrance records, St. Lawrence College really boils down to one thing - whether or not you believe in its headmaster, R.J.O. Meyer, OBE. For years headmaster of Milfield School in England, Mr. Meyer established a reputation as an iconoclastic, progressive, revolutionary, or - as some will have it - eccentric educator before being invited to lead the newly-formed Campion School.

After his departure from Campion in 1980, Meyer turned his extraordinary energy (he is well over 70 years old) and talents to founding St. Lawrence College. The school is still, in many ways, in its formative stages. Based in Psychico, opened

sections in Hellenikon, Halandri, and plans a kindergarten and infant school in Patras. Although St. Lawrence is based on the British curriculum, Meyer's forte, probably, is dealing with those students whose needs aren't met by conventional education. He has, as he says, taught imbeciles and made them into happy people.

He has also been able to recognize and develop talents, unsuspected or otherwise, in a number of children, and has successfully treated, in the past, students with learning disabilities. His present student body is composed of approximately thirty percent British nationals, a tiny percent of Americans, with the rest being an international mix, including many duo-nationals. Although, since he opened, Meyer has been in continual conflict with government authorities over his school's right to exist, he claims legality within the framework of the Treaty of Rome, which was ratified in Greece by her official entry into the Common Market on January 1, 1981.

In very broad outlines, this is what is available for parents who wish to educate their children at an English-language school. The choice may seem limited, but the four institutions are quite different in what they have to offer the prospective parent and child.

All of these schools must contend with particular problems which

home country schools obviously don't face. One of the most serious, for students and administrators alike, is that of transience. According to Meyer, during his tenure at Campion, the average stay for each student was two to three years. Of course, there is a small group of students whose parents live permanently in Athens, but they can expect that the greatest number of their school friends over the years will move on and out. For incoming students, several administrators agree that adjustment problems are not as severe as they might be in home country schools, where there is a more stable student population.

For most of the children, moving is their, and their parents', way of life. They tend to be adaptable, and, in turn, are open to newcomers, since that is what most of them have been, most of their life. Nevertheless, it can be painful: as Dr. Ruth Clay, Director of TASIS, points out, "It's heartbreaking when the only good tenor in the choir leaves after a year", hard on the choir, and heartbreaking for the youngster who has made it in one place, and has to go somewhere else and start over.

It is also difficult to build a sense of community among the groups of children who know, deep down, that their commitment is only temporary. School becomes a place to hang your hat for a bit; the child holds back from devoting energy to friendships, to activities, to teachers who might stimulate him; and, vice versa, the school, unless it makes a concerted effort, may hardly notice the little child who passed its way for a year or two.

For the administration, transience is a headache of a different sort. From one year, or even one semester, to the next, the size of your student body, or its make-up, can change radically, depending on the world's economic or political scene. Campion and HIS experienced an overwhelming influx of students with the onslaught of civil war in Lebanon in the mid-1970s. Both had to adjust their programs, space, and thinking to include many students whose second language may have been English, but whose mother tongue was Arabic or French.

It is also a challenge to attract and keep good teachers. All four of the schools depend on imported staff, and the quality of the school

can vary considerably, depending on the flow of teachers. Although the initial challenge of teaching in a foreign school may attract first-rate people, it is hard to keep them for more than a few years. What brought them here in the first place — a sense of adventure, perhaps — may keep them moving on. Salaries may not be compatible with those back home at several of the schools and potential for professional growth may be more limited in a school "system" of just four, radically different, institutions.

Related in part to the problem of transience is the lack of facilities at several of the schools, not comparable to private schools in the same price range in home countries. In part, this results from the rapid growth of the student body in just the past few years. The student body of HIS, for example, almost doubled in size between one term and the next, as a result of the crisis in Lebanon. Expansion had to be makeshift; and when projecting a long-term, large-scale expansion, the schools are faced with the possibility that the student body, for different reasons, might be halved as quickly.

As it is, *Campion* is now making some bold steps towards improving its campus by adding a library and office wing at the *Ekali* campus. For its first years, though, it was located in some fine old converted mansions in *Psychico*, while *St. Lawrence* and *TASIS* still depend on available housing rather than purpose-built complexes like that of *ACS*. It is, in many ways, simply more expensive here to offer facilities similar to those back home: land prices are high, construction costs are almost prohibitive, not only in terms of money but psychological stress. With this said, it comes as little surprise that the fees are, by almost any standards, high.

This year, the cost of sending your child to seventh grade at *Campion* will reach \$4,000, not including transportation, food, and uniforms. The other schools are only marginally different, in either direction. Of course, for parents who are here with embassies, or international businesses, the costs are usually covered by the employer. But for children whose parents are here independently, the fees may be a tremendous burden, particularly if there is more than one child in the family. And unfortunately, unlike in their

own countries, most families don't have the choice of sending their children to a state school.

Small children just *might* get through at a Greek elementary school, but it is almost impossible for older children to learn to read and write Greek well enough to follow the demanding curriculum in the upper grades. The international schools do make some scholarship money available, almost never covering full tuition; but for some parents, their inability to meet tuition due to the high cost of education has meant a choice between leaving Greece, or even sending wife and children back home to a cheaper school system.

There is also a very real concern among many parents who are more or less permanently in Greece — whether dual nationals or permanent foreign residents — that sending their children to one of these international schools will cut off the child from Greek society and culture, not to mention full fluency in the Greek language. *ACS*, and to a lesser extent, *Campion*, have highly developed programs for preparing children of Greek descent for life either "here or there", although all the schools claim success in preparing their students for advanced education locally. Most of the students, however, do go on to universities abroad, and, again, the acceptance lists from *ACS*, *Campion*, and *TASIS Hellenic* are proof that at least some of their students made it. (*St. Lawrence* is still in its infancy as far as such lists go).

There is also a real effort on the part of all four schools to develop a knowledge of the host country's language and history, despite many accusations from parents and children alike that the very nature of the schools — enclaves of British or American culture on Greek soil — encourage cultural snobbery. The attitude to the host country is a difficult and delicate problem, which the schools meet with pep talks, instructional programs, and counselling by administrators and teachers alike. As *Ruth Clay* says, "Most kids do tend to be chauvinistic about their home country, and non-home simply isn't as good as home." In her experience, she finds that the less the child has traveled the world, the more apt he is to compare everything he finds here unfavorably to what he left behind; the more sophisticated children, the ones who have lived in ten different countries, are much more tolerant.

The same could be said about the children's attitudes to each others' nationalities. In a school which serves fifty nationalities, there are obviously going to be cases in which the children come from different sides of the political fence. Most of the teachers are prepared, both by the administration and by their own sensitivities, to handle this kind of conflict. *Dorbis of ACS* noted with admiration how tolerant, on the whole, the children are, and added that they could teach *us* about tolerance. The cases of political conflicts being acted out on the playground are few, and are apt to be between two individuals rather than gangs.

In the opinion of one administrator, the problem is not nearly so acute, or bitter, as the racial polarity one meets at some U.S. school. As one would expect, there *is* cleavage along national lines, but then there are so many national groups represented, that with few exceptions, these groupings don't rule social life at the schools. Probably *ACS* has the largest national grouping of children, with the added "bond" that many of the parents work for the same employer. Inevitably, someone is going to feel left out because he doesn't have, for example, *PX* privileges, but then, that's school life.

The level of preparation for *GCE's*, *SAT's*, and other international certificates and exams at the various schools is extensive and adequate, apparently. But what seems to count to so many colleges now is that extra "something" that an international education can add to a student's record.

And, in general, this is the tremendous advantage that children going to international schools have over their peers in the home country. Despite the obvious problems of schooling in a foreign land, the benefits may well outweigh the disadvantages. The child is exposed to a cross-section of the world, his outlook on life can't help but broaden, he is likely to be more independent and mature than children raised in a mono-cultural, mono-lingual setting. He has met — hopefully, successfully — the challenges of change and adjustment from an early age.

The problems of a bi-cultural education, for those children bi-lingual in Greek and another language, will be discussed in a subsequent article.



The Twain Meet

Helping American kids grow strong and canny in an ancient land

By Sara Rau

ON the remote spongefishers' island of Kalymnos, sixteen-year-old Katerina, also known as Heather Abt of Highland Park, Michigan, washed and clipped sponges in a sponge factory all morning from January to May of this year. In the afternoon, she studied modern Greek poets Cavafy, Seferis, and Ritsos and kept a journal in the manner of a nineteenth-century British traveler.

Far from Kalymnos, in the mountain fastness of Metsovo, Stefanos, alias David Tripp of Reston, Virginia, spent his mornings carving wood in a local workshop, while devoting his afternoons to such pursuits as the study of Byzantine art and architecture.

Katerina and Stefanos are two of sixteen American teenagers who recently participated in a unique educational experience in Greece called the Intercultural Action Learning Program (INTERALP). INTERALP is a work/study program that immerses young Americans, 16-18 years old, in a

totally different culture, while at the same time exposing them to rigorous academic instruction in the language, literature, history, and arts of the host country. The program, which counts as a regular semester of high school work, began almost ten years ago in Kenya, but is presently headquartered in Greece. The Kalymnos branch was established in 1975 under the aegis of Nick Germanacos, a poet and translator born on Cyprus but raised and educated in Wales. The fledgling Metsovo program was launched last September by Ariane Cotsis, an Athens-born cultural anthropologist with a degree from Duke University. All told, over four hundred students have taken part in INTERALP since its inception.

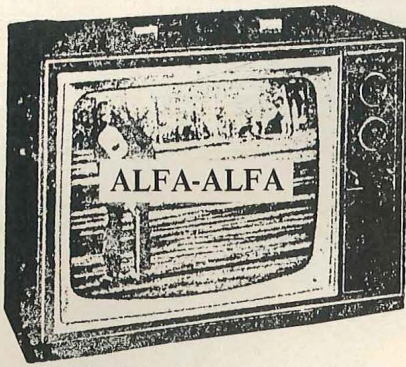
I recently visited both Greek sites of the INTERALP program through the kindness of its founder and president, Mimi Summerskill, wife of the president of Athens College. I was curious to learn whether Mimi's "brain-child" was as exciting and innovative as she had told me it was, or merely

an exotic interlude for privileged American children — "a case of cultural slumming," as my own teen-aged son caustically conjectured.

In the words of Nick Germanacos, INTERALP offers a respite from "our cornucopia of pap" and helps youngsters to "recast their perceptions of themselves and their world." As one former participant, Robin Gustafson, has said, "I never quite believed there were alternatives. Before I came to Kalymnos, I thought it was all pretty much joining the system or trying to avoid it. No one told me there were other directions."

But just how does INTERALP help to make kids strong, to make them canny, and to recast their perceptions of themselves and their world? The basic strategy is education by ordeal. Each student feels the shock of having the cultural rug, so to speak, yanked out from under his feet. Gone is the paraphernalia of affluent America, from hot water and central heating to video games and

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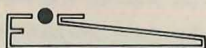
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Walkman cassettes; from rock music and Big Macs to the pharmacopoeia of the pleasure principle. Instead, INTERALP exposes youngsters to a daily existence of Spartan simplicity.

The INTERALPers (as they dub themselves) share a ramshackle old house at the end of a maze of cobblestone streets. The whitewash is peeling off the walls, and the sheep tethered in the front yard munches on a ground covering of weeds and scrub foliage. In one corner of the garden is a jerry-rigged cold water shower, used in turn by all thirteen students, their house teacher, Eleni Panourgia, and her husband, Dimitri. "Forget privacy," Nick admonishes his charges during their first days on the island. "You're living in a culture that doesn't even have a word for it! So before you decide something is good or bad, just try to understand it. Before you condemn a social custom, try living it for a while."

Becoming knowledgeable rather than judgmental is a guiding principle for INTERALPers. At the same time that they relinquish their American notions of privacy, they are asked to eschew any behavior that might offend villagers.

"We explain the difference between a 'shame' culture and a 'guilt' culture," Nick says. In this traditional society, outward appearances are all-important. A casual impropriety can become a disgrace not only to oneself, but to one's whole family. In the United States, "anything goes" is more often the rule, but an individual's private guilt trip over publicly-condoned behavior may last for years. When INTERALPers understand the difference, it becomes less difficult for them to conform to the strict code of 'do's and don'ts' Nick and Eleni lay down: modest clothing, moderate drinking, no public demonstration of physical affection between girls and boys.

Armed with these kinds of understanding, the INTERALPers experience as much of Greek island culture as they can absorb in sixteen weeks. Every day they study the language for an hour in class, then practice the words they've learned during four hours of work in an all-Greek atmos-

phere. The jobs include stints in the local shipyard, a sponge factory, a sweet shop, an electrical shop, a carpentry shop, and a knitting establishment.

As the weeks pass, the youngsters participate in aspects of village life that arise naturally out of the season and circumstance. Thus if INTERALP were nothing but daily exposure to a different culture, it would surely be a mind-expanding interlude, but disciplined academic study plays an indispensable role in the program. Nick counters what he describes as "the natural inertia of adolescence" with twenty-five hours a week of classwork, which only begins at 4:00 pm — a time when most American teenagers have fled school for more leisurely pursuits.

The subjects vary, depending on current events and the availability of guest lecturers, but the pedagogical approach remains constant: the classroom as microcosm of the world; the world as extension of the classroom. The day I attended class, for example, school began with an hour of conversational Greek taught by Eleni. Then Bill Spanos, on sabbatical from the State University of New York at Binghamton, led a discussion on *Zorba the Greek*, encouraging the students to draw a parallel between their own experiences on Kalymnos and those of the novel's narrator on Crete.

During the next hour, Nick read and interpreted a part of the Holy Week liturgy which would be followed at the Orthodox church service that evening. The concluding session was taken up with the reading and discussion of poems by Yiannis Ritsos, in which death and loss are explored in the poet's hauntingly surrealistic style. In several day's time, the INTERALPers would hand in their own poems on the subject of death, written in the manner of Ritsos and starting from a detail drawn from Greek history or mythology, or from a commonplace event experienced on the island.

This interplay between academics and everyday life reaches its perfect expression in the journal which each INTERALPer keeps. In one sense, the journal is a record of individual growth and discovery, but since Nick reads each journal once a

week and comments extensively on its content and style, it also serves as a vehicle for improving and honing writing skills. The resemblance between an INTERALPer's journal and the diary of a nineteenth-century traveler is not accidental. "After all," Nick explains, "the old-fashioned traveler stopped to reflect and learn from the lands and peoples he visited; the modern tourist is merely exploitative."

I left Kalymnos a true believer in INTERALP's goals and methods, but wondered how they would translate to another part of Greece, where the program is run by a director who brings her own distinct personality and academic background to bear.

Ariane Cotsis, a former house teacher at Kalymnos, inaugurated a new branch of INTERALP last September in Metsovo, a picturesque Vlach village in the mountains of central Greece. Her pioneer INTERALPers — only three last semester — lived in private village homes because a dormitory had not yet been leased. The two girls, Filio and Dafni, shared a room in the home of one family, while Stefanos lived in another house. Filio was apprenticed as a woodworker and assisted her local "mother" in baking bread, cleaning house, and weaving the colorful fabrics typical of the region. Dafni learned to embroider at the village's handicraft center, while Stefanos assisted a local woodworker.

Under such circumstances, the initial culture shock was even more severe than that experienced by INTERALPers in Kalymnos. The two girls explained how they coped with their frustrations during the early days of their stay.

"We just took long walks," Dafni said. "Once we got out of ear's reach of the village, we would start to scream things like 'I can't take it any more!' or 'I hate this village!' Then we would walk back home and pretend that nothing had happened."

For Stefanos, entering a Metsoviti home without an American roommate (the other boy who planned to come canceled out at the last minute) was an even greater hardship. But as the weeks went by, his morning woodcarving sessions became an important source of satisfaction and self esteem.



Getting in step with the Greeks

"I found out that I was really good at carving, and that my teacher, Panagiotti, respected my abilities," he said. "I was a lot better at it than the guy here last semester. So even when I was having trouble with classwork, I looked forward to my morning work sessions."

Classwork, also, takes on a slightly different cast in Metsovo. Although the students are still required to keep journals, Ariane's emphasis is more on content and less on formal writing skills, a subject left to guest teachers from Athens. As an anthropologist, however, one of her interests last semester was in arranging for the INTERALPers to visit the local school. Following that experience, they wrote papers comparing American and Greek cultural values as expressed in the respective educational systems.

A culmination of all I had seen and learned took place during the Easter festivities in Metsovo. On Good Friday, we attended church and joined the burial procession of the Epitaphios through the streets to the village plateia. Then towards midnight on Holy Saturday, we witnessed the climax of the Orthodox liturgical year. As we entered the packed church, the INTERALPers whispered excitedly in Greek to the Metsoviti boys and girls they had come to know. In just three months, they had developed a facility in the language that exceeded even that of their Kalymnian peers. As

midnight approached, the priest turned to say, "Come ye, take light from the Eternal Light," and we all lit our tapers. We filed silently out of church into the chilly night behind the priest who proclaimed, "He whom ye seek is not here. He is risen. *Christos Anesti.*" Bells rang, fireworks flashed, gunshots exploded, and the flames of hundreds of flickering candles moved up and down the dark cobblestone streets — an archetypal pageant.

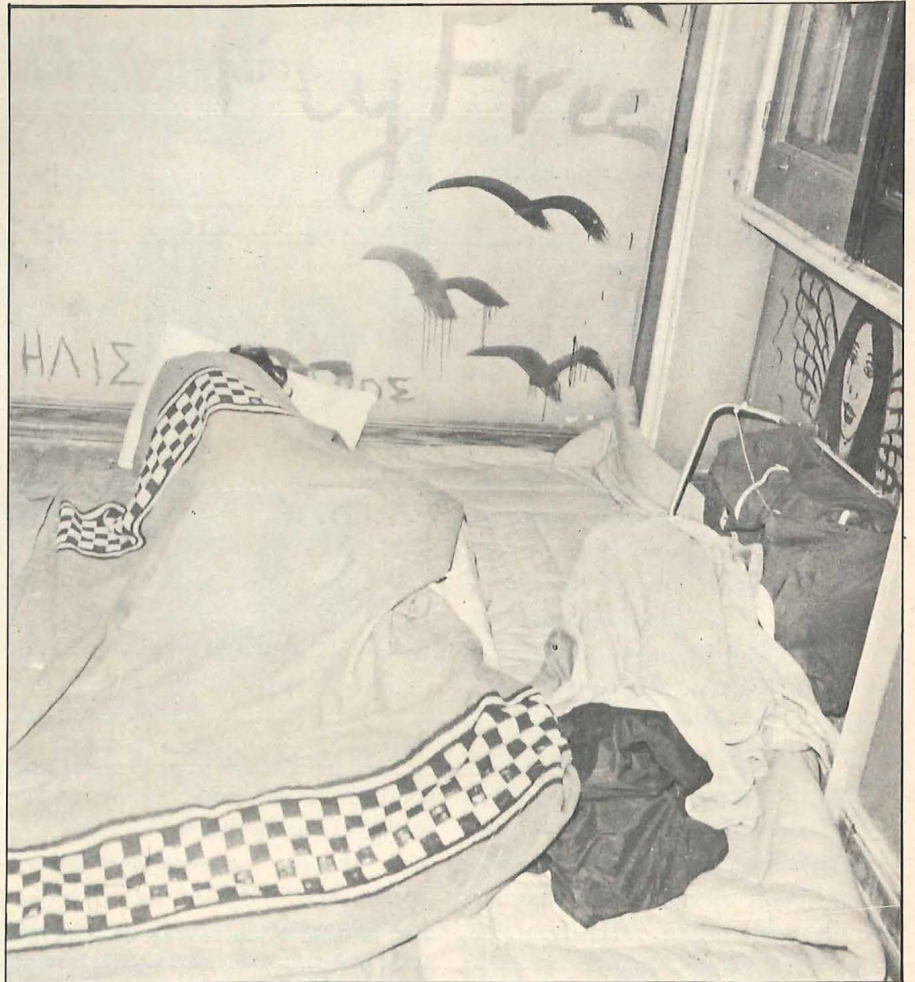
At that moment, it occurred to me that Easter in Metsovo had assumed all the trappings of a true *rite de passage* for these young Americans, possibly the only one they would ever have. By ordeal, careful instruction, and, tonight, ritual initiation, they had entered the mysteries of a culture radically different from their own. And surely, I thought, such a Coming of Age in Greece would help them to return to their own country stronger, more canny, more aware of themselves and their place in the world. As one youngster on Kalymnos told me, "You know, only half of the INTERALP experience takes place here in Greece. I thing the other half will begin for all of us the moment our plane lands at Kennedy airport."

Sara Rau, is the editor for the AWOG Bulletin, and the Athens Editor for International Environment Reporter.

Heroin, Hash, Help

*A problem of drugs and
communication*

By Adrienne Calfo



Abandoned house in Exarchia is home for young drug user

DR. George Economopoulos will tell you that the use of drugs, specifically the increase in heroin addiction among young people in Greece, is less a medical problem than a social issue. But to police and government officials here, drug users are criminal; to parents and doctors, they are sick persons in need of hospital care. In both cases, there is little room for dealing with the individual as someone who needs psychological support.

A psychiatrist and toxologist by profession, Dr. Economopoulos works daily with young drug addicts. In particular, his concern focuses on the period after physical withdrawal, when the addict either finds the strength to keep "clean", or returns to his habit, often with greater intensity.

E.S.E.A.N., The Commission for the Right Information and Confrontation of Narcotics, was formed January 1, 1982 by Dr. Economopoulos in collaboration with other doctors, psychiatrists, social workers and concerned citizens with the main purpose of redefining the drug laws in Greece.

The Commission has concluded that the existing law contributes indirectly to the spread of drug abuse, particularly heroin addiction. Heroin and hashish are grouped together within the same law, which makes no distinction between the two narcotics, except to stipulate that the user of heroin is required to spend a period of two to three months mandatory time in a clinic for detoxification. After ten to fourteen days the heroin addict may be free, physically, of the drug, but he will stay hospitalized for the remaining months, depending on the severity of his addiction.

Under the law, if the heroin addict is caught with possession of the drug (apart from the fact of his addiction), he is required to go to jail after his time in the clinic. On the other hand, if he is hospitalized for heroin addiction without being found in possession of the drug, he is free to leave after his detoxification. The hash abuser is required to spend the same jail sentence, for three to four years, without any hospital requirement.

Thus, the person forced to serve a jail sentence for the possession of hashish is penalized because he happens to be using a tamer drug, one that is not addictive, and so his punishment is that much harsher: he is just a criminal, unable to use illness as a mitigating circumstance. Furthermore, he may well be jailed with users of heroin. Dr. Economopoulos cites cases in which heroin addiction actually began in the jail cell: "A kid is put in for hash and he mixes with others using hard drugs like heroin. They live in such close contact with each other, it's almost impossible not to be exposed to the drug."

A major problem in Greece is widespread public ignorance of drugs and drug-related problems — an ignorance, as Dr. Economopoulos explains, which can be lethal. It creates an atmosphere of defensiveness and terror among parents and in schools. Drugs, any kind, are still considered taboo, a subject that one confesses to rather than dealing with openly and seriously. The Greek saying, "If your hand hurts you, cut it

off", still holds. Families, reluctant to confront the issue, feel threatened and unsure of how to approach the news that one of their own may be involved with drugs, while those in positions of authority find it difficult to substitute compassion for the impulse to judge and punish.

"The first step is to treat these kids as human beings", says Dr. Economopoulos. He spends his free time counselling young people who have had problems with drugs and observes that there are not enough emotional outlets for young people in Greece, who often turn to drugs out of boredom and a sense of aimlessness, caught as they are, in the flux of extreme and rapid changes. "The young person who turns to drugs", says Dr. Economopoulos, "may not even feel a special attraction to it in the beginning. He or she might just feel empty, restless, like there is no place where he is comfortable in his environment."

According to Dr. Economopoulos, the youth who turn to drugs are often some of the most sensitive of their generation, who, for social or personal reasons feel too weak to fight for themselves, and so they turn inwards and away, into a realm where they can fabricate and live out the dreams and yearnings they do not dare, or cannot dare, to fulfill.

One of the functions of E.S.E.A.N is to distribute pamphlets which define the actual effects of various narcotics to help educate families and other persons otherwise ignorant of the subject. Dr. Economopoulos also proposes more active intervention to help cure the addicts. One "solution" would be to establish methadone clinics where known addicts may go and get their needed doses as well as psychiatric help. This would take the problem off the streets and help slash black market prices of the drugs. Unfortunately, methadone clinics, well-known in England and the United States, among other countries, are still unheard of in Greece.

Dr. Economopoulos also points out that, "after the first ten to twelve days of physical withdrawal from heroin, the user is in need of vital guidance; he needs to be shown, immediately, a new direction where his energy may be spent. One solu-

tion would be a farm community in the country, where people can slowly build their confidence through outdoor activity, working with others". In Economopoulos' thinking, "if these kids don't find something to give them a meaning in their lives, they'll go right back to drugs. The real cure can only come from learning a more human way of life where there is room for trust, mutual respect, and love.

The phone rings. A nineteen-year old boy has just been jailed for possession of heroin. Mr. Economopoulos asks what condition the boy is in. In the morning, he will go down to the jail to see if he can arrange to have the boy see him after the detoxification period. "There are three hundred thousand people who use hashish in Greece, and six to ten thousand who use heroin. These are the statistics; the reality is probably more. People need to talk, to get their problems into the open, without shame" In October, E.S.E.A.N. plans an open seminar devoted to the subject of narcotics. Doctors, social workers, lawyers, and persons involved in the fields of teaching and psychiatry, will participate from Italy, Switzerland, and Germany. "It will help", says Dr. Economopoulos, "to hear some opinions from other countries

where the problem has been around for more years. Maybe this will help get rid of some myths in Greece."

Before our interview, a young girl arrived with her father. She is twenty-five. A former heroin addict, she has been off the drug for nine months now. The arm which she used during the days of her drug habit is supported by a sling. There is nothing physically wrong with it, she says. The problem is psychosomatic, she is sure — the result of the sudden anxiety she has been feeling. Yesterday and today are the first times she has been tempted to return to heroin, and she has come to talk. Her father, made suspicious by the arm, accuses her of starting her habit again. "I would have started any minute", she says, "if I didn't have someone to talk to" For over six months she has held a job successfully, a job which, up till now has occupied her energies. Now it does not satisfy her. The outlets feel blocked again, and she feels her panic growing. "I have so much energy that it keeps me awake at night. I feel like I'll go mad sometimes if I don't do something to calm myself, but I see the people around me, the situations, and I think, at least I'm alive, at least I can feel life . . . I want to feel like a girl of fourteen again, the way I did with my first flirt." ■



After several heroin-related deaths in Exarchia earlier this year, residents gathered to protest the rapidly-spreading use of narcotics

Choices

"Close to Home's" regular columnist is on vacation. This month, Julie Brophy (*A Matter of Taste*) offers this morsel.

"Yes, it is attractive to be a bohemian eccentric expatriate", the young diplomat's wife said, giving me the once-over. Not being overly-sensitive or maladjusted and having a fairly thick skin, I did what every other red-blooded American would do: I raced all the way home to my unconventional studio, sat down on my burlap-covered, worn-out-but-with-lots-of-character couch, put my feet up on my coffee table (consisting of a plank propped up on stones) . . . and worried about it. Bohemian is a label that's stuck with me most of my life, and, *of course*, it doesn't bother me, essentially because, being one, I'm not *supposed* to care what other people think. Eccentric conjured up the image of an old lady pulling mice out of her hair, so this annoyed me considerably until a friend pointed out that eccentric meant not ordinary. I didn't quite agree with that and the dictionary bore me out: odd, peculiar, OFF-CENTER. Expatriate, I never gave a thought to, because I guess that's what I am.

One who chose to pick up her suitcase, her camera, her few valued worldly possessions, hop a charter flight to Brussels, fly the noon businessman's flight to London to gorge herself on the best plays before boarding the Magic Bus loaded with young wanderers and chicken-leg-sharing Greek families, thereafter nursing swollen feet in the Grande Bretagne by soaking two days in a bathtub sipping cognac and reading three novels, before traipsing out to an old red-tiled house with roosters next door to set up shop as a yet unpublished novelist in an outlandish town like Piraeus.

The word eccentric could apply.

And I suppose if I weren't the first two, I wouldn't be the third. My plan was simple: Europe, with all its old world culture and myriad traditions loomed the other side of the Atlantic, winking, beckoning with a crooked finger to my naive sense of adventure, travel, intrigue. Steeped in the lore of the Bloomsbury Group and Gertrude Stein's 'movable feast',



I envisioned the next generation — *my* generation — of artists and writers: the new Virginia Woolf . . . of Greece? you say, shaking your head. Why not, I counter: I strive against repetition — London and Paris have been *done* and besides, they're too expensive. Greece would be the base from which I would travel *'The Continent'*.

I packed my bag while watching the Olympic airlines commercial: dancers in native costume, barrels of ret-

sina flowing, the sea beyond, and the booming voice — "Why are you here when you could be there?"

"Right."

I was out the door.

Six years later, a few grey hairs, a multitude of laugh wrinkles on a very 'human' face (so I'm told) and not a *little* wiser, I sit here contemplating my labels. I have not astounded literary agents with any best-selling novels nor affected literary history with a notable salon of new generation poets, writers and actors toasting Our Era of Giants Among Men. I've had a few parties for which I've received some notoriety (not the best kind), and I know a few struggling writers like myself. Travel? I've seen the inside of a Beirut hotel (the bombing was heavy), the mecca of Cairo (the Hilton), one smoky cafe in Casablanca (I was passing through and Bogart was nowhere in sight). I've never waltzed in Vienna, taken a gondola in Venice, fallen in love with a Florence artisan.

The only thing remotely connecting me with the life of Virginia Woolf is that when I broke a leg and ended up in a Greek hospital, I swore that if anything worse ever happened to me here, I would, like she, walk into the sea. The only 'moveable feast' I've experienced is going from one Greek restaurant to another and writing about it. I've made a lot of friends, mostly ex-pats like myself, and with the same lapses in logic. Most of them are gone now, back to their own country or still traveling about. I get letters. There are new friends who, in turn, will someday leave, and there are a few, like myself, who've stayed — at least for the moment. I love the world that is Greece, and after three years of argument, my landlady, a 74-year-old stoic, has adopted me as her daughter. When I leave, which, in her mind, is a *given*, she wants my dog.

An objective assessment? Aside from the wincing produced by memories and reduced by time, I don't *admit* to many regrets. Is this the mid-life crisis I've heard *too* much about, or am I a victim of the expatriate's dilemma? For out of it all, there is one nagging question, the answer to which, like a true Scarlett, I have put off until tomorrow. A tomorrow when some exterior force, like war with Turkey, banishment of all foreigners from this lovely land, the rejection of *the* last lover, will decide for me. Last year's earthquake was not sufficient exterior force. I now merely regard any untoward weather changes as the end of the world.

"Why are you here when you could be there?"

— Damned if I know.

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The Vlachs: A Vanishing Race

The Last of Europe's Wandering Shepherds

By Timothy Salmon

UNLESS you are a mountain freak you are not likely to come across a Vlach shepherd in his natural habitat. For the Vlachs' homeland is in the remote fastnesses of the Pindos mountains in northwestern Greece towards the Albanian frontier.

Traditionally the Vlachs were transhumant shepherds, although some have long led a more settled existence in villages, notably Metsovo. They are an ancient, close-knit community with a strong sense of identity, like their rival shepherd clan, the Sarakatsans, whom they despise as "tent-dwellers" and who, in turn, just as passionately despise them for living in houses. Unlike the Sarakatsans, however, their mother-tongue is not Greek, but Vlach, a Romance language, which even today is full of words that someone with a little knowledge of Latin can easily recognize: "loop" for wolf, "mulier" for woman, "pene" for bread. "When the Italians invaded Greece," a Vlach told me, "we could communicate with them easily. Vlach soldiers were often used as interpreters on the Albanian front."

Their language is Latin-based and akin to Rumanian. It used to be thought that the Vlachs were Slavs, descendants of Roman legionaries stationed in the provinces of Illyria and Dacia, who over the centuries had wandered down through the Balkans in search of grazing for their sheep and finally settled in northern Greece, where they had been trapped by the creation of modern frontiers on the disintegration of the Austro-Hungarian and Ottoman empires.

Because of these supposed Slav connections and the old Greek anxieties about the Slavophile separatist tendencies of the peoples of northern Greece, the Vlachs have been objects of suspicion to the modern Greek state. To their chagrin many of their villages with Slav-sounding names were re-named in the 1930s, and the school-children forbidden to use their

tongue.

There is, however, a new theory about their origins, which argues that the Greek Vlachs are of Greek descent and have always inhabited these same regions of the Pindos mountains; that during Roman times the Romans found it convenient to train local people as highway guards for the high passes on the old Roman road, the Via Egnatia, which connected Constantinople with the Adriatic. Thus the Vlachs learned their Latin through their association with the Romans and preserved it because of the isolation of their homeland and the exclusive

nature of their pastoral way of life.

Sadly, though probably inevitably, the Vlachs' unique traditions are in danger of extinction today. A young Vlach lawyer in Athens has told me that in his grandfather's day the family had ten thousand sheep, and when they set off on the annual migration from their lowland winter pastures to the mountains, it was like a small army on the march, with two or three complete generations together with all their animals and belongings. Nowadays few flocks number more than 250 ewes, and the annual migration takes place in trucks — though a few



Vlach Shepherd

veterans still do it on foot. Hundreds of Vlachs have sold their flocks and moved to the town or emigrated: many a sheepfold boasts an ex-Volkswagen factory hand. There are depressingly few young among the remaining shepherds. The hardships of their life are too many and the economic returns too small.

Yet to the outsider this ancient pastoral way of life has the magic of the Homeric age about it. Last summer I had the good fortune to stay at one of the loveliest sheepfolds I have seen. It lies on a grassy plateau at the edge of a vast beech forest at an altitude of nearly 2000 meters within sight of the guard post on the Albanian frontier where the first shots of the Greeks' World War II were fired at the invading Italians. It consists of five huts, rebuilt each year from beech branches. Behind the huts an icy stream cascades fifty meters into a rocky gully. Above rises the summit ridge of Mt. Grammos, where violets, gentians and saxifrages bloom among the collapsed dugouts where the Greek Communist guerrillas made their last stand in the 1946-49 civil war.

Five families live in these huts. Only one was young enough to have a small child with them. Every summer of their lives they have come to this mountain, mostly to these very huts. Among them they have 2000 sheep, which they divide into two flocks and the men take turns to tend them. At the beginning of the summer the ewes still have plenty of milk and need to be milked three times a day by hand. Each morning a train of ponies winds down through the forest carrying the milk to the cheesemaker, who, like the shepherds, comes every season to set up his cheese plant.

The women see to the domestic work, fetching water, cooking and spinning. The huts are kept spotless, the earth floors swept clean as cement. The cooking is done outdoors, in big copper cauldrons over open fires.

In the evening it gets cool — by September there is often a frost at night — and each hut has a fire burning on the floor. People gather in one hut or the other for a little socializing. You have to sit down, on one of the low beds — made like the rest of the meagre furnishings from beech bran-

ches — to avoid being suffocated by the smoke, which collects in the roof of the hut. Apart from the fire, the only light comes from the naked flame of a wick floating in oil.

It is a strange and moving experience to sit in the flickering lamplight listening to the wind and the ceaseless, frantic barking of the sheepdogs scenting wolf in the forest edge, and hear the shepherds tell how one of their number, trapped in Albania by the revolution, had slipped off his sheep's bells and driven them over the closely guarded ridge that marks the frontier one pitch black night in the 1950s.

"There was a lot of movement across the frontier after the war," one of them said, "from both sides. The woods were full of people, you were afraid to go in them. I remember, there was a spring where we watered the sheep, close to the frontier. Many times at night, when I came down for a drink, I would hear voices and creep up behind the rocks and there were strangers there. Who knows what they were doing? One time, just after dawn, a man in a suit carrying a small case came up to me and said he wanted to give himself up to me. He was an Albanian doctor. He'd been out on a call, driving through the woods close to the frontier. The woods are very thick there, and he'd just left the car and waited for night to cross into Greece."

The shepherds are great talkers and have long and detailed memories. The oral tradition is still very much alive among the older ones. "Our language has no alphabet, so we have no written history. Our grandparents always told us our history."

Today all Vlachs speak Greek as well as Vlach — in fact, the children, especially of migrants to the cities, often know very little Vlach. I have noticed too that some older women speak Greek with a distinctly "foreign" accent, presumably because they have mixed little outside family circles.

One morning I set out with the sheep and climbed to the top of Mt. Grammos. I found myself sitting on the edge of a crumbling dugout, surrounded by the rusting reminders of war, talking to a shepherd whose sheep were cropping the coarse grass in the

screens some way below. "I was wounded here in 1949, fighting the guerrillas," he said. "They fought like devils. We couldn't shift them from their positions. They had to send for the planes to get them out" — as I could easily imagine: an infantry assault on these heights must be virtually impossible. I could not help thinking of the guerrillas crouched here in these shallow holes, their last toe-hold on Greek soil, pinned down, waiting for the planes to come in at eye level and finish them off, like El Sordo in "For Whom The Bell Tolls". I wondered what the shepherd felt, leaning there on his crook watching his sheep, their bells the only sound interrupting the silence. "I had nothing against them," he said. "They were my brothers. The great powers set us at each other's throats."

Three hundred meters to the west and a little lower, we looked down on the Albanian border. Three soldiers were patrolling the Albanian side. As we watched they unslung their rifles and sat down in the sun. Beyond them a flock of Albanian sheep grazed under the eye of their shepherd.

"Those are our people," my shepherd said. "Vlachs like us. But they haven't even said a "kali mera" to us in thirty years. They never answer when we call, won't accept a cigarette. They're afraid." But he told me with some envy that they were government employees on a regular salary and a month's holiday with pay. Their flocks had been nationalized.

Beyond the frontier the bare mountain slopes declined gently into a long broad valley where I could just discern a pale ribbon of road connecting some sleepy-looking villages. The further distance was barred by range on range of mountains receding into the haze. I stared fascinated into this most secret of countries, hoping to discover I'm not sure what!

The sun had begun to sink. It was with a certain reluctance that I turned away, said goodbye to the shepherd, and started homeward. It had been a day of oddly troubling sensations, in a strange, remote and forgotten corner of the world.

Timothy Salmon, a free-lance writer, is a long-time resident of Greece.

Cartoonist... Individualist

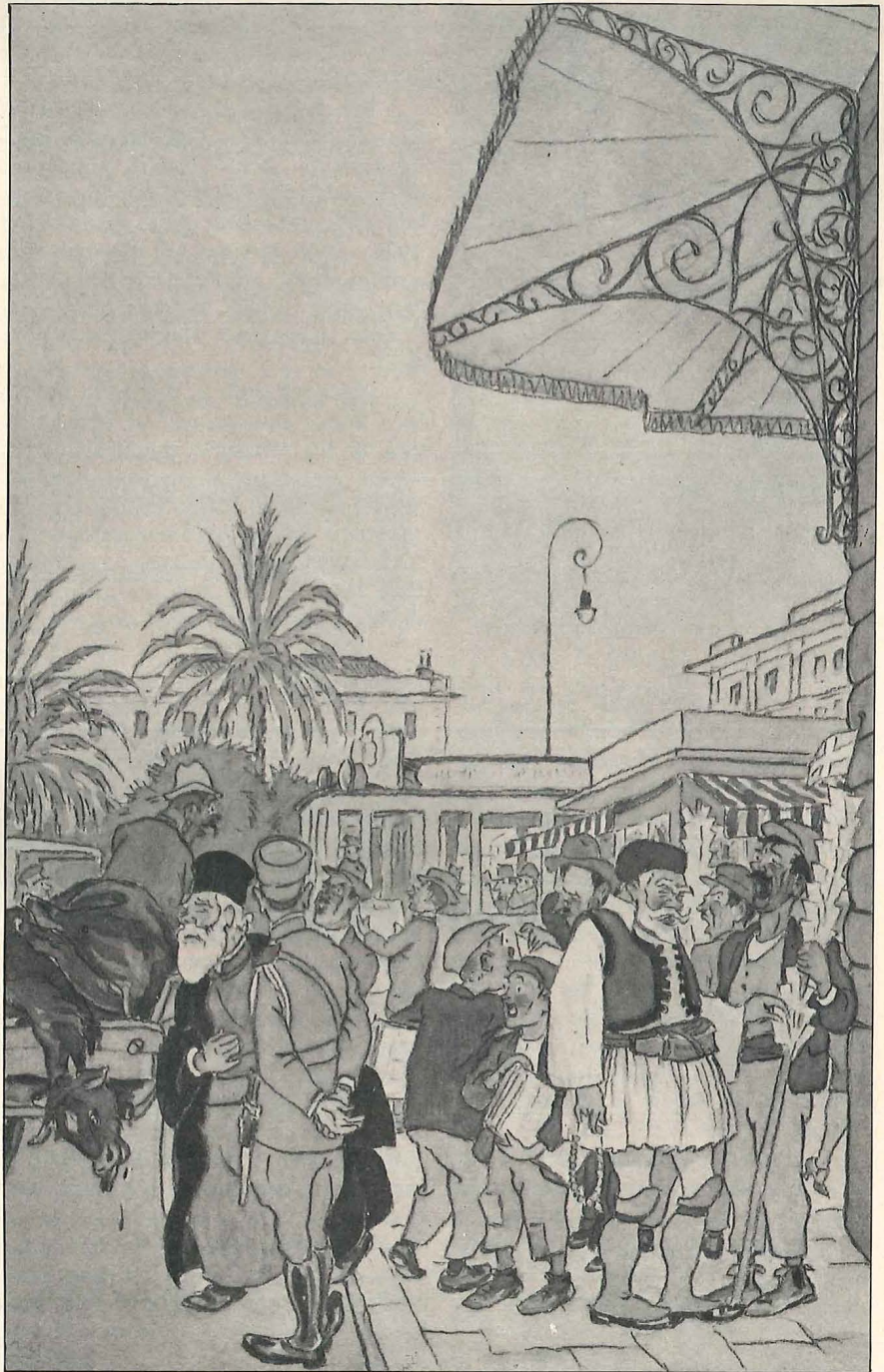
Reserved, self-effacing, incapable of self-promotion, fanatically liberal through years of monarchy, dictatorship, and war, touchy, sensitive, easily hurt, and one of the best political and satirical cartoonists Greece has ever produced. Elias Koumetakis, who died at the age of ninety in 1978, almost forgotten, will be remembered in a retrospective exhibition of his works at the Athens Center between September 29 and October 2.

Born in 1889, orphaned by the time he was seven, Koumetakis was raised by an aunt in Corfu. His extraordinary talent — entirely self-taught — manifested itself from the time he was a schoolboy. He filled his notebooks with sketches of his teachers and friends, and a copy of his school text of the Iliad and the Odyssey is ornamented with humorous images, roughed out in pencil in a surprisingly bold and sophisticated style.

Koumetakis first ventured into the world of newspaper and magazine publishing at the age of nineteen. He made a number of cartoons of current political figures in the guise of wild animals, and sent them off to a new publication, *Oi Ephikes*. But that periodical, “after the third issue, if I’m not wrong”, writes the artist, stopped publishing, about the same time it received his sketches.

In a handwritten autobiographical folio in the possession of his daughter, Angeliki Papadopoulou, Koumetakis noted that his early works sprang from his own political beliefs, which focused on his fervent admiration for the liberal politician, Eleftherios Venizelos, a deeply felt commitment which would later bring him into conflict with his employers in the publishing world and contribute in part to his early retirement from newspaper journalism.

Although, as Koumetakis writes of his early works, “I sent them although I had no idea then that they would be paid”, he decided by the time he finished his military service in 1914 to move to Athens and “to live off my talent”. His first contract, to illustrate the front page of the Sunday *Athinai* every week, would earn him one hundred drachmas, although the paper itself was no longer Venizelist; for the first, but by no means, the last time, “I had to make drawings against my beliefs.” A month later, he picked up work with the paper *Chronos* at the same salary, but by the end of

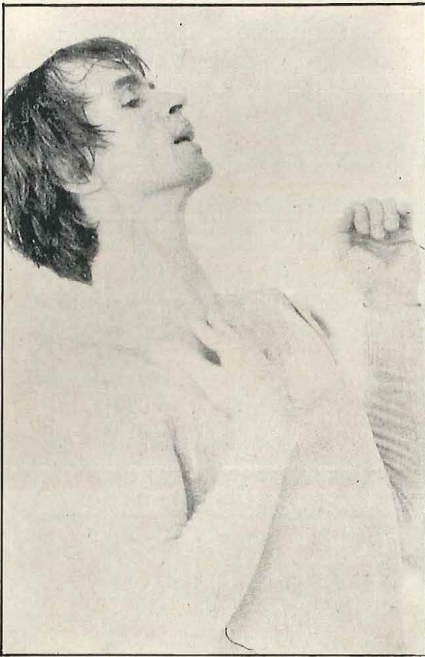


the year, with the onslaught of World War I, the papers virtually ceased publishing cartoons.

Koumetakis decided he could no longer afford to ‘live off his talent’, and joined the staff of the National Bank of Greece, where he was to work until his retirement decades later. He began his banking career in Thessaloniki, and was later transferred from one provincial town to another, no longer working for papers until his return to the Athens area after World War I. Then, in his spare time, he began drawing again, in fits and starts, his artistic career plagued by bad luck and misunderstandings. A job with the *Proino Telegrafima* ended when the paper closed, his agreement with the *Proias* — five hundred drachmas for each cartoon strip, two hundred and fifty

drachmas for a single-frame drawing — broke down over a financial dispute, another collaboration at *Politeia* ended when the paper folded in 1932. In the next few years, he drew for several magazines, but by the end of the decade, his career as a political satirist and cartoonist had finished. In October 1940, he wrote a bitter epilogue to this period of his life, condemning the Metaxas dictatorship and the forces which conspired, in his view, to destroy Venizelos and turn Greece into a *favlokratia* (roughly “evil country”) and dictatorship.

Apart from his political sketches, Koumetakis lent his talent to illustrating advertisements. In 1914, he was approached by Michali Yannoutakis, a cigarette manufacturer, to create an “aesthetic presentation” of his pro-



Nureyev

ducts. The artist's most famous ad, showing a monk setting off to shop for Misko macaroni, was created first for Yannoutakis' cigarettes, and only later adapted for the spaghetti company.

In spite of the vicissitudes of his artistic career, Koumetakis never stopped sketching for his family and friends. His daughter recalls him — a "tender and loving father" — amusing her and her sister with his art. His freely-sketched illustrations of Greek street scenes and typical characters provide a vivid commentary on Greek social life, especially in the inter-war period.

Although the last public showing of Koumetakis' work took place at the Zappeion in 1951, he was one of the most imitated of Greek cartoonists. But his firm line, his sense of color, his sometimes wicked humor, his wry, ironic and even affectionate views of Greek society, make him unique.

Catherine Vanderpool

The Athens Center is located at 48 Archimidou. Exhibition hours are 10 am-1 pm and 6 pm-9 pm. For further information call 701-5241.

Dance Notes

"Who's *that*? Is that *him*? The presence onstage of the ballet dancer in torn tights rehearsing a full hour before the performance on the night of August 16, deserved *some* comment.

The rather unnecessary affirmation came from the disgruntled seating attendant, who wryly added, "He's *always* there".

Through my binoculars, the face of Rudolf Nureyev remained expres-

sionless during this pre-performance rehearsal, except for one moment when what could have been a wince of pain flickered across his features.

The last performance in Athens of Rudolf Nureyev's *Manfred* was overwhelmingly received with continued ovations to the point of hurting palms, but the comments were mixed that night: "Can anyone tell Nureyev he's getting sloppy?", "He's getting old", "He looks tired", "Maybe he's sick", "Look at his face; there's no expression".

Remarks such as these are part of the "slings and arrows" of being famous, in the limelight, a cut above the norm. For those at the top, there will always be those at the bottom eager to witness a fall, or anxious to show their own expertise by making judgements they may or may not be qualified to make. I am not a dance reviewer, but I do appreciate ballet and I *was* invigorated by *Manfred*. Is he getting sloppy? I would say he himself is the best judge. Is he getting old? From where I sit, forty-four looks younger every day. True, for a ballet dancer, it is somewhat more hazardous, but a man *that* age in *his* condition — I'd say he's got the edge. Age happens. Is he sick? (if that *was* a wince of pain, it may have been nothing more than a rebellious muscle). As for the last comment . . . I had the binoculars: The man *was* Manfred, in all his ecstasy, disappointment, frenzy. He was Everyman.

There was most likely no need for Nureyev to rehearse onstage before the performance. There was no need to wear tights with noticeable holes. Any more than there was a need for Nureyev to appear outside his hotel on a hot summer day in Athens wearing a cosack hat, suede trousers and long boots. The man is a showman who knows what his public wants and obliges, regardless of possible personal discomfort.

One evening, some time ago, in another country, a man entered a crowded jazz club, to listen to a "new star, a new sensation". The man was a well-known jazz critic, noted for his *lack* of comment. When Grover Washington finished playing, the house was silent, everyone waiting for the critic's reaction, which came in a barely audible voice: "Cat Can Play".

A simple, understated acknowledgement of superiority — regardless of conjecture over an artist's health, age, temperament, the fact remains: Nureyev is Nureyev . . . and 'The Cat' Can Dance.

Added Note: There was another comment heard that night: during the pre-performance rehearsal, a very attrac-

tive young woman stood side-stage speaking to Nureyev, and from all appearances, appeared to be showing the dancer how to do it (A bit cheeky, I thought). She again appeared at his side for a round of applause. "Who is she?", everyone wanted to know. According to the Festival program, she is Pat Neary, and is listed as the "revivalist". The closest translation? She is the extra pair of eyes that sees to it that the overall production, the dancers, look right in the performance, the "blocker", or choreographic director.

Julie Brophy

* * *

Monica Morris feels she was fated to dance with Paul Taylor. She spent many years running away from her desire to dance by working as a receptionist, air-hostess, secretary. She had studied with Harkness and Graham and even tried teaching ballet in Florida. Confused as to what she really wanted, she returned to New York and worked out at the Alvin Ailey school until, as fate would have it, a girl dancer left Paul Taylor and a friend introduced them. Now she cannot conceive

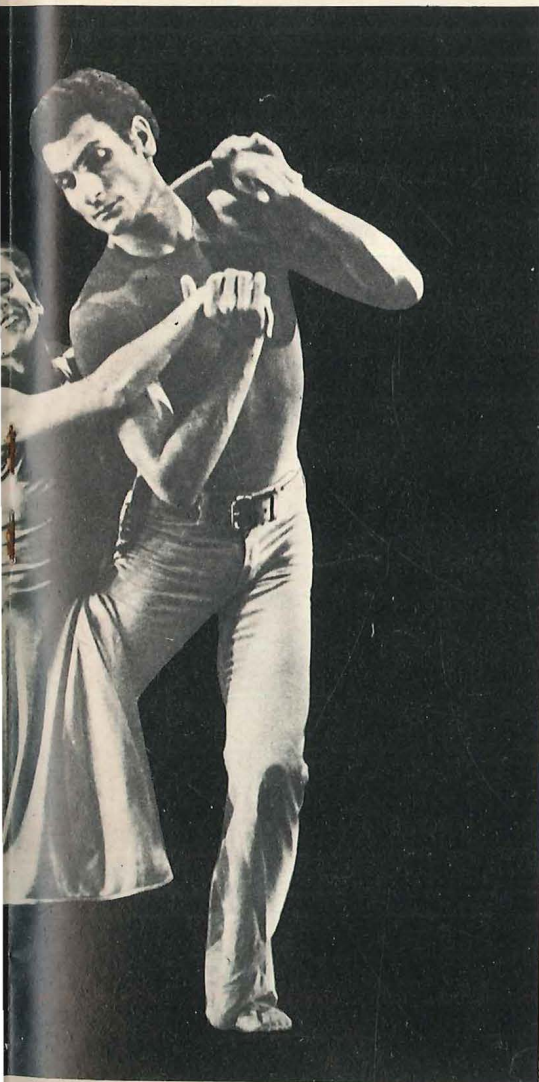


Paul Taylor's Serenade

of working elsewhere. "His work is the best around. He's a genius."

Most of his dancers stay with the company on an average of six to seven years, some as many as ten. Bille de Jong has been with him twenty years. "Paul is a perfectionist and constantly demanding," says Monica, "but his work is always a new challenge, never boring." Choosing the music and then creating a series or two of steps, he sometimes uses personal habits or tricks of the dancers, until the dance materializes. Always open to suggestions from the group, Paul, nevertheless, is the guiding hand. He selects his dancers as much for personality as for talent, and makes sure they all get on well together. It's an all-star-no-star group, and with the lack of 'star' competition, group cooperation and teamwork are assured.

The style is very gymnastic with quick changes of direction, which causes the men, especially, to suffer from knee and back injuries. As a result, they understudy each other quite often, but otherwise each dancer sticks to his original role. During the tour, they don't do a daily lesson but usu-



ally have rehearsals in new theaters, sometimes dancing as much as six hours a day.

The Greek audience didn't seem to appreciate Cloven Kingdom, but the visual beauty, energy and fun of Esplanade and Arden Court got across well. The most extraordinary reception they had was in Russia where the young people wouldn't let them leave the stage, and "followed us around the streets. They seem to have nothing to look forward to," says Monica, "so we made a big impression". In Paris, too, a more sophisticated audience seemed to grasp more happily, Paul Taylor's inimitable humor.

On tour six months of the year, the Paul Taylor group have been outside the United States for about a month. Previously in Israel, and Nervi in Italy, they will now take a month's holiday before they tour Western Europe.

Julie Petch

* * *

"Hey, you're here already! She smiles, walking briskly off-stage, her hair tightly braided around her head, her dark almond-shaped eyes full of energy. Donna Wood, the lead dancer with The Alvin Ailey American Dance Theater, laughs when I mention her title. "We're all lead dancers", she says, her warmth and easy manner accentuating her natural stateliness. Backstage the atmosphere is relaxed — worn ballet shoes and empty water bottles are strewn around the stones; people greet each intimately and one gets the immediate impression that the group is indeed "tight", as Donna describes them.

"We're a people company", she says, when I mention the fact that the dancers are all of minority backgrounds. "Our vision, as dancers and as a company, is to reach people of all races, no matter their skin color or history". For the week The Ailey Dance Company performed at Herodes Atticus (July 26—Aug. 1), audiences enjoyed six nights of superb dance, including pieces such as "Revelations", "Sweet Blues", "To Memory", and "The River".

"The Cry", a solo dance performed by Donna Wood, received repeated ovations, in tribute to this awesome performance dedicated to all black women in the world, and their mothers. The piece was choreographed in 1971 by Alvin Ailey. When asked what it felt like to perform this particular piece in the ancient theater,



Donna Wood

Ms. Wood exclaimed, "Are you kidding! It's wonderful".

It is Donna Wood's second time in Athens. She came with the Ailey Dance Theater on their first visit here three years ago. Asked if she feels the same about performing in Herodes Atticus, she says, "It's as great as ever. There is something about the serenity of the place, the age of the stones and rocks . . ." Her hand gestures over the hill where a corner of Acropolis is visible, and she finishes, as if suddenly finding the word. "It's spiritual".

It is 6:00 in the evening and the sun is hot still, the dancers are just finishing rehearsal for the Saturday night performance. I ask what the difference is between rehearsing and performing. "Rehearsals are just to get the bugs out," she smiles, "My philosophy — and I think it's pretty much the same for most of us — is to rehearse enough till you feel on top of the dance, but you have to be careful not to do it by rote. The belief in all professional dancing is to rehearse till you feel sure of yourself, but when you're actually performing, something happens which you can't rehearse: everything comes together."

Everything came together with sometimes breathless precision, and the last piece, "Revelations" was performed to three encores and a standing ovation. As to what it felt like to dance in front of a Greek audience, Ms. Wood remarked, "the whole time we're dancing we can feel their attention. We really feel the energy of the people coming back to us as we give it out. It's tremendously satisfying".

Adrienne Calfo

The Lion's Dare

Profile of an Entertainer

By Gill Whittaker

BORN Free (my father's a doctor)” You can hear the parenthesis in his voice. The regulars are expecting it, the newcomers chuckle delightedly. They're all there to hear what he'll think up next. Who? Billy Dare as Athens first got to know him, or Billy Dare Sedares as he prefers to be known.

Ever since the Athenaeum Inter-Continental Hotel tentatively opened its doors to the public in late April, Billy has been packing 'em in nightly at the Cava Cocktail Lounge. He's quite a phenomenon on the Athens scene. Not a *boite* singer, not just another cocktail lounge pianist, he's a real entertainer who leaps up from the piano to prance around to the oriental rhythm he's playing one minute, greets regulars by name, suddenly softens the tone to a romantic ballad for a newlywed couple.

Billy, dubbed by some “the entertainers' entertainer”, is a Greek-American whose career has taken him all over the States, Europe and the Middle East — and it all started as an accident. “I wanted to act, but then I found it

was boring,” he explains. He had played the piano since the age of eight, and a fill-in job on Sunset Strip persuaded him “I sort of liked the contact — the appeal of being close to an audience.”

Away from his piano and the audience which often vies for his personal attention, and with whom he is endlessly patient, Billy is a more serious, quiet person. But he can't entirely drop the habit of amusing.

What about your family? “Well, my brother's an undertaker — I kill 'em, he buries 'em”, quips the irrepressible Billy.

One of three children of Greek parents from the Peloponnese, Billy shows a closeness with his family that is more common with Greeks than with Americans, perhaps. Before returning to Athens on this trip, Billy had completed an 18-month engagement at the Lake Point Tower in Chicago, owned by Engie Gouletas-Carey, Greek-born wife of Governor Hugh Carey of New York. His reason for being there was to stay close to his only sister, who was seriously ill.

After graduating from high school in Chicago, Billy was at a loss what to do with his life, and signed up for a two-year stint with the U.S. Coast-guard. When that ended, he went to university, getting his bachelor's degree in Theater Arts from the Pasadena Playhouse College for Theater Arts.

“When I started playing piano I just faked it until I built up my repertoire,” he admits. Today that ranges through half a dozen languages and more styles. He worked his way round the Los Angeles area “and I kept escalating the caliber of the clubs I worked”, he says.

The big change came when in 1960 he went on tour with Debbie Reynolds on a series of U.S.O. concerts around U.S. bases all over the Pacific, and it was this that led him to Honolulu later in the year, where he stayed for several months, and which he loved so much he returned in 1969 to open his own club “Billy Dare's Monkey Pad”.

“We had a jungle decor with live monkeys”, he said, adding wryly, “but it was very difficult to keep clean, and anyway the audiences paid more attention to the monkeys than to me. Especially Dudley — he used to run for cover every time I hit a high note. He really hated me.”

Billy's first visit to Greece was when he was 21. He was one of ten young people to win a trip back to the old country in a competition run for Greek-Americans by the National Herald, a New York Greek-American newspaper.

“We came for six weeks, all expenses paid, and that was what started my fascination for Greece.” In 1971, Billy decided “to really check this country out”. He came back on holiday and finished up working through to the end of the winter season at a club in Kolonaki.

Returning to L.A., he worked in Beverly Hills for a while but found there was something lacking. “I turned out to be more European than I'd realized”, so he came back to Athens in 1974.

Engagements at the VIP Club in Kifissia, the Architektoniki, the St. George Lycabettus, brought him to the attention of the Hilton chain, who offered him a series of engagements —



An entertainer's entertainer

and two weeks later he was off. He stayed with the Hilton, apart from a year's break when he returned to the States, until 1980, capturing audiences in Tel Aviv, Cyprus, Munich, Jerusalem, Tokyo, Beirut, Manila and Oman and here in Corfu, to name a few.

The year "off" from Hilton bookings was spent in Palm Springs, the resort of the rich and famous. Working at the Hideaway Club out in the desert, Billy, like all entertainers, was hopeful of a visit from Sinatra, the entertainers' idol. When it came, it was the last thing he expected. He recalls "it was raining, very unusual in the desert. The club was empty and the roof started leaking right over the place where I was sitting with the group . . . we moved to the back of the room. An old, untuned piano and no spotlights. Suddenly in walks the king with a group of ten people. Just my luck", says Billy.

But talent rather than luck has been what has taken Billy round the world entertaining the public and the professionals. Top names such as Hawaiian Don Ho, Lana Turner, Roger Moore, Sammy Davis and many more have enjoyed his singing, playing and clowning.

Among the songs in his widely-varied repertoire now are some charming renditions of popular American songs translated into Greek. Sometimes Billy just slips in a phrase or two, sometimes he sings the whole thing. He promises that in the near future we will be able to hear such haunting songs as "Help Me Make It Through The Night" and "You Light Up My Life" in Greek on a disc he is planning with Greek lyricist Retty Zalokosta.

It's difficult to pin down this quicksilver man to a serious discussion — but after all, he's such fun, why try. He firmly says "You can't take your personal problems to work in my job. A boss may take it out on his secretary, but we have to go on smiling — the show must go on. . ." And it does. Check it out for yourself next time you're driving up Syngrou — that is, if you can find a seat. ■

Gill Whittaker, editor of Shipping magazine, is a frequent contributor to The Athenian.



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Ionian Islands

Majestic Cephalonia, the largest of the Ionian Islands, is rich in scenic beauty, from its fertile plains to its mountainous terrain, covered by aromatic fir-trees peculiar to the island. It even inspired Lord Byron to write a good part of "Don Juan", instead of merely carving his name on a local monument. Although it has an airport, it is refreshingly uncrowded, perhaps in part due to the wide-spread reputation of its inhabitants of being somewhat eccentric; you'll probably find them colorful, but cordial. The island was scandalized several years ago when the local bishop was replaced, having been accused of soliciting funds by offering bits of the embalmed patron saint, Gerasimos, to various churches. The faithful still flock to see St. Gerasimos (noted for curing mental disorders) especially on October 20th, his feast day, in his monastery on the plain of Omala.

Sami, the port where boats from Patras dock, is not especially attractive, its undistinguished buildings, like those of most of the island, dating from the aftermath of 1952's devastating earthquake. There are some interesting sites nearby, such as the vibrantly-colored underground Lake Melisani or the large cavern of Drogarati. Pleasant Poros, a heavily wooded port south of Sami, is reached by boats from the mainland village of Killini, a route which is quicker and cheaper than that from Patras. The Pension Hercules (Tel. 52351, in Athens 895-4604) has a dramatic view down to the sea. Situated on a large gulf, the capitol Argostoli is an hour and a half by bus from Sami or Poros. Hotel Tourist (Tel. 22510) is conveniently located in the center. The Archaeological Museum has prehistoric finds, and the Corgialinios Library has an excellent small folk museum in the basement with local handicrafts for sale. Two magnificent golden sand beaches, Plati Yialos, a pay beach with lockers and snack bar, or the adjoining Makri Yialos, are a short bus ride away. A longer bus ride south takes you to the peaceful village of Vlachata, where the Kalithea Taverna serves delicious country-style food on a terrace under a grape arbor, and the Lourthata Beach, a long isolated strip of fine sand, is within walking distance. Evening entertainment in Argostoli centers around the cafes and tavernas, with the Ipno Hotel Restaurant, right on

the sea, offering gargantuan portions at reasonable prices. Quaint little I Hara Taverna on the street behind the main market area will reward you with a taste (or two) of the fine barrelled local Rombola wine along with your meal. If you want to "step out" after dinner, there is the Vinaries Disco in town or the bouzouki nightclub in nearby Katavothres.

Up on the northern tip, the delightful village of Fiscardo is the most picturesque on the island, comprised of Venetian houses that survived the earthquake. Several lovely houses restored by the government offer accommodations (Tel. 51397/8). The harbor is livened up by the international yachting set that docks there to enjoy such savory specialties as lobster or veal in sauce at Herodotus Taverna, portside, or to join the waiters in Greek dances in the garden of Nikolas Taverna. Fiscardo has several handicraft shops, such as "To Kato", which sell ceramics and jewelry. Don't miss a side excursion to Assos, a fairy-tale village which is set on an isthmus overlooked by a ruined Venetian Castle. There are rooms to rent here.

Caiques go from Fiscardo to Ithaki, the nearby island so closely associated in mythology with the end of Odysseus' journey. Today, its friendly people, impressive fjord-like harbor, isolated pebbled coves and reputedly the finest wine in the Ionians make it well worth a visit. The oldest building (150 years old) in the port of Vathi houses a cozy pension, run by the Kouvaras family (Tel. 32328). Wear sturdy shoes and carry a flashlight when you visit the Grotto of the Nymphs, five kilometers from Vathi, where Odysseus was said to have stashed his personal belongings. A drink from Arethusa's Fountain, where Odysseus found his loyal swineherd, plus a swim at neighboring Pera Pigadi Beach will stimulate the appetite.

Lefkada, other than Arts Festival time in August, is a tranquil island where one can escape from the crowds. In the town of Lefkada are several interesting 17th and 18th century churches, including the Cathedral of Pantocrater, which has the tomb of the island's great poet, Valaoritis.

The Reganto and Romantico Restaurants have good food and the T.A. O.L. wine, especially the red, has a robust flavor. Shops in town sell the

beautiful handmade lace and embroidery of the island. The view from the Faneromeni Monastery is impressive. For real tranquility, go to the Poros Beach Bungalow Hotel in Poros, or stay in one of the rooms to rent in the quiet seaside village of Vassiliki in the south. On the way there, stop in Nidhri, a seaside resort which has blossomed in the past few years, and which affords an interesting view of four nearby islets, including Onassis' Skorpios. From Vassiliki, you can take a boat to the southern tip to see the famous white cliff where Sappho, rejected by her lover, is supposed to have jumped to her death.

If you feel dejected, don't take that leap! You might yet find that "special person" and it might be in splendid Corfu, with its lush foliage and delightful mixture of foreign influences. Much of the well-preserved architecture is Venetian, while the stately Esplanade is decidedly French in appearance, and cricket matches and 'tsin-tsin birra' (ginger beer) are reminders of the British rule. Corfu has good olive oil, local unresinated wine and a kumquat liqueur. Corfu Town itself is bustling. A pleasant place to stay is the old-fashioned Hotel Constantinopoulis (Tel. 39826) on the old harbor, run by a friendly couple, Kiki and Vassilis. An excellent Asian art collection is in the Palace of St. Michael and St. George. For good luck you can go to the Church of St. Spyridon and kiss the saint's rose-scented slippers, which are changed every year, since according to local tradition he wanders about even now! The Rex Restaurant near the cricket grounds has good food, including "sofrito", meat in garlic sauce. There is folk-dancing and a sound and light program in the evening in the Old Fortress. Also for dancing, Disco 54 is large, slick and very "in". The relaxing Mermaid Bar, run by charming Yiorgos, is more suitable for conversation and occasionally has a piano player. If you want to throw plates (exuberant Greeks have been known to throw chairs and tables as well), go to the bouzouki nightclub Corfu By Night in nearby Kontokali. Paliokastritsa has some of the most dramatic scenery on the island, but Kassiope is less crowded and the trend this year is to try "parakiting" at Leo's Ski School. Lawrence Durrell, who wrote a delightful account of his stay in Corfu, *Prospero's Cell*, resided nearby. To really get away from all the British package tours, go to the inland village of Loutsos or stay at the Hotel Kavas in Kavas Beach in the south. A side-trip to the nearby little island of Paxoi, populated with fishermen and their families, is highly recommended, off-season only. ■

reviews

books

PUBLISHING IN GREECE

Greece is not known for its book publishing tradition. A land denuded of trees since classical times, it lacks the natural resources for paper manufacture. With the advent of the printing press in the middle ages, many Greek books were published in Italy, where Greeks had fled to escape the Ottoman occupation of Constantinople. Moreover, modern Greece until recently was largely an agricultural country where authors were first published and consequently better known abroad rather than in Greece.

Just two decades ago book publishing in the Western European and American sense had hardly reached the stage of cottage industry in Greece. It was still the custom for publications to appear page by page at the kiosks; the reader would buy the pages one by one, collect them himself and engage a book binder to sew them into book form. The industry needed people of special talent and determination to establish a marketable press.

The success of the Efstadiades group (and a few others such as Ekthodike Athenon) is thus remarkable. Starting in 1930 as a textbook publisher, the company moved vigorously in its field. Lately, it has expanded its list to attract a most profitable market – travelers in Greece. Efstadiades now has a respectable line of inexpensive paperbacks – novels, poetry, history, nature books and even maps – in a number of foreign languages.

The benefit to foreigners interested in Greece is obvious. Since the total production (except for the maps) takes place here, the books are available without delay, which is not the case with foreign publications. They are also widely and efficiently distributed throughout the country and are found at centers where travelers would normally venture. (We have even found them where foreign travelers rarely venture).

Efstadiades has established twelve series of books, with English, German, French, Italian, Swedish, Dutch, Japanese and Serbo-Croat editions. Following is a list of the twelve series with selected titles from them which should be of interest to an English-reading audience:

Focus on Greece is a new series of introductory guides to some

of the most delightful places in Greece by authors who are specialists. This series offers a broad-brush approach. So far, *The Sporades*, *Pilion*, *The Ionian Islands*, *The Dodecanese*, *Argosaronicos* (Saronic Gulf) and *Crete* have appeared in English.

Living in Greece is a solid contribution to the understanding of Greece's rich natural environment. This series, in seven separate paperback editions, covers in a most clear fashion the mountains, wild flowers, medicine plants, trees and shrubs, fish and birds of Greece. Pocket size, they make excellent companions for rambles through the countryside.

Vista on Greece features 3 books in English – *Khalkidiki*, *Peloponnese 1* (Archaia, Korinth) and *Peloponnese 2* (Archaia, Sparta, Kythera). With interesting introductions by experts, they depend heavily on full-page color photos to capture the sense of place. Not really meant as detailed guide books, this series is intended to open a window on certain areas.

Pocket Guide with individual editions for Crete, the Cyclades, Rhodes-Dodecanese, Peloponnese and Kythera are written by an international team. They provide background on the history and archaeology of the region. Particular sections explain food, music, shopping and include basic vocabulary and phrases in Greek.

Modern Greek is a series of language books for learning this difficult language. They are popular with teachers and students at every level.

Greek Mythology thus far only offers one book, entitled *Love: Zeus-Aphrodite*. It is a lively and often witty account of love among the gods. The wild antics of Zeus and Aphrodite make our sex-and-violence themes seem almost tame.

Historical Series has, to date, only one title, *Saint Paul: Journey to Cyprus and Greece*. Readers who enjoy following Saint Paul's journeys will like Athan Delicostopoulos' absorbing book which incorporates the latest archaeological information.

World War II and Crete provides not only two books on the battle of Crete, but also a novel, *Who Pays the Ferryman*, by Michael Bird based on his BBC serial.

Greek Literature offers

two of Stratis Myrivilis' bestsellers, translated into English – *The Mermaid Madonna* and *The School Mistress With the Golden Eyes*. Both translations were first published in Great Britain over twenty years ago; Efstadiades' 1981 editions in paperback make these classics of modern Greek literature readily accessible.

Modern Greek Poetry should be an immensely popular series. Off to a resounding start with Yiannis Ritsos; *Selected Poems and Introduction* by Peter Bien, followed by M. Byron Raizis' *Greek Poetry Translations*, its latest edition is *Modern Greek Poetry* with Translations, Introduction, Commentaries and Notes by Kimon Friar. A condensation of Friar's brilliant anthology, *Modern Greek Poetry*, this hefty paperback includes Cavafis, Kazantzakis, Seferis, Ritsos, Elytis and scores of other modern poets.

Maps of Europe, Greece, Corfu, Rhodes, Crete, Peloponnese, Khalkidiki and other areas of Greece are detailed and updated showing major and secondary roads as well as footpaths, marinas, caves, winter sports areas and beaches. Insets display plans of larger cities and towns and also archaeological sites. The back side of the maps describes the history of the area. They are of excellent quality and recommended even for "old hands" who already know Greece well.

Efstadiades Group main offices are in Athens on Valtetsiou 14.

While reading the latest volume of *The Diary of Virginia Woolf*, we came across this passage written early in the 1930s when the Bloomsbury author revisited Athens after a 26-year interim:

Yes, but what can I say about the Parthenon – that my own ghost met me, the girl of 23, with all her life to come: that and then, this is more compact and splendid and robust than I remembered. The yellow pillars – how shall I say? gathered, grouped, radiating there on the rock, against the most violet sky . . . The Temple like a ship, so vibrant, taut, sailing, through still all these ages . . . Now I'm fifty . . . Now I'm gray-haired and well through with life I suppose like the vital, the flourish in the face of death. Then there's Athens like crumbled egg shells beneath.

"Vibrant", "taut", "egg shells". maybe not. But yes, Virginia, there still is an Athens – and a Parthenon.

Brenda Marder

RARE BOOKS, ANTIQUE MAPS AND VIEWS OF OLD GREECE



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Greek Flavors in Manila

Alexander Adamson, Consul General of Greece to the Philippines, created a fabulous recipe for success the Greek way — by developing ideas learned from his Hellenic roots. And despite fifty-four years since emigrating at age seventeen, he still names “lamb” and “figs” his favorite meat and fruit — very Hellenic flavors in the lush tropical Philippines famed for delectable pork dishes and exquisitely aromatic mangos.

“But when we entertain, especially for the diplomatic community, it’s Greek food with lamb (in true Adamson style, Alexander invented an outdoor Souvla for his Forbes Park home), Pastitsio, Spanakopita, Kourambiedes, Karydopita . . .” As for his favorite beverage, he quips “H2O. Unfortunately, grapes for wines do not grow in tropical Philippine climate. It exhausts the plant without a change of seasons.”

Pickled Okra, Philippines Style

A Filipino taste experience (very unlike the Greek way of serving okra) — easy enough to make (two weeks in advance) and a lively condiment with fish and poultry.

24 okra, preferably small, washed with stems on

1-2 cloves garlic, chopped
1-2 hot chilis, seed and sliced or substitute 1-2 teaspoons chili powder
1½ cups vinegar and ½ cup water, mixed

1 tablespoon peppercorns
2 tablespoons salt

Find a lidded jar that will hold all the okra with at least 2 inches of head space; or use 2 jars and divide the ingredients. Slip okra with one chopped garlic clove and chili per jar. In a small pan, boil the vinegar-water with peppercorns and salt until dissolved, about 2 minutes. Pour into the jar over the okra. Cover jar with a piece of cheesecloth (*Tsantila*) and fasten with rubber band. Cool. Cover and shake jar. Marinate 7 days at room temperature and another

week in the refrigerator before serving. Makes about 4 cups.

Filipino Avocado Salad

Avocados may be relatively new in Greece, but in the Philippines they are relished as Hellenes savor their tomatoes. Try this appetizing salad also delectable as a dip.

1 ripe avocado, washed
1 firm ripe tomato, washed
1 cup lettuce, shredded (1 small head or 1/3 large head)
Salt and freshly ground pepper
Juice of ½ lemon or lime, more for garnish.

Cut the avocado in half lengthwise; discard or save seed to start a house plant. Carefully remove avocado pulp from skin without piercing, to make serving ‘cups’. Cube avocado or scoop into balls using melon scooper or teaspoon. Place avocado cubes or balls in a bowl. Prepare the tomato: using small knife, beginning at stem end, peel the tomato to make a long curl; cut in half to make two ‘flowers’ by making coils and widening them like blossoms. Save coil ‘flowers’ for garnish. Cut the tomato flesh into delicate slivers, discarding the seeds. Combine the tomato slivers, lettuce, a bit of salt, pepper and lemon or lime juice with the avocado. Spoon into avocado ‘cups’. Garnish the top with tomato ‘flower’. Set on plates and garnish around the sides with lemon or lime slices. Serve cold. Serves 2.
Note: As a dessert, Filipinos sprinkle cubed avocado with sugar and serve it with milk.

Steamed Lapu-Lapu, Filipino Style

Lapu-Lapu or spotted groupie, was named for the chieftain Lapu-Lapu who killed Magellan. We tasted this delectable dish at Tagaytay, the famed volcano near Manila, where you can see, enroute, pineapples, papayas and bananas growing along the roadside. This makes a lovely luncheon dish to be shared by a small group.

2 crabs, washed and immersed in boiling water, drained
1 spotted groupie or any white meat fish, cut into segments
6 oysters, cleaned
6 mussels, cleaned
2-3 carrots, scraped and sliced
1-2 onions, sliced

2 cloves garlic, chopped
Small piece fresh ginger (optional)
Dipping sauce (*Batis*, Filipino fish sauce similar to *Nuac Mam* in Vietnamese cuisine, or substitute soy sauce or your favorite dressing).
On a steamer, preferably bamboo, spread with banana leaf, substitute rinsed grapevine leaves if banana leaves are unavailable). Set the crabs, segments of spotted groupie or other fish, oysters, mussels with carrots, onions, garlic and ginger, if using, tucked amid the fish and shellfish. Cover and steam 10 to 15 minutes until fish is flaky and shells have opened. Serve in steamer with dipping sauce or dressing in a separate dish. Serves 3-4.

Karydopita

Alexander Adamson’s wife Lillian, a Greek-American, has lived in Manila thirty years and continues to serve Greek dishes by improvisation that would probably impress Aristophanes. For *Spanakopita* she used *Baguio*, a Filipino spinach, cottage and cheddar cheeses for feta (“not quite authentic” she says), and *Lumpia* wrappers for filo, lamb in a land famed for its pork dishes, and uses *Calamansi*, tiny limes, or lemons in *Avgolemono* soup. Walnut cake is easy and she shares her recipe (make the syrup before beginning the cake):

1½ cups flour or cake flour, sifted
½ teaspoon ground cinnamon
2 teaspoons baking powder
½ teaspoon salt
½ teaspoon cinnamon
7 eggs, separated
1 cup sugar
1 cup walnuts, chopped not too finely

syrup (see recipe below)
Sift together the flour, baking powder, salt and cinnamon. In a large bowl, beat the egg whites until stiff and gradually add the sugar. Continue beating and add the egg yolks. Remove beaters and fold in the dry ingredients and nuts, careful to keep as much air as possible in the cake. Turn into buttered 9 x 12-inch pan. Bake in moderately slow oven (325 degrees F or 170 degrees C) for 30 minutes or until inserted toothpick comes out clean. Set on rack, cut into diamonds and spoon the cooled syrup over the cake. Serves 10-12.

Honeyed Syrup

1 cup sugar
1 tablespoon honey
Combine sugar and honey with 1½ cups water. Stir and boil for 10 minutes. Cool.

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Back On The Map

Move over Parthenon, there is a new attraction in town. Some eight kilometers from the center of Athens, in the northern suburb of Kalogreza, the new Olympic Stadium has sprung up. The 80,000-seat, oval-shaped, two-decked, super-modern structure does not escape the nasty air pollution of the city nor its traffic jams. Nevertheless, the socialist government is making huge efforts to make sure the first major event to be held in the stadium, the 13th European Athletic Championships September 6-12, is worth the \$80 million it has so far invested in the project.

"The success of the European Athletic Championships has national and political significance," said new Undersecretary of the New Generation and Athletics Kostas Laliotis. "Our country will not only be judged athletically but also to see if our national machinery works properly. Our first target is to make sure the championships go well."

Four large construction companies are putting the final touches on the stadium, the largest in Greece and the most up-to-date in Europe.

There are 32,000 hard plastic seats with back rests in the upper tier and 48,000 on the lower tier (of which 26,000 are covered overhead). In the lower tier 4,000 seats are VIP with 140 "extra special" seats. For the VIP's there will be a bar, restaurant, lounges, etc.

In addition, there are 380 permanent seats for journalists and 15 broadcast booths, press rooms, etc. The stadium has 80 cashier and 40 information booths, four first aid stations, a post office and eight large restrooms.

Inside, the eight 400-meter tartan track lanes surround an all grass field which can host major soccer matches. A huge, luminous Matrix scoreboard will keep fans informed on events.

The athletics complex outside includes basketball, volleyball and tennis courts, five buildings that can house 320 athletes, parking for 3,300 cars and 300 buses.

The idea for the stadium came in 1979 when then Prime Minister Constantine Karamanlis fought to get the Olympic Games permanently in Greece. Although his idea was rejected, he dedicated the new Olympic Stadium in 1980 and work began.

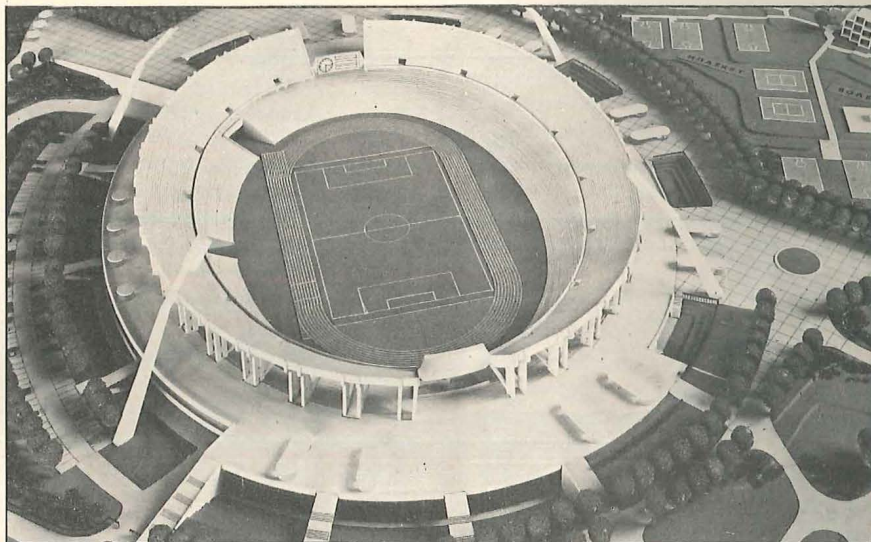
The public got a free look at the stadium in July during a friendly track

and field meeting between Greece, Yugoslavia and China. The first day of competition drew 40,000 curious fans, a good number considering the summer vacation period.

It was also an opportunity for officials to make sure everything was working okay.

"Today showed me for certain that the European Athletic Championship will succeed," said Kimon Koulouris, General Secretary of Athletics, after the first meeting at the new stadium.

Some 15,000 foreigners are expected for the championships this month. It is estimated that another



Olympic Stadium in Kalogreza: Architectural plan

600 million will see or hear broadcasts of the events. There will be 1,000 journalists covering the championships.

Thirty-one European countries participating (all except Albania) will be sending 1,092 athletes to the championship (699 male and 391 female). The largest group of athletes will be from the Soviet Union (119) while the smallest contingent will be from Malta (2). Host Greece will have 56 men and 10 women entered in the competition.

Tickets are on sale at booths located at Syndagma, Klathmonos and Omonia squares. For morning events, ticket prices are 80 and 50 drachmas. Afternoon ticket prices are 550 and 350 for lower tiers and 350, 250 150 and 50 drachmas for upper tiers. Tickets will cost 50 drachmas for the Marathon final and closing ceremonies which will take place at the old Olympic Stadium.

ATHLETIC SHORTS — The Soviet Union is favored to win the men's team title and East Germany the women's crown . . . The best way to get to the stadium is by metro. A new station, called "Irene", is located in front of the structure on the way towards Kifissia . . . Greece's only hopes for a gold medal rest with Sophia Sakorafa in the javelin, Dimitris Mihos in the triple jump and Michalis Kousis in the Marathon . . . The Marathon will, for the first time in 50 years, have women participating. Britisher Bill Adcocks holds the record on the 42.195 meters course in two hours, 11 minutes, 07.2 in 1969 . . . The championships were hosted during the junta years by Greece in 1969 . . . Oscar-winning Vangelis Papathanasiou (*Chariots of Fire*) has composed the theme for the championship . . . "I can say with much certainty that the European Athletic Championships

here will leave its mark in the history of world athletics and it is a positive step that tiny Greece will be able to organize and host the Olympic Games in 1996," said Arthur Gold, the president of the European Athletic Union. He also called the stadium "the finest in Europe." . . . One of the feature races will be the men's 1,500 meter run with eight strong contestants, featuring England's Steve Ovett . . . The annual meeting of the International Amateur Athletic Federation will meet for the first time in Athens September 2-4 with representatives from 167 countries . . . Greece's Saronic Gulf hosted the European championships in the Laizer type sailing vessels in July involving 102 men and 22 women. First for the men was Peter Vilbe of Denmark, second was Billy O'Hara of Ireland and third was Johnny Antrea of West Germany. Marit Storterstrom of Sweden won the women's competition.

13th European Athletic Championships Program

The events for the 13th European Athletic Championships:

Q – Qualifying
F – Final
S – Semifinal
M – Men
W – Women

Monday, September 6

5 pm	Opening ceremonies	
6	400m hurdles	QM
6	Shot put	FW
6	Javelin throw	QM
6:25	100m	QM
6:50	400m	QW
7:15	800m	QM
7:30	Long jump	QW
7:45	Javelin throw	QM
7:45	100m	QW
8	800m	QW
8:30	10,000m (1st heat)	QM
9:10	10,000m (2nd heat)	QM

Tuesday, September 7

9:30 am	High Jump	QW
9:30	Decathlon 100m	FM
9:30	Pole Vault	QM
10:15	Discus throw	QW
10:30	Decathlon Long Jump	QM
12 n	Decathlon Shot Put	QM
5 pm	Decathlon High Jump	QM
5	20,000m (start)	M
5:10	100m	SW
5:25	400m	QM
5:30	Javelin throw	FM
5:50	100m	SM
6	800m	SM
6	Long jump	FW
6:20	20,000m walk (finish)	M
6:35	3,000m	QM
7:10	100m	FW
7:30	800m	SW
7:50	100m	FM
8:05	400m hurdles	SM

8:20	400m	SW
8:30	Decathlon 400m	FM
8:55	3,000m	QW

Wednesday, September 8

9:30 am	Decathlon 110m hurdles	FM
9:30	Javelin throw	QW
10	200m	QM
10	Long jump	QM
10	Shot put	QM
10:40	200m	QW
11	Decathlon Discus	FM
11:10	100m hurdles	QW
2 pm	Decathlon Pole Vault	QM
5 pm	200m	SW
5	Discus Throw	FW
5:20	400m	SM
5:30	High jump	FW
5:40	400m	FW
6	200m	SM
6:20	800m	FM
6:40	100m hurdles	SW
7	800m	FW
7	Decathlon Javelin	FM
7:20	5,000m	QM
8:45	400m hurdles	FM
9	Decathlon 1,500m	FM

Thursday, September 9

9:30 am	Hammer Throw	QM
9:30	Heptathlon 100m hurdles	FW
9:30	Triple Jump	QM
10:10	400m hurdles	QW
10:15	Heptathlon Shot Put	FW
10:50	1,500m	QW
12 n	Heptathlon High Jump	FW
4 pm	Pole Vault	FM
5 pm	110m hurdles	QM
5	Shot Put	FM
5:30	Javelin throw	FW
5:40	1,500m	QM
6	Long Jump	FM
6:20	Heptathlon 200m	FW
6:45	400m hurdles	SW

7:10	200m	FM
7:25	3,000m	FW
7:45	200m	FW
8	400m	FM
8:15	100m hurdles	FW
8:30	10,000m	FM

Friday, September 10

9:30 am	Heptathlon Long Jump	QW
9:30	Discus Throw	QM
9:30	High Jump	QM
11	Heptathlon Javelin Throw	FW
3 pm	50 km Walk (start)	FM
4	Hammer Throw	FM
5:30	400m hurdles	FW
5:30	Triple Jump	FM
5:50	110m hurdles	SM
6:10	4 x 100m	QW
6:30	4 x 100m	QM
6:45	50 km Walk (finish)	FM
7	3,000m Steeplechase	FM
7:20	Heptathlon 800m	FW
7:35	4 x 400m	QW
7:55	4 x 400m	QM

Saturday, September 11

5 pm	High Jump	FM
5:15	110m Hurdles	FM
5:30	4 x 100m	FW
5:40	Discus Throw	FM
5:55	5,000m	FM
6:15	4 x 100m	FM
6:25	1,500m	FW
6:35	4 x 400m	FW
6:50	1,500m	FM
7:10	4 x 400m	FM

Sunday, September 12 (At old Olympic Stadium)

5 pm	Marathon (start)	FM
5:20	Marathon (start)	FW
7:10	Marathon (finish)	FM
7:45	Marathon (finish)	FW
8	Closing Ceremonies	

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It Happens in Mykonos... Mostly

"To turn the tide of decay, depravity and degradation in Mykonos," Maky Zouganelli is spearheading a drive to turn back the clock. Part of his fury is directed at "unsavory characters who have invaded our island and caused the disgrace." A native-born Mykonian, Maky is a favorite of the jetset as host of the very popular Remezzo Club and the chic restaurant of the same name in Kolonaki. His plans include heading an election slate for city council in the forthcoming elections . . . Assuming he may be elected, all those who may fancy the three "d's" he condemns, are advised to rush to Mykonos for a last helping.

Pointedly missing from the Australian Ambassador's garden party for the Australian Dance Theater, which performed at the Lycabettus Theater in July, was any representative of Qantas, specifically Bill Stefanos, he of the many female admirers and tall stories. Could be because the troupe flew to Europe via Malaysian Airlines . . . Which reminds us that we had to pass up the celebration bash of the Turkish Armed Forces Day even though presence was requested by the military, air *and* naval attaches. The invitation specified "uniform" and the only such we have that fits with any decency is the one we use for our visits to Paradise Beach on Mykonos.

It's been an eventful summer thus far, with both Potamianos brothers having suffered mishaps. Andreas broke his ankle while playing football on Skiathos (he hops about neatly disdaining crutches), while George tumbled off a donkey on Santorini trying to save a small boy from falling off another donkey. He got trampled on by a small herd rushing down the steep roadway. Miraculously George was unhurt although "I felt every sharp hoof." He also admits to a "severely damaged dignity." (For the uninitiated, George and Andreas own and operate Epirotiki Lines.)

Speaking of donkeys and such, one unidentified member of the local foreign press corps was chased by an aroused jackass while crossing a field in Mykonos. His breathless comment, on the other side of the barrier, "He looked very serious."

. . . Sad to report that artist John Ratekin, a familiar on Mykonos for the past decade, is seriously ill. John has won fame as the "Dream-maker of Mykonos" — authoring short poems to go with his canvases

. . . Helen Speronis, Olympic Airways p.r. gal, lost her father and flew home to comfort her mother.

The intrepid Julia Loomis completed her trek across Ioannina, and after "replenishing body, soul and coverings," flew home. Unabashedly, Julia gave up the academic life (she was a professor at New York's Queen's College, taught at Thessaloniki University, and helped spearhead drives for the Greek Studies Institute) for "whatever, including everything because it all pays better." This was her 18th visit in as many years . . . Novelist Walter Wager ("Telefon" and "Twilight's Last Gleaming" were among his books made into motion pictures) recently cruised the Aegean aboard the 'MTS Jason' to research his next tome. He revealed to chums that his favorite music publishing company name, which had been Screaming Chicken Music of Beverly Hills, has been replaced by Screaming Naked Chicken Music, also hatched in California.

Greece's top impresario Theodore Kritas confides that the "Holiday on Ice" troupe will not help cool off local environs this year because the powers-that-be will not permit performances in the Stadium "because it is available for serious sports events only" . . . If the plans announced for the new setup of prizes at the Thessaloniki Film Festival come off, at least one of every two



Eugene Vanderpool

Body painting in Mykonos

Greek film producers of last year will walk away with at least 500,000 drachmas each. This past year some thirty films were produced, with perhaps no more than half a dozen actually screened in the cinemas . . . One 'surprise' of the event is expected to be a special award for Melina Mercouri, who budgeted twenty million drachmas for prize money, for her "contributions to the cinema world."

The sensational (and sellout) operatic duo of John Modenos and Jenny Drivala is moving to Switzerland, as a more convenient base from which to accept the many singing offers coming their way. A great loss to the local scene, to say nothing of the local Lyr-iki Skini. (Even his critics agreed that without John's supervision, the National Opera staged a pathetic performance at the Athens Festival.)

Down Piraeus-way there are huz-zahs for Minister of Merchant Marine George Katsifaras, who is not only knowledgeable concerning his ministry (a feat for a minister these days), but he is sympathetic to the tourist aspects as well. At a meeting with reps of the various maritime associations, he outlined a new policy to boost tourism . . . Current visitors should be aware that key archaeological sites on the islands of Crete and Rhodes are now open from 8 am through 6 pm, as in seasons earlier. Thanks to cruise shipowners, who now pick up the 'overtime' payments of the guards. Sites, such as in Athens, where cruise ships do not call, are still on a 10 am to 3 pm schedule.

Pictures No Artist Could Paint: Xenophon Zolotas, former governor of the Bank of Greece, gazing at a jewelry display of Lalaounis on Mykonos . . . A basically undraped Swedish beauty who is a look-alike of Cheryl Ladd, getting stares and more stares as she perambulates about on her own, sight-seeing . . . Athanassis Tsaldaris, who now admits to being only a mere member of Parliament and not in charge of the Press Ministry as in days past, stopping strolling members of the press to chat . . . Mike Pillar, enriched with moolah from the sale of his *Stardust Disco* and *Mike's Pub* shares, spending a bit on his ever-present Susan.

Lena Collenda, the comely and energetic travel agent from Horizon Travel, is back from a business swing through the States, but she ain't happy. Has nothing to do with the PLO, Arafat, Castro or such. She's lamenting the fact that her handbag got snatched while she was strolling in a shopping mall in Brooklyn. The culprit dumped her plane tickets, passport and other papers which she recovered. He kept only her dollars, and even disdained her drachmas. ■

dressmakers' delights

At this time of year many of my readers start thinking about fall sewing. To complement info given in Marketplace, (March *Athenian*, p. 35) here are two suggestions: Exclusive patterns *to your own design* can be made by Patron Nefertitia at 56 Pericleous Street. She is expensive (600-1,000 drachmas per pattern), but these are all custom-made to your exact measurements and can be ready in three days. Some ready-made patterns are also available from 400 drachmas.

For the serious sewer a dressmaker's form is absolutely essential, and the best in Athens, so I am told by experts, are made in a modest little shop at 67 Adrianou Street by Savas Ladonikolas. His models are all custom-made to fit every luscious curve. They begin at 2,500 drachmas, but the more expensive ones at 5,000 have one advantage over the original — with a little adjusting they get bigger or smaller within seconds!

cool, "cool", coffee beans

Freshly ground coffee, in comparison to packaged ground coffee, has a taste difference equal to that between home-made bread and soggy crackers. Yet, if you buy the beans, and grind them at home, several days supply can be kept fresh if placed in a tightly-closed container in the refrigerator (along with the beans).

Buying coffee beans also has the added excitement of discovering new blends which might suit your taste better than the kind you are now buying. For example, try equal quantities of Santos American Blend — a lightly roasted one — with the full flavor of Santos Espresso. France and some parts of the American deep South prefer a chicory flavor — also available — while others obtain a



fuller, richer flavor by adding one teaspoon each of cocoa and sugar for each pot. A tiny pinch of salt will heighten the taste of any blend.

Those of us who own pets, or at least acknowledge the right of animals to share this planet with us, have been disappointed this summer with our AFRTS friends at Hellinikon. The media there, to the joy of its following, has devoted endless space to sports ("your athletic supporter"), and music lovers were enthralled by seven continuous hours of The Rolling Stones chronicle.

Yet nowhere in the daily 24-hour schedule of this valuable ear to the outside world could be found a tiny 30 second "spot" on behalf of pets. Merely a slight reminder to provide plenty of water and shaded areas during the fierce summer heat. C'mon fellas, can't we spare just one breathless sports announcement in favor of our four-footed friends?

and hot, hot, tomatoes

This is a recipe I have developed for chili sauce which eliminates a great deal of unnecessary work and saves hours of cooking time. It will never put Heinz out of business, but it is, nevertheless, a delicious condiment in the "secret recipe" category. Besides two large kettles, a food mill, a pair of gloves and a splash shield are necessary.

The "rubber" gloves are needed because handling chili peppers with the bare hands can be very uncomfor-

table (bathing in vinegar takes out the heat). If you don't have a pair, two large clear plastic bags secured at the wrists by rubber bands will do. True splatter shields are expensive in Greece, but the metal heat shields for simmering are a good substitute.

The first stage ingredients:

- 12 kilos of ripe tomatoes
- 6 large onions
- 2 kilos sweet red peppers
- 2 tblsp salt; one fistful each of fresh celery and parsley
- and half a kilo of hot peppers

Second stage ingredients:

- 3 tsp each of ground cloves, ginger, cinnamon, allspice (and garlic if desired)
- 2 tsp chili powder
- 4 cups cider vinegar (made from apples and now available in stores)
- 4 cups sugar

Wash tomatoes and peppers. From tomatoes, cut stems, blemishes, and any green portions. Quarter, and as soon as kettle bottom is covered, start cooking. Add celery, parsley, remaining tomatoes, and the sweet peppers after removing stems, seeds, and membranes. Peel onions, cut into small pieces, add with the salt, and cover until mixture starts to boil. Stir occasionally, and to facilitate cooking, mash down.

In the meantime, clean the hot peppers cut into small pieces and simmer in a small pan with small amount of water until soft. When the kettle ingredients are cooked, gently ladle into a colander and let the juice run through *without stirring*. Pour the remainder into a food mill and puree into a *separate container* as the next batch is draining in the colander. Repeat until all the mixture is processed, cleaning the food mill each time, and at the last, puree the cooked hot peppers.

Transfer all the puree into the original kettle, add the second stage ingredients, cooking rapidly covered with the splatter shield until the sauce is as thick as desired. With this method you will have several quarts of the most delicious tomato juice you have ever tasted and chili sauce too good not to share. Pack only in jars with coated lids. Plain metal ones corrode. We have used, with success, instant coffee jars with plastic lids, although these can not be boiled!

paroimia (proverb)

"A vineyard as large as possible, a house only large enough to hold you."

(Spend as much on land as you can, don't waste money on luxuries).



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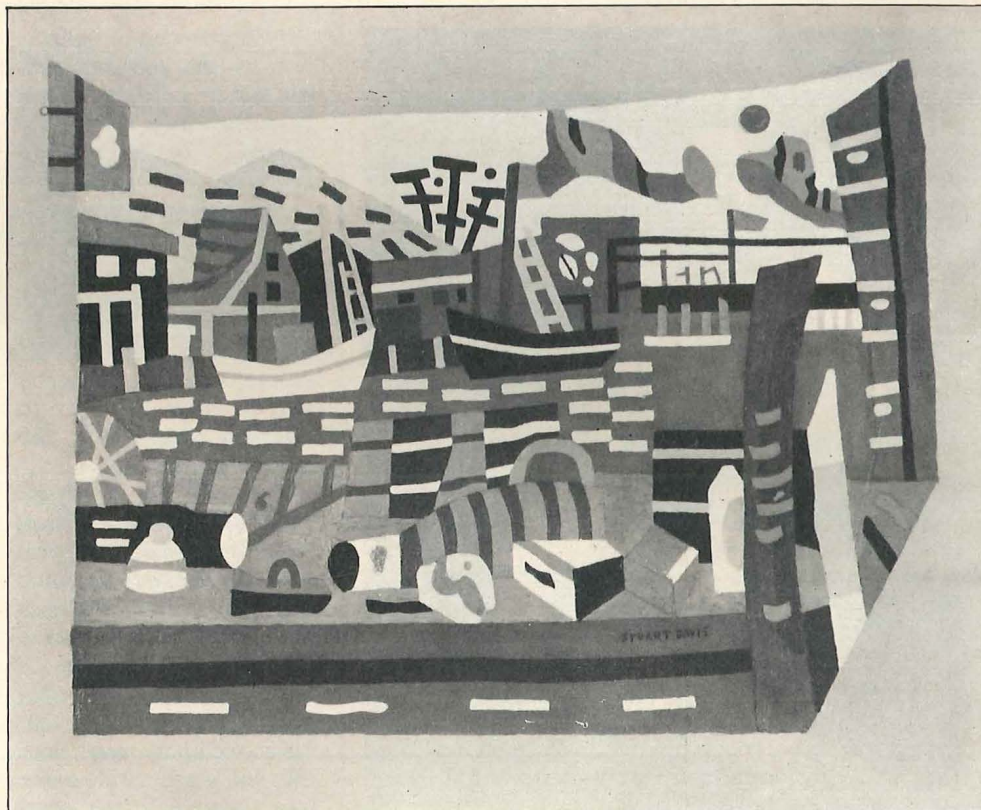
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art

A major exhibition of American Abstract Painting will be held at the National Gallery, (Pina-kothiki), opposite the Hilton Hotel, from Sept. 9 - 26. Most of the works are borrowed from the Texas Museum of Fine Arts. Over 100 paintings will be shown. Among the chosen works on display, viewers will be able to see the history and development of various movements in American painting, from the beginning of the century until the present. Special emphasis will be put on the period of Abstract Expressionism, but more recent movements are also included. The exhibition will be divided into twelve groups, representing the different movements in American arts, between the years 1900 - 1982. Among the painters represented are: Milton Avery, Peter Blume, Ilya Bolotowsky, Stanley Boxer, Patrick Henry Bruce, Willem De Kooning, Jim Gine, Arthur Dove, Helen Frankenthaler, Robert Henri, Edward Hopper, Georgia O'Keefe, Jackson Pollock, Robert Rauschenberg, Theodore Roszak, Mark Rothko, and Jasper Johns. Call the National Gallery for more information; 721-1010.

childsplay

A series of puppet shows, (Karaghiozis), and children's movies will be shown in several playgrounds in the Athens area from Sept. 1 - 4. Sept. 1, a puppet show is planned, with movies, at the Nea Elvetia children's playground; Sept. 2, at the Analipsis playground, on Myraktis St., a puppet show; Sept. 3, at the Aghia Triada children's playground, and Sept. 4 at



Stuart Davis Exhibit (art)

Alatsaton and Tarsou Sts., movies are scheduled.

folktales

September is the month of vintage and it is commonly called "the Vintager". It is also the month of the Cross because the festival of the Exaltation of the Cross, is held September 14. September 1 is still celebrated as New Year's Day in parts of Greece, as many people believe on this day the Angel of Death writes down the names of those fated to die within the coming year. Farmers' families anticipate the sowing season with various symbols hung over their icons to ensure a month of abundant crops.

September 2, St. Mamas' Day; the saint was a shepherd and on the island of Skyros, shepherds bring live lambs to the church for sacrifice. September 8, the Virgin's Birthday. In many villages the Virgin's birthday is celebrated with special services and processions. The icon of the Virgin is carried through the streets and just before the priest reaches the

church entrance, he cries: "Which good Christian will carry the Virgin in his arms to visit her mother, so she will not get tired?" The man who offers the largest sum of money is entitled to carry the icon to the church; his money is then used to buy a bull to be eaten by all the villagers at a common meal.

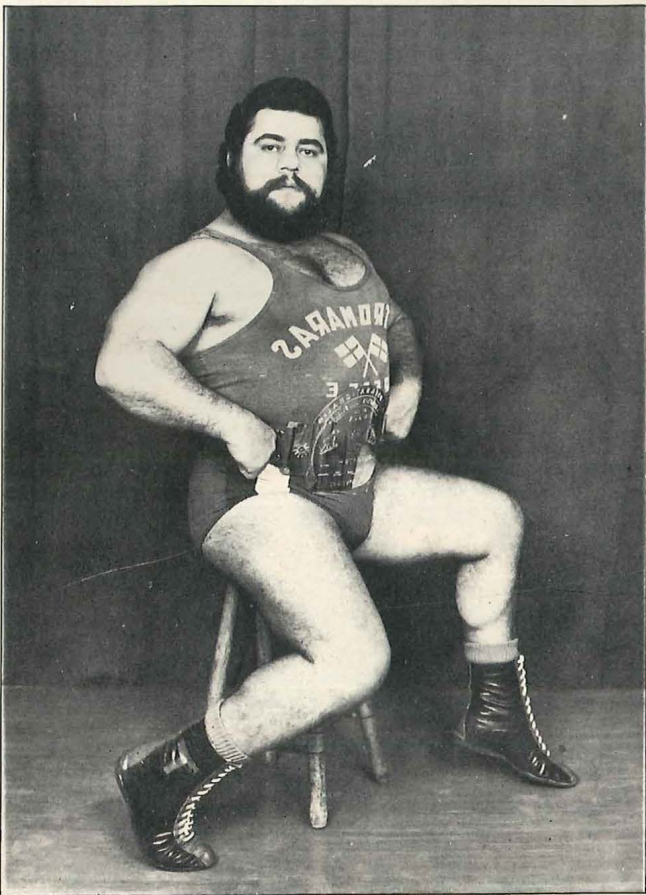
September 14, The Exaltation of the Cross. On this day seamen renounce long journeys to the sea, obeying the advice expressed in two popular sayings: "On the day of the Cross, cross your sails and tie your ropes", and "On the day of the Cross, rest in harbor". At nightfall, villagers light large bonfires made of sesame-twigs in the streets and people leap over them for good luck. Priests distribute springs of sweet basil to the congregation, because tradition says a cluster of sweet basil sprouted on the spot where the Cross was found.

Vintage Customs. In the old days, the vintage was considered the great festival in which all the villagers, men and women,

participated. Villagers picked grapes all day to the sound of musical instruments and, at sunset, the vintagers returned home with songs and music. Eating, drinking, singing and dancing went on till midnight and the next day everybody had to be back in the vineyards.

sports

As the announcer boomed out "Match No. 4, Christofilopoulos versus Mustapha", the huge pear-shaped figure of Mustapha appeared out in left field, decked out in black trunks, over-the-ankle shiny white boots, with his head-dress blowing in the wind. Mustapha eagerly strode forward towards the arena (separated from the audience by a spiked iron fence), blowing kisses to the crowd until the jeers and shouted insults became deafening. Obviously miffed, Mustapha's kisses turned to "muntzas" (a five-fingered gesture meaning "Go to hell") and he had to be coaxed into the arena by the audience's reassuring



Giorgios Tromaras (sports)

applause.

Once inside the arena, he kissed the referee, yet a couple of minutes later, he delivered a flying kick to his stomach as the referee was making a routine check of his booties for knives or spikes. This match (which Mustapha won after summarily pounding his opponent) was the comedic highlight of the summer Wednesday night matches at Korydallos Gymnastic Field in Nikaia.

Although some people claim wrestling is a "fake" and not a real sport, Greek Champion Giorgios Tromaras, who was the winner of another match on the same program, feels these rumors are spread by individuals and the press who are interested in maintaining the popularity of football (soccer).

Giorgios, who has engaged in wrestling for twenty-two years and was the 1979 European Champion, says he has the biggest name in Greek wrestling because he is a "straight" wrestler and he

points out the stitches on his head, and itemizes all the dislocated and broken bones as added evidence of his authenticity.

A mild-mannered person *out* of the arena, Giorgios grins widely as he states, "Since I was a little boy, there are only two things I have loved in life: wrestling and my mother." The amount of professional wrestlers, says Giorgios, is declining while the number of amateur wrestlers is increasing. Men who are interested in learning the sport of wrestling (it takes five years to become a professional although Giorgios promises you will gain ten kilos in a month!) or men and women who are interested in massage or karate should call Giorgios at his gymnasium near Omonia Sq. (Tel. 524-2384). Matches every Wednesday night, throughout September at 9 pm; entrance 300 drachmas.

The story of the legendary runner, bringing the news of the victory at the **Battle of Marathon** who

fell dead from exhaustion at the gates of Athens after gasping "Nenikikamen" (we have conquered), is known to everyone.

Few people, however, have heard about the remarkable journey from Athens to Sparta, a distance of some 250 kilometers, which the herald Phidippides accomplished in two days in order to call for help from the Spartans.

A party of about six runners from the Royal Air Force in Germany propose to attempt the same feat which it is believed has never been repeated since the time of the Battle of Marathon. This will take place on the 9th and 10th October, and after the run, some of the party may compete in the international race from Marathon to the Athens Stadium.

The expenses of the expedition are being kept to the minimum but are nevertheless considerable. Some RAF funds are being made available and all expedition members are making personal contributions. However, we learn these funds are not sufficient to launch the project and unless some additional financial assistance is forthcoming, the project, for which the team is now training, may have to be abandoned. The leader, Wing Commander J.B. Foden RAF., will be most grateful for any assistance. His address is:
Catering Branch
HQ RAF Germany
British Forces Post Office 40
London

film

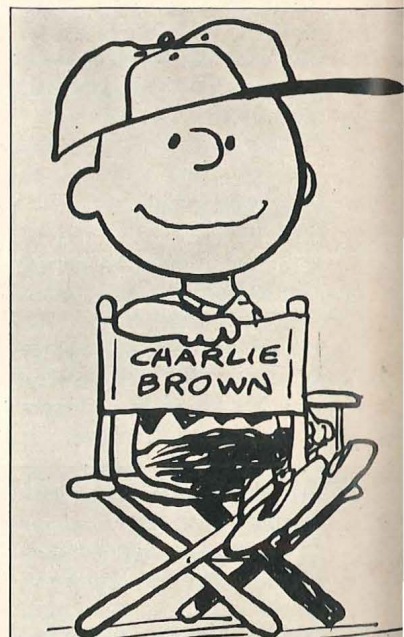
A Boy Named Charlie Brown (Snoopy). Good Grief! Charlie Brown, the lovable comic strip character from "Peanuts" is now a movie star. Charles M. Schulz, the cartoonist who first created his characters twenty

years ago, supervised the thousands of key panels which were individually inked and printed, a process which took almost two years. He also wrote the screenplay which leads Charlie Brown from the frustrations of losing a baseball game, to fame as one of the finalists in a national spelling bee.

Rod McKuen, the American poet, wrote the words and music for four featured songs, while jazz composer Vince Guaraldi wrote and performs the original music score. Lucy, Linus and Snoopy round out the cast of this whimsical animated film that should provide amusement for the whole family in this era of kinky sex comedies and gory adventure films.

music

An international competition entitled **Music and Fairy Tales** for piano compositions will be held through October 10, 1982. The composition is limited to elementary and secondary school students (max. age 15). As with past competitions of performance and compositions, "Music and Fairy Tales" is meant to emphasize the growing need for serious musical studies during childhood and adolescence. Only unpublished



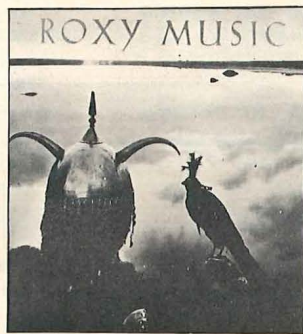
Snoopy's Latest (film)

compositions not previously awarded will be accepted. Regulations: Only one composition may be presented. A spoken voice pertinent to the fairy tale may also be included. The composition may not be longer than 8 minutes. If the spoken narrative is in any language other than Italian, a translation in Italian must accompany the text. The entry must be sent, along with seven copies, to:

Segeteria Premio Valentino Bucchi
via Ubaldino Peruzzi 20
00139 Roma
Italy

Roxy Music, a nine-member group with Phil Manzanera on guitar will stop in Athens for a performance on September 3, as part of their European tour. Since Bryan Ferry began with his solo album, "Another Time Another Place", the group, formed in 1973, has enjoyed considerable popularity; their newest album is "Avalon". Call Sound & Vision, for ticket information. Tel. 322-0183.

On July 22, the **Talking Heads** and **Tom Tom Club** gave a one-night explosive performance at the Panathinaikos Stadium in Athens. The audience reacted with anger, throwing beer cans



Album (music)

and plastic juice containers at the singers when Tom Tom Club began the concert. Police stood in bewildered clusters trying vainly to tame near violent outbursts. "Be cool, or no show", yelled the drummer, but the crowd wanted Talking Heads; disco hits such as "Words" were offending them. The group was booed off-stage and an hour of hooting and yelling followed; the stage remained empty. Pleas for quiet and forbearance came from police and concert managers but the crowd continued to throw cans sporadically, small fights breaking out every few minutes. The group, with Tina Weymouth, one of the lead singers, pregnant, was terrified to come on stage. After ten minutes of relative quiet, the group finally appeared to cheers and passionate screams of greeting. Talking Heads played without pause for over an hour, and a mass of waving arms and swaying bodies moved along with uninterrupted intensity to such hits as "Psycho Killer".

notes

The 47th International Thessaloniki Fair will be held from Sunday Sept. 12 until Sept. 27. Businesses, over four thousand in number, will exhibit consumer goods ranging from new systems in household and industrial appliances to developments in transportation, mining and construction equipment. There will be displays of elevator styles, motor cars, handicrafts, and domestic

accessories. Special facilities will be made available for conferences and lectures, covering aspects of media advertising and film shows. Interested persons should contact 323-8051, 323-0959.

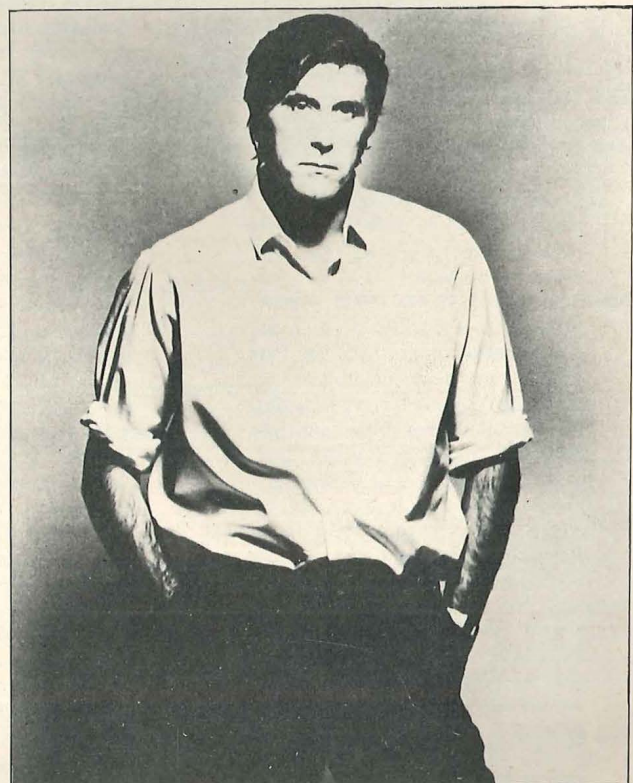
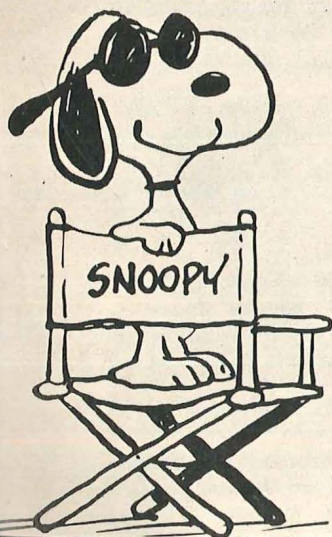
The **University of Peace**, a Belgian-based organization, sponsored a two-week conference on "Cross-Cultural Learning" at the Delphi Cultural Center of the Council of Europe between August 3-13. Participants from fifty countries, including Japan, Canada, Columbia, Algeria and Palestine, gathered at the modern conference center on the slopes beyond Delphi looking out over the Gulf of Itea.

Their goal, through lectures, seminars and small-group work sessions, is to become more aware of their own prejudices and to increase their cross-cultural sensitivity.

The **United Nations** is planning a meeting in New York entitled "Swords and Shears" on disarmaments. Organizations all over the world will participate and well-known writers, actors and singers will speak.

The seminar will not involve governments. Organizations interested in participating should contact the United Nations in Athens, 36 Amalias Avenue, Tel. 323-4208. The seminar is scheduled for Sept. 8-10.

Project Network will be holding a meeting September 18. Call 346-2800 after 6 pm for specific information. The organization consists of a group of volunteers who feel that there is an urgent need for the coordination of information about services available in Greece, especially for foreign residents. In the interests of making such information accessible to foreigners, without requiring them to undergo the long and sometimes painful orientation process that many have experienced, the group is gathering information for a catalog to be published in 1983. Any information that is contributed will be greatly appreciated. All sources will remain confidential. The project is multi-lingual and data which applies to all nationalities will be welcome.



Phil Manzanera (music)

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		

NAME DAYS IN SEPTEMBER

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.

September 5	Zaharias
September 14	Stavros, Stavroula, (Voula).
September 17	Sofia, Agapi, Elpida.
September 20	Efstathios (Stathis). Efstathia
September 25	Efrosini.

DATES TO REMEMBER

September 7	Labor Day - U.S.A., Canada.
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MEETINGS & EVENTS

Athens Cosmopolitan Lions Club, Tel. 360-1311. Contact Mr. P. Baganis. There will be two Sept. dinner meetings at 9 pm at the Athenaeum Inter-Continental Hotel. Call for more information.

American Club, Tel. 801-3971. Kastri. Open Tues - Fri 10:30 am to 2 pm. A flea market will be held Sat. Sept. 15 at 10 am. A Japanese diet luncheon and demonstration, Sept. 24, 11:30 am. Fur show and talk, Sept. 29. An all-day Labor Day celebration will be held Sept. 5, beginning at 11 am. And, for six weeks, there will be a disco every Friday evening at 9 pm, beginning Sept. 17.

American Women's Organization of Greece, (AWOG), Kastri Hotel, Tel. 801-2988. The first meeting of the season will be held Sept. 16. A voting officer will be present. Bring passports. Office hours: Kastri: Tues - Fri 10:30 am-1.30 pm. Eclo: American Embassy Annex, Tel. 646-1811 ex. 253. Tues-Thurs 10:30 am-1.30

pm. Fri 1-3 pm. Glyfada: Mon-Wed 10 am-12 pm, at the Parthenis Hotel, Tel. 895-6072. A Hawaiian Dinner is planned.

Propeller Club, Patission 9, Tel. 522-0623. There will be a meeting Sept. 29 at 1 pm, at the Hilton Hotel.

Rotary Club, Kreizotou 3, Tel. 362-3150. Meetings will begin in October. Call for dates.

St. Andrew's Women's Guild, Tel. 813-4292. First meeting, Sept. 17; other meetings will be held the first Friday of every month.

MUSIC DANCE AND DRAMA

Concert, Roxy Music, popular for its disco/rock music will give a one night performance in Athens, September 3. Call Sound & Vision for ticket information, Tel. 322-0183, or 322-0202.

Dance Workshop, (Ergastiri Horou), Solonos 34, Tel. 644-8879. Keep Fit and Jazz Dance lessons continue till September 19 when the full season of classes begins. Call for information concerning seminars and visiting teachers.

Don Cossacks Ballet, will perform at the Veakio Theater in Piraeus, until Sept. 19. Call 322-8275 for ticket information. Tickets may be bought at the Palace Cinema Theater between Stadiou and Panepistimiou Streets, in the arcade.

CLUBS AND SOCIETIES

AWOG Foreign Travel Committee, First trip planned is to Istanbul, Oct. 8-11. For information, call Gal, 813-5223, or Lorraine, 813-2815.

Republicans Abroad (Greece) Sept. 22-6:30 pm., Bi-partisan Election/Discussion Meeting. (See Classified or telephone 6815-747 or 8028-184 for information.

EXHIBITS

Athens Center for the Creative Arts, Pangrati, Archimidou 48. Tel. 701-5242, 701-2268. An exhibition of the cartoons by Elias Koumetakis will be held beginning Sept. 29. The cartoonist was known for his astute depictions of various political figures and scenes during the 1920s.

Center for Folk Art and Tradition, Iperidou 18, Plaka, Tel. 324-3987. An exhibition of metal works will continue till the middle of September. The exhibit will change toward the end of the month. Call for more information about their other shows.

Hellenic Handicrafts, Mitropoleos 9, Tel. 322-3934. A permanent exhibition of handcrafted gifts ranging from ceramics, metalwork, leather, and embroideries, will be on display. Most items are for sale.

National Gallery, (Pinakothiki), Vas. Konstantinou, opposite the Hilton

Hotel, Tel. 721-1010. An exhibition of American Abstract Expressionism will begin Sept. 9 and continue until Sept. 20. Most of the paintings are from the Houston Museum of American Painting.

Zappeion, next to the National Gardens, Tel. 322-6678. An exhibition of Children's Toys will begin Sept. 17, and continue until Sept. 26. Call 770-1738 for more information. An exhibition of Graphic Designs will be held Sept. 3 - 9. Call 923-5999.

GALLERIES

Galleries will re-open toward the end of September, but most will not start their season of monthly exhibitions until October. We will begin to list shows in the next issue.

ATHENS FESTIVAL '82 (September Update)

HERODES ATTICUS

Sept. 2 - 5. 20th Century Ballet - by M. Bejart.
Programme: Mozart's "Magic Flute".
Sept. 6 Thessaloniki State Orchestra
Sept. 7 E.R.T. Orchestra
Sept. 10, 11 Greek Popular Theater
Programme: "Mass Under the Acropolis" by N. Vrettakos
Sept. 12, 13 Karlsruhe State Orchestra
Programme: Stravinsky, Rachmaninov, Brahms.
Sept. 17 - 22 Bolshoi Opera and Ballet.
Sept. 25, 26 Teatro Epi Tapitos

EPIDAUROS

Sept. 4, 5 Euripides' "Iphigenia In Aulis"

CINEMA

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

A list follows of films which will begin the winter season. These will be shown in in-door theaters. Beginning with this month films will change every Thursday; check newspapers for theaters.

Battle of Midway, Re-make of classic World War II adventure flick about the Japanese air-attack on the Pacific Island of Midway and the bravery of the men involved in resisting the attack. All-star cast including Lee Marvin and James Garner.

Bobos, Kopanos-kai Gomenariari, A low-brow sex comedy directed by Ancora and starring Alvaro Vitali as the instructor in a school for sex bombs.

Le Chevre, (The Goat) A French comic adventure set in the jungle directed by Francis Weber and starring Pier Pizar and Gerard Depardieu.

Murphy's War, (O Megalos Antartis), An obstinate British merchantman in Venezuela refuses to admit defeat

during World War II, instead torpedoing a German U-boat from his home-made plane. Short on plot, heavy on emoting by limp blue-eyed Peter O'Toole and Sian Phillips. Directed by Peter Yates.

Attack Force "Z", (Omatah Krouseos "Z"), An Australian war adventure starring Mel Gibson (Mad Max) as the commander of a unit which is engaged in a hazardous mission that seems doomed to disaster.

First Time, (O Televtaios Parthenos Tou Kallegiou), directed by Charlie Loventhal, this is a "cute" comedy concerning the efforts of the majority of the student body and faculty to convert a serious young film student who is (horror of all horrors) a virgin. Starring Tim Choate and Wendy Fulton.

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. Some of the beaches have charges, so it is best to call before setting out.

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

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

Astir, Vouliagmeni, Tel. 896-0211.

Avlaki, a tourist beach at Porto Rafti. (30drs); You can reach this relatively un-populated beach by taking a pullman from central points in Athens. Any of the travel agencies in the Syntagma area will know times of departure and where the buses leave.

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. 7290-731, 7290-721. For members only.

Egaleo, Plastira 20, Egaleo, Tel. 590-6204.

Hilton Hotel, Vas. Sofias 46, Tel. 7220-201.

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ANDY'S TOURS SOCCER TEAM

Andy's Tours, a well-known name in the travel and tourist trade, has formed a successful soccer team with the aim of encouraging others in the business to follow the example and to develop a regular amateur tournament.

Employees of the agency, and Andy's two sons, who have been in the business for several years, are members of the new team.

The agency's owner, Andy Vassiliades, is basing the new venture on his own successful soccer career in Greece. He has participated in eleven international matches, playing in the Greek National Team as a forward. He has played against Egypt, Italy, Hungary, Austria, Turkey, Yugoslavia, Israel, Syria and Bulgaria, and participated in the 1952 Olympic Games in Finland. Andy is a 1954 Graduate of Penn State University, where he coached the school soccer team.

Mr. Vassiliades hopes that other organizations in the field will take up his idea and that more soccer teams will be formed. He would like to be able to work up an official Tourist and Travel Soccer Tournament, with the participation of airlines, hotels, and travel agencies. Among other things, this would also help develop a closer and more personal relationship among people in the travel trade.

The team's soccer season begins around mid-November, when business slows down, and ends around March. The team challenges you to a game: Just phone 922-9511/3.

this month

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

Nea Smyrni Demotic Gym, Trapezoutos 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. For information also call The Sailing Club, 15 Xenophonos St, near Syntagma Sq. Tel. 323-6813, and 323-5560.

MOUNTAIN CLIMBING

Information can be obtained from the National Mountaineering and Skiing Federation of Greece in the offices of the Hellenic Alpine Club. It organizes climbing expeditions. Dragatsaniou 4, Athens. Tel. 323-4107.

GOLF

The Glyfada Golf Club, Tel. 894-6820, is an 18-hole course, par 72. There are dressing rooms, bar and restaurant. A private club, but open to non-members for a daily fee.

WINDSURFING

Astir, Glyfada, Tel. 894-6461. Six

lessons, 3000 drs. Equipment included.

Astir, Vouliagmeni. Tel. 896-9567. 700 drs. per lesson, does not include rental for equipment.

Varkiza. Tel. 897-2402. Call and ask for Mikis for information. Details were not available at time of printing.

CAMPING

Voula, situated in Voula, Sounion road. 18 Km. south of Athens. Tel. 895-2712.

Athens Camping, 198 Athinion Ave. Peristeri, on road to Dafni. Tel. 581-4114.

Cococamp, Rafina, Attica. Tel. 0294-23413.

Rafina Camping, Rafina, Attica, on the 23rd kilometer of the road to Marathon. Tel. 0294-23-118.

Delphi Camping, 3km. from Delphi Oracle Site on the road to Itea, Fokis. Tel. 0265-82-363.

Dafni Camping, Dafni, Attica. Tel. 581-1563.

Nea Kifissia, Nea Kifissia, Attica. Tel. 801-435.

HIKING

Vas. Sophia 9, Tel. 361-5779. "Ipehrios Zoi" (outdoor life), is a mountaineering club open to all. It organizes outings every weekend at minimal costs including transportation and accommodations. No special equipment is other than

good walking shoes and a backpack.

PARACHUTING

For information contact the National Air Club of Greece, Akadimias 27. Tel. 361-7242.

VOLLEYBALL

For information concerning tournaments etc, call the Karaiskaki Stadium in Piraeus, Tel. 481-8720. Also contact the Panellinios Athletics Association, Tel. 823-3720.

DAY TRIPS

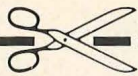
Monasteries

Kesariani, An 11th century monastery on the lower slopes of Mt. Hymettus. The church has 17th and 18th century frescoes. Bus 224 leaves from Akadimias. Further information, Tel. 321-3571.

Pendeli, A 16th century monastery with Byzantine paintings in the chapel. Bus 415 leaves from the Archaeological Museum. Further information, Tel. 804-1765.

Nearby islands and sites

Ancient sites on the mainland and nearby islands accessible from Athens suitable for a day's excursion. The distances given for the former are from downtown Athens and the estimated times are by public transportation which is inexpensive. Buses for the other sites



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depart from depots located at the intersection of Patisision and Leoforos Alexandras: Amphiarion, Tel. 821-3203, Brauron, Tel. 821-3203. Marathon, Tel. 362-0872. Buses to Thebes Tel. 831-7179, leave from the Liossion Terminal. Boats to the islands depart frequently from Pireaus, Tel. 4177609. Telephone ahead to confirm departure times or call the Tourist Police, 171.

Island of Aegina, 90 minutes by boat, 35 minutes by Hydrofoil. Antiquities such as the solitary Temple of Aphaia, famous for its perfect proportions, an excellent museum, Tel. 0297-22637, beaches, tavernas. Aghia Marina is at the other end of the island and a 20-minute bus ride. Boats from the main town go to Angistri, a smaller island, less touristic.

Aegosthena, At the village of Porto Germano, 73km, 90 minutes. A picturesque little port next to the 4th century B.C. ruins.

Amphiarion, 47 km, 45 minutes. Archaeological site and museum.

Brauron, 38 km, 1 hour. Archaeological site and museum.

Marathon, 38 km. 1 hour. The scene of the crucial battle between the Persians and the Greeks in 490 B.C. Museum and many ancient sites in the area. Swimming nearby and many tavernas in the vicinity.

Island of Poros, 2-3 hrs. by boat, 1 hour by Hydrofoil. Poseidon sanctuary and site of ancient Kalauria. Good swimming at beaches all around the island, accessible by bus.

Sounion, 69 km, 2 hours. Tel. 0292-39363. A beautiful ride along the coast to the rocky headland which was the location of Sounion in the fifth century B.C. Ruins: The famous Doric-style temple of Poseidon where Byron carved his name.

Thebes, 74 km, 1-2 hrs. Ancient ruins, and museum.

Island of Salamis, just a half-hour boat ride from Pireaus, you can roam the small port town and visit Moni Phaneromeni, an ancient monastery with frescoes dating from the 18th century.

MUSEUMS

Most museums are open 8:30 am - 3 pm, and closed one day a week on Mon. or Tues. 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 B.C. stoa has been reconstructed on original foundations in ancient Agora. 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. Neoclassical 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 the Hilton Hotel, 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 in Greece.

Museum of the City of Athens, Klafthmonos 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 Organization, 322-3111.

National Archaeological Museum, Patisision 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.

INSTITUTES

The strike at the Hellenic American Union, Massalias 22, has ended. A program

of cultural events will begin toward the end of September. Call 362-9886 for information. Other institutes are closed till the beginning of October, but call for information:

The British Council - Kolonaki Sq. 17. Tel. 363-3211.

The French Institute - Sina 29. Tel. 362-4301.

The Goethe Institute - Omirou 14 - 16 Tel. 360-8111.



Beginning in late October, the COMPENDIUM BOOK CLUBS will offer new and older English and American titles at London bookshop prices. Monthly bulletins featuring all interesting new publications in many fields plus stock and subject lists will be mailed to your address. Orders will be delivered by courier or mail. Special orders accepted (minimal surcharge). No subscription fee. No postal charges. More details in next month's "The Athenian" or from COMPENDIUM, 33, Nikis Street, Plaka Tel. 3226931

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You Are What You Eat(?)

Have you ever considered munching on the heart of a palm tree? Slurping sea slugs (with or without meatballs)? Suppressing a sweet and sour *live* fish? Dining on *Fattoush*? (Think of all the exasperating situations when knowledge of that word could have been useful.)

If you have not experienced the foregoing, you are certainly missing out. Forsake your reliable horiatiki and that predictable brizzola: You will find the heart of the palm tree in a stately old mansion in Ano Patissia. The owner of the Comilon, Stelios Kyriakidis, rescued the house from being razed for yet another apartment block, converting it into a remarkable setting for his even more remarkable menu of Spanish cuisine. Besides a lush garden, there are three rooms set aside for dining, where you can feast on the specialty, a huge dish of paella for two, at 300 drachmas, or choose any number of *tapas* (appetizers), including the dark liver pate, spiced with whiskey, or the pork mandarin (slices of which are laden with a pungent sauce); *entrantes*, which *do* include, besides nicoise and four other salads, the heart of the palm with gruyere cheese and tabasco. *Carnes*, or meat dishes, tempt you with the choice of pepper steak, *pollo albino* (chicken in white wine with mushrooms), *lomo cadangata* (pork filet escalope with pineapple), or *gemelos*, (veal with red wine) to name just a few. Stelios and his Spanish wife conjure up the recipes and share in the cooking, but I have a suspicion Stelios is responsible for spicing the already potent sangria with brandy. Chile con carne and curry fans will be amply

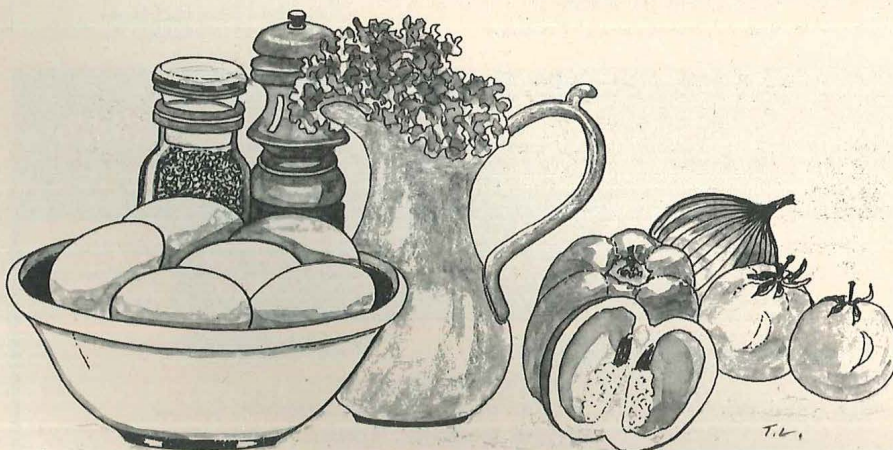
rewarded as well. The highest price on the menu: 350 drachmas, that for the pepper steak — our dinner for two with appetizers, paella, salad and sangria, approximately 1250 drachmas. Open 8pm-2 am daily, except Monday.

My faint heart lost out on the sea slugs with meatballs (although they come highly recommended), but the rest of the menu will delight those of you who have lived or grown up in cities with a Chinatown and those of you who have searched in vain for that irreplaceable egg roll you knew back home. The very enterprising Mr. Peter Chang, his Aunt Heddie and his cousin Jennie, will more than satisfy your need for oriental hospitality, clean, graceful surroundings, and the best Chinese food I've tasted since New York's Fulton Street. The family owns two restaurants: *Chang's House* in Kallithea, which specializes in the more provincial cooking, and much 'hotter' and the *China* in Ilissia. The voluminous menu offers the most authentic egg roll (or spring roll), as well as an alternative — *josa*, made with bread, flour and pork, reputed to be bigger, and spicier. For the Szechuan cabbage, preserved in wine, good for provoking the appetite and valuable for its effect on your stomach, I was given two explanations. The owner stated it was soaked in barrels of wine for two years; his Greek waiter said five. Crispy fried won-ton, bamboo shoots with mushroom, curry shrimp rice, frogs' legs with bean sauce, are just a few of the mouth-watering selections. The sweet and sour pork is all that it's supposed to be, and more. Chicken with mush-

rooms and chinese vermicelli, shredded beef with hot pepper sauce in fish flavor, hot and sour chili soup, good, old-fashioned, just plain chow mein — the man has left nothing out . . . mussels, crab, prawns! Bean sprouts with pork, bean sprouts with beef, bean sprouts with shredded chicken . . . and, three of everything: three delicious soups, three delicacies chow mein, three types of meat with bamboo shoots, roast duck . . . cooked three ways.

One must be a little indulgent about the sweet and sour *live* fish — fresh, is obviously what is meant — but, surely, considering the magnanimity of the menu, if they did bring in a live one, wouldn't you cope with it? At the end of the meal, fried apple or pineapple in honey is strongly recommended. The only thing missing is fortune cookies, but those little slips of paper never changed anyone's destiny, anyway. Some say that the true test of a good Chinese meal is that you're hungry again two hours later. I disagree. If you're hungry two hours after a visit to either of these remarkable restaurants, 'you're a better man (sic) than I, Gunga Din'. Both places have fully-stocked bars, are open for lunch and dinner, and reasonable (addresses and phone numbers are in the ad).

Fattoush is not a word to be used in moments of frustration, but a name given to a simple and tasty dish of mixed fresh vegetables with toasted bread. *Maralinas*, a Lebanese restaurant in that very popular area of pubs, clubs and discos behind the Hilton, is an oasis, a respite achieved by walking down a few steps, away from the noise into a comfortable restful atmosphere that reflects an intelligence both in diet and lifestyle. The menu indicates the gentle spirit of the Lebanese temperament: *Kibbey Makli*, ground meat with crushed wheat stuffed with minced meat, onions and pine nuts; *muhamara*, mixed nuts crushed, served with a spicy sauce; *jawaneh*, grilled chicken wings with garlic sauce; *makanek*, spiced Lebanese sausages. The selections cater to every taste, and the names of the dishes inspire a tranquility and whimsicality devoutly wished for in a more Western culture. Do not be fooled by *Foul Medamas*, the delicious boiled broad beans with lemon juice, olive oil and garlic. Hors d'oeuvres, fish, meats, the necessary bow to continental cuisine — you can complete your meal with a Lebanese sweet and seasonal fruits, Lebanese coffee and a drink of *Arak* (similar to raki). The restaurant caters for special occasions, cocktail parties and also offers home delivery. Open for lunch and dinner from 8 pm.



INTERNATIONAL CUISINE

CHINESE

- Chang's House, Doiranis 15 and Atthidon, Kallithea, 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, Kifissia (near the Zirinon 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.
- 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.
- Al Tartufo, Posidonos 65, Paleo Faliro, Tel. 982-6560. Nightly 6 pm - 2 am and Sun. lunch 2 pm - 6 pm.
- 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.
- La Boussola, Vas. Georgiou 11 and Vas. Friderikis, Glyfada, Tel. 894-2605. Italian cuisine and steak dishes. Nightly 7:30 pm - 1:30 am, and for lunch Sun.
- Pergola, Xenokratous 43, Kolonaki, Tel. 730-151. Under the same management as l'Abreuvoir. Nightly 9 pm - 1 am.
- The Trattoria, Athens Hilton, Tel. 720-201. Mainly Italian cuisine. Includes buffet with hot and cold selections. Nightly from 7:30 pm.

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.

① Diners Club Cards welcome

LEBANESE

- Maralinas, Vrassida 11 (between Hilton and Caravel Hotels), Tel. 735-425. Provides a home delivery service. Daily for lunch and dinner from 12 n.

SPANISH

- Comilon, Polyta 39, Ano Patissia, Tel. 201-0592. Unusual appetizers, very tasty paella, and sangria. Spanish and Latin American stereo music. Nightly from 8 pm. Kitchen closes 12:45 pm. Closed Mon.

CYPRIOT

- Kirky, 1 Pendelis, Kephalaria, Tel. 8080-338. Specialties: haloymi (fried Cypriot cheese); sephalies (tasty village sausage). Fire place.

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



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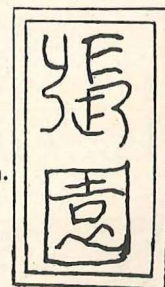
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restaurants and night life

Hydra

Bills' Bar, the meeting place for expatriates; potted plants, whirling ceiling fans and low couches; Russian caviar, salmon, tuna, and bacon, lettuce and tomato sandwiches served with your drinks.

Bajazzo, on a terrace with lush green surroundings, exotic meals are served in elegance. Topsy Tournedo in cognac, soufflé with mushrooms, melon chicken salad in curry cream with honey and lamb dumplings. This winter, Klaus, the owner, will be opening a

restaurant in Athens behind the Hilton Hotel. Open from 8 pm-2 am.

La Grenouille (The Frog). On Hydra, everyone raves about La Grenouille's salad, which is special, with croutons, bacon and garlic sauce; frogs' legs, lobster, etc. All recipes are accompanied by a selection of the best French wines, and an array of French desserts. Open every night after 7:30 pm. Tel. 0298-523-312. Reservations necessary.

Bahia, situated in a lovely old house, with chairs and tables on a porch, the Bahia offers pepper steak, chicken provençale, smoked trout with horseradish, grilled prawns, fresh artichokes with vinaigrette sauce and chocolate mousse to finish. Opens 7:30 pm-2 am.

The Garden, in the shade of lemon and orange trees, you may sample snails in onions and sauce, swordfish, as well as lamb liver, octopus, shrimp, kokkoretsi and the usual brizzolas; family atmosphere — prices very reasonable.

The Islands, a taverna in Vlichos (take the little boat at the harbor) where you can sit on the terrace and enjoy a view of the sea and feast on fresh fish, excellent calamari, and cold beer.

Pierofani, (Firelight), in Kaminia, in the same area as "The Islands", offers small fish, octopus; very partial landscape.

Hydronetta, a house of stone built on the side of a cliff. A pleasant place for

drinks at sunset, accompanied with an assortment of mezes. Open from noon.

Mykonos

Antonini's, "Taxi" Square. Wide variety of basic taverna fare. Come early as it is very popular with residents and tourists alike. Inexpensive.

Cathedral, behind Roman Catholic Church. Well-prepared Greek dishes with fresh fish and seafood especially good. Friendly, efficient service and moderate prices.

Edem (located several streets behind bank buildings). Greek and European dishes with lasagne and sauteed mushrooms as specialties. Set in lovely garden. Fairly expensive.

El Greco, located up the street from Vengera Bar. Greek and European dishes including kidneys in sauce and good steaks. Located in a renovated captain's house; outdoor tables surrounded by a sunflower border. Fairly expensive.

Katrines, behind Mykonos Restaurant on port; Greek and European dishes in a sophisticated candle-lit atmosphere of an old house; outside tables. Fairly expensive.

Marco Polos, up the street from Katrines'. Wide variety of Greek dishes with excellent fresh fish. The favorite of residents, it is set on a vine-and-calabash-covered terrace on a side street. Inexpensive.

Phillipi's, located on the street parallel to Vengera's Bar; Greek and European dishes served in a peaceful, spacious garden. Fairly expensive.

Spiro's, on the harbor, next to little Venice; unpretentious taverna with a lively atmosphere and good fish and seafood. Be prepared to wait. Spiro often entertains by dancing with a wine glass on his head.

Paros

Paroikia

Klimataria, Greek cuisine with good *dolmadhes* and wine-in-the-barrel. Open day and night-time.

Mai Tai, Chinese restaurant run by two sisters. Fairly expensive.

Naoussa

Archondopoula, back part of town. Red wine by kilo; grills, lamb and goat meat and fricassée. Moderate prices.

Bistro, behind the main square. French cuisine with daily specials written on blackboard. Tiny place with romantic candlelit atmosphere. Expensive.

Christo's, elaborate Greek dishes and sophisticated atmosphere. Expensive.

Hotel Minoa, Good Greek food with spaghetti a specialty. Moderate.

Meltemi, excellent service and food. Specialties are moussaka and pastitsio. Moderate prices.

Antiparos

Bonos, standard taverna fare with fresh vegetables and their own meat. Great bargain.

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Aegina

Aegina Town

Baroutis, 2 km. outside town in area known as Mavri (22905). Taverna fare with some unusual entrees. Try *piri-piri* (hot meatballs) and *fava*. Open all year but mostly on weekends. Call ahead to be sure. Inexpensive.

Michalatzikos, one street behind port behind Agapi Cafenion. Located in nicely renovated old house. Good *fava* and *meridhes* (whitebait) and good barrelled wine. Friendly atmosphere, occasional singing and playing by customers. Open all year. Go early. Moderate prices.

Vatzoulias, slightly out of town on road to Aghia Marina (22711). Very popular so go early to find a seat in the nicer back room. Standard taverna fare with *macarounadha* recommended. Open Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday all year. Very reasonable prices.

Perdhika

El Greco, on waterfront (61315). Excellent fresh fish and nice view of sea. Closes at end of summer season.

Nikos Mourtzis, No. 10 on waterfront, (61231). Reliable old favorite with good *retsina*, fresh fish and *brizola*. Open all year.

Agistri

Skala Beach, a few minutes walk from little village of Skala. Large taverna with tables outside. Greek food with good chicken dishes.

Agistri Club. You might stop here in the evening for disco dancing under the stars, by the sea; a fully stocked bar and lively host, 10-2 am.

Spetses

Main Town

Lazarus, up the hill from the main town. Varied Greek fare with good *mezedes* and fresh fish. Open all year.

Madalena, over fish market. Self-service with large selection of dishes.

Beaches

Aghoi Anargyroi. Excellent self-service restaurant.

Ta Tzakia, on main beach of Spetses town — grilled meats and fish served outside in summer and inside near the fireplace in winter. Open all year.

Old Harbor

Giorgios. Fish soup is speciality with large variety of *mezedes* and good chicken served as well. Moderate prices.

Paleo Limani. Very good taverna fare cooked by the owner. Outdoor seating in summer. Popular, so come early or make reservations.

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AMERICAN WOMAN, graduate of Harvard University, seeks employment in Greece. Experience in teaching English and in business. I am studying Greek and would like to live and work in Greece in order to become fluent. Please respond to D. Wilkin, 138 Everett Street, Apt. 1, Arlington MA 02174, USA.

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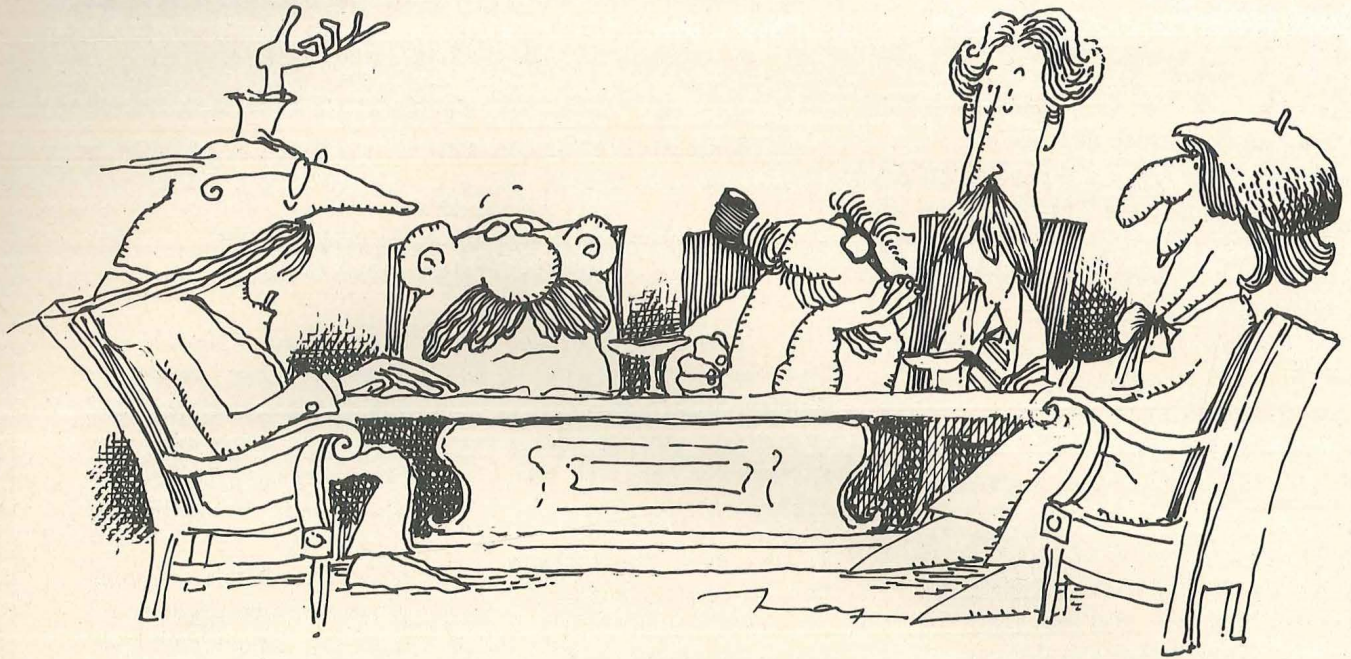
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Antonis Kalamaras

Le Rififi

THE moves made by Greece's Minister of Culture and Sciences with a view to claiming the return to Greece of the sculptures of the Parthenon, now in the British Museum and more commonly known as the 'Elgin Marbles' have not yet produced any official comment from Britain. I happen to know, however, that the British government, alarmed at being caught unawares once more by a 'fait accompli' like the Argentinian invasion of the Falkland Islands, has appointed a secret committee to study the question and make suitable recommendations.

The committee is composed of a member of the Board of Trustees of the British Museum, Sir Claude Ponse-Willowly; a Labour Member of Parliament, Bill Bullock; a Conservative Member of Parliament, Colonel Wellington Pongoe and a legal expert, Sir Quentin Quibble Q.C. Also, in view of the understandable interest aroused in French quarters, it was agreed that Monsieur Maurice Marmoset of the Louvre be invited to attend the committee meetings as an observer.

I am not at liberty to reveal how I obtained a copy of the minutes of the committee's first meeting and the fact that Sir Claude Ponse-Willowly has

a long-standing friendship with a Greek sailor who is employed on a cargo liner that runs regularly between U.K. ports and Piraeus has nothing to do with it.

The committee was chaired by Colonel Pongoe and the minutes of the first meeting run as follows:

Chairman: Well, chaps, I'd better give you a short briefing on what all this is about, and then, after each of you has had his little say, we'll decide on strategy and tactics — catch the bull by the horns, put a spoke in their wheel, man the ramparts and keep the flag flying, what?

Bullock: Cut the crap, Pongoe, and get to the point!

Chairman: Now, don't be impertinent, Bullock. If it wasn't for you socialists we'd still have an empire and now I'm going to make damn sure we don't lose our marbles, too! Now, as you all know, these sculptures were removed from the Parthenon by Lord Elgin between 1801 and 1804. And he acted perfectly legally. Am I right, Quibble?

Quibble: Yes, he had a *firman* from the Sultan of Turkey.

Chairman: And if he had not removed them, they would have been destroyed, mutilated or turned into lime by the Turks living on the Acropolis

at the time. And if they had survived the Turks, they would have been severely damaged by the pollution in Athens which has already eroded the caryatids and other monuments on the Acropolis. Am I right, Ponse-Willowly?

Ponse-Willowly: Oh, dear. You certainly are.

Chairman: And they are now beautifully displayed in the Duveen Gallery and other rooms at the British Museum, splendidly preserved and at the disposal of all the civilized world to study and admire, including the Greeks.

Bullock: Not all the Greeks, mind you. Working class Greeks can't afford to come to London an' visit the British Museum.

Ponse-Willowly: My dear Bullock, I can assure you that those who do visit London are so busy shopping in Oxford Street they never have time to come to the British Museum.

Chairman: There are other points to consider also. The sculptures were removed and brought to Britain at enormous expense. I think I am right in saying Lord Elgin ruined himself in the process. The Duveen Gallery cost more than a hundred thousand pounds when it was built in 1938 and a great deal more money was spent to restore

it after it was damaged by bombing in 1940. If we were to give the sculptures back to Greece, would the Greek government be prepared to reimburse all those expenses, with accrued interest, which we would be justified in claiming? Am I right, Quibble?

Quibble: Certainly. Moreover, it would set a precedent by which the Egyptians would then claim their antiquities, the Chinese theirs and the Iranians all our Persian stuff.

Ponse-Willow: Good heavens! Then where would we be? We'd have a stark naked museum on our hands!

Chairman: So what do we tell the Greeks if and when they press their claim?

Quibble: I think what we should say is that the sculptures were legally acquired, have been very well preserved and are being displayed in the most effective manner and accessible to whoever wants to see or study them. Also, that they are not only the heritage of the Greeks but of the whole civilized world.

Chairman: Very well put, Quibble. Any other remarks?

Marmoset: Excuse me, gentlemen. I know I am only here as an *observateur* and zat I am not entitled to speak. But have you examined the possibility zat if ze Greeks are denied legal recourse, zey might resort to ozzer tactics to retrieve ze marbles?

Chairman: Other tactics? What sort of other tactics?

Marmoset: Do not forget zat ze Greek Minister of Culture and Sciences is Madame Melina Mercouri and zat she is ze wife of Jules Dassin and zat some years ago zey made a film called *Topkapi* in which zey devised an ingenious method of robbing a museum. You know, ze *Rififi*.

Chairman: Good God. You don't think they'd try something like that?

Ponse-Willow, what are your security arrangements at the museum?

Ponse-Willow: Oh dear. I really don't know. But I'm sure they're adequate. Nothing's been stolen as far as I know. Yes, I'd say we have a pretty good security system.

Marmoset: Like ze one at Buckingham Palace?

Alec Kitroeff

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2828

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37, Agiou Dimitriou Str., Tel:
671-3023

Friday, Sept. 10th - 8:30 a.m.
Christmas term opens for
Senior and Junior Schools.

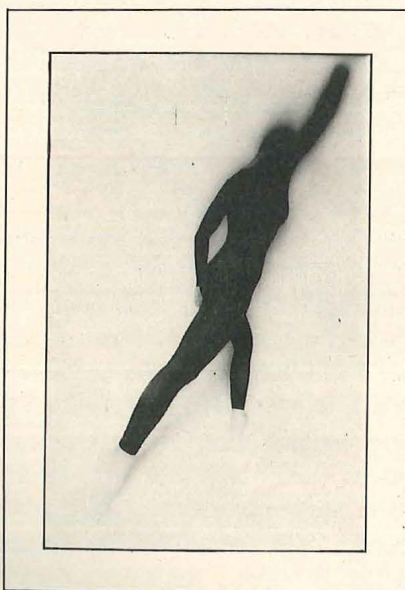
Monday, Sept. 13th-8:30 a.m.
Christmas term opens for
N/K.G. newcomers and old
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(location to be notified in
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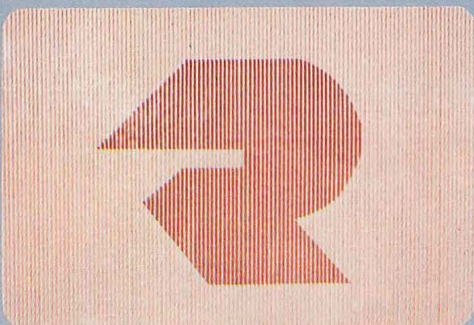
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