

September 1984

THE

120 Drs.

ATHENIAN

Greece's English Language Monthly

Nancy B. Roberts 1984



GREECE: Weak Link in the Alliance?
The Heroin Epidemic
Greek-American Relations



Michael Agistriotis

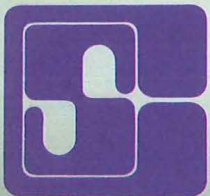
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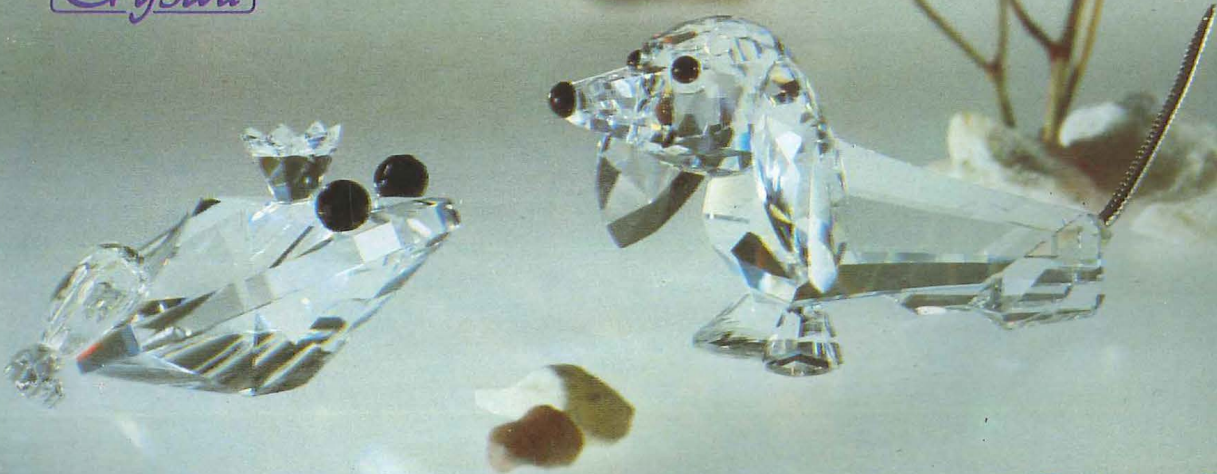
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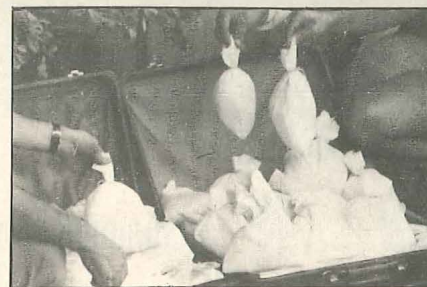
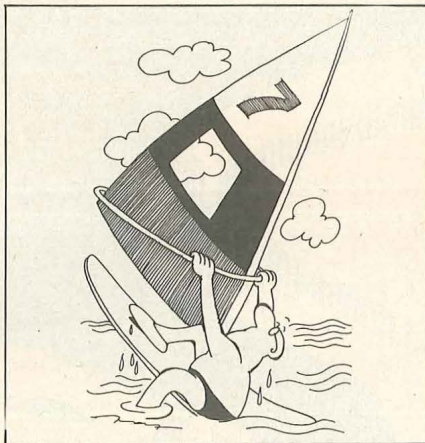
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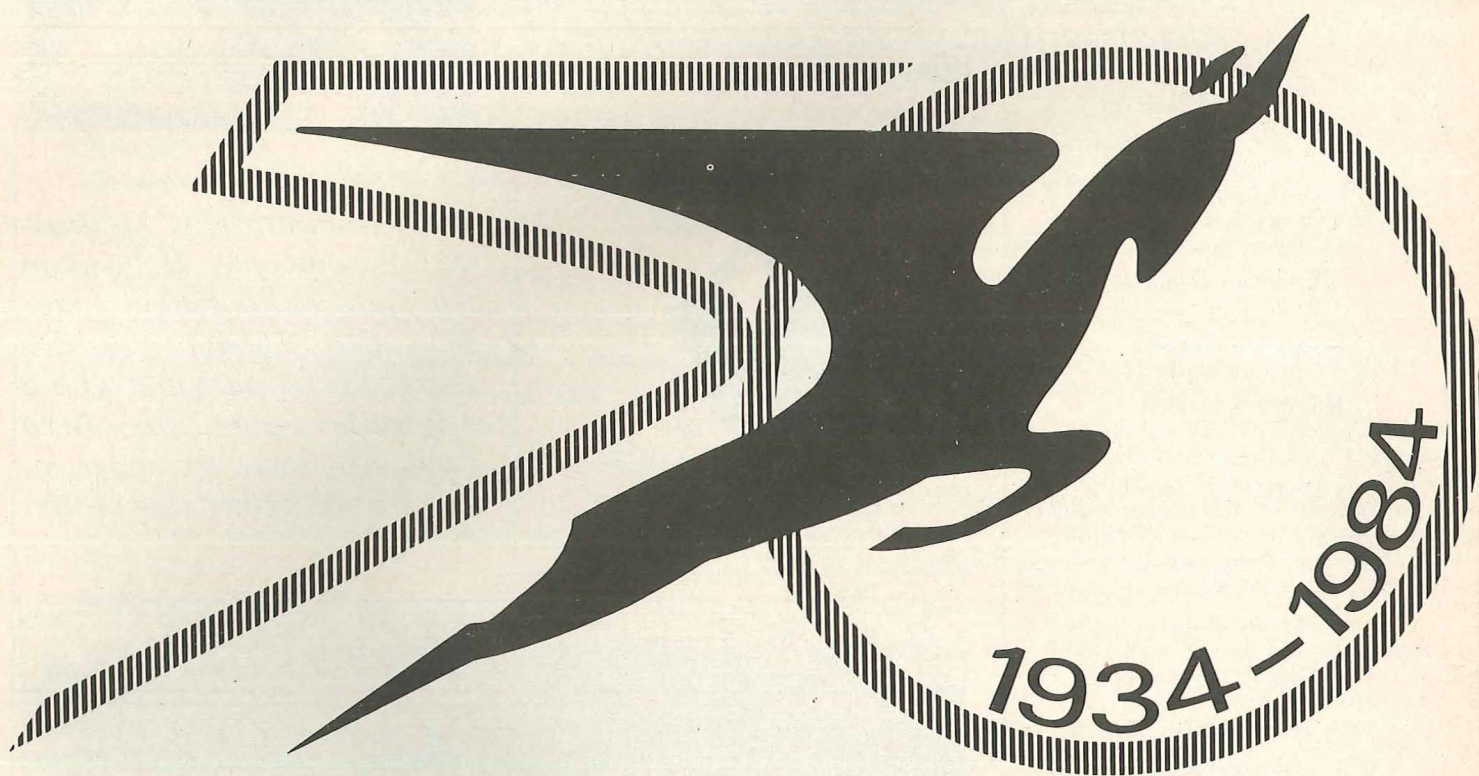
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The cover is by Nancy B. Roberts



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Rising Bills

Facing the painful realities of modern life, The Bank of Greece is finally issuing a 5,000-drachma note. For decades the very familiar tan 1,000 drachma note has been the highest denomination in circulation. Alas, as every-one knows, today it is worth less than a ten US-dollar bill and not very much more than a five pound note.

It's probably just as well that the painful realities of the past are so soon forgotten. There have been at least five notes of 5,000 drachmas printed in the past. There have even been 50,000 drachma notes. This should be no cause for surprise when at one time during the occupation years a kilo of aubergines cost over a million drachmas and one needed a wheelbarrowful of money to go to the greengrocers in order to return with enough food to feed, skimpily, a family for a day. That awkward logistic problem was finally solved by economist Spyros 'Mr. Scissors' Markezinis, who one day lopped a whole series of redundant zeros off the ends of every bank note.

And one should look on the sunny side of things. In a country where the majority of financial transactions are still carried out in cash – a fact that is particularly apparent when queueing up at banks on Fridays or on the last days of the month when salaries are paid – it stands to reason that from now on

these transactions will take one fifth of the time to complete, thus giving people a lot of extra hours which can be used in earning more money. Wallets, pocketbooks and even pockets will have much longer lives, accountants will be able to stash their cash into briefcases instead of steamer trunks and bank tellers will have fewer problems in treating the callouses on their thumbs.

Yet money is a very personal part of one's life as well as of one's pocket, and with every new banknote issued, like every one that is taken out of circulation, an era seems to have passed. The old orange 10-drachma note, which was a masterpiece of the engraver's art, may not have been worth much, and the five and ten, feather-light 'doughnut' lepta coins, nothing at all, yet they still evoke recollections of nostalgia.

By the same token, although the 1,000 drachma note will, of course, remain in circulation and be most useful, it will by its demotion no longer be the symbol of our aspirations to receive and our regrets when it is paid out. Nor can one but deplore the 'devaluation' of Mrs. Paouri, the grande chatelaine of Hydra, whose lovely face has graced the reverse of the 1,000 drachma note for more years than it would be discreet to say (28, in fact) – and if, in fact, it is Mrs. Paouri as there is a revisionist theory of history that it is the daughter of the en-

graver himself. It was, in any case, a bone of social contention which once could fill pages in a newspaper during a more innocent and, perhaps, more civilized age.

The new 5,000-drachma note will depict that crafty old patriot, Theodore Kolokotronis, the old man of the Morea, and the castle at Karytaina which was his stronghold during the War of Independence, and on the reverse there is the Church of the Apostles in Kalamata where one of the flags of liberty was raised. Thus history, love of freedom and artfulness will all be fittingly combined.

Pundits have long been saying that the issuing of a higher denomination banknote is psychologically demoralizing and a political anathema, and, in fact, there have been some amusing cartoons of the new banknote in the opposition press implying that the matter is due to Mr. Papandreou's fiscal policies. In fact, this is poppycock. The inflationary situation was already well in progress before PASOK came to power; it has been caused for the greater part by a global situation over which Greece has no control; and its issuance is the result of ordinary common sense. One might even hope when Nea Dimokratia comes back into power around the turn of the century, that, if necessary, it will have the bright idea of printing a 10,000-drachma note, if it is thought useful to do so.

Final aircraft choice imminent

The Greek government is expected to announce its choice of fighter aircraft to purchase by the end of this month, but has indicated the French-made Mirage 2000 will be a part of the \$2 billion plus investment.

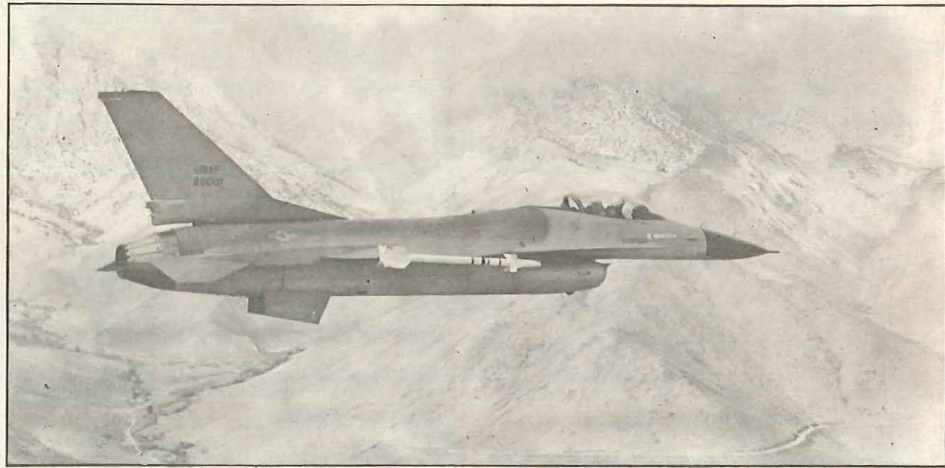
The planned purchase of as many as 100 fighter jets, designed to reduce dependence on imported arms supplies, carries with it a long range plan to manufacture spare parts for the aircraft locally. In addition to the Mirage 2000, part of the new aircraft fighter squadron will be American made F-16s or F-18s. The ratio of European and American-made planes is still uncertain. Earlier intentions to purchase the Tornado strike bomber, manufactured by a British-West German-Italian consortium, have been shelved because this fighters capabilities are limited to offensive use. Greece plans to purchase between 80 and 100 planes, the number dependent on the ultimate choice of aircraft.

The decision to make the military "purchase of the century" has been fraught with controversy since talk of it began several years ago. While the Greek government is pushing for a quick close to the deal in the wake of Turkey's order of 160 Phantom jets from the USA, Communist Party (KKE) spokesmen have slammed the move as an insuf-

ferable economic burden and a pawing of national independence. The PASOK government has dismissed these criticisms underlining the existence of the Turkish threat and the need to maintain a military balance in the Aegean.

Some observers are concerned over a US decision to send Iran 25 F-5 fighters via Turkey, in exchange for 36 disused F-14s, for which Iran lacks trained pilots and spare parts. The F-14s, which are considered the most advanced fighter jets available, will remain in Turkey. This is perceived by some to be a move to force Greece into a decision to purchase American aircraft.

Assistant Defence Minister Pavlos Zakolikos has brushed aside criticism of the lengthy delay in making a decision and has emphasized that Greece is by no means striving for military superiority. He also has underlined the potentially beneficial economic ramifications of the purchase which should enable national military industries to enter into the international market. The discovery of an engineering fault in the F-18 may affect the final choice. Specific portions of the F-18's tail have cracked during certain high speed maneuvers, although McDonnell Douglas has promised to correct this.



General Dynamics F-16 Multirole Fighter — probable choice.

UN-Cyprus talks in Vienna indicate no early solution

United Nations Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar continued his patient battle against the apparently immovable stubbornness of the Rauf Denktash regime in Turkish Cyprus, making proposals in Vienna and reiterating requests for direct talks between the divided island nation.

The Secretary General's latest negotiations with delegates of the unrecognized — except by Turkey — state of Northern Cyprus declared unilaterally independent in November last year, were aimed at reviving intercommunal talks which were broken off in May 1983. The UN has been trying to reconcile the two communities, separated by an armed border, since Cyprus gained its independence from Great Britain in 1960. Perez de Cuellar is well acquainted with specific Cypriot problems as he served as UN special representative to

Cyprus in the 1970s.

The non-recognized state of self-proclaimed president Rauf Denktash, who was accused of bringing a "negative attitude" to the Vienna talks in August, earlier announced it is considering issuing its own currency to replace the Turkish lira, used since the Turkish invasion a decade ago. Despite world condemnation of the illegal independence move, Denktash continues to exhibit his determination to uphold UDI.

In the meantime, Turkish premier Turgut Ozal has launched an apparent peace effort, calling for direct negotiations between Greece and Turkey to solve long standing differences, bypassing international mediators. But these moves are perceived as insincere and aimed at preventing Greece from blocking Turkish entry into the EEC and sublimating disputes over human rights.

The Cyprus stalemate has long been a thorn in the side of relations between the two NATO countries.

In Nicosia, the recognized Greek Cypriot government continues its own peaceful condemnation of the Denktash regime while at the same time suggesting the UN should not have agreed to hold official talks with the "foreign minister" of the northern "state" because such a move acknowledges the validity of the regime. President Kyprianou met with Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou late in August for a confidential meeting to discuss the Vienna talks.

Two new secretaries at ERT 2 were quite pleased with their instant promotions. A bureaucratic bungle made them into journalists overnight. It seems that Murphy was an optimist.

Tourism up as expected

Predictions of increased 1984 tourism bore fruit when the government statistics for June showed a 14.3 percent increase for the same month last year. June saw 747,964 arrivals compared with 654,221 in 1983. Of the June tourists, 153,797 were British, the largest group. West Germans, Americans, French, Au-

strians and Swedes also came in impressive numbers. A notable Yugoslav increase in travel showed in the numbers as well, which indicated tourism from that bordering country is up a whopping 453 percent. The total tourism increase for the first half of 1984 was 11.4 percent.

Acropolis peace rally timed well

A dramatic candlelighting ceremony at the base of the Acropolis was participated in by thousands last month on the 39th anniversary of the dropping of the atomic bomb on Hiroshima. Aug. 6 is also the official 150th anniversary of the establishment of Athens as capital of Greece.

A flame of peace was ritually lit at Ancient Olympia and carried by torchbearers along a "denuclearized" route before arriving at the Acropolis. The ceremony was organized by the Acropolis Appeal for Peace, Life and Civilization.

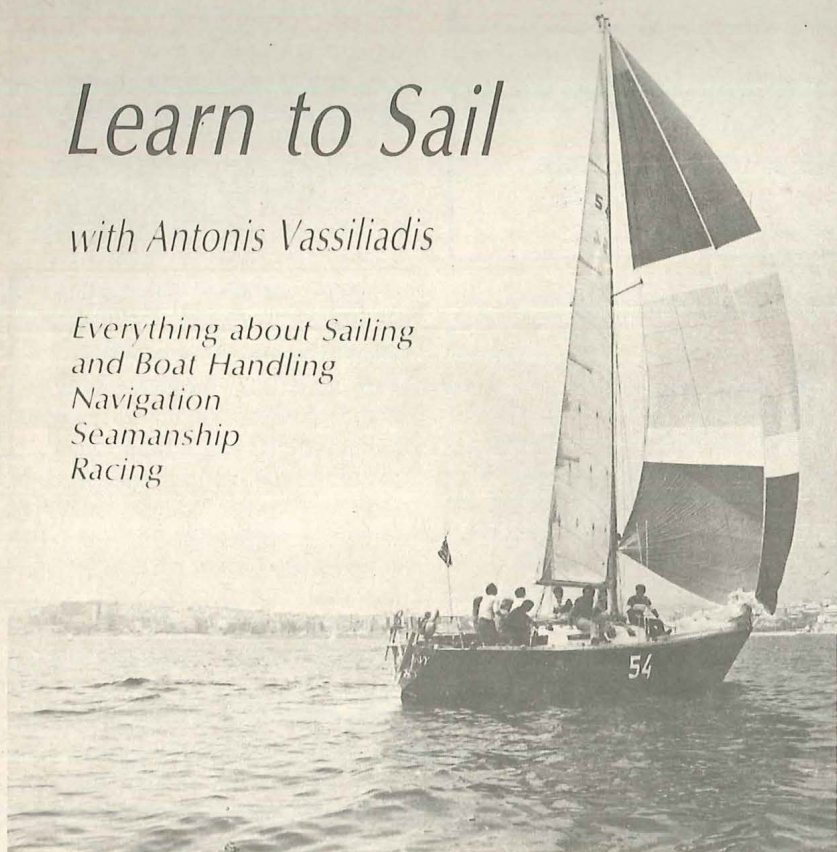


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Arms to Allies proposed by W. Germany

Greece may receive aircraft, armored cars and other armaments worth 70 million marks as part of the 115 million mark aid program proposed by West Germany. Submarine and radio equipment are also included in the scheme – which will provide a total of 245 million marks to NATO allies Greece and Turkey in armaments.

The proposal, submitted to the Bundestag last month, included furnishing Turkey with 104 million marks for new arms, the new Dornier DC 28 aircraft, F-104 Starfighters, M-48 armored cars, and other equipment. The same type of major armaments supply is proposed for Greece.

Soviet-Greek ties strengthen

While Greek-U.S. relations appear on the outs, friendship with the Soviet Union appears equally clear.

A recent nine-member multi-party parliamentary delegation returned from a 10-day visit to the USSR reporting an enhancement of relations between the two countries. Parliament speaker Yannis Alevras reported that he felt the Soviets "are working with passion to safeguard the peace they value." Also the cities of Leningrad and Piraeus were officially twinned last month.

He noted that the delegation, which visited Odessa, Volgograd (previously Stalingrad), Leningrad and Moscow, was told the Soviets support the Greek position on Cyprus. Alevras said USSR spokesmen indicated the country is in favor of the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Cyprus, where U.N. peace keeping forces have been stationed.

Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou has been invited to make an official visit to the Kremlin and is expected to schedule this early in 1985.

But despite the obvious courting of the Soviets, the Greeks are also attempting to repair last month's marked deterioration and international press attention on the strained relations between Greece and its superpower brother in NATO, the United States. Papandreou cancelled planned visits to Libya, Nicaragua and Cuba, moves seen by observers to indicate the prime minister's willingness to smooth ruffled American feathers after recent events: the strike at US bases and outcry against Greece's pro-Soviet stands at the NATO table.

At Random

Human love surpassed spiritual vows recently when a Greek-Orthodox **priest** left his calling to marry in a civil ceremony after 17 years with his previous bride, the Church. The 37-year-old native of Halkidiki had entered theological school on Mt. Athos at age 12. The wedding was attended by the couple's four-year-old son, Dimitris, who acted as ring bearer.

A 30-year-old woman, who brandished a **knife** at a bus driver and demanded her 20 drachma fare returned was sentenced to 8.5 months in prison. She claimed in court she was merely "showing" the knife to the driver after he had expressed curiosity on noticing it. Some reports say she actually took ahold of the steering wheel and demanded to be taken home.

While the government is pushing its buy **Greek** campaign, the EEC has expressed disapproval of such nationalism on the grounds it violates the community's trade principals. EEC trade experts are expected in Athens this month to discuss the discrepancy of opinion. Import restrictions on other member nations' goods will top the agenda for the planned talks.

Thirty seven **Vietnamese** – 13 men, 13 women and 11 children – were rescued from their half-submerged vessel by a Greek freighter on July 28, 150 miles off the Chinese coast. The captain of the Olympic Splendid, Stratos Dimos, contacted his firm and the Greek Merchant Marine to ask for instructions before continuing to Malacca.

A Greek has been unanimously elected as president of the UN Commission on **Human Rights**. Mrs. Erica A. Day will head the committee investigating world human rights abuses and suggest measures against violating countries.

Nikolas Sideris had reason for relieved surprise when the **police** contacted him. He had lost a purse containing 80,000 drachmas, a bank draft in the amount of 1,800,000 drachmas and 12 promissory notes worth 160,000 drachmas – a total of 2 million drachmas. Two women, Calliope Nomikou and Maria Moshovi, found the purse while taking a stroll and turned it in at the seventh precinct.

The Olympic Games' birthplace welcomed home two Greek **medalists** last month who brought home silver and bronze from the wrestling competition in Los Angeles. Babis Holidis captured the bronze medallion in the 52-kilo class while Dimitris Thomopoulos brought home the silver in the 82-kilo Greco Roman class. They were given a hero's welcome at the Athens airport and were ferried by three shining fire engines to the Olympic stadium.

A **114-year-old** woman died in the northern Greek mountain village of Gravia. Emine Oglu Ahmet Mustafa had looked after herself and her house where she'd lived alone and was in good health. She was born in 1870, according to a birth certificate accepted as valid.

Coins depicting the Greek monarch Euthydemus dated at some 2,000 years old were found recently by two school teachers in the Soviet Union according to the TASS news agency. The find of 43 silver coins was made when a clay container was uncovered. The coins span a long period of the king's reign as they show him as a teenager, a young man and a mature ruler. Euthydemus was king of Bactrian Greek state in Central Asia from 235-200 B.C. The reverses of the coins show Hercules in two poses, with his cudgel and seated on a lion hide. The find was made in Bukhara, Soviet Central Asia.

Antonis Makris, 88, and Yiorgia Axarli, 77, proved that it's never too late to fall in **love** last month when they married at the *Yerokomio Athinon's* chapel, Ayios Andreas. The two met and courted at the city's old age home under the curious stares of friends and staff. Makris, who hails from Poros, has been married once before. The bride, originally from Asia Minor, has never been married. They will be given a room of their own at the home, where they will continue to reside.

And another man of the cloth, Rev. David Spark, was convicted of attempting to **smuggle** \$ 4,500 in cash from the country. The Protestant minister's conscience may have caused the slip at the Athens airport which aroused police suspicion. The American clergyman had declared \$183, but later lowered the figure to \$80. The cash was found hidden in a camera case. Spark bought off his three month sentence at 400 drs. a day and left for the United States.

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Iran, Greece sign oil deal

Iran has agreed to its first exclusively barter oil deal exchanging as much as 1.5 million tonnes of crude for Greek products and services.

Iran will choose \$200 million worth of Greek agricultural and industrial products, including as much as 15,000 tons

of wheat, in exchange for one million tonnes of crude oil. There is an extension clause to cover the additional half million tonnes. As part of the service aspect of the trade agreement, Greek shipyards will do construction and repair work for Iranian merchant ships.

Carrington promises to assess Greek position

NATO's new Secretary General, Lord Carrington, ended a two day courtesy visit to Greece in late July armed with knowledge of Greece's perspective of the Western Alliance with particular regard to the relationship between Turkey and Greece within NATO.

Lord Carrington is seen by the Greek press to be more sympathetic to national concerns than his predecessor, Josef Luns, who indicated a bias towards Turkish views. But observers note this is too early to determine as Lord Carrington has so far managed to remain publicly square in the middle on sensitive issues such as the Turkish military presence in Cyprus.

Carrington told a press conference he believes there is too much emphasis on the Alliance's military wing, the purpose of which is to avert, not perpetuate, war. He also stressed the importance of NATO's political role to ease East-West tensions "to support talks on arms control and to try to find a way for East and West to coexist without the terrible weapons we have today".

Carrington met President Constantine Karamanlis, as well as members of the foreign and defence ministries, and Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou.

Papandreou reported that Carrington was apprised of the problems Greece has with NATO, discussed with him the problems NATO has with Greece and did not take sides on the Greece versus Turkey issue.

"I must emphasize that our discussion was conducted in a spirit of sincerity and good will," the prime minister said.

The NATO chief left Greece with the promise to "think over what I have heard."

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Philo-Sovietism and Greek National Interests

The recent deterioration in Greek-American relations, though sudden, should have surprised no one. Indeed, the socialist government has been, for some time now, pursuing policies which were bound, eventually, to exhaust Washington's patience. And there is little doubt that the Reagan Administration – however “inflexible” its policies might be in other areas of the world – has shown considerable understanding for Mr. Andreas Papandreou's tightrope acts of combining Greece's presence within the Alliance together with a vociferous condemnation of most of the NATO Alliance's foreign policy positions, let alone the principles it stands for. U.S. Ambassador Monteagle Stearns, whatever his misconceptions about the nature of PASOK, has undoubtedly played a vital role in influencing the administration's cool-headed policy vis-à-vis the Papandreou Government. But could one expect the U.S., a superpower, with vital interests in Southern Europe, to ignore forever all of Mr. Papandreou's anti-western moves which have been multiplying as of recently? With Greece appearing to be soft on terrorism (after allowing an Arab terrorist to leave the country on highly doubtful excuses); with Mr. Papandreou blasting the U.S. as an “imperialist power” at his party's congress, and absolving the USSR from the same charges; with the Greek socialist government endorsing Czechoslovakia's views on “peace” in a Greco-Czech communiqué when it is known that the Huzak regime has accepted the stationing of SS 20s; with Mr. Papandreou's declaration from East German soil (where SS 20s are also stationed) that the Warsaw Pact proposals on disarmament represent a “positive offer”; with strikers picketing outside the U.S. bases and obstructing those wanting to work; with all these developments coming on top of a series of pro-Soviet steps taken by the Greek government – the open expression of US irritation was unavoidable.

Could this all mean that one does not recognize the right – and at times the duty – of the Greek government to differ from its Western Allies and the U.S., when Greece's national interests call for such a stance? Hardly. There are vital issues connected with Greece's national interests, particularly maintaining the balance of power vis-à-vis Turkey and

promoting a just solution of the Cyprus issue, where the government should stand up against any friend or foe alike. But is the Papandreou government defending any Greek national interests when, for example, it endorses the Soviet views on the issue of the Euromissiles or, more generally, it sides on numerous international issues, with the Kremlin? How does philo-Sovietism and anti-Westernism promote Greek interests vis-à-vis Turkey and concerning Cyprus? In effect, one can argue that it is exactly these policies which are particularly detrimental to Greece's national interests.

However, at this point, a legitimate question can be raised. Has the socialist government – which after all is maintaining Greece within the Western Alliance – really been pursuing a philo-Soviet foreign policy? Could it be that the above incidents we mentioned, and which led to at least a temporary tension in US-Greek relations, be considered as being isolated and exceptional? A series of stands taken by the Papandreou government prove quite the opposite.

Anti-Westernism and Philo-Sovietism

1. Although the Papandreou government did sign the US bases agreement, following this it released a barrage of anti-Western rhetoric. The agreement was presented as a necessary evil; it was repeatedly stated that the “bases of death” will be removed from the country when the five-year period is over; and the Central Committee of PASOK – preceding its 1984 Congress – claimed that the U.S. pursues a “pro-war policy” and that NATO members are “militarists” and “imperialists”, labels not used against the USSR and the Warsaw pact.

2. When martial law was declared in Poland Mr. Papandreou's government for three days kept icily silent while refusing to discuss the Polish question in parliament, claiming that it “lacked concrete information on the events in Poland.” Eventually public pressure forced an announcement, which was strongly criticized by the Greek Communist Party of the Interior for failing to “openly condemn acts of violence and the blatant interventions of the USSR in Polish internal affairs.”

A few days later the PASOK group in the European Parliament blatantly re-

fused to condemn the Polish regime. When former Undersecretary of State Asimakis Fotilas signed an EC communiqué condemning the Jaruzelsky regime, obviously without Mr. Papandreou's approval, he was “fired” from the government while en route from Brussels to Athens. In effect a whole month elapsed before Mr Papandreou, in a NATO summit, felt he had no alternative but to condemn the Polish regime, particularly after the Fotilas incident. However, following this development the socialist government essentially reversed the above position, when in a Ministry of Foreign Affairs circular it was stated that Greece's position was “that whatever solution would have been imposed on the Polish people, other than the Jaruzelsky regime, would have been worse.”

3. On the question of the Euromissiles the Papandreou government has applauded all the “peace” proposals emanating from the Kremlin. Shortly after the U.S. bases agreement, speaking to the Central Committee of PASOK, Mr. Papandreou sided with the Soviets on the missile question: by describing only the “alarming” destructive potential of the Pershing II and cruise missiles and not of the SS-20s; by demanding the non-deployment of the Euromissiles but not the withdrawal of the SS-20s; by expressing the view that it is the deployment of the Euromissiles which is the cause of the “cold war crisis.” Following this, Mr. Papandreou in a letter addressed to European Community leaders urged them to delay for six months the deploying a Pershing II and cruise missiles. Simultaneously, the PASOK peace movement (KEADEA) demonstrated together with the KKE peace organization (IEDIEA) to demand the non-deployment of the Euromissiles, with no mention at all of the SS-20s. Finally, a recent peace conference organized by KEADEA proved to be a blatant forum for pro-Soviet propaganda.

4. Within the context of his “peace offensive” Mr. Papandreou has endorsed and promoted enthusiastically an old Rumanian plan for a “denuclearized Balkan zone.” If such a proposal materializes it will mean that Greece will unilaterally remove tactical nuclear weapons which serve to counterbalance its weakness in conventional weapons vis-à-vis its Balkan neighbors. Needless

to say, this proposal is strongly backed by the USSR which hopes to encourage as much dissension as possible within the Alliance.

5. In connection with the downing of the Korean airliner the Papandreou government refused to condemn the brutal Soviet act. Instead it merely expressed its "great sorrow" and demanded an "investigation" (after the Soviets admitted shooting it down). Furthermore Greece essentially vetoed an EC condemnation of the Soviet act.

6. In a number of NATO summits the Papandreou government has chosen to differ from its allies. Recently, for example, it refused either to condemn the USSR for the occupation of Afghanistan or to agree that there are strong indications that the Soviets are using chemical weapons in that country.

7. Finally, PASOK has systematically avoided condemning the abuse of human rights in the Eastern Bloc although it has been quite willing to criticize right-wing dictatorships. In a foreign ministry circular – which became known as the "green foreign policy book," it is clearly implied that the socialists are unwilling to criticize oppression by communist systems. This has become obvious in the European Parliament where, for example, late in 1982 the PASOK Parliamentary group refused to condemn human rights violations in the USSR on the grounds that the Soviet Union is a remote country which has little in common with EC countries; the EC cannot influence Soviet internal policies; informa-

tion on the violation of human rights in the USSR cannot be verified; and a condemnation of the USSR would worsen East-West relations.

With all the above in mind it is hardly surprising that the Soviet Union seems particularly content with Mr. Papandreou's foreign policy (in spite of the fact that Greece is still a NATO member and hosts US bases,) while the West is becoming more and more disenchanted. Thus, recently, Vice Admiral Kalinin expressed "Soviet satisfaction for the similar positions and the identity of views of the Greek and Soviet governments on the major issues of international policy..." A *Pravda* article also noted that "the greatest impression is caused by the changes (under Mr. Papandreou) in Greek foreign policy, the Papandreou government speaks with a voice of its own. The new positive aspects of Greek foreign policy are acknowledged by people belonging to different parties..."

Greek National Interests

The obvious question which arises here is in what way do all these pro-Soviet moves serve Greek national interests, let alone promote Greek "national independence" as Mr. Papandreou claims? Does the refusal to condemn the Polish dictatorship, to recognize the violation of human rights in the USSR, to castigate the downing of the Korean airliner, etc., prove Greece is more "independent?", more important, does it guarantee the balance of power vis-à-vis Turkey and promote a just solu-

tion to the Cyprus question? Or could it be that the more Greece sides with the "forces of peace" in the East and blasts "western imperialism" the more western sympathy and support Turkey gains? Could it also be that by refusing to condemn the violation of human rights in communist countries Greece becomes less credible when it complains about similar violations in Cyprus by the Turkish occupation forces? Who can exert more pressure on Turkey and restrain it from its aggressive policies – the Eastern Bloc or the Western Alliance? Finally, can Greece continue to rely on the "Greek lobby's" assistance in Washington, if it weakens this group's leverage in Congress through the socialist government's philo-Sovietism?

It is about time the socialist government ceases to structure its foreign policy under the influence of Third World dogmas formulated during PASOK's period of adolescence, under the pressure of its Marxist party cadres, or in an effort to appease the KKE. Greece, as already noted, should firmly protect its national interests even against its allies. But such interests are hardly furthered through policies of blatant philo-Sovietism and anti-Westernism, which only serve, in the long run, to make Greece's voice within the Alliance much less credible, thus strengthening Turkey's position. One would hope that Mr. Papandreou, who seemed rather alarmed following the recent crisis in US-Greek relations, is finally heeding this message.

John C. Loulis

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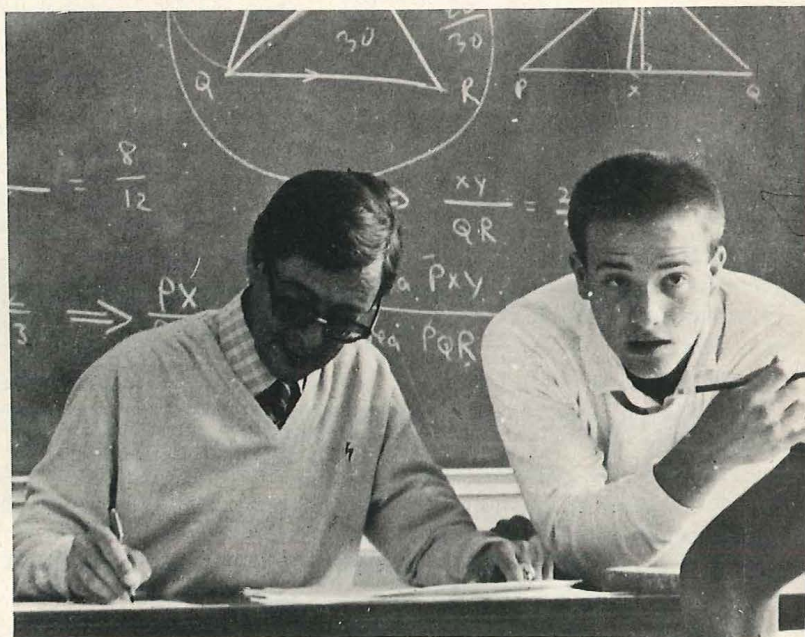
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Weak Link in the Alliance?

By Richard C. Carpenter

"...Greece must withdraw not only from its military alliance with NATO, but from its political alliance."

Andreas G. Papandreou
September 3, 1974

The state of Greece's participation in NATO deserves a closer look in light of recent strained relations between Greece and the United States. Political journalist Richard Carpenter examines the question with particular focus on the roles of Greece and Turkey within the Alliance as well as PASOK foreign policy. Mr. Carpenter, whose articles have appeared in several U.S. periodicals, is presently writing a book on the Papandreou government and the results of Greece's bout with socialism.

"Our strategic aim is the disengagement of our country from NATO... This disengagement is part of our basic orientation, which is the dissolution of the two cold-war blocs."

Andreas G. Papandreou
May 10, 1984

Insofar as a decade's passing has not witnessed the mollification of Andreas Papandreou's oratorical resolve to extricate Greece from the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, despite his tenure as prime minister and minister of national defense throughout the past three years, it is worthwhile, at the very least, to examine briefly the extent to which he has achieved this "strategic aim" vis-à-vis the current state of Greece's cooperation within the Alliance.

Prior to his leading the Panhellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK) to victory in October '81, many pundits and political observers were uncertain whether Papandreou would, upon coming to power, either (a) discard entirely his virulent anti-NATO rhetoric by adopting, in piecemeal fashion, a series of face-saving positions to ward off the wrath of PASOK's radical cadres, or (b) become increasingly adamant on Greece's withdrawal from NATO, taking the nation springheeling out of the Alliance in a headlong rush towards dubious neutrality and potential Finlandization. The actual results, however, have proven far different.

Although PASOK's verbal bom-

bardments against NATO have not yet diminished one whit – a factor which one analyst termed "the only consistent aspect of Papandreou's foreign policy" – Greece continues to be a full member-state in the Alliance; both politically and militarily.

Yet, the stances of the Papandreou government, its odd-man-out tactics and intermittent participation in Alliance exercises, have stirred up such discord and distrust that one political correspondent recently decried the PASOK government as being "for Greece catastrophic, for NATO and the West in general calamitous." Similar sentiments have become widespread.

The Propaganda Game

Speaking of Greece's cooperation in NATO's political branch, the prime minister has said, "...it is known that we have recorded our disagreement with all policies that undermine détente and increase the danger of nuclear holocaust." Citing examples of PASOK efforts in this realm, Papandreou noted that, thanks to his administration, Greece has "rejected the expansion and improvement of nuclear planning within the NATO framework," further "proposed the continuation and extension for six months of the [Geneva] negotiations," and "rejected the deployment of Pershing and Cruise missiles on our country's territory."

While such intentions and initiatives are ostensibly noble, many

observers fault them on inherent dangers: They are either wrested from their proper historical context or they disregard extensive ramifications (or both), thereby rendering them pretentious constructs of impropriety at best; jeopardizing the nation's prestige and credibility amongst allies.

Consider, for instance, Mr. Papandreou's much-touted thesis that NATO's deployment of Ground Launched Cruise Missiles (GLCM) and Pershing II missiles "upsets the strategic balance." Advancing this notion a few steps, one could conclude (as many have) that NATO's plans are aggressive and the Warsaw Pact would be justified in responding by developing further its nuclear arsenal.

But such reasoning, while posited and often acquiesced as legitimate, bears the identifying marks of fallacious fatuities; turning, as it does, history on its head.

A cogent argument can instead be had simply through recalling (a) that NATO's deployment of GLCMs and Pershing II missiles comes as an essential defense response to massive Soviet build-ups of strategic nuclear delivery vehicles, gaining numerical superiority over Alliance stockpiles in 1973; (b) this deployment comes in the absence of a nuclear armaments accord from the Geneva negotiations, as provided for in NATO's dual-track decision of December 1979; (c) that the Soviets refused to accept an agreement ban-

ning all intermediate-range nuclear weapons in Europe, and likewise cast aside interim proposals to reduce the number of medium-range missiles in Europe; (d) that it was the Soviet Union which unilaterally suspended the START negotiations and the Vienna talks on conventional arms; and (e) that once the Pershing II's deployment is complete, there will be – excluding, of course, further Warsaw Pact increases – 108 Pershing II missiles with 108 warheads to deter the *existing* 378 Soviet SS-20 missiles having a total of 1,134 independently directable warheads.

Therefore, one should rightly ask, where is this strategic balance which will be upset by NATO's deployment decisions? Moreover, where is the threat to the Soviet Union's presently deployed 2,350 strategic ballistic missiles?

In this light, a particularly instructive comment should be focused upon: Edward L. Rowny, chief U.S. negotiator for the START talks has pointed out, "We have withdrawn a number of weapons systems from Europe and never taken credit for it. Just as in START (so also in the INF talks), the number of weapons is fewer than the number of weapons we had in 1967, a fact little known by the public. The megatonnage is considerably below what it was in the 1960s ... So ours is a modest force to deter the Soviets from continuing to build more. And even then we say, why don't we go to zero-zero. That's the best option."

The proposal to extend the Geneva negotiations and simultaneously postpone NATO's deployment of the GLCM and Pershing II systems – based upon the untenable premises of an existing strategic balance – likewise failed to gain approval among Greece's allies. Conversely, several commentators scored the initiative as sophistic, ranking its value, *in toto*, with other equally well-intended-but-unworkable proposals of the "coercive utopianism" ilk (e.g. unilateral disarmament, nuclear freeze, et cetera); although

appealing to the emotions of many, they can convince no inquiring mind.

As for the assertion that the Papandreou government refused to allow Pershing II and GLCM deployment on Greek soil, suffice it to say that American officials in Athens have expressed surprise at this remark, noting that deployment sites were determined in conjunction with NATO's dual-track decision in 1979. "Neither then nor at any point during the Papandreou administration," said an American

Greece's participation in NATO's military branch in Papandreou's assessment has been an "especially negative" experience and, moreover, "has become inactive."

official, "has NATO proposed or requested to deploy GLCMs and Pershing II missiles on Greek territory."

One need not dwell on the obvious propaganda victories which the East Bloc enjoyed from the PASOK government's handling of the so-called Euromissile issue: The West was easily depicted as war-mongering, undergoing serious divisions in its efforts, and callous in its response to the alleged perceptive erudition of the Greek government; as expected, the anomaly became the rule rather than its exception. Whether wittingly or not, Papandreou played directly into the hands of the Soviet disinformation machine.

Dispute or Dialogue?

Greece's participation in NATO's military branch, in Papandreou's

assessment, has been an "especially negative" experience and, moreover, "has become inactive."

One would not be hypercritical to point out that, in the strictest sense, "inactive" is an unfortunate choice of words; for it smacks of "terminated" which indeed is not the case. A more accurate description would be "selectively inactive," since Greece takes part in NATO exercises except those in the Aegean that exclude the island of Lemnos. (A prime example was Greece's participation in the "Deterrent Force" exercises, held from April 26th to May 29th in the Central and Eastern Mediterranean – especially significant since important phases of the maneuvers were under the command of a Greek captain – hardly what one could term "inactive.")

Greece's non-participant status relative to Aegean exercises of the Alliance is, in the view of several Western analysts, an outgrowth of befouled Greco-Turkish relations, hindered from mitigation by the often exaggerated fervor of Turcophobia – a national malady of near-epidemic proportions, which cuts across political barriers, being expressed by radical Marxists and arch-juntists alike.

Indeed, the prime minister has spoken of the "complex of our participating in NATO with Turkey," and added that "many aspects of our cooperation within the NATO framework stumble on our relations with Turkey." Turcophobia remains an immeasurable though ever-present contributing factor.

The questions between Turkey and Greece are numerous; including disputes over demarcation of the Aegean continental shelf, limitations of territorial waters and national airspace, the military status of certain Aegean islands, and problems of NATO command-control arrangements in the region.

In any attempted dispassionate analysis of these issues, one is confounded by the veritable morass of contradictory legal opinion, argu-

ment and scholarly refutation, plus international treaties which seemingly supersede one another and apparently run counter to the positions of both sides. Neither side is totally right nor totally wrong: Where then is the *juste milieu*?

Echoing the views of many, one historian and political observer summed up the situation thusly: "The details are just as intricate as the issues are inextricably intertwined with each country's internal political posturings. The problems are undeniably great, but by no means insurmountable. In any case, dialogue cannot rationally be excluded. Reasoning otherwise ignores reality."

Contemplate briefly, if you will, the following points:

- Greece's refusal to participate in NATO exercises in the Aegean stems from questions regarding the military status of Lemnos: Turkey claims that Lemnos cannot be militarized short of violating international treaties and further recalls that Lemnos was once used as a base for an attack on the Dardanelles; Greece rightly states that no portion of Greek territory should be excluded from the Alliance's defense umbrella. Hence, the stalemate. No dialogue, no progress, and no increase of regional stability. *Cui bono*?

- Full implementation of the so-called Rogers Agreement – a 1980 accord establishing command-control arrangements on an interim basis pending final settlement of questions pertaining to a militarily valid command and control structure – was stalled by the Papandreou government; insisting iteratively that entire command and control responsibilities for the Aegean should rest with Greece. Strategists point out that this is militarily unsatisfac-

tory as it cannot meet the operational requirements of NATO air and naval commands. NATO authorities have repeatedly stated that Papandreou's interpretation of the Rogers Agreement is at variance with the interpretation under which the compromise was reached and agreed to by Greece. National sovereignty and national boundaries are not at stake; political considerations apparently are.

forces outnumber the combined Greek and Turkish forces by approximately three to one. Equally disturbing facts could be cited for the Black Sea Fleet, the Soviet Fifth Escadra in the Mediterranean, the Crimean-based Backfire bombers armed with cruise missiles and guided by satellite, and 600-odd attack and interceptor aircraft which would supply support to Warsaw Pact ground forces.

This is not the stuff of hawkish danger-mongering, but the disquieting (and often harsh) realities of East Bloc military strength. The Warsaw Pact forces, designed for in-depth offensive shock attacks, are well in excess of numbers and capabilities justifiable for defense purposes.

This is not the stuff of hawkish danger-mongering, but the disquieting (and often harsh) realities of East Bloc military strength. The Warsaw Pact forces, designed for in-depth offensive shock attacks, are well in excess of numbers and capabilities justifiable for defense purposes.

A Potent Dose of Pragmatism

The consequences of these difficulties clearly extend beyond the scope of Greco-Turkish relations, for these factors have also contributed to the weakening of NATO's southeastern flank. Military preparedness and regional stability are less than optimal, officials say, thereby encumbering the collective security interests of the Alliance. It is additionally significant that high-ranking officials of the Greek Ministry of National Defense have underscored the necessity of continuing membership within NATO.

Only Soviet sympathizers or die-hard Communist apparatchiki would deny that the genuine threat to both Greece and Turkey comes from the Warsaw Pact. Greek and Turkish forces combined consist of roughly twenty-five divisions; whereas they would face thirty-three Warsaw Pact divisions in the Balkans alone, while Turkey would confront another fifteen divisions from the Transcaucasus. In terms of mechanized and armored capability, Warsaw Pact

The strategic roles of Greece and Turkey within NATO are both interrelated and complementary. As Bruce R. Kuniholm, a former member of the U.S. State Department's Policy Planning Staff, has succinctly explained: "Turkey's role is to identify and counter a Soviet threat; in so doing, it helps to protect Greece. Greece supports operations in the Mediterranean, which back up Turkey. In short, neither would do very well without the other, and their joint efforts are crucial to the Alliance."

A strong Alliance is, clearly, mutually beneficial to both Greece and Turkey. Both nations have the ability to rise above the clichés and cant to set about reconciling their differences. Logically, however, this presupposes the existence of the necessary political volition to do so. Peace in the region can be had; dialogue must exist, rather than the present exacerbated tensions. Yet if it is not soon achieved, that caravan called chance may pass by, never to return. ■

The Heroin Epidemic

Heroin addiction, a looming worldwide problem, has spread like a virus through Greece in the last four years. Yet foreign addicts still consider this country among the easiest locations to quit the killer habit. Greek police are battling drug ignorance among young nationals as well as epidemic trafficking problems.

By Penny Poole

If you met Elizabeth, perhaps at a modest yet comfortable social gathering, you would likely be charmed completely. She is a gracious, attractive woman in her early 30s who has managed to retain a certain girlhood innocence, despite her apparent worldliness. Beneath her frequent smiles and veneer of sophistication there is a powerful sense of determination indicating a distinct underlying strength of character.

If you lingered at the party, you might notice her fondness for the wine and her continuous refilling of the glass, clutched, be it gracefully so, in manicured fingers. You may note a subtle falseness to her joviality as the night wears on. But then too, you may not. In either case you would be shocked to learn that her brief lapses into a world beyond the clinks of *via mas* are not daydreams lamenting an absent lover as you may have surmised, but because she is barely four weeks "off the needle."

Elizabeth has been a heroin addict, a "junkie", for nine years. She fell in love with the drug when she first experimented with opium during a journey of self-discovery through India. "From the moment I tried it," she reflects now, "I thought 'this is how everyone should feel all the time.'" And after returning to homeland England, although she managed to avoid the opiate in its various forms for four years, not a single day passed without her hankering for it. Eventually she heeded the deadly siren's song of Lady Heroin and returned to the East, where the prevalence of the poppy's pro-

duct makes addiction both cheap and easy. She might still be roaming the squalid opium dens of Calcutta had not a young Japanese lad put her on a plane bound for Tokyo and married her. But after the couple later emigrated to Australia, it didn't take long before Elizabeth found herself once again in the hellish circle of heroin users in Sydney. So began her long term affair with the needle, in itself an addiction, even long after the physical withdrawal is complete. Six years after her wedding day, the marriage broke up. By then Elizabeth was fixing a steady gram a day. She decided – for the umpteenth time – to quit the stuff and leave Australia, but even in transit in Rome while homeward bound she found some heroin without even looking for it.



Plainclothes policemen examining heroin haul at Corfu, 1982.

"I guess I just give off that vibration," she says with a shrug, her public school accent deftly manipulating the slang common among the "freaks," as the European travellers in the East have come to be called.

Home in England with her loving family, she continued to try, unsuccessfully, to rid herself of the possessive drug. Blessed with a mother whose experience both as a nurse

and through a difficult life had broadened her outlook, Elizabeth was able to obtain the drug when she was too "sick" to withstand the pain of cold-turkey withdrawal. Her mother would drive through London's seediest back alleys, following her daughter's fitful instructions, to make the "score." And when she returned with the tiny, expensive and comfort-giving package of white or brown powder, she would prepare and administer the injection herself to the feverish Elizabeth.

Eventually Elizabeth booked into hospital where she underwent a gradual withdrawal program through the aid of methadone, then came to Greece to complete her voyage to freedom.

Why Greece? In answering that question a can of worms bursts open exposing some unpleasant, wriggling facts. First, it's important to understand that Elizabeth is only one of a number – impossible to estimate – of young people in the same condition who have come here to rehabilitate from recent heroin addiction. Like her, they all find some substitute solace in alcohol, which assists in alleviating the tension and insomnia that accompany withdrawal. Or, if they find the connection, they mix their booze with Valium. Ironically this recipe often has the opposite affect as the two powerful tranquilizers counteract each other often rendering the user awake, but unconscious, and in some cases, prone to violence.

Each story could be a tragic novel in itself. Columbian Javier spent his first "smackless" weeks in a Paksitani Christian seminary before coming to Greece. He risked the known strictness of Greek border police to bring with him 100 grams of hashish to use medicinally, but still needed large amounts of alcohol to sleep. Swedish Kiersten was sent here by a loving father, but so abused pills and booze that she was expelled from Greece because of her destructive behavior. Pierre, a sensitive young hotelier from Paris, served three

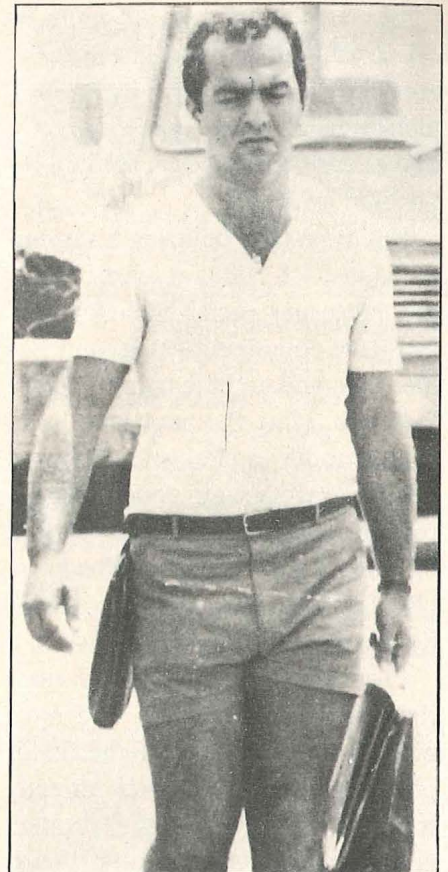
months in jail for breaking into an Athens pharmacy while vacationing with his wife, also an addict, when he could tolerate the pain no longer. The courts never learned he was a toxical dependent.

Again why Greece? Most of the heroinomins who come here are between 28 and 35, not naive teenagers as one might imagine. Among junkies, Greece is considered a "clean" country. That is not to say that heroin is not available here. On the contrary, Elizabeth in fact enjoyed her first night of sleep after three hellish weeks without because she broke down and purchased a small amount of powder to use therapeutically, through the nostrils, to literally help her through the night.

"If I wanted a fix right now, I know at least five phone numbers to call," she says. And matter-of-factly adds: "The smack scene in Greece, funnily enough, seems to be quite prevalent among middle-aged businessmen. No one, except another junkie, would guess these white collar workers are habitual users."

dealers because of clogged courtrooms and overcrowded jails. Junkies "fix" openly because they know the laws are unenforceable. So despite availability, heroinomins in withdrawal find Greece an easier environment because the temptations are less visible. Greece is also comparatively cheap living and the warm climate seems to ease the pain of initial withdrawal, one of the symptoms of which is raging fever.

Paradoxically, the flip side of this melancholy L.P. is that while toxical dependents from abroad come here to kick the habit, increasing numbers of young Greeks are experimenting with hard drugs. Eight people have died of heroin overdoses this year and several others of user-related diseases such as hepatitis. The number seems low when compared with Italy, which recorded 199 deaths by overdose in the first six months of 1984 – up 53 percent from the same period last year. But compared to the situation a decade ago, observers fear the onslaught of a Greek epidemic.



Shamir Rabat, suspected mastermind of the Corfu operation was in Italy when police raided the "Doris." The Lebanese-Canadian escaped to Lebanon with false documents and is still at large. This photograph was taken in Cyprus.



Police board Greek ship "Alexandros" in Cairo after six months of following traffickers' plans to smuggle heroin from Thailand to Europe. The "Alexandros", held 233 kilos of heroin. The Greek police worked with Egyptian authorities to detain the vessel. About 150 people in Greece and Italy were involved in the operation.

But because the laws against narcotics in Greece are strict and the penalties for possession much stiffer than in the rest of Europe, the movement of heroin is a cloak-and-dagger one in comparison. In Italy, for example, the dramatic number of toxical dependents and consequent surging crime wave has left the police unable to control the small

Another worrying statistic is that the age of Greek addicts is dropping to as young as 17 while the number of junkies is rising alarmingly.

"It's like cholera," says Pavlos Bograkos, Captain of the Drug Section of the Greek gendarmerie. Bograkos has been fighting against drug traffic and abuse for eight years but says unless some drastic changes are

made in the laws, it will continue to be an uphill and losing battle.

In 1978, he says, the police knew every junkie in Greece. There were about 250 at that time, all concentrated within Athens. About 1980-81 the number began to rise markedly. "We had an explosion," says Bograkos.

Now there are junkies in some high schools, and worse, they are no longer found only in Athens but have spread throughout the mainland and islands. If something isn't done immediately, Bograkos fears the problem could become too large to handle. As it is, he says the police can only control an estimated 10 percent of the heroin traffic.

"If there's one junkie now in a city of 15,000, next year there will be ten," is his gloomy prediction.

It's a complex problem riddled with Catch 22 clauses. For example, even if it were possible to stop the traffic at the borders – an unlikely accomplishment – that would merely

serve to increase the incidents of break and entries into pharmacies. According to an old Greek law, pharmacists must stock several opium derivatives, a fact the junkies are well aware of.

But Bograkos believes a systematic approach could at least contain the cancerous social behavior. Because the opium producing countries like Thailand and the nations where factories refine the morphine base, such as India and Pakistan and even neighboring Turkey, depend on heroin production as a major portion of their Gross National Products, efforts to reduce the drug's availability are engulfed in controversy.

Proposals to the United Nations that all available opium and morphine base, from which heroin is produced, be purchased directly from the "Golden Triangle" producers at going rates remain in discussion. The drug would be, ideally, destroyed with a small amount saved to use in rehabilitation programs or to ease the pain of terminal diseases such as cancer. Observers feel this



Would be drug smugglers jettisoned 25 tonnes of hashish from the yacht "Cajita" before police boarded the vessel. The raid took place at the same time as the "Doris" case, also in Corfu. Police suspect there was a connection between the two trafficking operations. Eight tonnes of hashish were recovered from the sea.

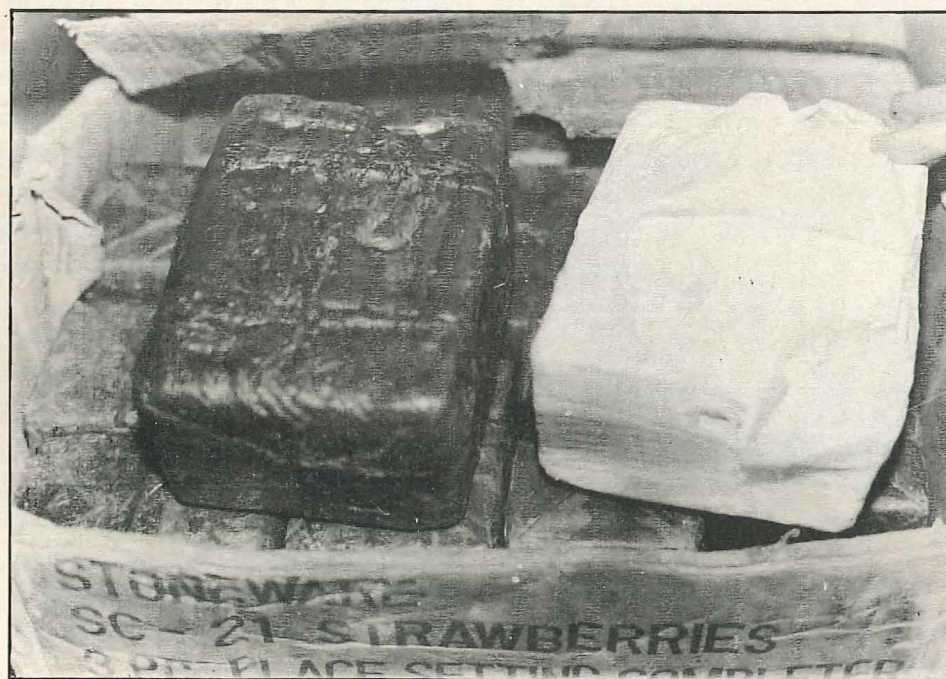
truaction. Opium production alone – that is not including the money movement from factory to street – is estimated to value several hundred million dollars annually.

"We just have to accept that the cultivation of poppies will continue forever," Bograkos says.

He feels the logical first step is to attempt control of addiction locally. To accomplish this, the junkies must

for one gram) or more could not be supported by a normal Greek income, which averages 25,000 to 35,000 drs. a month. There are some alternatives open to the addict, such as petty thievery or prostitution, male or female, but most junkies turn to dealing as an easy method of sustaining their habits. This also ensures continuous availability, which removes at least some of the anxiety the junkie suffers as part of the drug's psychological addiction. They are constantly afraid of running out, regardless of the amount at their disposal. As a result of this, they develop peculiar personalities typified by ingenuity, craftiness and a lack of basic scruples. Says Javier: "When a junkie meets someone new, he sees only what he can gain from a 'friendship'." Gradually, they will introduce the drug to friends and Lady H. with her subtle strength does the rest, ensuring a willing market demand. Within days of the successful border crossing of one kilo of heroin, says Bograkos, double that amount has been distributed in hundreds of directions. (The pure heroin is often mixed with crushed aspirin to stretch its value.) The quick and diverse disbursement make internal control of traffic impossible.

Bograkos' department, in an effort to bring the addicts back to Athens, submitted a proposal in



Heroin packed in strawberry cartons. Two separate packagings were used.

solution would merely encourage corruption and drive the street price up, ultimately increasing crime in every major center of the world. Not to mention the psychological impact on the grower who works all year to nurture a traditional crop for des-

be concentrated again in Athens. The spreading of addiction occurs because a user is a) often not capable of working in a regular job and b) even if he were, his habit at a daily dosage of 5,000 to 10,000 drachmas (the higher amount is the street price

May to the government to provide free heroin to addicts, assist them with housing and find work for them. Three months later the proposal was resubmitted because the first received no reply. Bograkos is giving the government the benefit of the doubt and blaming delays on confusion over ministerial responsibility. He hopes the proposal will eventually be acted upon favorably.

Similar programs were implemented in Sweden and England with limited success. Both those countries have relatively high numbers of heroin addicts, but abandoned the programs after trial periods for problems in practical application. Liberal Holland, where Amsterdam is notorious for police tolerance of drug use, began its own program of free heroin distribution earlier this year, despite the precedence of failure set by the first attempts.

Bograkos admits the solution is not ideal, particularly because it could open arms to increasing numbers of non-contributing foreigners who come to Greece to take advantage of free fixes. (The street price for a gram of heroin ranges from \$50 in Amsterdam to \$250 in Zurich). But the policeman feels something has to be done to arrest the growth of addiction among Greek nationals, whatever the cost.

As for education, Greece is so far behind the rest of the Western world, where drug awareness is taught at the primary level, that the education ministry must first brief its *teachers* before the students can hope to benefit.

The government non-response to the police proposal is typical of the apparent attitude that if the problem is ignored, perhaps it will disappear. There is no drug awareness program within the education system, only the occasional foreign film on television. Even so, heroin was kept out of the Greek universities until recent years. Bograkos attributes that phenomenon to his theory that drug abusers were not able to fulfill post-

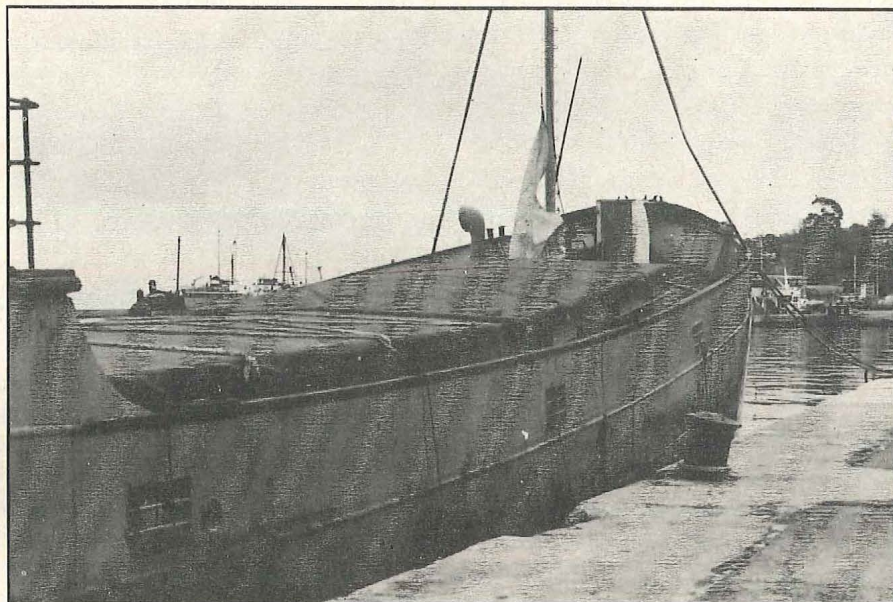
secondary entrance requirements. Now, he believes the universities have been infiltrated by students who have gone abroad to study and transferred home, bringing heroin with them. He merely shrugs in frustration at this knowledge because the rabid anti-establishment sentiments common among university students render the police impotent in this segment of society.

It's important to understand that while the powerful addictive killer heroin is in a class of its own as far as substance abuse is concerned, Bograkos believes that the increase in international movement of hashish does have a bearing on the rise in heroin addiction locally. (He notes

addition to increased availability of hashish, the over-production of South American cocaine has introduced that habit-forming drug, previously considered the crutch of the elite because of exorbitant prices, to Europe. In the early stages of heroin addiction, the cocaine is mixed with "smack" to offset the sexual debilitation caused by the opiate, one of several side affects of heroin.

Bograkos believes that once the addicts are controlled, the police will have more freedom to deal with the larger problem of international drug traffic.

"You wouldn't believe the things they think of to pass the borders," the captain says.



The Lebanese freighter "Doris" was discovered with a cargo of 28.5 kilos of heroin in Corfu in 1982. "We were lucky," say police. The ship was destined for Canada.

that Greece is a reflection of the international problem.) Where students of the 60s secretly smiled at societal beliefs that smoking marijuana on weekends was the first step towards death by overdose, Bograkos maintains that, particularly because of the lack of drug education here, there is a connection between "soft" drugs (hashish, marijuana) and "hard" (i.e. physically addictive) drugs. After "surviving" the hash smoking experience unscathed, despite propaganda from abroad that "drugs kill," the young Greek breaks the barrier of fear associated with drugs and is more likely to experiment if given the opportunity. In

The police constantly find themselves playing cat to a troop of extremely clever mice. As soon as they discover a new method, the traffickers switch to Plan B. Bograkos gives as an example the duplicate suitcase scam. The would-be trafficker loads a suitcase with drugs and attempts to pass the airport customs official. If stopped and requested to open the case, the key, strangely, does not fit the lock. The fouled trafficker, accompanied by a customs employee, "discovers" *his* suitcase, which matches the baggage tag stapled to his ticket. Of course the key fits and the officials find nothing more than innocent t-shirts and

toiletries inside. The drug-laden case remains unclaimed and in police custody, but the offender goes free. With no evidence, prosecution is impossible, even in Greek courts where merely a testimony can send a drug offender to prison.

Even Interpol is less than effective when following known traffickers, says Bograkos. A telex sent to inform Zurich of a possible drug smuggler may pass through as many as 50 hands in five countries. Traffickers, the policeman notes wryly, have "long antennae." This is particularly true of high level dealers, of whom the Italian Mafia tops the known list, because they do not use heroin themselves but merely capitalize on the weakness of the people who do.

Heroin also comes to Greece through the European tourists who may bring 20 grams purchased in Holland for resale here to pay for a pleasant vacation. Thorough searching at borders during summer would be impossible sheerly by logistics. The resultant bottlenecks at ferry docks or land borders during high season would doubtless disgruntle the "clean" tourist majority. In a country that depends on tourist import of hard currency to keep its struggling economy from collapsing, this is clearly not feasible.

Most drug busts are a result of information passed through the global network of co-operative police forces, or plain dumb luck. Despite Greek hand-tying laws that require time – consuming permission requests to follow suspects beyond the borders, Bograkos' department, working hand-in-hand with Canadian police, successfully stopped a Lebanese freighter from moving 28.5 kilos of pure heroin from Corfu to Canada in 1982. And last year the Greek police worked for six months to follow a Greek/Italian operation from Pireaus to Thailand and Cairo. The Greek ship *Alexandros* contained a cargo of 233 kilos of heroin when it was stopped in Egyptian waters. But such hauls are rare.



Veteran Greek junkie displays "track" scars from injecting heroin.

As informers, junkies themselves are of little value to police. Their cunning and imagination are well known to law enforcers who take them with more than a grain of salt. They will do and say anything to keep themselves out of jail and with access to their illegal need. Bograkos tells the story of a veteran Greek junkie, who at 60 managed to not

only keep himself in supply but gain the daily sympathy of his pharmacist by procuring a prescription that stated he was in the latter stages of terminal cancer.

Heroin addiction, once a Western phenomenon, has now spread to the Eastern Bloc. Afghan rebels, well aware of the drug's power, have distributed it free to Russian soldiers, then provide it in exchange for arms once the individuals are hooked.

Whether the Greek government will remain deaf to the near desperate cries of inside observers remains to be seen. It takes about a week of daily usage of heroin – whether by smoking the powder, "sniffing" it, or injecting it into the bloodstream ("fixing") – to develop a habit difficult to break. Clearly there must be a collective global effort to control this destructive malignancy.

While this article was being prepared, it was learned that "Elizabeth" has gone back to the needle.

Greece's Infant Detoxication Center

"You can, but not alone," is the appropriate slogan of the Greek center for voluntary withdrawal from substance abuse. For one year now, the center has been operating its multi-faceted program to help individuals physically or psychologically dependent on drugs or alcohol. More than 600 individuals have gone through at least one preliminary interview, the majority of them heroin junkies. Of those, 35 remain within the structured two-year program.

Marta Fosteri, the sociologist responsible for the Athens office that introduces the rehabilitant to the government sponsored program, explains that it is entirely voluntary, which is likely the reason for the high percentage of dropouts.

Potential participants undergo a thorough series of psychiatric interviews to determine their willingness to give up their habit. An analysis of psychosis removes the addict from the center's scope, but in other cases, he passes into the second stage of the program. He is taken to a large, two-story house in Pendeli where he spends four days under medical treatment during the first stages of withdrawal. Only during these days is the rehabilitating heroin addict given any medication to ease the physical withdrawal symptoms of high fever, diarrhea, and intense pain throughout the body. The drugs given are tranquilizers, not opiate derivatives in any form. Beyond that initial period, the house residents are not even permitted aspirin.

Following that, a cleansing ritual of shower and fresh clothes is observed, giving the addict a symbolic idea that he is entering a new home and a new phase of his life. The initial withdrawal program at Pendeli, which lasts one month, is a rigorous schedule of creative therapy, which includes house maintenance and the preparation of meals, the idea being that this will reestablish a sense of responsibility in the rehabilitants.

In the next stage of the program, a farm near Thessaloniki, the rigidity of the therapy declines. Ms. Fosteri says that the addicts must be treated as children in the early stages to ensure total withdrawal. After four or five months, during which the addicts are kept isolated, a gradual integration into society begins. After 16 months at the farm community, the reforming addicts will enter a halfway house to be established in Thessaloniki to complete the total program and begin new, normal lives.

Greek-American Relations: more than meets the eye?

By Lee Stokes

While both sides lick their wounds after the latest crisis in Greek-U.S. relations, Western diplomats here commented that "it wasn't the first public dispute between the Athens Socialist government and Washington, and it won't be the last." But they disagree on the dimensions of this latest row, which came to the fore after the Reagan administration, smarting from Greek accusations that "it is the Mecca of imperialism", appeared to want to teach its small NATO ally a lesson.

The lesson came in the form of leaks to the American press that surplus, second hand F-5 warplanes then in Norway's possession could be given to Turkey rather than Greece. But rather than the desired effect of warning Andreas Papandreou to watch his step, this move unleashed a torrent of statements from Athens, calling on it "not to interfere in Greek domestic affairs," and reminding President Reagan that Greece "is not an American colony." The Greeks also warned the United States that its military bases here would suffer if bilateral ties deteriorated.

But the row also revealed that Greece does not only have problems in its dealings with the United States. Greece's European allies are also giving Mr. Papandreou's radical Socialist government the cold shoulder for a number of reasons. The common thread is Greece's alleged lax attitude in combatting international terrorism, and its overtly pro-Soviet foreign policy.

"When Mr. Papandreou visited Prague and East Berlin recently, his seeming approval of explanations by Czechoslovak and East German officials on why they have accepted SS-20 missiles from the Soviet Union on their soil, which are aimed at

As the wrestling NATO allies, Greece and the USA, move into a breathing period following a series of recent incidents that stretched the flimsy links to near breaking point, political observers on both sides of the Atlantic attempt to analyze events in hindsight.



Hellenikon Air Base

Greece's Western allies, caused offence," said one Western diplomat. "This has resulted in the Greeks being excluded from sensitive information at the regular NATO intelligence committee meetings."

The history of Greek-U.S. relations sheds light on the most recent row. "You have to go back 30 or more years," says retired General Dimitrios Hondrokoukis, now an independent socialist deputy. "The Americans dominated Greece after the end of the civil war in 1949. They tolerated and at times supported the 1967 Colonels' regime, and in 1974 failed to use their influence to prevent the Turkish invasion and ensuing occupation of Cyprus," he said. "That is why Mr Papandreou, by playing on this feeling of anti-Americanism at the grass roots among the Greeks, who feel themselves to have been betrayed by a friend, sees himself as a David stand-

ing up to a Goliath. And this policy seems to be winning him votes."

Political observers in the Greek capital point out that while it may be true that Greek socialists make electoral gains by standing up to the "dis-trusted Americans," this does not explain why Greece's European Community partners – primarily Britain, France and Italy – have distanced themselves from the Papandreou government.

"British intelligence first tipped off the Greeks about a suspected Arab terrorist operating from Athens, and gathered physical evidence to prove its claim in cooperation with the American CIA," one observer notes. "But to London's surprise, the Greeks let the Arab off scot-free, without even a trial." France, which established particularly close ties with Greece after the fall of the junta in 1974, also has an axe to grind with its fellow socialists

in Athens. French officials in Paris revealed recently that their country made protests to Greece because "Asala", the Armenian terrorist organization, was apparently being allowed to run its political operations from Athens. The Greeks rejected the accusations as unfounded.

The fight against terrorism is also the bone of contention in relations between Greece and Italy. The Italians are particularly concerned about their efforts to extradite a

Palestinian, suspected of participating in a bomb attack against a Rome synagogue in 1982, which was first rejected and has now been postponed until October 1984.

The Greek-U.S. row has also increased concern among NATO circles over the defense and cohesiveness of the Alliance's "south-east or "soft underbelly" flank."

NATO concern over developments in Greece was reflected by the "unprogrammed" visit here by

Supreme Allied Commander Europe, General Bernard Rogers. Diplomatic sources said his primary mission was to ensure continued Greek cooperation within the Alliance after the latest U.S.-Greek row, and he apparently received assurances on this score from the prime minister himself.

Surprisingly enough, relations with Turkey, Greece's historical enemy, have not been affected either way by the running dispute

Longest Strike in Bases' History

Although Greek personnel at American Military bases here have gone on strike fourteen times since 1978, the recent spate of industrial action, which began July 3 and ended Aug 8 was the longest yet recorded. Its origins go back to last year, when the 1,600 Greek employees at the four major bases here tabled demands for structural changes that would increase their wages and reduce working hours from 39 to 37.5 per week, as prevails in the Greek public sector. The American military found the demands exorbitant, saying it would mean an additional 3.5 million, or 30 percent hike, in the current annual payroll of 12 million dollars.

In December and February, the strikers resorted to the labor arbitration court and won their case, which was immediately ratified by Labor Minister Evangelos Yiannopoulos. The American military are resentful because the minister did not exercise his political right to hold the decision in abeyance until some compromise formula was found. The U.S. negotiators refused to accept the court decision or any discussion on the verdict, on the grounds that the original 1960 accord and the bilateral agreement signed last year specifies that all such issues are the responsibility of the joint Greek-U.S. commission and that no court arbitration is envisaged.

Apart from the conflicting interpretations over legalities, a series of

ugly incidents has led to a heightening of tension both at the base and at the negotiating table. Colonel Nelson Lovegren, commander of Hellenikon USAF base, accused 30 striking militants, led by union leader George Alexandrou, of forcefully breaking into the U.S. officers' and NCO clubs, terrorizing the men and their families in a self-proclaimed hunt for strike breakers. He said strikers also broke into the commissary, punched an American naval officer in the face, and threatened to burn it down if strike breakers were used again under the guise of servicemen doing voluntary work. For the first time in the history of such disputes, the American military have taken legal action against those involved.

The base commander says the striking employees are being irrational, and have forced the suspension of certain non-essential services on the base, thereby causing inconveniences for the families of the servicemen. Their economic and moral grievances are unjustified he says, since they get at least eight percent more in earnings than the rates prevailing in the Greek economy, are always well treated and are granted several privileges on base.

The strikers' view is somewhat different. They claim wages are lower than those prevailing for similar jobs in Greece, that they often work under harsh conditions, that they have been repeatedly threatened

with assault by base security guards, and that colleagues have been illegally fired during the strike.

The American Embassy and the military authorities at the base here are convinced that the pro-Soviet Greek Communist Party is behind the agitation. They say they have identified members of the party, who are not base employees, actively involved in picketing, while local communist mayors and members of parliament have made addresses before the strikers. The employees, on the other hand, deny this. "We have even forbidden any parties of strikers from using political slogans," said Spyros Agathis, a base accountant and member of the union's executive committee. "We especially forbid anti-American slogans calling for the expulsion of the bases, as this would only be against our own interests." The strikers also rejected allegations that they had been infiltrated by pro-Moscow communists. "All Greek employees are scrutinized for security purposes, and one employee was dismissed last year because he was found to have been a member of the communist party in his youth," said Panayiotis Arvanitis, a base mechanic and member of the union executive.

Ken Herzig, chief civilian personnel officer for the U.S. military bases in Greece, said that "nowhere in the West are our bases and personnel treated so badly as in Greece."

L.S

between Athens and Washington. "Of course, Ankara is not displeased by Greece's problems with its allies, for it means Turkey will be able to press its claims for additional arms and cash more easily in Congress and the Senate," said one Athens-based Turkish correspondent. "But there has been no ascertainable change in Greek-Turkish relations, and if anything, the Greeks will be more careful with Ankara now because American support is not guaranteed."

For the United States, the peculiarly Greek thorn in its side is not a problem that appears will disappear soon. But there is some hope, and it seems unlikely that Greece will either leave NATO, or

the EEC, or break its ties with the United States.

"You must remember three things when trying to understand Papandreou's Greece," says Christos Anagnostou, leader of the small, center-left Democratic Party. "Firstly, the left wing of the Pan Hellenic Socialist Movement and the influential pro-Moscow Communist party (KKE) need to be satisfied regularly with anti-American rhetoric. Secondly, Mr. Papandreou attaches importance to relations with the communist and non-aligned nations as a means of pulling the carpet from under the extreme left. And thirdly, Papandreou managed to get the U.S. bases accord ratified by Parlia-

ment. Only a government seen to be left-wing could have successfully implemented that controversial agreement."

Meanwhile, criticism of Papandreou's policies are water off a duck's back. "In the West, and the United States in particular, Papandreou's image has suffered greatly," says Anagnostou. "But in Greece, where it counts, he looks set to stay in power for at least another five years."

U.S. Ambassador to Greece Monteagle Stearns a personal friend of the prime minister, perhaps said it best as quoted in *Time*: "Don't look at what Papandreou is saying, but at what he is doing."

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Μπρελόκ, Χαρτοκόπτες,
Καδράκια, Πουροκόπτες,
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Parker
Hardcastle
Πίπες καπνού
Georg Jensen's



Κουτιά πούρων, Σιγαρετοθήκες,
Βάσεις για πίπες
από άτοφια καρδιά.

harman
brothers

Επάργυρα κουτιά
και Σιγαροθήκες.

NOEL B.C., είδη γραφείου και δώρα Ιταλίας - JEAN PATOU, τσάντες βραδυνές γυναικείες
CASSEGRAIN, μικροδερμάτινα Γαλλίας - BAGAVION, ανδρικές τσάντες Γαλλίας

How to Avoid Frostbite

Often, the only way to keep in touch with the current affairs of your home country while living abroad, is to fiddle with the knob for the short wave band of the ghetto blaster. In Athens, English speakers have the dubious advantage of a 24-hour radio broadcast through the U.S. military. This is one disgruntled taxpayer's opinion of the service.

By Tony Roberts

To the Ways and Means Committee
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Chairman:

The seven o'clock news tells me that your committee, now in session, is making heroic efforts at grappling with the huge American budget deficit. Here in Greece we wish you the best.

Each morning during this same seven o'clock news program I promise myself that someday I will write a nasty letter to somebody about this same seven o'clock news. Today is the day. And since you are in the heroic efforts business, you are the somebody.

I live in Poros, Greece, about 35 miles from the transmitting tower of AFRS-Athens, the local 24-hour U.S. military radio station. It is what provides me the news... just barely. Now I realize this station is not funded to keep me, a civilian, entertained or even informed. But as an American citizen-taxpayer I have more than a passing interest in it. And I keep remembering that big deficit.

The dial on my old Hitachi transistor has been almost obscured by wear and tear, but not to worry. For AFRS-Athens you don't need a dial. Nearly 99 percent of its output is the trip hammer beat of hard rock. Even a blind man can find it.

For my country's defense I am prepared to endure, or turn off, the long periods of syndicated cacophony and indecipherable lyrics for a few transient moments of information. But when these hourly news breaks come, patience is seldom rewarded.

We can hardly expect our military bases to be peopled by Huntleys and Brinkleys, but news programs become an Athenian disaster area. News consists of a few disparate and parochial items apparently picked at random from a teletype by the cleaning lady. This morning we heard about a flood in the midwest, no progress on the Las Vegas hotel strike

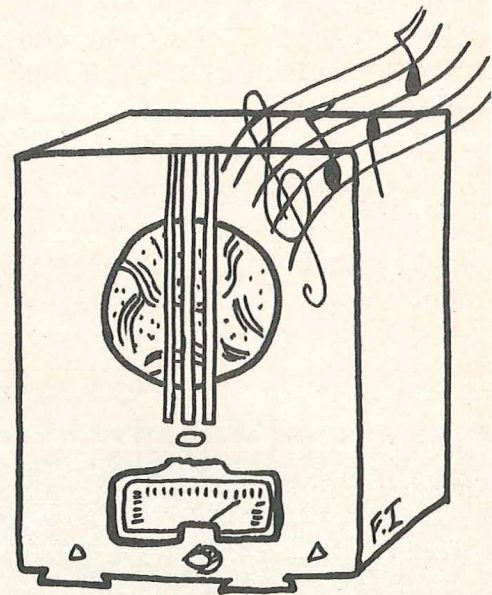
(a lead item for the past month here), that James Cagney was recovering from an illness and that your committee was hard at work. That's all.

AFRS-Athens almost never mentions its host country in news items. The other day there was a major gas explosion in downtown Athens which was reported internationally. The seven o'clock news ignored it in favor of an item about Michael Jackson's appearance in Kansas City.

But an even greater source of irritation and embarrassment is the station's habit of interspersing news items with public service announcements. You can listen to a solid 50 minutes of rock interrupted only by the atavistic grunts of Wolf Man Jack, but the ephemeral news slot will have as many interruptions as news items, sometimes more.

About these interruptions, it seems that even the simplest message requires dramatization. Somewhere at Hellenikon probably between the PX and the bowling alley I suspect there is an obscure Quonset hut in which toils a drama coach, second class, a journalist, third class and a kid fresh out of a minor role in the Des Moines High School senior play. Together they work up what must be the world's most inane dramatizations.

One classic comes to mind which the English speaking population of Athens knows word-for-word. The youthful head of the household comes home from his army toil, greets his wife and wonders aloud where Billy is. The wife explains that she had been in the kitchen cooking supper and Billy must still be there. Then it occurs to both of them that Billy is wild about playing with gas jets. As they rush toward idiot Billy, the listener is treated to the sound of the kitchen and Billy going through the roof. Moral: keep your eye on the kid. Another from the same drama team warns of kids falling off balconies. AFRS frequently admonishes our soldiers to salute offic-



ers, not to wear fatigues when boarding military aircraft, to lock away military secrets and not to play loose with either Greek flags or Greek women.

All stations goof, but goof-ups on AFRS-Athens are endemic. Like the sudden changes in volume that keep you rushing for the set. Or the frequent lapses when nothing at all happens. But these are usually balanced by periods when some optimistic director pushes his theory that you can broadcast two programs simultaneously on the same frequency. The fact that nobody corrects the problem leads the listener to believe that the entire staff takes off for the NCO Club bar between station breaks.

But this morning was the capper. Just after the local Air Force weather forecaster predicted, with little chance of error, that the day's temperature would be in the usual low nineties, the station broadcast a 30-second warning against the dangers of frostbite!

Mr. Chairman, I'll sacrifice my tax-subsidized, 24-hour radio station in my country's fiscal interests. Maybe I won't get the seven o'clock news each morning. But I can do almost as well from the 80-year old peasant lady who brings my goat's milk and eggs every other morning. No, she doesn't have a radio, but her husband spends a lot of time in the taverna and that's as good.

A Preview of the Royal Winnipeg Ballet



The Royal Winnipeg Ballet. Evelyn Hart.

Mark Porteous, company manager of the renowned Royal Winnipeg Ballet Company has an unusual way of unwinding. He watches Evelyn Hart dance.

"She's an inspiration for me," says Porteous of the leading dancer who achieved world acclaim by winning a gold medal at the 1980 International Ballet Competitions and an award for Exceptional Artistic Achievement at Varna, Bulgaria. "If I'm tired or irritated, I just have to see her dance and..."

Evelyn Hart will be the chief attraction at the Canadian Company's second invitational appearance at the Odeon of Herod Atticus September 5-8. The company plans to perform Prokofiev's *Romeo and Juliet* along with a mixed program of Tchaikovsky and Scriabin. Russian ballet is appropriate for the well-established company which was founded in 1939 and given its royal title in 1953. Arnold Spohr, credited as the company's major creative influence, has been artistic director since 1958 and still watches every performance.

"He has a tremendous sense of what an audience wants," says William Risk,

the general manager, who along with Porteous made a brief pre-performance trouble-shooting trip to Athens. "Whatever you see on stage is a reflection of Arnold Spohr."

Hart is a gifted actress whose driving dedication and attention to detail has propelled her to excellence. Risk attributes her accomplishments also to her constant determination always to do better, a "tremendous musical sense" and her fine phrasing. She will dance all four nights at Herod Atticus.

"Last time we came (to Greece in 1982), we had a layover in Amsterdam and she went to do a class with Rudi Van Danzig," exclaims Risk in obvious admiration. "She sets that example. She always feels she has never performed well enough."

Part of the company's success, in Porteous' mind, is the "family atmosphere" created by the members' long years of training together. This collective maturation through the company's own school has developed cohesive bonds that are remarked upon everywhere.

Dancers in the company are en-

couraged to choreograph. There are workshop performances for two or three weeks each year in which they present their work.

Fifteen members of the professional division of the school will perform here in *Romeo and Juliet*. All but three of the present company trained at the school. With a permanent company of only 26 dancers, it has the advantage of relatively easy touring. Although it has its own orchestra, the company generally performs abroad to taped music. It has performed in 459 cities in 30 countries, an impossible feat if it were any larger. The managers have no intentions of expanding since classic ballets, which require a larger cast, are augmented by dancers from the school. But there is talk of forming a second permanent company for this purpose as well.

The request for a return visit to Athens is unusual and the ballet company will doubtless enjoy an enthusiastic audience of second-time appreciators.

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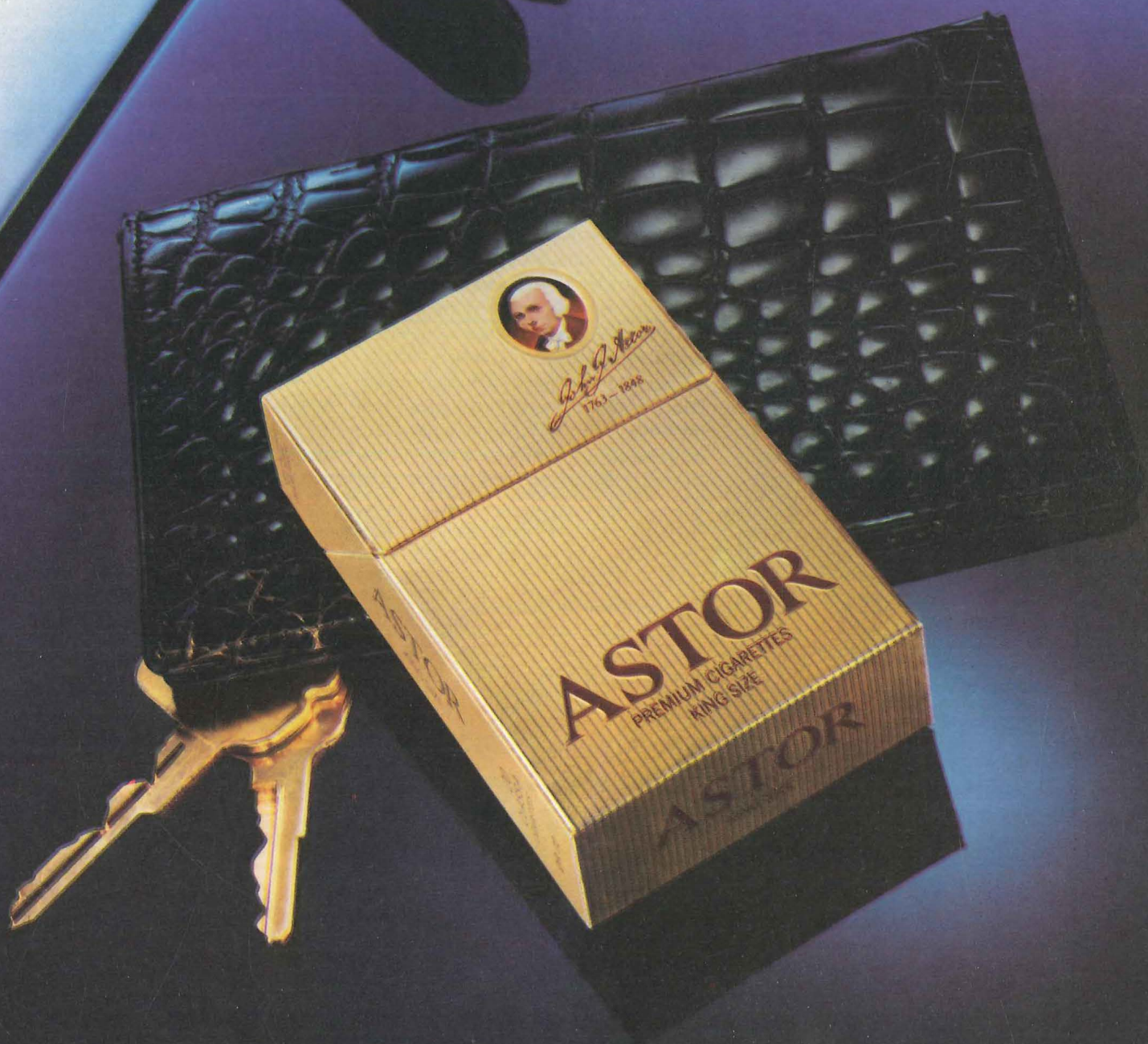
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The Return of the Olympic Games

Quite unlike the saga of the "return of the Elgin marbles" and all the acting that went with it, the scene is now changed to a different ministry and a different background setting. With the Los Angeles Olympics still fresh in mind and with all the effort and guts required to raise the necessary finance, expertly and successfully done in the USA but not so apparently in previous venues, the question of whether the Olympics should acquire a permanent home has resurfaced again both here and abroad. Following the boycott of the Los Angeles Olympics by the Soviet Union and most of the Eastern Bloc countries and the ensuing danger that the Olympic Games, quite contrary to their original meaning and purpose, become the battleground for ideological and political differences, the proposal made some time ago by President Constantine Karamanlis for the return of the Olympic Games to their cradle is once again topical.

Apparently, accord has been reached on this subject between the president and Andreas Papandreou's government. Minister to the Prime Minister Apostolos Lazaris has been entrusted with responsibilities for looking into the whole matter and for carrying out a full feasibility study on the administrative and economic implications for housing the Olympics permanently in Greece. Late in July, Lazaris had a one hour meeting with President Karamanlis when the latter expounded on his original idea and requested the present government's assistance to examine the feasibility of the whole plan. Following his meeting with Karamanlis, Lazaris said "there are already contrary views and reactions, but there are also serious positive resolutions passed by international bodies. I wish to emphasize the fact that at its present stage the subject is on a different footing. That means we are at the opening phase of serious international dialogue for the repatriation and permanent conduct of the Olympic Games in Greece, but it will obviously have to enjoy the free consent and support of all nations wishing to participate in the games." Lazaris believes the Greek proposal has nothing whatever to do with any kind of national chauvinism since the ancient Greek spirit and also that of modern Greece, expressed by the

Olympic Games is ecumenical. "These games," says Lazaris, "express the ideas of all humanity concerning peace, cooperation, friendship and chivalrous rivalry. The Greek proposal concerns functional problems, safeguarding smooth conduct of the games and preservation of their tradition and continuity."

Athens economic and business circles comment that despite the best of intentions and efforts from all sides, the games' repatriation would prove a Herculean task by all counts. These circles argue that Greece's present unfavorable economic climate and the government's open animosity against private enterprise are not encouraging signs. The scale of administrative and financial mobilization that will be required is such that Greece will simply be unable to command such a mammoth project singlehanded. And the question is now raised as to whether the present government, despite what it says, would be willing to accept outside help and carry out the necessary diplomatic maneuvering in the international circuit. On the other hand, if Greece is successful in bringing the Olympics back to their native place, the rewards will be enormous. Not only will Greece benefit financially from the whole affair but will, in a way, help the movement towards world peace. Providing the Papandreou government is willing to listen to other views, and enter into constructive partnership with other countries, a good start could soon be made.

Free Market Vs. Bureaucracy

Running a business in Greece today is much like the balancing act of the acrobat on the tightrope, points out a friend and a colleague who runs a family enterprise in the materials construction sector. "Three years ago," he says, "we used to employ more than 50 people with a turnover approaching 100 million drs. and with profits, adequate enough to allow us a modest investment and expansion program. Today, three years after the socialist government of Andreas Papandreou, whom my entire family voted for, the company has taken a definite downturn and we are not sure whether we will afford to keep it going for a few more months. Sales have dropped vertically, especially during the past 12 months. We had to fire more than half of our workforce and we are now seeking a loan, the first time in many years, just

to manage to stay above water." The story is typical to a larger extent to what is happening today to most of the country's small and medium size businesses.

Greek businessmen argue that the whole commercial and trade climate has been further aggravated, especially over the last six months, as a result of a number of measures taken by the Ministry of Commerce, the aim of which seems to be to "put a straight jacket" on most forms of business activity. The measures, largely inspired by PASOK party dogmatist Vasilis Kedikoglou, Minister of Commerce, reflect the present administration's efforts to narrow the role of private enterprise and initiative. Although most Greek businessmen tend to agree with the government's view that the country needs to align its trade practices to those of developed Western countries, they argue that the proper way to do this is by dismantling the price controls and market policing, which have been long established and traditional features of the Greek economy. The same business circles observe that freeing the market forces instead is bound to improve market conditions and let in a fresh flow of funds and investments.

However, Mr. Kedikoglou and his non-economist team of advisers at the ministry have completely different ideas of how the market should operate. They have devised an even more bureaucratic and administratively cumbersome system than the present one, flanked by a long list of complex forms and price lists that every businessman has to submit to the ministry for approval to sell his or her products. Kedikoglou's plans to "modernize" the Greek market include a barrage of new rules and regulations which obviously aim to preserve and further tighten traditional state controls on profit margins, while at the same time try to eliminate various small-print exceptions.

At the center of the controversy lie the setting up of a state import/export trade company (EMPO), to operate much like similar establishments in Eastern Bloc countries. Most Greek businessmen we talked to fear the new company will exceed its original role which would have restricted its activities to the importation of raw materials only and will seek to trade in areas such as timber, textiles and metal thus taking business away from Greece's struggling companies. So fierce is private enterprise opposition to the measures and tactics of Kedikoglou and his whizkid band

who obviously act with the full consent of Papandreou himself and the Minister of National Economy Arsenis, that they have recently decided to set up a French styled "Patronat" organization.

So far, rallies and meetings have been held in Athens, Thessaloniki and Patras with a general mobilization of all private enterprise forces now unfolding through a wide spectrum of businesses and professions.

The message of Greece's struggling business community and the negative effect that the Kedikoglou measures have in the economy at large was clearly delivered to Papandreou by the leader of Greek industrialists, Alexis Papalexopoulos, and the president of Athens' Chamber of Commerce, Lazaros Efremoglou, during an hour-long meeting in early August. However, as it became known immediately after the meeting there is little if no chance for any of the unfortunate measures to be recalled. The PM, although sympathetic to the needs of a mixed economy, has made no firm commitment for his government conduct in this area.

Disaster Strikes at PPC

The Greek Public Power Corporation's (PPC) efforts to reduce its dependence on imported electricity suffered a serious setback when fire swept through the Sfikia hydro electric power station, near the town of Vereia, in Northern Greece. The station was in the final stages of construction.

Sfikia is the first combined hydro-pump storage to be built in Greece and when completed will have an installed power capacity of 315 megawatts. The station should have generated 700 GWh in 1985 alone. The station consists of three units of 105 megawatts each and PPC officials say that only one unit in the control room suffered serious damage, estimated at 450 million drachmas, compared to the total project cost of 4.5 billion drachmas. Although the possibility of sabotage was considered by PPC and other state officials in the first hours after the fire, this view has now been discounted. But the exact cause of the fire has not been established.

Italian company GIE, is a supplier of

the electrical mechanical equipment, and Greek civil engineering contractor Archirodon have both started independent investigations. Energy minister Evangelos Kouloumbis recently stated that the damage is less than originally estimated and it may be possible for the station to be completed in 1985.

But PPC officials estimate that the corporation's program will now be affected by an 8-12 month delay, with the immediate result that large scale electricity purchases from neighboring countries and the USSR will be continued through 1985. Last year Greece imported 1,800 gigawatt hours (GWh) out of total 22,000 GWh annual production at an estimated cost of \$120. According to PPC's planning manager Constantine Stelekatos the Sfikia station would have cut imports by 300 GWh. Now, in order to meet the anticipated energy gap confirm PPC sources, Greece will have to resort to further electricity imports from abroad and speed up plans for the construction of a coal-fired station.

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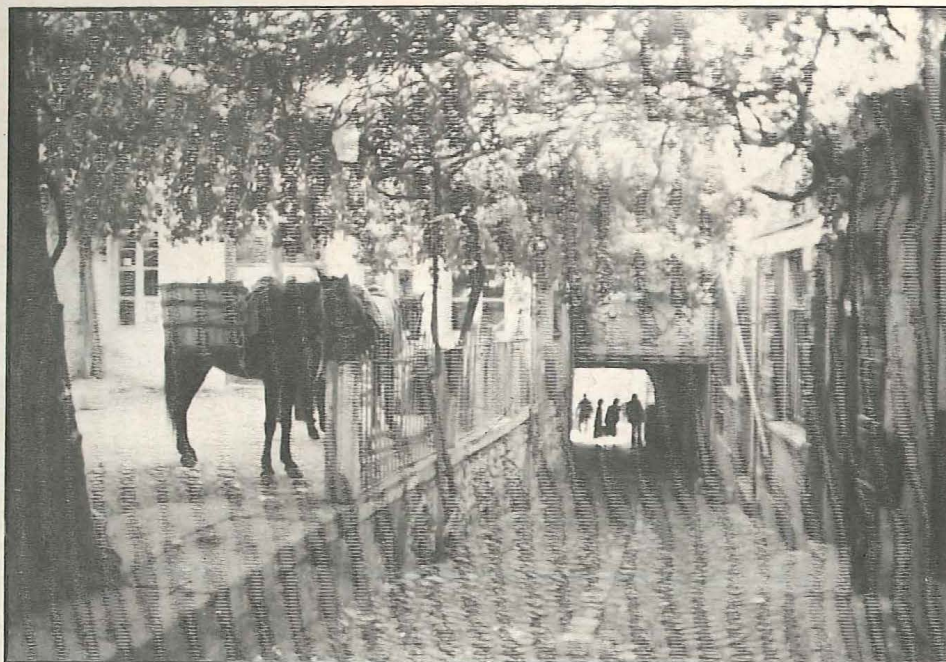


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Timeless Mithymna

By Tanagra Sandor



One of the cobbled lanes of Mithymna

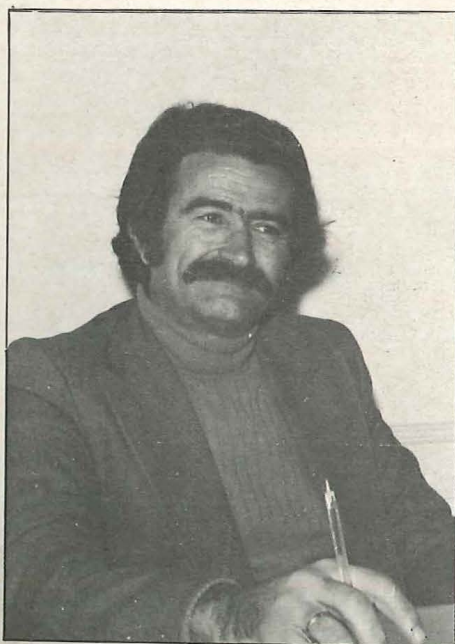
Once an artists' haven, the town of Mithymna on Lesbos has managed to retain a fairy-tale atmosphere, even with the influx of modern day tourists. Mayor Costas Doukas is doing his best to keep the town as it has been since 1830 while excavating to uncover more ancient history.

On the northwestern headland of the island of Lesbos, walking from Petra toward Mithymna one follows the route of the ancient way, for tombs have been found on either

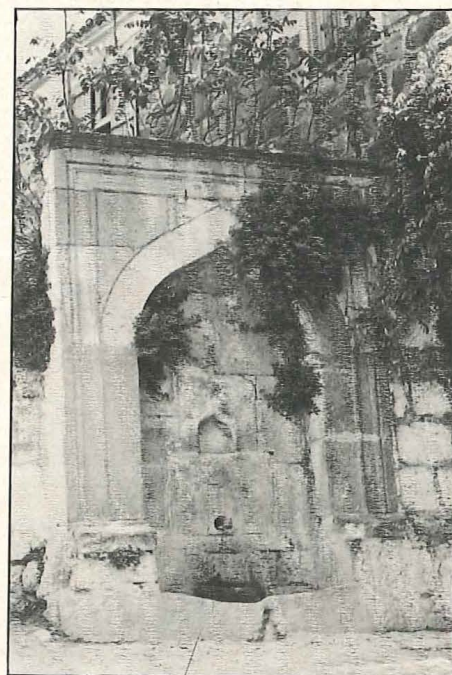
side, hidden in the shade-dappled earth.

The fragrance of growing things hangs in the clear air. There is a sensuality in the atmosphere that may account for the great lyric poets this island produced in ancient times: the inventive Terpander, wine-singing Alkaios, the ardent Sappho, and Arion, great-grandfather of Greek Tragedy, preceding Thespis and Aeschylus.

Rounding a curve in the road, one sees the birthplace of Arion himself. Mithymna, in the summer of 1984 remains basically unchanged since Neolithic times. Looming against the transparent sky the present settlement rises on a natural, rocky hill around the fortress on its peak. Pelasgian, Aeolian, Classical, Hellenistic, Roman, Byzantine, Venetian, and Turkish influences have merged with the 20th century in an unbroken time-span to create a fairy-tale village of enchantment.



*Costas Doukas.
Mayor of Mithymna/Molivos,
Island of Lesbos.*



One of the ancient fountains of Mithymna

haven, Molivos/Mithymna has greatly benefited from the tourist trade in recent years, its economy no longer solely dependent on olive production and fishing.

Mayor Costas Doukas is a reflection of his people. Gustily mouthed, warm-hearted and outgoing, he is loved by all. The 1,000 permanent residents elected him mayor in 1975 and have re-elected

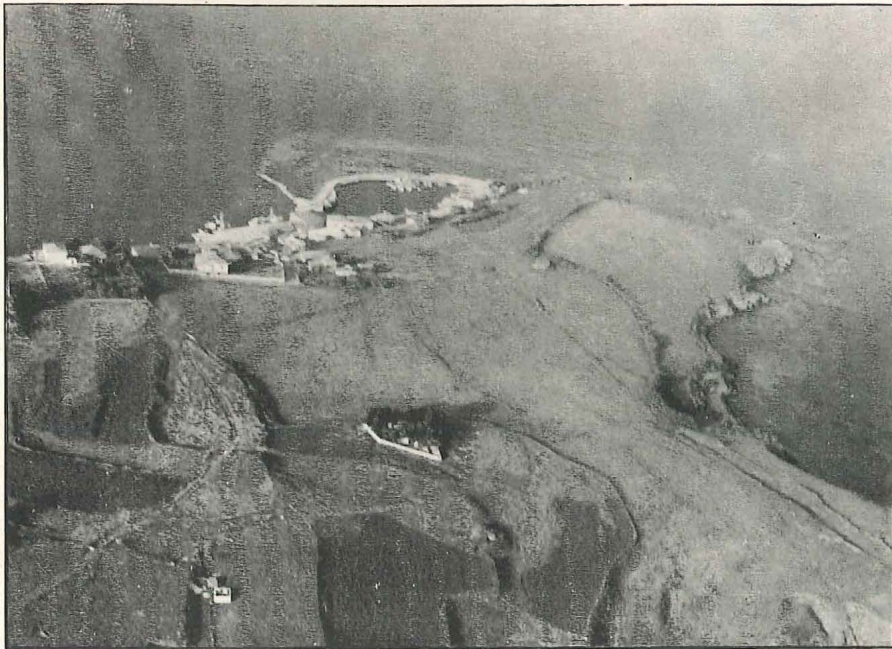
him twice since. "I'm struggling against those elements of modern progress that threaten to change the character of Molivos," he says, pointing to the old Town Hall.

area and wonder what lies under the pale green and yellow scrub. Mayor Doukas is frustrated because there will be no excavating until it is officially declared an archaeological

cavating in the Mithymna area. Mayor Doukas is eager to unearth everything, and he has the town's full support. Each citizen has contributed a day's wages to the excavation fund.

One pauses in contemplation of what might be discovered on the Mithymna headland. Standing on the topmost look-out tower of the Byzantine fortress, facing north to Troy, one can gaze far down to the west at the same harbor into which Achilles sailed. Homer tells us that the Achaeans, between battles during the Trojan War, raided Mithymna repeatedly. Indeed, a small village near Petra is still called by its traditional name of Achilliopigada.

To the east rises Mount Lepetymnos, from which the ancient city drew its water supply, as can be deduced from the old pipes of an



Photograph taken from a helicopter of the site of the unexcavated ancient city of Mithymna and its old and present harbor.

"There, look at that picture of Molivos in 1830 – no difference. I want to keep it that way."

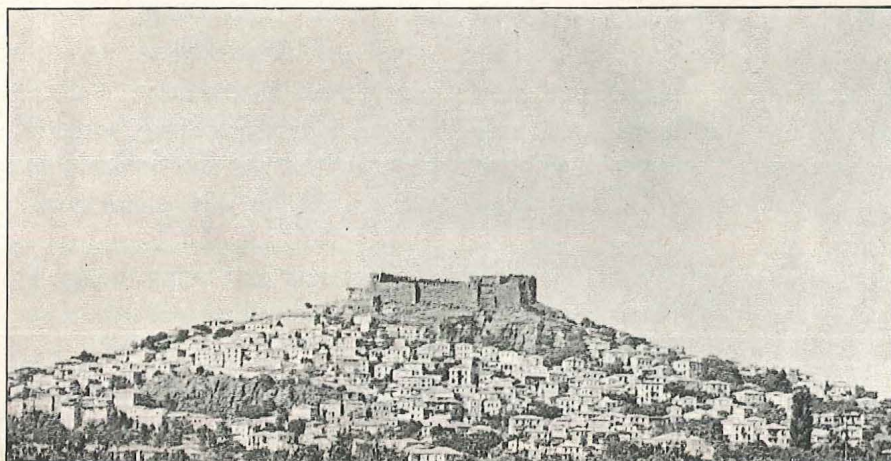
He also wants to unearth the ancient town. Present day Mithymna was enclosed within the ancient walls of the Eighth Century BC, but the city covered a wider area than it does now, extending to the same harbor and including all of the headland to the north and west. From the heights of the fortress at the peak of the present settlement, which was the ancient Acropolis, one can look down on this barren, unpopulated

site. One person owns the entire piece of land and refuses to grant permission to dig.

But the land south of the town will be excavated as soon as an accredited archaeologist arrives from the Ministry of Culture. There, on either side of the road where tombs were found by farmers, lies an ancient necropolis of the Fifth Century BC. Ancient objects and foundations of buildings are continuously being stumbled upon by construction workers and farmers, but as yet there has been no controlled ex-



Mithymna from the sea

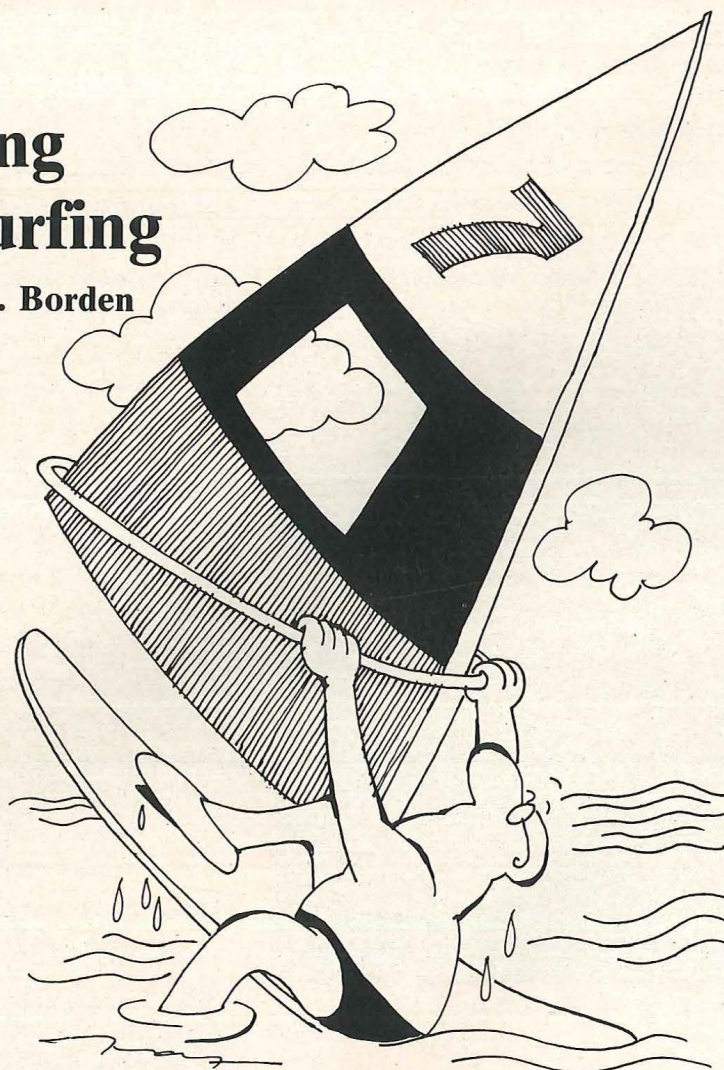


aqueduct of perhaps the classical period.

It would be nice if motorbikes, cars, and trucks could somehow be banned from the narrow streets of the town itself. The donkeys and mules are more attuned to the rough cobbles, surer of foot and less disruptive. Is there really a need for hurry? No matter, Mithymna will always be there – long after the motor-

Suffering Windsurfing

By Thomas E. Borden



Attempting to learn anything new, be it tennis or typing, is usually a humbling experience, and often amusing – at least in retrospect. Thomas Borden, who abandoned his bicycle for a day in favor of a sailboard, shares his recent learning experience atop a windsurfer in Crete. It tops the list of the self-professed klutz's ah... downfalls.

I am not a graceful man. I am, as the English would say, a "Jonah," or, as the Americans would have it, a "klutz." Let governments go through their gyrations over nuclear-free zones, the world economy and the sharing of outer space. I've enough on my hands worrying about the gyrations of my *own* body, all lumbbersome, cumbbersome, six feet, 185 lbs. of it. And yet, during this visit to Crete, I undertook to learn windsurfing.

I am not terribly sensitive in matters requiring touch, finesse, as a trail of broken dinner glasses will attest. In matters of balance, I have fared no better. Attempting to emulate the young teenage boys of Naples, I once managed to drive a rental motorscooter 25 meters while *lying* with my belly on the seat, my legs trailing in the breeze. Why I

hill, I do not know: the bike lost power, began to wobble and... As for coordination, well, I cannot dance. I cannot swim either, but here, once and for all, I decided my inability to perform this impossible series of thrashing leg-and-arm movements should not prohibit me from enjoying one of Greece's finest recreational offerings: water sports.

I have taken advantage of the many sail rental operations to be found about the islands and have learned how to sail a small, one-sail, boat called a "Topper" and now, blood money spent, can sail a windsurfer, too. Learning to sail the "Topper" took less than an hour. George, co-owner of one of the four rental operations in Sitia taught me how to sail. His partner, Ginny, could have shown me, but George's style better approximates my own

minimum of instruction and a brief stint of assisted hands-on experience, I braved the windswept bay of Sitia alone. Sailing a "Topper" is quite easy – ahh, the exhilaration when the wind pulls the white hull up out of the water and you must lean backwards over the side to stay afloat! – but of course I managed to capsize a few times. Fortunately, it's easy to right the boat anew.

Windsurfing was another kettle of fish. Despite falling off of the board constantly during the first three-and-a-half hours, the only additional aggravation I suffered was a slightly overextended left forearm muscle. At least I had learned how to pull the sail out of the water. I then borrowed George's picture-assisted book on windsurfing. Yes, I was convinced a day spent with a windsurfer would bring me around. By day's end I sported blistered hands and chafed feet, courtesy of the board's surface grip, a thin slice of a cut along my left instep from the gods know where, and a possible broken nose from when I let the mast follow me in yet another tumble into the surf and thwack me between the eyes.

But I learned to steer the thing! I also learned to lean back a bit against a Force 3 wind. I had practiced all of the pointers George gave me: "your butt sticks out... keep your back straight and your knees bent... when you want to turn into the wind, pull the wishbone back and down... to turn the other way, push the wishbone forward and raise it..."

So my performance may not match those instructions... I am still elated! I did something "athletic"! Further, this was accomplished in a water sport, but as I cannot swim, I always wore one of those embarrassingly bright and bulky orange life jackets whenever I took to the sea. Even on the windsurfer. Even though the jacket chafed the insides of my biceps raw after the many times I fell off of the board. Even

lubbers ashore laughing. I did not care if they laughed, as a thick skin, like persistency and a life jacket, is something I require if I am to learn, for I am not a graceful man.

One needn't be a strong swimmer to attempt windsurfing. After you spill, the board stops within three to four meters' distance, if it goes that far. The partially submerged sail acts as a brake. Now were the mast to separate from the board for some reason, one would have to make for the board immediately, if not sooner, because it is *designed* to take off fast.

As for sailing out into the open ocean, well, the local police prohibit operators from renting on days when there is an off-shore wind. When the wind in Sitia is from the south, no one rents lest an inexperienced sailor be carried out of the kilometer-wide bay here and into the Mediterranean and thence???

Well, I've never been to Turkey. Besides, George has a motorboat on hand when a rescue is needed. More often, he simply takes one of his "Toppers" out and eventually pulls

up alongside your floundering windsurfer. "Tired, eh?" he asks with his boyish grin. "Is that why you've been sitting here adrift for the past five minutes? You've still got to keep your butt in and your back straight and bend at the..."

Knees. Yes, we know, George. All good in theory and one day performance approaches theory. Now I can successfully, I dare not say "gracefully," maneuver a windsurfer in Force 4 winds. At Force 4, you find that the need to lean back in to the wind is greater. The sport becomes quite exciting. You hum along, your sail full, and a spray arises from the narrow prow of your board. Only a meter away from your head lies the metallic-blue Mediterranean, waiting to cushion you should you fall. You learn that the wind is power and that windsurfing is the purest form of sailing – no rudder is used. You are harnessing nature, your body against the wind.

A few hours after my day with a windsurfer, I experienced a bizarre sensation, that of ground motion. No, there was no earthquake. It was

merely my body deceiving itself with the motion it had learnt from the sea. Hotdoggers were still out on the bay then – the wind had picked up and so they remained to do their tricks well into the twilight hours. One fellow was doing "jumps" off of each wave he ran. Another was doing some sort of 360-degree walk/dance with his mast and sail never once looking like he might fall off. Another was leaving the beach simply by walking onto his board and immediately setting sail. I only know one way to take-off: you clam-ber onto the board and then haul the sail up by hand. I must try this walk-on take-off. Have I not in one day achieved some mastery over the board? Have I not endured all of the humiliations which beset the windsurfing novice? Yes, I will learn that maneuver as well!

Still awed by the hotdoggers' adroitness, but fatigued from the day's battle, I rose to leave and almost immediately stubbed my toe on the rental foot-paddle boat nearest. But then, I am not a graceful man. ■

Θάλασσα & Γιώτικ

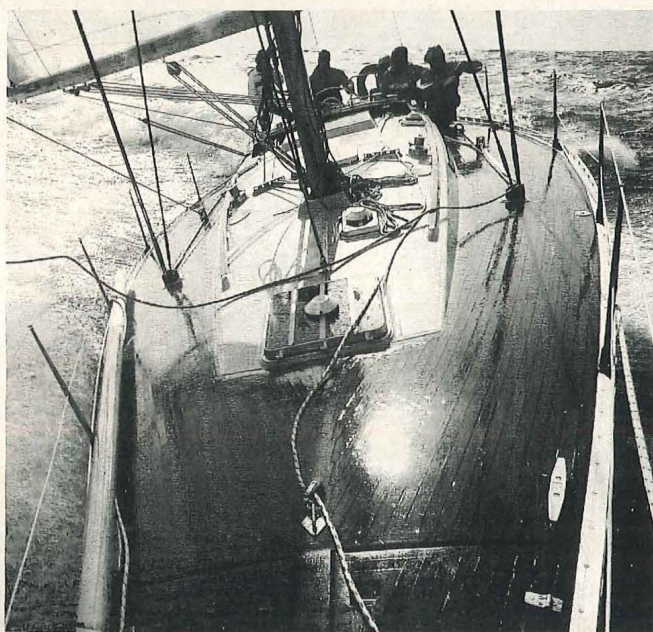
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Athens Centre Exhibition

Australian artist Michael Winters is a socially committed man who has turned away from painting to politics. After spending some time on Leros, he returned to Australia, only to come back once again to Greece to paint its harsher images. "I wanted the pathos, the bad, as well as the good and beautiful, the absurd, the tragic."

Bulldozers are the bane of Australian artist Michael Winters' life. He is paranoid about being poised, brush in hand, ready to capture a scene, and having a great machine inexorably move in to demolish just the graceful curve of hillside that most charmed him.

The 40 year-old artist recalls wryly the late summer in 1979 on the Dodecanese island of Leros, off the coast of Turkey, when just that happened.

On the outskirts of the tiny fishing village of Pandelli, he was set up to paint the sunbaked hillside with four solid stone old windmills once used by island grain-growers.

The softly rounded red cupola and curving roof of Agios Nektarios nicely balanced the white-and-ochre cubed houses with their neat rows of rectangular windows. Already he had lost the touch of green from a balcony balustrade at the last minute when premature pruning removed a wandering vine.

Working on the middle of the picture, he stared amazed as the contoured hillside was attacked by a bulldozer. "But I went ahead and painted it, bulldozer and all," he says.

The resulting picture was shown at an exhibition, *Greek Journey*, at the Macquarie Galleries in Sydney in 1980 where he has exhibited half a dozen times.

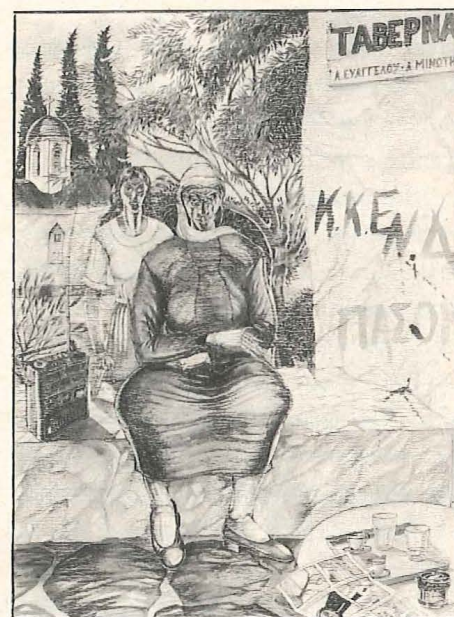
Bulldozing down the old for the sake of progress might be said to epitomize what Michael fears most is damaging Leros, where for nearly two years he has lived with Cathy, his wife, his son Christo and, since mid-April, baby Tom.

It has been the artist's fifth period on the island, living, not as a visiting tourist, but as a member of the local community. The fruits of his thoughtful observations will be exhibited for Athenians to see at the Athens Centre for a week at the end of September, an exhibition sponsored by the Australian Embassy and Quantas.

The 360 kilos of paintings he has produced during this time on Leros have already been shown on Crete, at the Venetian Hall of St. Francis in Rethymnon from May 18-27. It was the official commemorative event of 1984 chosen by the Australian Embassy in Greece to mark the anniversary of the Battle of Crete in 1941.

Some of the paintings, including six impressive for their hard-hitting social comment on contemporary Greek developments, have also been tellingly shown in Leros.

"You can easily understand the concern on Leros for economic security," says Michael. "And it's not only sheer poverty and hard struggle for survival



Grandmother and Daughter being Photographed by a Tourist. (Pen, ink and watercolor).

behind them, but memories of war-time German occupation from November 1943 till May 1945, when local black marketeers and informers lived and grew rich at the expenses of their neighbors.

"More recently, in the junta period 1967-74, the locals lived and fished and made olive oil and wine while some of Greece's best men were imprisoned in the north of the island."

Acquainted with local griefs from the friendships he has made, as well as being enchanted with the shapes, colors and architecture of the island from his observations, Michael could not just paint pretty pictures.

Beauty in his landscapes is usually glimpsed through quivering window frames suggesting anguish, like crucifixes, and the origin of the materials man puts to his own uses.

As an artist, he has bottomless contempt for the notion of art for art's sake. "I am part of the local community as much as the butcher or baker," he says, and delights in the plan for him to work in a village studio, doing some teaching and answering questions.

He suspects he is the last in the long line of Australian painters who have spent time in Greece. Young painters today tend to stay at home and make good livings from teaching. He returns richer far from his experiences of a foreign culture with radically different values, in a civilization with a deep sense of aesthetics and the worth of natural materials.

His sadness is that a Greek island is no longer, anyway, a place to stay, because of the impact of tourism.



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Balkan Bulgarian, Nikis 23	322-6684
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Japan, Amalias 4	323-0331
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Taxi Stations

Agia Paraskevi	659-2444
Agia Paraskevi-Stavros	659-4345
Amaroussion	802-0818
Glyfada	894-4531
Halandri	681-2781
Kalamaki	981-8103
Kifissia-KAT	801-3814
Kifissia-subway terminal	801-3373
Kifissia Sq	801-2270
Nea Erithrea	801-3450

Piraeus	417-8138
Psychiko	671-8191
Syntagma Sq	323-7942

Coach (Bus) Stations

Corinth	512-9233
Delphi-Amfissa-Itea	831-7096
Evia (Aliverion - Kimi) - Skyros	831-7163
Evia (Halkis-Edipos-Limni)	831-7153
Kalamata	513-4293
Kamena Vourla - Atalanti - Lamia	831-7158
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Levadia - Antikira	831-7173
Nafplion	513-4588
Patras	512-4914
Pyrgos	513-4110
Sounion	821-3203
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Leaving Rafina	(0294) 22300
Leaving Lavrion	(0292) 25240

Marinas

Floisva	982-9759
Glyfada	894-1380
Vouliagmeni	896-0012
Zea	452-5315

GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

Embassies and Diplomatic Representations

Countries that are omitted have no offices in Greece.

Albania, Karachristou 1	724-2607
Argentina, Vass. Sofias 59	722-4753
Algeria, Vas. Konstantinou 14	751-6204
Australia, Messogion 15	775-7650
Austria, Alexandras 26	821-1036
Belgium, Sekeri 3	361-7886
Brazil, Kolonaki Sq. 14	721-3039
British Embassy, Ploutarchou 1	723-6211
Bulgaria, Akadimias 12	360-9411
Canada, Ioannou Gennadiou 4	723-9511
Chile, Vas. Sofias 96	777-5017
China, Krinon 2A, Pal. Psychiko	672-3282
Colombia, General Consulate, Vas. Sofias 117	646-4764
Cuba, Kehagia 48, Filothei	681-3042
Cyprus, Herodotou 16	723-7883
Czechoslovakia, Georgiou Seferi 6, Pal. Psychiko	671-0675
Democratic Republic of Germany, Vas. Pavlou 11	672-5160
Denmark, Kolonaki Sq. 15	721-3012
Egypt, Vas. Sofias 3	361-8613
Ethiopia, Davaki 10	692-0483
European Economic Community Offices, Vas. Sofias 2	724-3982
Federal Republic of Germany, Loukianou 3	36-941
Finland, Eratosthenous 1	701-1775
France, Vas. Sofias 7	361-1664
Honduras, Vas. Sofias 86	777-5802
Hungary, Kalvou 16, Paleo Psychiko	671-4889
India, Meleagrou 4	721-6227
Iran, Stratigou Kallari, 16, Psychiko	647-1436, 647-1783
Iraq, Mazarki 4, Pal. Psychiko	671-5012
Ireland, Vas. Konstantinou 7	723-2771
Israel, Marathonodromou 1, Pal. Psychiko	671-9530
Italy, Sekeri 2	361-1722
Japan, Vas. Sofias 64	723-3732
Jordan, Filikis Etairias 14	722-8484

Korea Eratosthenous 1	701-2122
Kuwait, Michalakopoulou 45	774-8771-3
Lebanon, Kifissias 26	778-5158
Libya, Vas. Sofias 31	729-0070
Mexico, Vas. Sofias 21	362-4974
Morocco, Vas. Sofias 25	721-4115
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Norway, Vas. Konstantinou 7	724-6173
Pakistan, Loukianou 6	729-0214
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Portugal, Loukianou 19	729-0096
Rumania, Em. Benaki 7, Pal. Psychiko	671-8020
Saudi Arabia, Marathonodromou 71, Pal. Psychiko	671-6911
South Africa, 124 Kifissias Ave	692-2236
Spain, Vas. Sofias 29	721-4885
Sudan, Victor Hugo 5, Pal. Psychiko	671-4131
Sweden, Vas. Konstantinou 7	722-4504
Switzerland, Iassiou 2	723-0364
Syrian Arab Republic, Marathonodromou 79	672-5577
Turkey, Vas. Georgiou B 8	724-5915-7
Uruguay, Likavittou 1G	360-2635
U.S.A., Vas. Sofias 91	721-2951
U.S.S.R., Irodoou Attikou 7	721-1261
Vatican City, Sina 2-4	362-3163
Venezuela, Vas. Sofias 112	770-8769
Yemen, (North Yemen), Patission 9	524-6324
Yugoslavia, Vas. Sofias 106	777-4344
Zaire, Digeni Griva 3, Filothei	681-8925

Ministries

Agriculture, Aharnon 2	524-8555
Commerce, Kaningos Sq. 15	361-6241
Communications, Xenofondos 13	325-1211-5
Culture & Sciences, Aristidou 14	324-3015
Education & Religion, Mitropoleos 15	323-0461
Energy & Natural Resources, Michalakopoulou 80	770-8615
Finance, Kar. Servias 10	322-4071
Foreign Affairs, Vas. Sofias 5	361-0581-8
Health & Welfare, Aristotelous 17	523-2821
Interior, Stadiou & Dragatsaniou 4	322-3521
Justice, Socratous & Zinonos Sts.	522-5903
Labor, Piraeus 4	523-3110
Merchant Marine, Vas. Sofias 150, Piraeus	412-1211-19
National Defense, Holargos Sq.	646-5201
National Economy, Syntagma Sq.	323-0931-36
Northern Greece, Thessaloniki (031) 26-4321	
Phys. Planning, Housing & Environment	643-1461
Presidency, Zalokosta 3	363-0031
Public Order, Katehaki 1	692-9210
Public Works, Har. Trikoupi 182	361-8311-19
Research & Technology, Syntagma Sq.	325-1310
Social Security, Stadiou 21	323-9010
Aliens' Bureau Halkokondili 9	362-8301

U.N. Representatives

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

BANKS

The addresses listed are those of the central offices. Most banks have a number of branch offices in outlying districts. All banks are open from 8 am to 2 pm, Monday through Friday.

National Bank of Greece, 86 Aeolou St	321-0411, 321-0501, 321-0601
Commercial Bank of Greece, 11 Sophokleous St.	321-0911-7, 321-1101-7
Ionian and Popular Bank of Greece, 45 Panepistimiou St.	322-5501-9, 323-0055-8
Bank of Attica, 19 Panepistimiou St	324-7415-9
Bank of Greece (Central Bank), Panepistimiou St 21	320-1111
Credit Bank, Stadiou 40	324-5111

The following banks and exchange centers are open extra hours:

National Bank of Greece, Kar. Servias and Stadiou	322-2738
Open for checks and cash, 8 am-9 pm Mon.-Fri., 8 am-8 pm, Sat. & Sun.	
Ionian and Popular Bank of Greece, Hilton Hotel, Vas. Sofias, Ambelokipi	722-0201
Credit Bank-Syntagma Sq.	322-0141
Tues - Fri 8 am - 8 pm	
Mon & Sat 8 am - 6 pm, Sun 9 am - 1 pm	
Credit Bank-1 Pericleous & Olympionikon Str. Psychiko	
Mon - Fri 8 am - 7 pm	672-1725
Credit Bank - 6 Philhellenon Str.	323-8542
Credit Bank - 23 Metaxa Str. Glyfada	893-2415

Foreign Banks (Mon-Fri 8-2 pm):

Algemene Bank Nederland, Paparrigopoulou 3, Kithimnos Sq	323-8192
American Express, Panepistimiou 17	323-4781
Arab Bank Ltd., Stadiou 10	325-5401
Arab-Hellenic S.A. Panepistimiou 43	325-0823
Bank of America, Panepistimiou 39	325-1906
Bank of Nova Scotia, Panepistimiou 37	324-3891
Bankers Trust, Stadiou 3	322-9835
Banque Nationale de Paris, 5 Koumbari St., Kolonaki	364-3713
Barclays Bank, Voukourestiou 15	361-9222
Chase Manhattan, Korai 3	323-7711
Citibank N.A., Othonos 8	322-7471
Kolonaki Square	361-8619
Akti Miaouli 47-49, Piraeus	452-3511
Continental Illinois of Chicago, Stadiou 24	324-1562
Credit Banque Commercial de France, Filellinon 8	324-1831
First National Bank of Chicago, Panepistimiou 13	360-2311
Grindlays Bank, P.L.C. Merlin 7	362-4601/5
Grindlay's Bank, Akti Miaouli 15, Piraeus	411-1753
Midland Bank, plc, Syngrou 97	423-4521
Midland Bank, plc, Akti Miaouli 93, Piraeus	413-6403
Morgan Grenfell, 19-20 Kolonaki Sq.	360-6456
National Westminster Bank, Filonos 137-139, Piraeus	452-9215
Saderat (Iran), Panepistimiou 25-29	324-9531
William & Glyn's, Akti Miaouli 61, Piraeus	451-7483

INSTITUTIONS

Churches and Synagogues

Greek Orthodox Churches of special interest:

Agia Irmi, Aeolou	322-6042
Agios Dimitrios (Ambelokipi)	646-4315
Chrisospliotissa, Aeolou 60	321-6357
Mitropoleis (Cathedral), Mitropoleos	322-1308
Sotiros, Kidathineon	322-4633

Other denominations:

Agios Grigorios (Armenian), Kriezli 10	325-2149
Beth Shalom Synagogue, Melidoni	325-2823
Church of Jesus Christ of Latter- Day Saints, 15 Meandrou, Ilissia	723-7183
Day Saints, 15 Meandrou, Ilissia	724-2680
Christos Kirche (German Evangelical), Sina 66	361-2713
Crossroads International Christian Center, Kessarias 30, Ambelokipi	770-5829
First Church of Christ, Scientist, 7a Vissarionos St.	721-1520
Roman Catholic Chapel, Kokkinaki 4, Kifissia	801-2526
Skandinaviska Sjomanskyrkan, Akti Themistokleous 282, Piraeus	451-6564
St. Denis (Catholic), Venizelou 24	362-3603
St. Andrew's Protestant Church, Frangogianni 47, Papagou	652-2209
Worship Services, Sundays, 9am, Tassis Hellenic School Auditorium Xenias and Artemidos St., Kifissia	11:15am The German Evangelical Church, 66 Sina St., Athens
St. Paul's (Anglican), Filellinon 29	721-4906
St. Nikodimos (Russian Orthodox), Filellinon 21	323-1090
Trinity Baptist Church, Vouliagmenis 58, Ano Hellenikon	894-8635
Church of 7th Day Adventists, 18 Keramikou St.	522-4962

Cultural Organizations

British Council, Kolonaki Sq. 17	363-3211
Goethe Institute, Omirou 14-16	360-8111
Hellenic American Union, Massalias 22	362-9886
L'Institut Francais, Sina 29	362-4301
Branch: Massalias 18	361-0013
Instituto Italiano, Patission 47	522-9294
Jewish Community Centre, Melidoni 8	325-2823
Lyceum of Greek Women, Dimokritou 14	361-1042
Parnassos Hall, Karytsi Sq. 8	721-8746
Society for the Study of Modern Greek Culture, Sina 46	363-9872

Educational Institutions

American Community Schools	659-3200
Athens Center	701-2268
Athens College (Psychico)	671-4621
Athens College (Kantza)	665-9991

Campion School	813-2013
College Year in Athens	721-8746
Deree College (Agia Paraskevi)	659-3250
Deree College (Athens Tower)	779-2247
Dorpfeld Gymnasium	681-9173
Ekali Elementary	813-4349
Italian School	228-0338
Kifissia Montessori School	808-0322
University of LaVerne	813-6242
Lycee Francais	362-4301
St. Catherine's British Embassy	801-0886
St. Lawrence College	681-2096
Tasis/Hellenic International School	808-1426
Tasis/Boarding School	801-3837
The Old Mill (remedial)	801-2558
University Center for Recognition of Foreign Degrees, Syngrou Ave. 12	922-9065

CLUBS AND ASSOCIATIONS

Social/Sports Clubs

Alcoholics Anonymous, Asklepiou 6, 1st floor	682-7639
American Club, Kastri Hotel	801-2988
American Legion (Athens Post)	922-0067
Tziraion 9 (near Temple of Zeus)	
A.C.S. Tennis Club, 129 Ag. Paraskevi, Halandri	659-3200
AOK Tennis Club, Kifissia	801-3100
Athens Tennis Club, Vas. Olgas 2	923-2872
Attika Tennis Club, Filothei	681-2557
Cross-Cultural Association	671-5285
Ekali Club, Lofou 15, Ekali	813-3863
Fed. of Bridge Clubs, Evripidou 6	321-0490
Fed. of Greek Excursion Clubs Dragatsaniou 4	323-4107
Golf Club, Glyfada	894-6820
Greek Alpine Club, Aeolus 68	321-2429
Greek Girls Guides Association Xenofondos 10	323-5794
Greek Scout Association Ptolemeon 1	724-4437
Greek Touring Club, Polytechniou 12	524-8600
Hellenic Animal Welfare Society	644-4473
Hippodrome, Falliron	941-7761
New Yorkers Society of Athens Clinic	251-4716
Chiou 4, Athens 15231	672-5485
Overeaters Anonymous (evenings)	346-2800, 701-9616
Republicans Abroad (Greece)	681-5747
Riding Club of Greece, Paradissos	682-6128
Riding Club of Athens, Gerakas	659-3803
Sports Center, Agios Kosmas	981-5572
The Players, Theater Group	692-4853, 724-7498
The Hash House Harriers, jogging club	723-6211, ex. 239
Multi-National Women's Liberation Group Romanou Melodou 4	281-4823
Paradissos Tennis Club, Maroussi	681-1458
Politia Club, Aristotelous 8	801-1566
Yacht Club of Greece, Microlimano	417-9730
YMCA (XAN), Omirou 28	362-6970
YWCA (XEN), Amerikis 11	362-4291

Business Associations

Athens Business and Professional Women's Club, Ermou 8	324-2115
Athens Cosmopolitan-Lions Club (Mr. P. Baganis)	360-1311
European Economic Community (EEC), Vas. Sofias 2	724-3982
Federation of Greek Industries, Xenofondos 5	323-7325
Foreign Press Association Akadimias 23	363-7318
Greek Productivity Centre (EL-KE-PA), Kapodistriou 28	360-0411
Hellenic Cotton Board Syngrou Ave. 150	922-5011-15
Hellenic Export Promotion Council Stadiou 24	322-6871
Hellenic Olympic Committee Kapsali 4	724-9235
Hellenic Shipowners' Association Akti Miaouli 85	411-8011
National Organization of Hellenic Handicrafts, Mitropoleos 9	322-1017
National Statistical Service, Lykourgou 14-16	324-7805
National Tobacco Board Kapodistrias 36	514-7311
Propeller Club	522-0623
Rotary Club, Kriezotou 3	362-3150
Thessaloniki International Fair, Hellexpo Egnatious St. 154, Thessaloniki	(031) 23-9221

International Chambers of Commerce

American Hellenic Chamber of Commerce Valaoritou 17	361-8385
British Hellenic, Chamber of Commerce Valaoritou 4	362-0168
French Chamber of Commerce Vas. Sofias 4	723-1136
German Hellenic Chamber of Commerce	

Dorilaou 10-12	644-4546
Hong-Kong Development Council Kerasoundos St. 6	779-3560
Italian, Chamber of Commerce Mitropoleos St. 25	323-4551
Japan External Trade Organization, Akadimias 17	363-0820
Yugoslav Chamber of Commerce Valaoritou 17	361-8420
Athens Association of Commercial Agents Voylis St. 15	323-2622

Greek Chambers of Commerce

Athens Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Akadimias St. 7-9	360-4815/2411
Chamber of Fine Arts of Greece, Mitropoleos St. 38	323-1230
Geotechnical Chamber of Greece Venizelou St. 64, Thessaloniki	(031) 27-8817-8
German Hellenic, Dorilaou 10-12	644-4546
The Hellenic Chamber for Development and Economic Cooperation with Arab Countries 180 Kifissias, Neo Psychico	671-1210, 672-6882
Handicrafts Chamber of Athens Akadimias St. 18	363-0253
Hellenic Chamber of Hotels Aristidou 6	323-6641
Hellenic Chamber of Shipping, Akti Miaouli 85	411-8811
International, Kaningos 27	361-0879
Piraeus Chamber of Commerce & Industry Loudovikou St. 1, Plateia Roosevelt	417-7241-43
Piraeus Chamber of Handicrafts Karaiskou St. 111	417-4152
Professional Chamber of Athens El. Venizelou St. 44	360-1651
Professional Chamber of Piraeus Ag. Konstantinou St. 3	412-1503
Technical Chamber of Greece Kar. Servias 4	322-2460

SERVICES

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

Postal

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

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ATHENS TIME: GMT + 2

Municipal Utilities

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

Lost Property

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

Tourism

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



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BOOKS

Sloane Elliott

Anthology of Enchantments

A Literary Companion to Travel in Greece, edited by Richard Stoneman, Penguin Books, 1984.

One does not have to peruse this book very thoroughly to wonder how one ever got around Greece in the past without it. Like all good anthologies, it is a very personal one, and like his book, Richard Stoneman himself is a delightful companion.

Stoneman has chosen to arrange his material geographically, starting with



H.L.V.J.B. Aubry-Lecomte "Chateaubriand and Mme. de Staël among the Greeks," 1827

the Ionian islands and ending with Crete and what he calls "Beyond Greece": Istanbul, The Troad and Ionia.

Wisely, in each section, he does not follow his authors chronologically. Homer may follow Shelley, and Chateaubriand come after Seferis. Yet the selections, however apparently carefree, are anything but haphazard in arrangement. The effect of Greece on foreigners – antiquarians, sentimentalists and polemicists – and on Greeks themselves – ancient, medieval and modern – is not only a kaleidoscope of human pedersties and passions, but a tribute to the variety and the transformations of human sensibility as awakened by this most precious of antique lands.

Do you want your Parthenon "With its crest of columns, on the will/Of man, as on a mount of diamond, set" (Shelley); or "Estranged in site,/Aerial gleaming, warmly white" (Melville); or "a broken harp hung in the pearly horizon" (Mark Twain); or with pillars "their colour of sun-kissed satin" (Robert Byron)? Of course, one wants them all.

How thrilling – to take as controversial a subject as the Elgin marbles – to read through architectural devastation, Byronic scorn, French romanticism and descriptive prose, to find them ultimately metamorphosed by Keats to their proper dwelling place: engraven on the human spirit.

Greek material, and although Italian, French and German literatures are adequately represented, the Anglo-American tradition is emphasized. Of the last, one may attribute the absence of Fitz-Greene Halleck's "Marco Bozzari" to the editor's good taste, and perhaps, the New York school is better represented, anonymously, by the following:

...we reached Athens – a sizable place,

Some three or four miles from the Gulf of Aegina;

It contains a cathedral not equal to Grace

Church in New York, which I think is much finer.

Stoneman himself is a translator of versatility, taking passages from Schliemann, Kalvos, Quasimodo, Hugo, Flaubert, Gerard de Nerval, a number of folk ballads (mostly Cretan), and including a pleasant poem on Mycenae of his own.

Among a great number of lesser or forgotten gems are Sacheverell Sitwell's "Agamemnon's Tomb", part of Peacock's "Rhododaphne", and several fine poems by William Haygarth in the early Byronic mode. The choice of translations is equally apt: Ovid by Congreve, Foscolo by Oscar Wilde, Aristophanes by Aubrey Beardsley and Propertius by J.P. McCulloch. The sixteenth century traveler William Lithgow is well represented as well as the delightful and unique twentieth century eccentric, Robert Byron, who describes the building of the Anglican Church in Athens out of imported granite at great cost, in the land of marble, and a drinking party: "As our dinner progressed, enough Malmsey to have drowned a hundred Dukes of Clarence seemed to disappear."

Perhaps the most engaging of the many vinous experiences encountered is that of a sixteenth-century organ-maker who stopped off in Zante, while delivering an instrument to the Sultan as a gift from Queen Elizabeth, and got drunk on Robola in the company of some shepherds.

Stoneman's book itself is a heady experience, recommended to be dipped into lightly: on one's terrace at a beach hotel, by torch from one's sleeping bag, or, as this reviewer did, going up and down on the Athens electric train. Yet if one prefers taking spirits straight, in gulps, it promises to provide a

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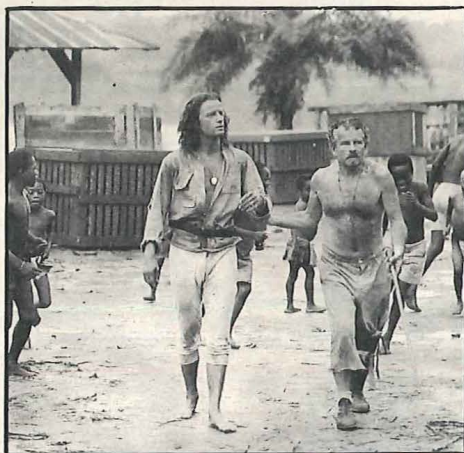
CINEMA

B. Samantha Stenzel

American Fall Films

Thrills and chills are what cinema audiences crave these days. *Variety* estimates that 60 percent of the movies made in the United States last year fit the "horror" or "fantasy" categories, as compared with only five percent in 1970. The huge success of fantasies such as *E.T.* or thrillers such as *Christine* will insure the flourishing of these

about \$20 million in their first three weeks of release in the States. Ivan Reitman's *Ghostbusters*, starring Dan Aykroyd, Bill Murray and Sigourney Weaver deals with a group of bungling parapsychologists who inadvertently set loose a multitude of disgruntled spirits who seek vengeance against the human race. Although scary, comic relief is



Scenes from "Greystoke, The Legend of Tarzan"

genres which have the greatest appeal in the 16 to 24-year-old crowd who comprise the majority of movie audiences.

The domination that American films have had in the foreign film market in Greece for many years is weakening. One reason for this is the unfavorable foreign exchange rate for the drachma, which makes it prohibitively expensive for distributors to import American films. Also, the viewing audience in Greece has shown renewed interest in European films, particularly those of Italy and France.

Notable among the U.S. imports this season are two thrillers. *Ghostbusters*

provided by the political and social caricatures.

Joe Dante's *Gremlins* is also a bizarre mixture of the horrific and humorous. Good-natured fantasy creatures such as *E.T.* seem to be a thing of the past. In this case, a group of nasty lilliputians plague a household, eventually multiplying so that they threaten to engulf an entire peaceful hamlet.

Dante described the original script of *Gremlins* as "rather gory." Some distasteful scenes, such as the one in which the diminutive demons devoured the family dog, were deleted. Yet the level of violence still disturbed concerned parents who spurred a move-

the United States. This might be an example to local cinema owners who pay little attention to the restrictive codes in effect in Greece.

Adventures are also popular fare and one of major interest this season is Hugh Hudson's *Greystoke*, a sumptuous production with mythic overtones photographed in lush color. Hudson, who made the blockbuster *Chariots of Fire*, knows how to make a visually appealing movie. *Greystoke*, subtitled *The Legend of Tarzan, Lord of the Apes*, begins when an English couple is shipwrecked off the African coast. A son is born and raised by a family of apes when the parents die. In the old *Tarzan* movie series, the uncomfortable ape-man was a ludicrous sight when stuffed into a suit while in New York City, as a concession to modern society. In this version, Tarzan (Christopher Lambert) is a sympathetic simian who becomes an earl but wanders his huge estate longing for the simple pleasures of the jungle.

The Right Stuff is a dramatic adventure which relates the story of the "Flying Fraternity," from Chuck Yeager (Sam Shepherd) — the first person to break the sound barrier — to the seven Mercury Project astronauts, the first Americans in space. The screenplay was written by director Philip Kaufman based on the best-seller of Tom Wolfe. The engrossing movie focuses on the "fraternity's" daring exploits as well as their private lives with the group of wives presided over by "Glamorous Glennis" Yeager (Barbara Hershey).

Another meaty woman's role is that of Pancho Barnes, based on a real-life character, played by veteran stage and screen actress Kim Stanley. This free spirit left her clerical husband to sign on with the crew of a banana boat which ran ammunition for Mexican revolutionaries. She became a stunt flyer, running a flying circus as well as broadening her horizons by visiting South American leper colonies and snake farms. A later sideline during World War II was the aptly named "Happy Bottom Riding Club" which became an after-hours hangout for military men, most of whom had probably never even mounted a horse.

Other escapist entertainment includes Robert Zemecki's *Romancing the Stone*, a romantic adventure about a wild hunt for treasure in the jungles of South America starring Kathleen Turner and Michael Douglas. Robert Ellis Miller's amusing farce *Reuben, Reuben* has as its central theme

reacts to "male menopause" by falling in love with a slinky blonde half his age (Kelly McGillis). James Ivory's *Heat and Dust* is a sensually languid romance about an Englishwoman (Julie Christie) who follows her ancestor's example by falling in love with a sultry Indian (Shashi Kapoor.)

Meryl Streep is a marvel among modern actresses with one triumphant performance following another. No one dared to believe she could top her role in *Sophie's Choice*; yet many critics and fans feel she did with her brilliant portrayal of a factory union activist who died mysteriously in 1974 in Mike Nichols' *Silkwood*. What makes it especially interesting is the realistic interpretation of the character of Karen Silkwood. As Streep commented in an interview, "What I liked about Karen is that she wasn't Joan of Arc. She was unsavory in some ways and yet she did some very good things."

Another film that delves into close personal relationships without the political overtones of *Silkwood* is Wim Wenders' American-made *Paris, Texas*. This melancholy story of a couple torn apart by violence which causes amnesia in the husband and emotional trauma in the wife stars Nastassja Kinski and Harry Dean Stanton. It won the Golden Palm at the 1984 Cannes Festival.

In *Broadway Danny Rose*, director-actor Woody Allen is once again the archetypal lovable loser, in this case the loyal agent for an odd assortment of New York performers. His motley clients include a blind xylophonist, a roller skating rabbi and a singing parrot. The film is given a realistic tone by being narrated by a group of old time comedians. Allen is not afraid to risk sentimentality and the movie reaches a height of Chaplinesque pathos when he is betrayed by an egocentric singer (Nick Apollo Forté) and his brassy mistress (Mia Farrow). Allen's obvious fondness for the unsung heroes of the cabaret circuit, to whom he dedicates the movie, is offset by his usual rapid-fire repartee. Like Chaplin, underneath his delightful wit are profound statements about life and love in the modern world.

A special screening dedicated to Theo Angelopoulos' *Voyage to Cythera*, winner of two awards at the 1984 Cannes Film Festival, will be held at the Valencia Film Festival, September 29 - October 7. Two other Greek films, Stambouloupoulos' powerful drama *Caution Danger* and Vafeas' dry

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St. Lawrence College will be operating its 2nd Annual Summer school from June 25th through to September 2nd, in the Peloponnesian village of Tolo (10 kms from Nafplio, 23 kms from Epidavros). This residential Summer School offers academic and artistic courses, languages, sports and recreation to children from all over the world. Children from the age of six may enrol for stays of one week and more.

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Letter from Magoulas

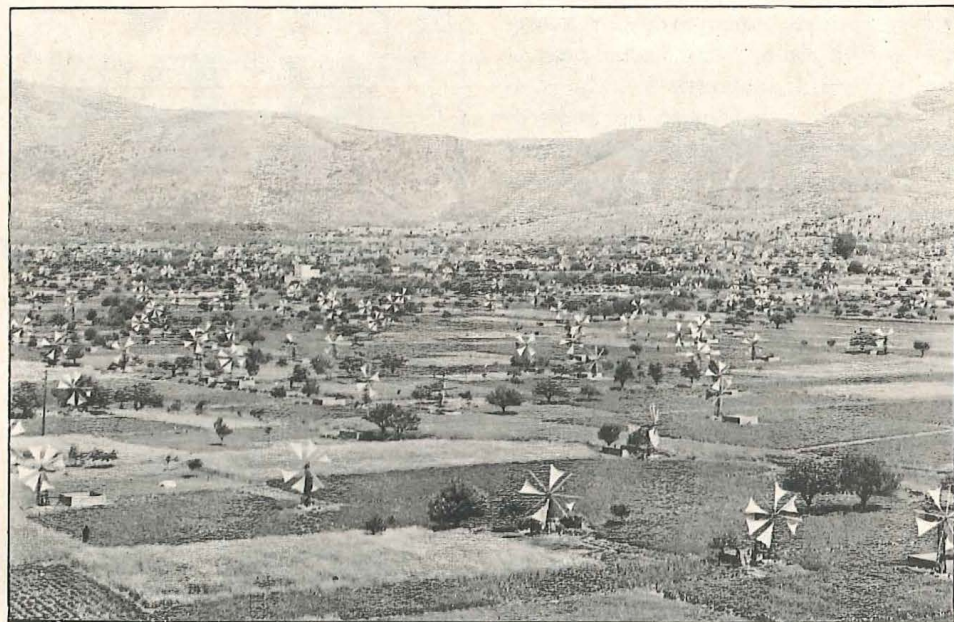
By Sonia Greger

Dear Athenians,

How are you surviving high summer over there? As I write it is pouring cool rain, but this is unusual; though high Madara is often in cloud. Mostly our days are hot now, and evenings in the *cafeneion* prolonged; but early dew and mists over the plateau give us a chance to do heaviest work between dawn and mid-morning. Watering (of which more later); tending the domestic animals; gathering, preparing and distributing field produce (there is no point in wasting fresh surplus when a neighbor could do with it and will remember when *her* nuts or plums are ripe): these are all time-consuming chores which spread through late afternoon and evening. During midday heat, if they have the chance, villagers rest and doze under a tree or on a cool balcony; or get on with the latest bit of crochet work: a border, perhaps, for pillowcase or towel, or a cover for the new television set.

Yes, it seems strange to see several of the houses – still basically furnished with bed, table and upright chairs on the bare stone floor – now displaying an elegant television set in one corner. We have had televisions in our *cafeneia* for a few years now, but, largely due to teenagers' pleas, several families have them also at home. They are lovingly covered against the top dust with crochet work like that still spread for special occasions on the matrimonial bed. Sometimes there is also a photograph, or a few plastic flowers, like the glass-covered displays over the graves of forebears.

I am learning to see, and to begin to understand, such changes not simply as, inevitable signs of the times, but always in a *time context* of past, present and future: for each new-comer – television, tourist or *agrotikon* truck – arrives to fit,



Lasithi plateau

a *history* of meanings and understandings and purposes. A television in Magoulas carries similar ad-messages and soap operas to those of a television set in London; but the viewers receive them differently. Because they are interpreted differently their future effects are not likely, I think, simply to mirror-copy "developments" which have already occurred in the west. Lasithiots are making their own interpretations of these outside influences and they are trying to make their future on their own terms. The process is riddled with difficulties, but Cretans are used to that. I will give you a few examples, all still pending.

1. The Windmills: I explained in my first letter about drainage problems on the *kampos*, and how we have to wait until May before planting main-crop potatoes with reasonable assurance that they will not rot. There is a system of ditches, said to have been initiated during the Venetian occupation, which are used for drainage and irrigation. Also there is a constant water supply under the plateau throughout summer which simply needs to be pumped up as required. Traditionally, this has been done by windmills. Hence the romantic guide-book description of Lasithi as "the plateau of a thousand windmills." These used to work all over the *kampos* throughout June to September or later – that is, through the watering season. Now they are fewer and fewer, so the Tourist Board has said "Keep the windmills turning if only to keep visitors happy," and I notice a fairly good display again as we enter the plateau by the road from Iraklion. The farmers, however, are turning more and more to petrol pumps, not just because they are mod-

A windmill works all day to bring enough water up, half a cupful at a time, to water a field of potatoes or of essentially domestic crops like beans or salad stuff. The water collected into large concrete receptacles about five metres square, then has to be channelled manually from row to row of crops. With a petrol pump your wife can do this chore, running barefoot with a hoe to open and close the troughs or earth, in little more than an hour in the evening. As I wrote you last month, with the coming of the tourists the women have more jobs to handle in the fields while their husbands and donkeys work at the Psychro cave. Without the petrol pumps the women's adaptation would have been that much more difficult.

Further west, ecologists, not tourist boards, are pleading for the installation of windmill systems for irrigation; yet here is one, ready-made and evidently capable of functioning, in Lasithi. I remember talking one afternoon last January in Piraeus with a windmill enthusiast and ecologist called Spyros. Surely it would be possible, we thought, to adapt the traditional windmills and the system up here so that the sails could open and close automatically in response to wind conditions. I hear this is being done now in Holland and it would be a way of avoiding damage from winds without necessitating constant attention. That, plus a further mechanism to provide automatic distribution throughout the channels in the soil, would certainly need considerable capital; but it seems to me (and I stress here that I am no engineer) that in the long run it would be worthwhile, and tourists, ecologists, farmers and their wives could all be happy.

I hope this example illustrates what I

sent and future. Like most people, Lasithiots think about short-term gains – they have to – but help from government and EC investment would encourage a wider, more long-term perspective that would be in the interests of Greece as a whole. For what is modern Greece if it does not still comprise mainly of farming and pastoral villages?

2. Sheep-stealing: They tell me here that sheep-stealing has not been a problem for many years. The law now demands that the buying, selling and slaughtering of every sheep should be reported to the Clerk of Records at his office in nearby Psychro. Furthermore, every sheep is identity-tagged in its ear. This has meant that the traditional stealing from flock to flock and – in true heroic spirit of revenge and justice – back again, became unworkable. Rather than giving all their attention to defending their flocks and their honor, shepherds have been able for a few decades now to concentrate on practical issues about weather, milk yields and pasturing, especially the problem of finding new lowland pastures for the winter. The old ideal of the mountain *kleftis* (thief), which became an image of nationalistic defence against alien occupation, was transformed into an iconic dream capable of holding together, or apparently reconciling, the oppositions of heroism versus immorality; of successful survival versus law-breaking.

Now, in 1984, the *kleftes* are back again. Their methods are new: their image is no longer heroic. One Magoulas shepherd lost thirteen sheep overnight a couple of weeks ago. I hear 40 are missing from a flock of another Lasithi vil-

lage, and fifteen from just outside the plateau. In spite of immediate reports to police, neither sheep nor thieves have been discovered.

Why should sheep-stealing be flaring up again just now? A probable explanation combines the old and the new. The new factor is a road across the mountain capable of carrying motor traffic straight from mountain pastures out to the lower land outside the plateau, with no necessity to drive all round the plateau and through nearly every village before making a getaway. The old and traditional factor is that mountain regions of Crete remain the object of fear for those who have learned to live with the law-abiding notions of lowlanders. The Lasithi range is itself such an object of fear and awe to those who live along the coast. While it works, the law relieves a man of the necessity of risking his neck for the sake of honor, family and subsistence; but he knows that there are areas in Crete, like his own mountains here, where the law, not unlike German occupying forces in the early forties, can still not penetrate.

One school of conjecture holds that our missing sheep have gone to some such place; while another argues for an illicit and fairly complex organization using lorries to transport carcasses to a receiver for distribution. Either or both may be true, but the fact remains that not one sheep has been recovered. As long as it succeeds, sheep-stealing may well become an increasingly serious problem. At least one shepherd in the village is beginning to talk of giving up his flock (in his case, 500 sheep) within a year or two. This is mainly because his only son, now at university, is unlikely to return and carry on the job; but is

also, and in particular, because the worry of renewed sheep-stealing seems to him to be the last straw of hindrance and difficulty. Subsidies and good cheese or meat prices have made sheep herding a reasonably lucrative occupation, but they do little to support the solitary shepherd through hardship and, now, danger.

When I began this letter it was raining. The storm has continued all day and we are seriously concerned now about the potatoes. So much moisture, when followed tomorrow or the day after by hot sunshine, is likely to damage seriously the main potato crop. One comforting thought – and phone calls have been inquiring and advising throughout the day about weather conditions in our villages “below” – is that if rain is general and not confined to the highland, the olives down in Magoulas groves outside the plateau will be doing very nicely. But what is good for the olives will be bad for the vineyards, and grapes will split. Too much rain in July down at the lower level may ruin the grape, sultana and wine crops.

If you, my readers, have the security of a monthly salary or a weekly paycheck please bear in mind that few Cretan villagers have anything like a regular income. Their lives are punctuated by a series of windfalls and minor or major catastrophies. The best thing then, good news or bad, is to turn to the raki bottle which is always at the ready to cheer neighbor or stranger. As we hear every evening, while chewing over problems and shrugging our shoulders:

“*Ti na kanome?*”

(“What can we do about it all?”)

Yeia sas

Sonia Greger

University of Maryland

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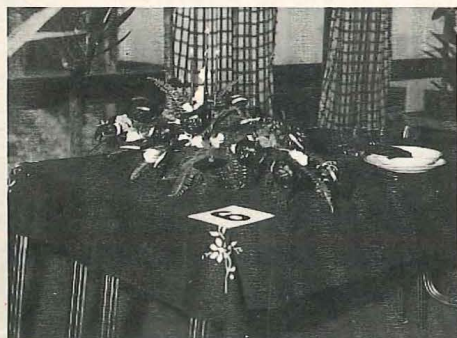


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Pointers


It was another super successful year for **British Airways**. Company president **Lord King** recently announced that BA showed a net profit of £214 million for the last fiscal year. As a result of this, the company plans to replace some older planes with three new 748 jumbos. Since the airline's conversion to a private company, better service has been certainly evident.  **Teleflor International**, the company that delivers flowers to doorsteps all over the world, recently held its annual meeting at Athens' **Chandris Hotel** where various events took place from June 22-28. Among the most in-



Winning arrangement



Yiannis Tseklenis' fashions

teresting happenings was the international flower competition where the world's best florists competed with exquisite arrangements. The judges had a tough time deciding, as participants had come up with their creative best. The eventual winners were: first prize, Xander Zijlmans of Holland; second prize, Ingvar Strandh of Sweden; and third prize Joanne Wookey of England. The convention stressed quality and simplicity as the best points to maintain a high profile in the consumers' eye.  **Plateau**

is the name of the new high-tech shop on Haritos Street in Kolonaki. It's something only **Tseklenis** could have dreamed up. By cleverly combining ordinary cement and iron bars, he has managed to organize a space to display his exclusive fashions. The designer used all his creative talent and fantasy to build the place, where he is now exhibiting his new signature linen line of various designs and colors. The Greek designer Yiannis Tseklenis proudly sports another feather in his cap as two popular lines (African Fruits and Brown Sugar) have found their way to the height of fashion during recent exhibitions at New York's **B. Altman's** and **Saks Fifth Avenue**. Bravo Yiannis! After all these years he's shown the world what enthusiasm can produce when combined with talent.  Perhaps you know of the more than 200 **SOS** international children's villages operating in 75 countries on behalf of some 30,000 children. Well, Greece has joined the list of statistics and the first local **SOS** village was recently inaugurated in **Vari-Attiki**. There are 26 children living there, all in need of support. For more information please call 323-8048.

Irene Liadelli

D

Heure et Laque de Chine.



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Herring versus Elgin

My friends will tell you that I'm an absolute martinet when it comes to recommending books to them. I don't recommend: I assign.

If I think someone *ought* to read something, I could care less if he or she has a bank to tend, a class to teach. The Bar, or Boards, to pass, or a child to deliver. "What! You haven't read *The Tao of Pooh* (or *A Time of Gifts*, or *The Art of Loving*) yet?"

"No, Elizabeth. For Heaven's sake, I just had a *baby*!"

"Well, what kind of excuse is *that*?"

So, it will come as no surprise to you when I say I've just finished reading *Lord Elgin and the Marbles* (William St. Clair, Oxford University Press, 1983), and would have you read it, one and all, if you call yourselves Athenians, or live in Athens.

Before reading St. Clair's book, I had cursorily followed the continuing saga of the so-called Elgin Marbles (the sculptures and other marble architectu-

diplomatic than Ms. Mercouri to achieve their aim.

That was before I read about the Marbles; how they were stolen while the Turks winked, broken during removal operations, lost at sea, sawn in two, dropped and shattered, pilfered by other collectors en route, removed to England and, for quite some time, "left outside to the mercies of the English weather," before being sold to the British Museum, which didn't really want them, for a pittance. *Now*, I marvel at Melina's restraint.

People who know me know I do not often go around speechless with rage for days on end, but when I finished reading about Lord Elgin and his not so merrie men, I wasn't fit dinner company for a week.

I found myself hanging up on innocent British friends after snarling, "Blush, Caledonia!" ("Childe Harold's Pilgrimage," Lord Byron). And it didn't help, finally, that Byron had cal-

friendships for Britain, and that a little present day diplomacy from the sackers to the sacked might be in order.) No, my quarrel is with the French, the Germans, the English, the Americans – with all the so-called "visitors" who took holy things away in their pockets.

And, most of all, my quarrel is with those who *had* some notion of the difference between right and wrong (and I believe it is a wrong of a high order to deface *any* national shrine, and *especially* one of such sublime beauty as the Parthenon), people like Lord Byron, Edward Dodwell, Capt. J. S. Clarke and others who witnessed Elgin's destruction of the Acropolis, and did nothing: Such men could turn and carve their own initials on the columns of Phidias and condemn Elgin while making their own, smaller, shipments of antiquities west.

Witness Robert Smirke, an architect rejected by Elgin as one of his paid plunderers: In 1804, Smirke observed Elgin's men removing pieces from the temple and wrote:

It particularly affected me when I saw the destruction made to get down the basso-relievos on the walls of the cell (the frieze). The men were labouring long ineffectually with iron crows to move the stones of these firm-built walls. Each stone as it fell shook the ground with its ponderous weight with a deep hollow noise; it seemed like a convulsive groan of the injured spirit of the Temple.

But, St. Clair adds, "Nevertheless, when Smirke left the Acropolis, he was careful to take a few choice pieces of the Erechtheum with him: these, of course, are now lost."

Words fail me.

Can the British honestly say they were acting in the Marbles' best interest, when the pieces themselves were mutilated, destroyed or lost entirely in the process of being "rescued"?

Can they say that they were removed legally, when the Turkish *firman*, or permit, granted Elgin and his workers, did *not* grant them permission to remove figures and pieces of sculpture from the standing temple?

And can the British really believe that the Marbles, in London, are more accessible to their admiring public? What working man from Lamia or Lavrion can afford air fare to London, let alone hotel accommodation in that expensive capital?

Once upon a time, when I was a little girl, my parents took me on my first pilgrimage to the Acropolis. That visit



The Parthenon in 1801, from a water-color by William Gell in the British Museum.

ral fragments removed from the Acropolis by Lord Elgin and his associates in the early 19th century) and the fruitless efforts of the Greek government and people – represented by our sort of combination firebrand/gadfly Minister of Culture, Ms. Melina Mercouri – to get them back.

Frankly, having read Mercouri's oft-quoted comments in the Greek and foreign press, I couldn't help feeling she was exactly the *wrong* candidate for the post of Marbles Spokesperson. I reasoned – brought up as I was, according to the Gospel of Realpolitik – that if the Greeks really wanted the collection back, they'd have to be more

led Lord Elgin a "plunderer," "the last, the worst, dull spoiler" to violate "Athena's poor remains." For Lord and Lady Elgin may have carved their names half-way up one of the Parthenon's columns in 1802, but Lord Byron did the same at Sounion.

I suppose what astounds me is the attitude, in general, of European antiquarians in the early part of the 19th century. My quarrel – and, I feel certain, Melina's – is not with Great Britain per se (though, my God, you'd think the British could see that their aristocratic Scottish peer of a former ambassador to Turkey had spent more time stealing statues than sealing

was recorded on film, so I can still "see" the child lost before that ruined, grand facade.

And I can remember how I felt about the building, Phidias' miracle of seemingly *floating* marble, because, even then, I went home and wrote a story about it. In my story, it was my French tutor, a Rumanian emigré who styled herself a princess, and who, for all I know, had been one – who took me up to the temple. And during the course of her description of the structure she revealed herself, to me alone, of course, as the former Pallas Athena, fallen from her once high estate and reduced to teaching little imperialist children French.

Well, what can I say? If you're ten, and faced with something like the



Parthenon, you're going to write such Romantic nonsense.

But whether you're ten, or sixty; Greek, British, or Pakistani – if you're *human*, that building on the hill has just got to affect you, and deeply.

And that's what I still cannot understand, you see, after reading *Lord Elgin and the Marbles*.

I can understand Phidias' wanting to erect a building of heart-rending beauty to the glory of God-as-he-understood-Him. I can understand why – to paraphrase Byron – Sulla and Philip and Xerxes left the temple, for the most part, unscathed. I can understand, too, the superstitious Turks' sparing the structure as somehow holy and erecting their own place of worship within the classic columns.

What I cannot understand, for the life of me, is how anyone could saw a piece of the Parthenon capital in two, or remove one Caryatid from the Erechtheum and leave a pillar of bricks behind to do her job.

And I cannot get the image of Lord Elgin and his brainless bride, who called the Erechtheum "the... Temple of the Carysomething," clambering up a ladder to see their names etched deeply into the sacred stone.

Blushi, Caledonia, indeed, and full steam ahead, Melina.

Read the book.

DIS 'N' DATA

Connie Soloyanis

Society Quizz

One basic rule in the newspaper game is that either people make news or news makes people. This applies both to those in the spotlight, celebrities if you will, and those newsworthy because of something unusual they do or say.

Athens has its share of these people and happenings. The people in the following anecdotes are anonymous but real, and to some degree well-known figures in Athens or recent visitors. We also note that often the most interesting newsmakers are those who report it. The following quizz on recent newsmakers should jiggle a few memories as well as twig the old cat-killing curiosity:

One famed TV and film actor had some doubts about his hotel reservation despite assurances, and double-checked with a personal long distance call before boarding his flight to Athens for a film.

Another film star ranted and raved because a glass of milk ordered for his toddler son was not cold enough.

Then there was the mistress of a famed scholar who insisted she be recognized in her own right, rather than merely a travel companion. Her claim to fame? Outstanding tavli player.

Another famed movie actor insisted that the filming area be cleared of potential autograph hunters before leaving the confines of the dressing room.

One English newswoman has become so involved with Greece that she now professes to dream in Greek.

Which of the 56 top government officials has had the most extensive wardrobe fashioned for the round of receptions he now makes? (This could be one of a dozen.)

Which shipowner who moved to Plaka bought a nearby taverna because he found its patrons annoyed him? (He closed it.)

One foreign correspondent has become so vain that he calls in sick when he feels he does not look his best.

What publisher of what English-language periodical can't read his/her publication. (There is one of each sex who qualifies).

Which shipowner hosts a party whenever he feels someone doesn't like him?

Which shipowner's wife periodically wrecks a car and thinks nothing of the

consequences as she gets behind the wheel of a new one?

What newspaper publisher changes his politics to suit prevalent political climates?

What editor of what magazine is referred to as "our censor" by staff writers?

Which government official, often in the news, travels abroad frequently since he discovered he can get bonus payments when he's out of the country?

Which member of parliament moved up from a Volkswagen to a Mercedes as a more appropriate chariot for "someone of standing." (There is a choice on this one.)

What airline representative takes it as a personal affront if not invited to a reception or soiree?

What other airline rep claims he gets almost the same thrill from playing tennis as he does chasing women?

And who is it in the press corps who gets so upset when his son beats him at tennis?

What same stalwart won't play tennis with certain females because they invariably beat him?

What well-known hotel manager sleeps with his hair in a snood?

What so-called journalist, after almost two decades in the business, still has difficulty writing his stories and solicits help from his colleagues and editors?

What self-styled journalist who has always pleaded poverty to help get assignments suddenly paid cash for a new house on Mykonos?

What magazine prints all the government handouts faithfully with minimal editing?

Which government official stated: "We are going to learn our jobs while in office these first two years, after which everyone will know what we are doing."

And, which government officials have proven they're "learning" by the obvious goofs they make.

Which wire service staffer fell asleep under a chair in someone's office.

Which correspondent composes songs for his new *amantes*, and when without, writes to the lovers of his friends?

Anyone who has correctly identified all of the above can ably write a column of his own.

Do you keep forgetting to water your plants?

There is a solution.

Silk and dry flower shops are blooming all over Athens, especially the last couple of years. This recent trend has captured

the fancy of some very imaginative entrepreneurs, who decorate both commercial centers and private homes

Fertile Kolonaki

There are three very nice shops specializing in silk flowers in Kolonaki, all very different. **La main** is owned by two sisters, Ada Polydourou and Rena Mirmeroglou, whose hobby was flower arranging. Their hobby has turned



into a very profitable business and one can understand why by walking into **La main**. The shop is decorated like a garden, a white interior with vines weaving through the trellis hanging from the ceiling. Lamps, candles and other gift items are sold along with

the silk flowers, which are imported from Hong Kong and Italy. Prices range from 80-600 drachmas for individual flowers, 350-15,000 for arrangements and 500-17,000 drachmas for plants and trees. A customer can provide his or her own flower pot but can also choose from a wide assortment of ceramic, porcelain, wicker, bamboo, and crystal containers.

La main
Kanari 12, Kolonaki
Tel. 364-3881



collection fenalie. Flowers are imported from Geneva exclusively and are divided into two collections. The Chinese collection is made up of pure silk and wool flowers. These pieces, unlike the second series of polyester blend flowers, are not washable. The trees are unique in that the trunks are real tree trunks, chemically treated so as to last for years. Leaves made out of a polyester mixture are grafted on. Flowers are sold individually from between

140-625 drachmas. Plants, of which there are 60-70 different varieties, are priced from 500-4,000 drachmas and the 15 types of trees go for 20,000-30,000 drachmas. Among the services provided free



of charge by collection **fenalie** are flower arrangements and interior design. Gift baskets filled with flowers, wine or sweets are available during the holidays.

collection fenalie
Voukourestiou 45, Kolonaki
Tel. 364-0467



Markella Valindras has been working with flowers for 13 years, ever since she returned from the US where she studied drawing and flower arranging. Her shop, **Markella's**, is so brimming with exotic combinations of autumn colored flowers that walking through it is like strolling through a forest. Ms. Valindras will work with a customer, even going to his or her home free of charge, in order to create a suitable flower arrange-

ment, which might consist of silk or dry flowers, wood and feathers. Coral, sea shells, wood, wicker and ceramic are some of the materials used as bases. Markella's also provides decorations for parties and churches, wedding bouquets and *stefania*. All price ranges are covered. Shop hours are from 9 a.m. - 2 p.m. and from 5 - 9 p.m., or by appointment.
Markella's
Anagnostopoulou 25,
Kolonaki Tel. 360-2050



Dried Flowers

If dried flowers are more your style, drop by **Spyros Tsantaria's** workshop/warehouse in Ano Patissia's flower market district. Mr. Tsantarias has been in the business for 11 years, buying flowers and ferns from Greek farmers. In fact, even the wicker flower pots he uses are

manufactured in Greece. Most of his business is wholesale but he will gladly sell to the individual who stops in to browse. Wholesale prices for single flowers are between 8-40 drachmas and 200-2,000 drachmas for arrangements.

Spyros Tsantarias
Antheon 32, Ano Patissia
251-8910 or 252-6492



More fanciful arrangements and decorations are available at **Potpourri**. Flowers and herbs are dried by Rupert, the owner, before being used to create wonderful basket arrangements (price be-

gins at 1,000 drachmas) and bouquets, starting at 350 drachmas. A terrific gift idea, even if for yourself, are the different types of wreaths, priced from 750 drachmas, found in the shop. In addition to holiday wreaths, there are kitchen and bathroom wreaths. A bathroom wreath usually contains a mixture, perhaps a sachet of lavender, for bathwater or for rinsing hair. Other gift ideas include dried flowers pressed behind glass and flower vinegar.

Potpourri
Voukourestiou 45, Kolonaki
Tel. 364-1697



Interiors

If you are thinking about opening up a shop or redecorating a large area in your home, **To Bouketo** might solve some of your decorating problems. They provide a consultation service, free of charge, as well as selling and arranging flowers (40-1,000 drachmas), vines

(350-3,000 drachmas), plants and trees (1,000-30,000 drachmas). All flowers and leaves are made of a washable polyester blend. Tree trunks are made out of real wood. Open Monday through Saturday from 9 a.m. - 9 p.m.

Adrianou 46, Neo Psychico
Tel. 647-2385



One of the most reasonably priced places to shop is **The Greenhouse**. Flowers (50-450 drachmas) and plants (1,000-13,500 drachmas) are made out of a washable polyester

blend. Flower arrangements are done free of charge. The Greenhouse also decorates stores, hotels and exhibits.

Praxitelou 40
Tel. 323-4129 or 323-5514



A wide variety of flowers (80-600 drachmas) and plants and trees (200-15,000 drachmas) can be found at **Le Shop**. Trees and plants are made of a washable polyester blend and plastic. Ready made flower arrangements are available but flowers are also arranged on the premises. A decorating service is provided for commercial centers.

Tel. 867-0192 Patission 137

Holiday Ideas

During the holidays, one can buy a Christmas wreath or holly at **Giardino**. Candles decorated with flowers and a special wreath are available at Easter time. Getting married? Buy your *boboniera* and candle decorations here. In fact, Giardino can cover all your special occasion needs as well as having a trained flower arranger decorate your home or business. Flowers range in



price from 60-400 drachmas and plants go for 400-12,800 drachmas.

Tritonos 38, Paleo Faliro
Tel. 982-1074

Welcome to Athens. Or welcome *back* to Athens as the case may be! September is probably my favorite month, bringing with it opportunities for making new friends and renewing friendships stalled over the summer. In an international society, the minute school lets out it is as though a *piñata* explodes to send its contents all over the world. If you look for them, you can find Athenians sprinkled between Sydney and Stockholm, from Chile to Alaska and from Jakarta to Japan. Unlike a *piñata*, we can be put back together again as the ringing of the school bell signals the gathering in process. It's nice to have you back!

For those of you to whom Athens is a new assignment, let's try to make it a little easier and more friendly.

First, plan to keep "The Athenian Organizer" pages close by to provide you with useful telephone numbers until you have a list of your own.

There are also some books indispensable in your new home: *Hints for Living in Greece* is published by the American Women's Organization of Greece (AWOG) and has been put together by the members especially for the new arrival. It's available only at AWOG Club Rooms. Telephone 801-3971 or 721-2951, Ext. 239 to find the location and times of operation of the room nearest you. *The Network Directory* for

Greece lists every organization you might want to call and can be purchased from the **League of Volunteers**, Omirou 34, Athens 361-5824 or from **The Compendium Bookshop**, Nikis 33, Athens 322-6931. A quicky guide, *Welcome to Athens*, is especially helpful with some hard-to-find phone numbers and (also) republishes those fantastic Pan Am area maps. Published annually, it is available from Editex Publications, telephone 770-8260.

Through these useful books you will find schools for the children, churches for almost every faith, clubs and organizations and the means of coping with the plumber. So there is nothing left but to give a few explanations of the not so obvious.

For instance, the **Propeller Club** of the United States, Port of Piraeus, does not deal with airplanes, nor yet entirely with ships. What it does do is have monthly luncheons for Greek and foreign businessmen with speakers of interest to all. Every newly-arrived businessman is welcome to the first luncheon of the season to be held Thursday, Sept. 20. Telephone the Club Secretary at 659-3250 for details.

Next, the AWOG is not entirely American. All Americans and ladies married to Americans are automatically eligible for membership, but large numbers of women of other nationalities join each year. Everyone is welcome to



It almost sets your foot stomping to see them – let alone to hear them! These three great jazz artists from the London Dixieland All Stars who made two appearances recently at the Hotel Athenaeum Inter-Cotinental will be long remembered. The first "Night in New Orleans" was so popular that the Athenaeum persuaded them to come back for a return engagement. Let's hope these two events are only the beginning of such lively entertainment for Athens – we can use it!

come to the membership coffee gathering scheduled Sept. 20. Telephone the club rooms for details. Their activities include fine arts, sightseeing in Athens, trips in Greece and abroad, and volunteer community service.

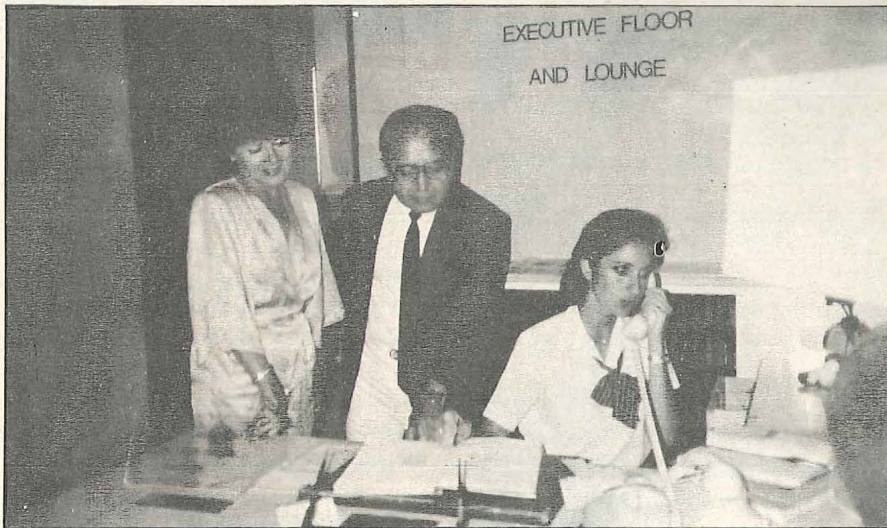
From the Organizer you will see there are Chambers of Commerce offices of all major countries; Rotary is alive and well, and throughout the year you will find films, lectures, art shows, sculpture, photography and musical performances under its sponsorship. Most clubs also have libraries with reading material in several languages.

If you are a dedicated Thespian, then *The Players* group is for you. They produce a series of high-quality amateur English language plays throughout the year. If you are a singing Thespian, look up the **HAMS** (Hellenic Amateur Musical Society.) Rumor has it they will present Gilbert and Sullivan's "Yeoman of the Guard" in the new year. Both these groups welcome volunteers. Remember that for every person on stage, there are at least four supporters needed. Give them a call.

You have no doubt brought along a



A 50th anniversary of anything is certainly worth celebrating in a big way. And that is just what South African Airways did recently by inviting members of the Diplomatic Corps, travel industry, press and friends to the premises of the first South African Airways office in Athens (now the residence of the South African Ambassador) in Psychico. The planting of 25 Proteas – the national flower of South Africa – in the residence gardens guarantees that this event will long be remembered. Here Chief Executive Officer G. D. Van der Veer and his wife, and Director for Greece and Cyprus N. Christofidis and his wife, greet N. P. Sitas, owner of Argo Travel Agency in Cyprus.



Mr. and Mrs. John C. Mitchell of Omaha, Nebraska, were recently in Athens taking full advantage of the marvellous idea the international hotels have stolen from the airlines – catering to the business class passenger. Here they are at the Athens Hilton Hotel.

four-legged friend or found one in the garden of your new home, tail wagging hopefully. You will find veterinarians listed in the guide books, but you should know of the **Hellenic Animal Welfare Society**. If there is anything in your household effects that doesn't quite fit in your new residence, donate it to their bazaar. They do fantastic things with small funds. You can reach them at 643-5391 or 644-4473.

The **American Club** 801-3971 in Kastrí and the **International Club** 801-7231 in Kefalari both happily accept membership applications. They offer a variety of bridge, lectures, sports, bar and dining facilities as well as temporary hotel accommodation at good discounts.

You will find listed elsewhere in this month's *Athenian* several places where you can embark upon some Greek language training. Even though the alphabet looks formidable, when you are armed with even a little knowledge, your whole tour in Greece becomes more fun. Imagine being able to read those funny street signs!

I won't even attempt the sports picture, for you have arrived in sports Mecca. It would surprise me if you can come up with a sport that is not represented here and the weather gives it all a big lift. Just look to your Organizer.

For the younger set there are Girl and Boy Scouts and active school intramurals. Also children from 6 to 18 are eligible to join the **American Youth Center** located in the American Club building in Kastrí. Founded in 1966, this active center provides supervised social activities, athletics, trips, snack bar and special interest and fund-raising parties. Call Mr. Davis, the director, at 801-3971 for information on hours of operation, fees, and all of the upcoming events.



Mr. Vaitos (center), Special Advisor to the Minister of National Economy, opened the 1984 Temple University Law School Seminar in Athens at the Hilton Hotel. Participants had the opportunity to hear papers by distinguished members of the Athens Bar and professors from Athens University, as well as outstanding faculty members from Temple University School of Law.



Famous Maestro Dionysis Apostolatos is ensuring there will be a future generation of young people familiar with **chorodias** – the "old songs" of Greece. With 250 young artists under his tutelage, continuity is guaranteed. A group of his students recently were featured at the successful benefit of AMADE, the world association for friends of children, held at the Ekali Club. This unique society accomplishes wonders for needy children all over the world. To offer assistance, contact Mrs. Elizabeth Corobolis at 822-2120 or Mrs. Urania Kodjanbopoulou at 808-6121.

Last but certainly not least, make a habit of *The Athenian*, Greece's English Language Monthly Magazine. Within these pages you will find everything of current interest, especially to residents. Now in its eleventh year of serving the English speaking residents of Greece, it continues to do what it does best!

Twenty-five years of special English broadcasting by the Voice of America will be commemorated Oct. 1. Thousands of people the world over are able to understand some news because of this program. Originally these were only broadcast to the Middle East, but they proved so popular that now almost everyone has access to at least a 10-minute special English news program every day.

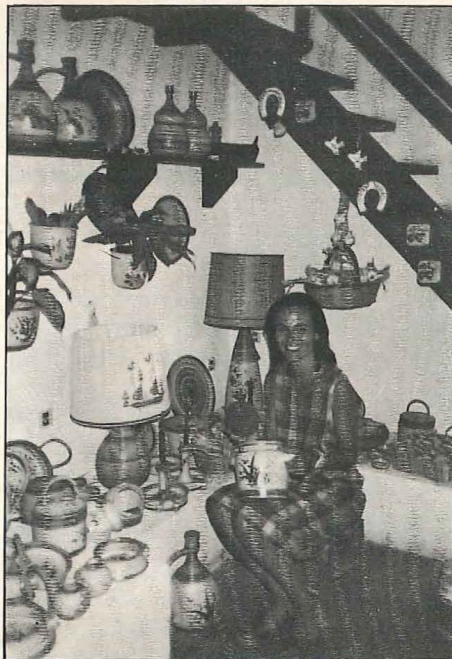
St. Lawrence College (SLC) this summer inaugurated a marvellous new project. They took on the role of educational consultants to the newly-formed non-profit educational institution for the study of Greek Civilization and Folklore (GCF Association). Since June 25, summer camp has been operating in Tolo providing instruction in languages, arts and crafts, computers, all sea sports, tennis, basketball and volleyball. All summer long 120 children were resident each week in this truly international venture, the first of its kind in Greece. By next summer it is anticipated a greater proportion of the students will come from abroad as the school further develops its classical civilization, dance and folklore, and theater arts courses.

My friend this month is probably almost as well known to each of you as she is to me. "Teny" certainly has become a household word in the foreign community of Athens within the past few years. I knew Teny Valerianou's work before I knew her. About four years ago a beautiful ceramic salad bowl appeared at Christmas as a gift from the Athens Hilton Hotel. Turning it over, my husband and I found the magic word "Teny" – and we were hooked. Since then many lovely and useful ceramic pieces from the hand of Teny have come to live with us and grace our home.

However, as usual, I knew little of the artist's background. Chatting with her, I discovered that she was born here of Athenian parents and that her first ambition was to be a doctor like her father. Even allowing that she probably would have been an excellent one, we can be grateful that Fate had other plans.

After graduating from Pierce College, she married and had two sons both now studying at the American College of Greece. She began working in ceramic workshops as a young mother, learning the potential of clay. She eventually purchased a small kiln and opened her original workshop in the corner of her garden in Halandri. But opportunity came knocking in its usual peculiar way. Teny's husband was sent to the United States for a year and she was able to enroll in the arts program at Cedar Crest College, in Allentown, Pennsylvania.

Although the workshop has expanded, Teny prefers to limit production so it can be personally handled and supervised. Two other painters help her, both graduates of art school. Working with blues and browns on tan pottery, Teny produces consistently beautiful



Many of her earth-toned ceramic pieces are evident as Teny's bright smile lights up a corner of her display room.

items. Now she is experimenting with green and white glazes and with texture using natural materials such as rope, baskets, and tiling to produce beautiful and useful gift items.

Maintaining a control on production, Teny ceramics are only occasionally available at art fairs or in specialty Christmas shipments to the United States. Her work has been on exhibit in both Munich and Geneva as well as, upon the recommendation of the Hellenic Craft Organization, at a Greek folk art exhibit arranged by the Denver Dry Goods Store.

How lucky she is that she has been able to turn an avocation into a vocation – and one that she loves. And how lucky we are that this happened in just this way, for we now have the opportunity to own some of her special ceramics.

THE WORLD OF MUSIC...

Lack of Polish

The lamentable habit of playing a short Greek work first took its due again July 9, when the Athens State Orchestra was conducted by the Polish conductor Stanislaw Wislocki. This is, psychologically, not unlike prayer, before lunch, in traditional families. The prayer is done with – usually quickly and mechanically – and then everybody falls to the food, their real interest.

Xenakis' *Pithoprakta* (1955-1960) was the first work. It was unimaginatively done, even though the *Kratiki* strings did betray their strenuous study. Admittedly, I am not a Xenakis fan but, what we heard was an uneven, unexciting piece quite unlike the *Pithoprakta* we know. It was massive, unbalanced, interpretation without any understanding of Xenakis' "thinking at various levels." In any case, the work is a valid testimony to Wilde's saying that nothing is more outdated than yesterday.

Unfortunately, the program's substantial "lunch", Brahms' *Concerto for Piano and Orchestra in d minor Nr. 1 op. 15*, left us rather starving. This was strange, as the sound was exceptionally mellow. The woodwinds – particularly the first clarinet – were in outstanding form and the horns played well, reminiscent of the finesse of these instruments in the right hands. What, then, went wrong?

Perhaps the pianist, Domna Eunouhidou, was not in high spirits, for she is a competent and talented musician. But the real problem was the conductor's piecemeal approach to the concerto. He worked well with the orchestra, elaborating with the various families of instruments, polishing the sound, avoiding faults and cacophony. But he lacked a feeling for the tremendous and complicated architecture of the work, which absorbs rather than simply converses with the piano. The result was, frankly, boredom. Brahms' excitement lies in the precise unfolding of his highly symphonic writing. The drive that can reach unparalleled climaxes was absent here.

However, Mr. Wislocki faced no such problems with Beethoven, whose *Fifth Symphony* concluded the program. Everything there was firmly controlled and the prevalence of musical architecture was paramount. The orchestra, having played this symphony some hundred times before, successfully followed the conductor to a happy conclusion.

U.S. citizens – Take advantage of these last two opportunities to **Vote** in the November Presidential Elections.

On Monday Sept. 17 from 6-9 p.m. the Hellenic-American Chamber of Commerce, in cooperation with the Athens Hilton Hotel, will sponsor a Voting Party. Small eats will be offered by the hotel and there will be a cash bar. A voting officer from the U.S. Consulate will be on hand to notarize your ballot if your state requires notarization.

At the AWOG general membership meeting on Thursday, Sept. 20, a voting officer from the U.S. Consulate will again be available to assist last-minute voters. **Don't miss these opportunities. Bring your passport.**

A great time was had by all at the recent play-off of the fifth annual Veteran's Greece-Italy golf tournament held on the outstanding Championship Golf Course at Porto Carras. Mr. **Stephanos Paparhodopoulos**, a distinguished Greek-cum-Italian provided a host of lovely silver trophies for the occasion, and John Carras included a visit to his hillside residence. This year was a special success for it was the first time Greece won! Players from 55 to over 80 years old participated, including **George Rallis** and **Andreas Manueldes**. More than 40 supporters cheered on the 12 members of the Italian team. The event was organized by the Greek Golf Federation under President Mike Kyranis.

Open Air Chamber Music

An interesting minor Festival in Pen-
deli seems to be stabilizing. This takes
place at the Rododafni Palace, a pseudo-
Gothic building commissioned by the
Duchess of Plaisance. She was the eccen-
tric French woman whose Athenian
years and doings were the talk of the
day, particularly her rivalry with Queen
Amalia and her macabre adoration for a
dead daughter, whose body was pre-
served for the Duchess to converse with
in the evenings. The palace, the work of
Cleanthes, was half destroyed, then re-
built for Crown-Prince Constantine, and
is now probably heading for a new col-
lapse, thanks to the lack of maintenance.

The Novisad Chamber Orchestra
there presented works by Corelli
(dances), Bach (*Piano Concerto in d
minor*), Respighi (old dances and
songs), and Trifonovitz (*Lamentoso e
Dramatico*). The pianist, Aris Garoufa-
lis, gave a balanced, well-constructed in-
terpretation of Bach's concerto. Works
like this match his temperament perfect-
ly.

But the second part of the program,
particularly the Trifonovitz piece was
rather boring and the courtyard seems to
be less than ideal for the thin sound of
small groups.

Dangers of Earthly Miracles

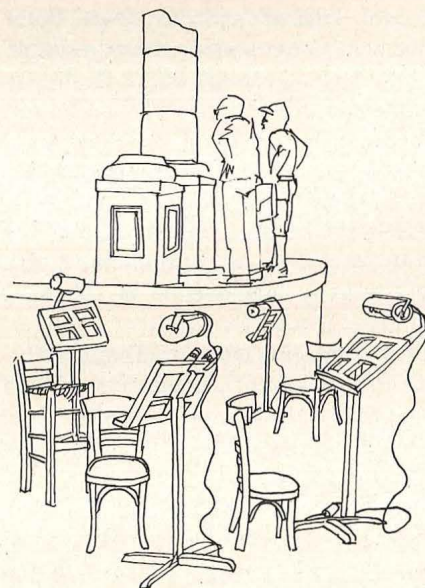
On Saturday, July 14th, the ERT
(Radio and Television) Orchestra reap-
peared, this time in order to accompany
the young prodigy violonist Leonidas
Kavakos.

The concert began with a work by
Rotas, the Greek composer, whose
questionable artistic quality was given
the final blow by the Hungarian conduc-
tor Lechel, who was probably *obliged* to
include it in his program.

The "child-prodigy" subsequently
played Sibelius' *Violin Concerto*. His
technique was indeed prodigious for his
age and even the Kratiki players were
observing him in astonishment. But to
say that Kavakos gave a really satisfac-
tory *interpretation* of the work would be
doing him a bad service. To declare him
perfect is suggesting there is no room for
development. And Kavakos has a long
way to go in depth. But this should take
away nothing from his marvellous
achievement. Considering he plays on a
violin of questionable quality and that
the understanding of Sibelius by the

maestro was not really helpful, Kavakos
was truly splendid, particularly in his
Paganini (Caprice No. 4) and Ysaye en-
cores. His Bach (Second sonata) was,
technically speaking, brilliant but not
"perfect" as an all-round interpretation.
But perfection will come soon, for Kava-
kos is not only *extremely* talented but his
talent does not seem to be developing at
the expense of other facets of his perso-
nality.

The program closed with a satisfactory
reading, thanks to the maestro, of Dvor-
ak's *New World Symphony*. The orches-
tra throughout the evening was "crack-
ing." Several strings were almost con-
stantly out of tune and the situation was
no better in other sectors. ERT must
seriously consider this orchestra's fu-
ture. In its present condition it can not
serve the purpose for which it is main-
tained – the performance of Greek sym-
phonic works, mostly unknown to the
public.



Kolassis' Renaissance

The Athens State Orchestra gave its
last concert this season July 16. It was
conducted by Viron Kolassis whose rare
appearances have upgraded the quality
of his conducting. The first work was
Nezeritis' *Proanakrouisma to the Psalms
of David*, an interesting work, almost
neoclassical in its tonal writing and with
carefully arranged emotional climaxes.
It was an interesting composition.

There followed Brahms *Violin Con-
certo*, played by Tatsis Apostolides. The
orchestra, conductor and soloist forces
were most successfully combined. Apos-
tolides' musicianship served Brahms ex-
tremely well. Emotionally he was res-
trained, aristocratic, and his cadence at

the end of part one was impeccable.
Kolassis was a considerate accompanist
throughout and the orchestra was kept at
bay, thus highlighting the expressiveness
of the whole.

The program ended with a slightly less
successful rendering of Tchaikovsky's
Sixth Symphony, the *Pathétique*. With-
out the soloist to consider, dynamics
were less subtly arranged and crescendos
started occasionally with *mezzo-forte*,
reducing the range and emotional effec-
tiveness of climaxes. The last part,
however, was restrained and the strings
played well.

Not to be Missed

The Zürich Opera will perform two
operas in September. The average
opera-goer is probably most looking for-
ward to Bizet's *Carmen* in which the ti-
tle-role will be sung by the famous Greek
mezzo Agnes Baltsa.

It would be futile to discuss *Carmen*,
for this work is one of the most well-
known of operas. But the Zürich Opera
will also perform *Idomeneo* K. 366
Mozart's early masterpiece. *Idomeneo*
was composed in the latter part of 1780
and the beginning of 1781. It is Mozart's
finest work in the genre of *opera seria*,
that operatic tradition of lofty antique
subjects with equally lofty arias, spec-
tacular scenery and high drama, alas not
always so in quality.

Gluck, the great operatic reformer, is
visible throughout as a predominant in-
fluence on the young Mozart. But the
technical perfection of composition, its
balance of voice and orchestra, the asto-
nishingly elaborate vocal writing (as in
Idomeneo's great aria) the brilliance of
the special orchestral effects, and the
original use of the chorus (as in the
appearance of the sea-monster) are out-
standing. Electra's two arias are master-
pieces, perfect expressions of a neurotic
temperament. At the word *serpenti*, the
woodwinds' chilly scales almost fill one
with the horror of actually touching a
viper.

Mozart transcended here an outdated
form, creating music which is powerful,
atmospheric, original and, in many
ways, modern, (as in Electra's aria.)

It was the first time, too, that he took
such immense trouble with the libretto.
He would write detailed letters to his
librettist to discuss subtleties in specific
scenes, demonstrating his awareness
that opera is drama. *Idomeneo* should
not be missed.

Dimitris K. Katsoudas

Memorable Flavors

The Athenian's 10-year anniversary issue stirred up flavorful memories for me, dating back to 1975 when I began contributing to the magazine, and earlier when I began researching food history and culture in Greece.

All at once, warm, responsive people loom up before me. I can hear the chef in Kavouri talking about cookery in Asia Minor where he was born, another in Metsovo describing how he made his *revani*; the Athenian expert at Asimakopoulos Bros. showing me his ingenious method for making yogurt (Oct. 75) and the honey shop owners telling about the bees and honey (Sept. 77); I see the Akasiadi family in their little shop in Hania, Crete, sprinkling their delectable *bougatsa* with cinnamon-sugar, hear the Thracian women sharing their way of coiling pita and the Corfiots raving about their *pastitsada*. My notebooks vividly refresh me each time I look through them. And although it is very hard to choose, these experiences stand out:

Most humbling: visiting my mother's (Tseria, Lakonia) and Dad's (Koroni, Messemia) birthplaces; I wrote about noodle-making in Tseria (Nov. 81).

Greekest: the strong links to ancient food history and most of all, the herbs still used since Hippocrates' time and earlier (Nov. 79); and the *horta* relished by Hellenes (Feb. 81).

Most maturing: cleaning and cooking

calamari (the first time my father-in-law brought some home and I unsuspectingly unwrapped them, I screamed in horror). My children lack such squeamishness and love calamaria.

Most vivifying for the village-in-Athens feelings: Athinas markets and the local street folk markets (my favorite on Saturdays on Kallidromiou, near our apartment) and Greek utensils (Sept. 75).

Most astounding: the infinite pita techniques throughout Greece from the tiniest flaky tiropitakia and my mother's flat, salt and olive oil-sprinkled pita to the most incredible of all, the 40-egg pita made by the Vassiliou family in Galaxidi (June 81.)

The ultimate Greek cooking: indescribably delicious food prepared by my cousin Yiannoula Kyriazis in her tiny Koroni kitchen and the even tinier "kitchen" at her seaside *ktima* (a simple burner over charcoal) where the family gathers to harvest the *stafides* (currants); since then I am never impressed by huge, modern kitchens until I see what comes out of them.

Saddest: Cheese retailers relating the drop in cheese production, inevitable feta scarcity and decline in shepherd numbers (May 81).

Most exhausting but rewarding: Researching vyssina (sour cherries, July 80) and the peach industry in Macedonia (Sept. 80) with gratitude to Sloane Elliott who encouraged me.

Most seasonal: highlighting the symbiosis in Greece between people and nature expressed through foods – not the Easter lamb, the annual climax, but rather the *Sarakostiana* vegetarian dishes during the fasting period (March 80, 81, 82).

Funniest: The chef telling me about *xyno* he uses in making *Anginares a la Polita*. I knew the word means "sour" so I asked, "Lemons?" "No, *xyno*!" "Vinegar?" I cried. "*Xyno*!" he almost shouted as my husband pulled me away as he always does when I research on a family vacation. And I wondered for days what could be *xyno* but not lemon or vinegar until I slipped into a grocery and boldly asked the *manavi* for *xyno*, and he handed me tiny crystals and I put one to my tongue. Oh, that is *xyno* – citric acid crystals!

Most reassuring: Hellenes in Athens and other countries adjusting to new food

tastes, keeping their own traditions intact, especially in China (Oct. 82).

Worst recipe: I've truly never tasted terrible food in Greek homes except dishes not truly Greek and among them (worse than overcooked macaroni) a poor imitation of the Italian *crema caramela* made with cornstarch.

Most moving: Talking to Sephardic Jews whose ancestors came to Greece during the 15th century and who still maintain their culture and food traditions (Oct. 77).

Most frustrating but tastiest: On the boat enroute to Mytilini, the villager describing *Hahles*, not remembering the ingredients but only the preparation. He kept his left hand cupped and moved the fingers of his right hand as though shaping dough. On the island I kept asking but nobody could explain what it was, until at a festival one day, I heard a woman's voice barking, "*Hahles, Hahles!*" She held up little bags for sale and you can bet I bought one even though she was too busy to explain what the hard, white cuplike structures were except that you cook them like soup. When I boiled one cup in water, it gradually dissolved and I tasted the most delectable *trahana* ever! Later I learned that it is made like the sour dough pasta elsewhere in Greece, except in Mytilini they begin with thick yogurt rather than sour milk.

Biggest boo-boo: developing Eleni Vlachos-Loundra's mother's recipe using frozen rather than waiting until I could get fresh artichokes (Oct. 79). My family devoured it, but this gracious publisher of *Kathimerini* was dismayed. So here is the revised version with my apology.

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Anginares Moussaka

Since she could not remember how her mother made it except that it was for special occasions, I had to improvise, and honestly, have never tasted it anywhere but in my own home.

Kima layer

- 1 large onion, finely chopped
- 1 pound (1/2 kilo) ground beef or lamb
- 1 clove garlic, crushed
- 1 bay leaf
- 1/2 stick cinnamon
- 1/2 cup fresh tomatoes and juices
- 2 tbsp tomato paste diluted in
- 1/3 cup dry wine
- Salt and pepper

In a large pan, cook the onions in 1/2 cup water until soft.

Mash in the meat and cook, stirring, until the raw color disappears. Stir in the garlic, bay leaf, cinnamon, tomatoes, diluted tomato paste; season with salt and pepper to your taste. Simmer, covered, 20 minutes. Remove cinnamon stick and bay leaf; spoon off and discard fat from the surface.

Artichokes and white sauce

- 6-8 fresh artichokes, cleaned (about 4 cups)
- Vegetable oil (optional)
- 1 egg, separated
- 1/4 cup fresh parsley, chopped
- 2 tbsp fresh basil or dill, chopped
- 1/4 cup grated nutmeg
- 2 cups fairly thick white sauce (made with 5 tablespoons butter, 5 tablespoons flour and 2 cups milk)
- 1/3 cup flavorful breadcrumbs, preferably from homemade bread

Cook artichokes in lightly salted water until just tender, about 12 minutes; drain. Or you may sauté the artichokes in 2 tablespoons vegetable oil and add enough water to almost cover and cook; drain. Quarter the artichokes. Oil the bottom of a 2-quart casserole or *tapsi* and spread half the artichokes, cut sides down, closely, on the bottom. Stir the egg white into the kima. Spread the kima smoothly over the layered artichokes. Layer the remaining artichokes over the *kima*. Sprinkle with parsley and basil or dill. Stir the egg yolk and nutmeg into the white sauce, and spread sauce over the artichokes. Top with breadcrumbs. Bake 45 minutes in moderate oven until golden and bubbly. Remove from oven and cut into squares. Serves 9.

Kali orexi!

THE SPORTING LIFE

Louis Economopoulos

A Bicycle Built For You

More than 180,000 bicycles are sold every year in Greece. That many people can't all be crazy.

Far from it. The bicycle has become a refreshing means of exercise for many Athenians, always looking to get rid of that extra weight and anxiety.

The bicycle has also helped the Athenian get to work in the mornings as it eliminates problems of traffic, parking or filling up at the gas station.

The Greek market has been flooded with dozens of brands of bicycles from France, West Germany, England, Italy, Japan, Switzerland, etc. Prices range from 4,000 to 30,000 drachmas for children's bicycles, and 12,000 to 100,000 drachmas for adult bikes. Two well known brands are BMX (12,000 to 112,000 drachmas) and Cross (12,000 to 30,000 drachmas). The prices of course depend on the bike's purpose, with racers being the most expensive.

When selecting a bike, make sure your purchase has lights, night reflectors and brakes. And when riding, make certain your tires are always properly inflated and not worn out.

A half hour of cycling three or four times a week will bring pleasure and good health.

• • •

If you want to try a sport that will tighten up those flabby muscles, try rowing.

There are 35 rowing clubs throughout the country that are members of the Greek Rowing Organization, 34 Voukourestiou Street, Athens (telephone 361-2109.)

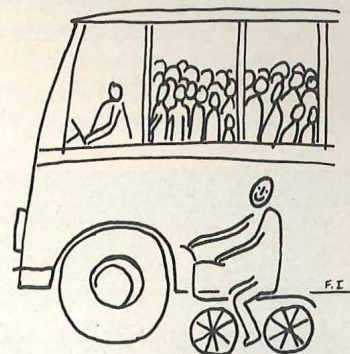
All you need is to fill out an application and you become a member. Lessons and the use of canoes are free.

Keep in mind, however, that to become a good rower you must have at least three years of hard training.

• • •

By the end of November or early December the work will have been completed on the new Palais de Sports indoor sports colosseum in Faliron. So General Secretary of Sport Kimon Koulouris has promised.

"We will start the trial runs in December," he says. "As you know, the construction is continuing on schedule. I am sure the organization of the European Indoor Athletic Championships in 1985 will be much bigger than the European



Athletic Championships we hosted at the Athens Olympic Stadium in 1982. It should be noted that in the indoor championships, which we will host next February, the teams that boycotted the Olympic Games in Los Angeles will take part, thus the interest will be high."

The Palais de Sports, which will seat 16,000 spectators, will cost four billion drachmas to complete.

• • •

Greece will host the 25th European Basketball Championships in 1987, it was announced by the European Basketball Association. The finals will be held in the new Palais de Sports in Faliron.

The No. 1 judo expert in Greece – Czechoslovakian-born Tasos Georgiadis, speaks seven languages – Greek, Czechoslovakian, Russian, Polish, Yugoslavian, Bulgarian and German.

It wouldn't be safe to insult the gentleman in any language.

• • •

Congratulations to the Greek Offshore Racing Club for its fine effort in conducting the World Mini Ton Championship this summer off Corfu. The General Secretariat of Sport donated 3.5 million drachmas of the six million needed to cover the expenses for the competition.

"We are the most active water sports club in Greece," says Corfu Offshore Racing Club President Alekos Petsalis, whose club played as host of the world championship. "It was only eight years ago when nine sailboat owners sat and wrote our objectives on a napkin. Today we are 200 members with some 30 sailboats."

For more information on further offshore racing events, contact the Greek Offshore Racing Club, 4 Papadimanti Street, Mikrolimano (Piraeus), telephone 412-3357.

A Wee Bit Better

According to a sign above Burnett Taylor Cooper's desk, "God made the Scots a wee bit better."

Bernie (no one calls him Burnett) is the first to agree. It comes as no surprise



Burnett T. Cooper

whatsoever to hear that he was born in Gardbridge, a mere two miles from St. Andrews, Scotland's famed golfing hub, and that he *does* own a kilt.

This wee bit o' Scotland first came to Greece in 1974 on holiday, then returned often from '77 onward, when he was general manager of the travel division of a large Arab/British organization based in Saudi Arabia.

He settled in Athens permanently in 1980, with the same company and a year later formed Taylor, Tomsche & Partners with Margaret Wynnberry. The company specializes in advertising, marketing, promotion and design. According to Bernie, the company is going strong, and deals primarily with Law 89 clients.

Forty-five-year-old Bernie grew up in Aberdeen and at 17 joined the merchant navy, which enabled him to see a large part of the world.

Greece is his favorite place to live

now, but he thinks Hong Kong in its halcyon days would have been rather splendid too.

Doing business here is not difficult compared to Saudi, maintains Bernie. "The business person does face some problems, but the professional people I deal with have excellent means of communication so I don't have too many day-to-day problems."

His philosophy for business success is personal contact. "It's essential," says Bernie.

Although he agrees that the advertising scene here is less sophisticated than some other places, he has seen an upswing in the last few years.

He is also enthusiastic about the quality of work available locally. "You *can* find excellent quality here, in printing, for example. Many foreigners used to think you couldn't, but the quality of printing we've found for our clients has been absolutely first class."

Chosen by Greece

Can you imagine going to work every day to the Agora Museum? Some people are lucky enough to do just that. Margot Camp is Secretary of the Agora Excavation which falls under the auspices of the American School of Classical Studies, and her work place is upstairs from the museum, among literally thousands of ancient finds, large and small, excavated from the nearby site.

She landed the job in October 1981 when someone told her the position was open and suggested she apply. Before that she'd been teaching American university students on-site here in Greece.

"It was a bit of archaeology, art history – not any specific course but based on what on-site situations offered."

Born in New York City, 41-year-old Margot studied archaeology and first came to Greece in 1965 to study at the summer school of the American School of Classical Studies. She returned the following year to work with "one of the grand old men of American archaeology" in Corinth. Explaining her continued presence in Greece, she says: "I have a sense that places choose you."

She and her two-year-old daughter, Anna, are staying on Aegina for the summer and Margot commutes from there.

"There should be digging this summer," she says, referring to the excavations in the area, "but there's no



Margot Camp

money."

The controversial plans for continuing the excavations in the general area of the Plaka are far-sighted and still depend on available funds.

"There's a long range plan to finish the fourth side – the north side," says Margot. "It'll take maybe five years depending on money, and yes, some houses and shops will have to go."

Pollution in Athens is a problem we're all aware of, and we know the city's famous ancient sites are suffering right

along with us. But Margot raises another problem for archaeological sites – people pollution.

With the number of tourists growing (or not, depending on whose figures you believe), some sites are being trampled to pieces. She talks of one optimistic scheme for the entire Plaka-Agora area which would transform it into a lush green park, where no cars or buses would be allowed. There'd be a train circling the area to give people access to the sites of particular interest.

Opportune Problems

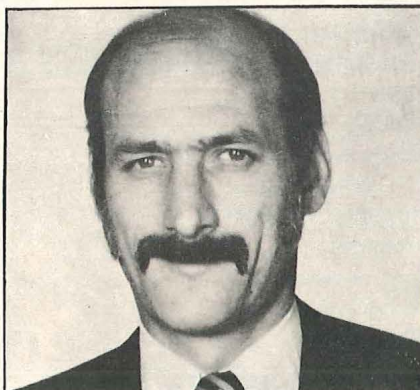
Too much travel, too many hotel rooms and too many airports – those are some reasons Peter Boles settled in Athens. Plus the fact that he'd made so many friends here during nine years of frequent trips as London-based area manager for a British U.S. computer firm.

He wanted to do his own thing and originally set up in England importing Greek wine and floccati rugs. Then he switched to international consultancy and moved here, recognizing the growth potential in Greece.

Recently, he and partner Peter Beviere, who specializes in the investment and finance side of the business, were commissioned by several major U.S. corporations and smaller manufacturing companies to look after their interests in Greece and the Middle East.

Born in Portsmouth, England, 40-year-old Peter studied in Leicester and gained his BSc in chemistry, "which I then completely ignored."

He enjoys the challenge of doing business here, and PB² (both partners have



Peter Boles

the same initials) offers marketing, advertising, direct sales opportunities, investment planning and financial projections to their clients with operations in Greece and the Middle East.

"I have a personal philosophy," says Peter. "There are no such things as problems, only opportunities."

He agrees that these are difficult times everywhere, but PB²'s aim, he says, is to minimize the difficulties for its clients, by reducing the risk factor in any new or expanded operation.

Greece is definitely home for this PB²

partner. He hasn't been back to England in two years. But he does get to a farm in Finland with his Finnish girlfriend as often as he can.

He and a small group of friends make up a dedicated community of mah jong players and this is how he relaxes.

If Greece should ever cease being home, he'd happily consider a move to the Far East, for two or three years. "There's lots of business going on in Hong Kong," he says, "it's very active."

Clients often learn of the company by word of mouth. "Between us, Bev (Beviere) and I have worked in most of Europe, the Middle East and America in the past, and built up quite a lot of contacts."

He's also enthusiastic about the foreign business community here in Athens. "It's pretty small and you get to meet just about everyone sooner or later. I think people tend to help each other quite a lot."

Athens hasn't been as difficult to work in as some friends predicted. "It's not easy," he adds, "but there are no real problems."

Helen Robinson



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peachy-keen postulates

Prunus persica was so named because the Romans imported their peaches from Persia, and like so many even today, assumed the "Persian apple" originated there. Indeed, of the multitude of varieties of this luscious member of the rose family, one of the best grows in the Iranian highlands.

The Chinese were under no illusions as to its place of origin; to them it was, and is, a symbol of immortality. They did believe, however, that eating them preserved the body from corruption. Marco Polo reported seeing specimens in Ch'ang-sha weighing almost two kilos.

It was not a favorite fruit of the ancient Greeks, but then it had not yet attained the perfection of today's Macedonian peaches exported in great quantities to West Germany and the Middle East. Those have been in the markets since late June, but this month will see the last of them. Take your last chance to make use of them and their cousin, the nectarine, in any of myriad ways.

Although kernels from peach pits should not be eaten (they contain prussic acid) one or two dropped in a jar of peach preserves brings out a distinct flavor.

One of the best known of the world's desserts, "Peach Melba," named after a beloved Australian opera diva, is made from the delicious combination of peaches, vanilla ice cream and raspberry syrup. A delightful breakfast eye-opener is peach slices served embedded in frozen orange juice.

For descriptive purposes, the peach has proved as useful as the lemon. Remember "Peachy-keen" that undated exclamation of pleasure? A "peach-bloom" or "peaches and cream" complexion has been glowing praise for centuries. And even Shakespeare knew well the fruit's distinctive color, labelling stockings as "peach-colored."

Since the invention of the tin can, tinned peaches have fortified explorers on every continent. Even the majestic slopes of the Himalayas are scarred with the litter of their rusty cans. And of course now is the time to buy tinned peaches as old stocks at reduced prices make way for the new. But for Zeus' sake, don't leave them on Mt. Olympus!

overdose antidotes

Last month we listed various household poisons and the corrective actions one should take. Below is a list of substances sometimes taken in an overdose.

overdoses

Alcohol	8
Aspirin	8
Barbiturates	9
Belladonna	5
Bromides	6
Codeine	4
Headache & cold remedies	8
Iron compounds	7
Morphine, Opium	4
Paragoric	4
"Pep" medicines	2
Sleeping medicines	9
Tranquilizers	9

corrective action

2. Induce vomiting. Give glass of milk or 1 tsp of activated charcoal mixed with water.

4. Induce vomiting, if conscious. Give glass of milk or activated charcoal in water. Keep patient awake.

5. Glass of milk or activated charcoal in water. Induce vomiting if not in convulsions. Keep quiet.

6. Induce vomiting. Then give 2 tsp of Epsom Salts in 2 glasses of water except in cases of severe diarrhea.

7. Induce vomiting. Give 2 tsp Bicarbonate of soda in glass of warm water. Follow with a glass of milk.

8. First give glass of milk. Then induce vomiting.

9. Give activated charcoal in water. Induce vomiting. Give 2 tsp Epsom Salts in 2 glasses of water.

N.B. We have deliberately not listed the common emetic, *syrup of ipecac* because in some cases its use is not recommended and other substances such as activated charcoal or milk, are safer.

Many accidents are doubly tragic because they result from preparations no longer needed, but still lying around. Keep your home clear of old medications, drugs not prescribed for a current illness, and check with your doctor to be sure there are no harmful side-effects with certain combinations of medications and foods.

The family medicine chest is better kept in a bedroom or hall closet out of the reach of small inquisitive fingers. The so-called "childproof containers" are not necessarily so. Also, bathroom heat and dampness can either destroy or reduce the effectiveness of medications stored there.

We have been asked about the treatment of scorpion stings since these insects are prevalent in some areas of Greece. To give you the best possible answer we checked with Captain Close of the Hellenikon Air Base Hospital who graciously gave us the following in-

formation. Although the sting of the scorpion is painful, the Mediterranean species are not dangerous.

The first step is to remove the stinger, if still attached. Immediately pack the assaulted area with ice and elevate above the head, if possible (we can visualize some very interesting gymnastics) and leave the affected part at rest.

Judy Nicolaou, of Network, has also informed us that the bite of another notorious stinger, the common mosquito, can be relieved by applying a drop of super-saturated salt water.

famous last words...

Perhaps you have been thinking that these latest columns have been a bit grim for the vacation season when most people are enjoying a beautiful summer. But it is also a period when children are more likely to find time to experiment with strange substances. **Statistics show that accidental poisoning is the third major cause of childrens' deaths.**

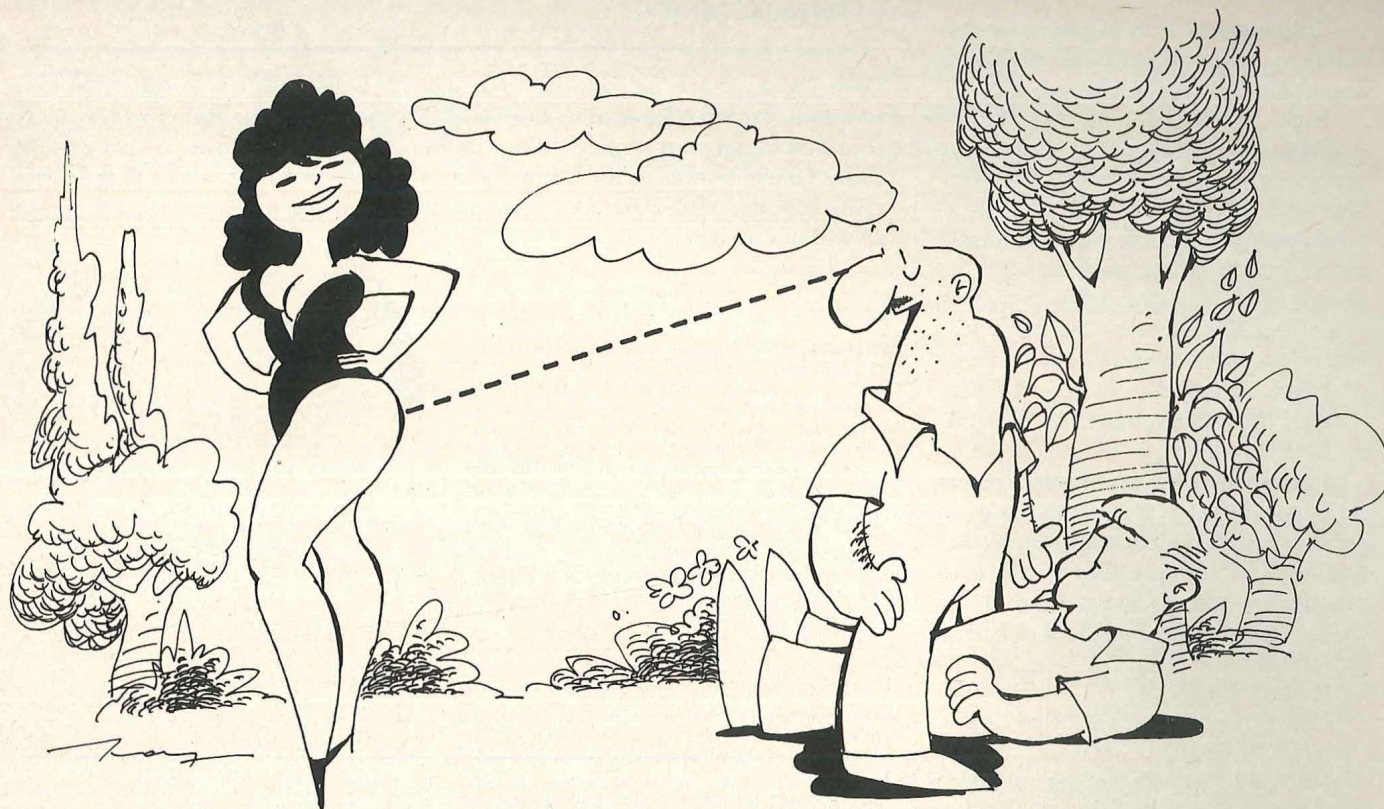
Nevertheless, we would like to close the summer season on a lighter note and the re-awakening of interest in "Custer's Last Stand" gives us a good opportunity. Hundreds of artifacts have recently been found on Custer's battlefield by searchers using metal detectors. It is hoped they will help resolve part of the mystery of a battle with the Sioux and Cheyenne Indians where the only survivor from Custer's detachment was his horse, "Comanche."

No other single event over the centuries has so captured the imagination of the public. More than 1,350 paintings have been documented depicting this battle. Here, according to Charlie Tuna, is the story of one of them:

A General Custer Historical Society commissioned a painting which was to illustrate the last immortal words of General Custer on this fateful day. After several weeks and with general anticipation, the society members gathered for the unveiling of this masterpiece. With grand flourish the society president whisked off the concealing draperies. There was a moment of stunned silence, then a collective gasp. The gathered assembly drew back in horror. Finally the chairwoman wailed to the artist, "This is monstrous! What have you done? Why have you painted an enormous cow with a halo and a cotton field full of Indians?"

"Madame," the artist replied, "this great work of art shows in graphic detail the exact last words of the intrepid General when he said: 'Holy Cow! Look at them cotton pickin' Indians'."

Antonis Kalamaras



Fathoming the Unfathomable

The other day I received a dinner invitation from the ambassador in Athens of the West African Republic of Merengue, His Excellency Mr. Lionel Limpopo, B.A. (failed, Cantab.) C.B., S.I.H.T. When I rang his secretary to accept the invitation I asked her, out of curiosity, what the letters C.B. and S.I.H.T. after his name stood for. I was informed that C.B. stood for Cordon Bleu.

"Ah," I said, "His Excellency is an amateur cook, I presume," visions of a sumptuous meal at the Embassy forming in my mind.

"Oh, no, he was awarded a blue ribbon for winning a canoe race on the Congo River in 1968," the secretary explained. "He can't even boil an egg."

"And the S.I.H.T.?" I asked, somewhat disappointed.

"Oh, that stands for Subscriber to the International Herald Tribune."

Well, I thought to myself, if there is a lull in the conversation we shall be able to discuss whether Dr. Rex Morgan will get around to marrying his nurse, June, before she dies of old age.

I had never met the ambassador before although I had listened in, once, quite by accident, on a telephone conversation he was having with his president in Merengue. That was the time when the president had been given the impression that Mr. Papandreou was being plagued by a Turk hiding in a cyp-

ress tree in his garden and had suggested enticing the intruder to the ground with a bunch of bananas or a delectable female and then blasting him with a small cannon – the same way in which he himself had got rid of an obstreperous monkey in a mango tree.

On my way to the embassy I was wondering whether to mention that conversation to the ambassador or whether he might be embarrassed to know he had been overheard.

In any case, I had no chance to speak privately with him during the course of the meal, which was attended by the usual billowy females and visiting VIP's – in this case the Chairman of the European Relations Committee of the Merenguan Parliament, Dr. Richelieu Tête-Pointue, the scion of an aristocratic family that had migrated to Merengue from the Ivory Coast.

After coffee and an excellent banana liqueur, the ambassador came up to me and asked me if I would be kind enough to give Dr. Tête-Pointue the benefit of my vast knowledge of Greek affairs because, he confessed, he himself had been unable to provide the visiting deputy with an intelligible picture of what was happening in Greece.

"Your excellency," I exclaimed, "if you invited me here tonight for that reason I am very much afraid I have been partaking of your excellent fare under false pretenses. I am as much in the dark

about the true state of Greek affairs as everyone else."

Mr. Limpopo looked a little disappointed but he urged me to talk with the committee chairman and at least try to answer some of his questions.

Fortified by a second banana liqueur, I agreed, and we withdrew to the ambassador's study where I sat under a large, framed photograph of Mr. Limpopo paddling furiously down the Congo River in what must have been the race that earned him his blue ribbon. It gave me reason to suspect, also, that the crocodiles following the canoes had played no small role in gaining him his victory.

Dr. Tête-Pointue wasted no time on idle chatter and explained to me immediately that as chairman of the European Relations Committee his task was to report to the president on a weekly basis with a summary of what was happening in the principal countries of Europe – and those of the EEC in particular – and what the prospects were for developing trade with or attracting assistance or investments from each of them. This was easy enough with most European countries. "But when it comes to making a report on Greece –", Dr. Tête-Pointue left his sentence unfinished, threw his hands in the air, shook his head and downed his banana liqueur in one gulp.

"What is it you don't understand?" I asked.

"Well, for one thing, Mr. Papandreou is a distinguished professor of economics who has taught and headed faculties at important universities abroad, right?"

"Right," I agreed.

"With him in charge, one would have expected the Greek economy to be running smoothly and efficiently like a well-oiled machine. Instead, since he came to power nearly three years ago, he has been chopping and changing to such an extent that the economy has come to a virtual standstill. Right?"

"Right," I replied.

"Can you explain that?" he insisted.

"No," I replied.

"In one breath he says the government supports private enterprise and in another his economic czar hurls accusations against the directors of the most prosperous and go-ahead firm in the country and gets the bank to throw them out on their ear. Right?"

"Right," I agreed.

"Can you explain that?"

"No," I replied.

"He signs an agreement allowing American bases to remain in Greece and then calls the Americans the world's worst imperialists or something like that. Right?"

"Don't ask me to explain why," I forestalled him.

"He was voted in on a platform that called for withdrawal from the EEC or a referendum on membership. Ever since, Greece has been trying to squeeze as much money out of the EEC as it can. Is that consistent?"

"No," I admitted.

"Greece is a member of NATO, yet he is most obstreperous at NATO meetings and loves visiting and being fêted in the Eastern Bloc countries. Is that compatible?"

"Assuredly not," I assented.

"For me, Mr. Papandreou is an insoluble enigma. I cannot explain his policies to my president and my president is beginning to think I am something of a nincompoop. What can I do?"

"Why don't you get your president to invite Mr. Papandreou on a state visit and then he can try to fathom him himself?" I suggested.

Tête-Pointue shook his head. "We tried that but his travelling schedule is fully booked for the next two years with visits to communist and socialist countries. He won't come to us."

I thought for a moment and then I drew closer to him and whispered into his ear: "What about a big crate and two Israeli doctors standing by?" I suggested hopefully. "It might work this time."

Alec Kitroeff

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guide

Where to go... what to do

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● sports
● museums,
sites

● music
● dance
● drama
● tourist tips

● matter of
taste
● restaurants
and nightlife

focus

Athens Celebrates Anniversary

This year marks the 150th anniversary of Athens as the capital of Greece. To celebrate this event, the mayor's office, through the Pnevmatiko Kentro and the Dimotiki Pinakothiki, has scheduled an enormous series of free concerts, exhibits and theater performances. Most events will take place at either the theater or the newly opened Cultural Center, both in Parko Eleftherias (formerly EAT-ESA) at 8 p.m. Note: schedules listed are not final. Call the Pnevmatiko Kentro at 361-2705 to confirm the date of a concert or theater performance and for an updated list of events. Information about exhibits can be obtained through the Dimotiki Pinakothiki, tel. 324-3022 or 324-3023.

Sept. 3	Pnevmatiko Kentro and the Greek Writers' Union sponsor presentation of the Constitution at Syntagma Square
Sept. 8	Mitsakis' <i>I diki mas Ikogenia</i> performed by the Thiasos Theates
Sept. 12-13, 19-20, 27-28, and Oct. 4-5	Theatrical Revivals See Theater
Sept. 15	The Teatro tou Vounou (Mountain Theater) presents a play by George Kot-sioula
Sept. 17	Popular music with Thomas Thomaidis
Sept. 21-26	Musical Competition '84; first annual competition for young amateur musicians

A three day **festival** will take place in Plaka on Plateia Philomousou Etairias within the first 10 days of September. The program includes Karagiozi puppet shows, an evening of music and an evening of mandolin music.



Ms. Nellie Kiriazi, the curator of the Dimotiki Pinakothiki, could not yet provide firm dates for the exhibits she is organizing but was able to give a rough outline of what will be going on the next four months.

Two exhibits will take place this month: a **photography** exhibit entitled *The Athens that Disappeared* and a permanent art exhibit at the Pnevmatiko Kentro. *The Athens that Disappeared* exhibit will take place in late September. See *photography* for details.

Beginning in mid September the Pnevmati-

ko Kentro will house the newly formed **Athinaiki Pinakothiki**. The Pinakothiki will contain paintings of Athens by such important artists as Theofilos and Christian Hansen, the Danish architect who designed Athens University, and Dimitrios Galanis. An

Athinaiki Bibliothiki (library) will open on the same day as the Pinakothiki and will also be located on the first floor of the Pnevmatiko Kentro. Books dealing with Athens will be found here.

An exhibit featuring **Athenian newspapers and magazines** published over the last 150 years is still in the planning stages but is scheduled to open at the Dimotiki Pinakothiki (51 Pireos) sometime in October.

Sixteen of Greece's most **important modern artists** will each display three works at the Cultural Center in Parko Elefther-

ias from mid November until mid December. The artists who have been invited to participate are: Nikolas Hadzikyriakos-Ghikas, Yiannis Moralis, Nikos Engonopoulos, Yiannis Spiropoulos, Spyros Vassiliou, Yiannis Tsarouhis, Nikos Nikolaou, Kostas Malamos, Diamantis Diamantopoulos, Celeste Polyhroniadou, Kostas Iliadis, Koula Bekiari, Yiorgos Vakalo, Yiorgos Sikeliotis, Dimitri Yiolithasis, and Yiorgos Mavrides. According to Ms. Kiriazi, no exhibit to date has brought together so many important artists at the same time.

In addition to exhibits, the Dimotiki Pinakothiki is supervising the publication of a **picture album** of sketches done by Danish artists in the 19th century. Most of the sketches have never been displayed, located as they were in the Museum of Copenhagen's archives.

The mayor has also invited artists to transform the city's **bare, ugly walls into works of art**. According to the plan, artists will donate their work while the mayor's office will provide the necessary supplies. Participants will be selected, based on the ideas and sketches they submit, by the Meletirion Ikastikon Horon.

art

A retrospective exhibit of the late **Yiannis Gaitis** work continues at the Pinakothiki (Vas. Konstantinou, tel. 723-5937) until the end of the month. Mr. Gaitis died on July 23 at the age of 61 after a long struggle against cancer. Hailed as one of the most important post-war Greek artists, his themes were often political and included the well known series "Little People." Mary Machas, *The Athenian's* art critic, described the anthropakia (little people) as being Gaitis' "... personal symbol through which he depicted man as part of a faceless multitude, ... apathetic, resigned and always part of the crowd." You should not miss this exceptional exhibit.

Rumania is sponsoring a group exhibit of 34 artists at the Pinakothiki in celebration of the 40th anniversary of its liberation from the Nazis. Greek-Rumanian cultural ties

eration. Sculpture, drawing, design, and graphics will be included in the exhibit, which will last until the end of September.

photography

In addition to the two exhibits mentioned in art, the Pinakothiki is mounting a photographic exhibit of **Rolf Lederbogen's** work. Lederbogen is a professor of Morphology at the University of Karlsruhe in Germany. The show, which will continue until the end of September, is divided into four series: *Tranquil Life, Tranquil Landscapes, People and Landscapes* and *People and Space*. The professor specializes in architectural photography but is also respected for his artistic work with the camera.

The mayor's office, through the Dimotiki Pinakothiki is sponsoring a photography exhibit entitled ***The Athens that Disappeared***. The exhibit is divided into three parts, one

of which is devoted to postcards depicting Athens over the last 150 years. Pictures of old, classic buildings which have been knocked down to make room for new apartment blocks and of everyday life in old Athens have been borrowed from the Commercial Bank's archives to form the second part. A pictorial documentary of how and why buildings were destroyed has been provided by the city's urban planning department. *The Athens that Disappeared* will take place at the new Cultural Center in Parko Eleftherias (formerly EAT-ESA) sometime in late September and will continue into October. For further information call the Dimotiki Pinakothiki at 324-3022 or 324-3023.



The Zürich Opera (Athens Festival)

dance

Performances by the Moldavian folk dance company **ZOK** continue at the Veakio theater until Sept. 16. ZOK was founded in and artistic prizes. The director and main choreographer of the company is Vladimir Courbet, a man whose knowledge and research of folk dances and costumes have earned him many state prizes. Tickets can be purchased at the Veakio box office in Piraeus from 6-8 p.m. and from the Palace Cinema box office on Voukourestiou St. from 9:30 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. daily. For further information call the theater at 412-5498.

Evelyn Hart and the **Royal Winnipeg Ballet Company** will perform Sept. 5-8 at the Herod Atticus Theater. Scheduled performances include: *Romeo and Juliet* choreographed by Rudi van Danzig to Prokofiev's music; *Two Translucent Tones*, choreographed by Nils Christie with music by Bartok; and *Variations on "Strike up the Band,"* choreographed by Paddy Stone with music by Gershwin, arranged by David Lindup. Tickets can be purchased at the Athens Festival box office.

theater

A series of "theatrical revivals" will be staged at the theater in Parko Eleftherias (near the American Embassy) as part of Athens' anniversary celebration. The "revivals" consist of excerpts taken from plays written between 1834, the year Athens became Greece's capital, and the present. In order to assure continuity and to better highlight the city's historical and social evolution, theater scholar and critic K. Georgousopoulos has written transitional bridges. C. Tsagas will direct the series, which will be presented in the Park on Sept. 12, 13, 19, 20, 27, 28, and Oct. 4-5 as well as various neighborhood theaters. For further information call the Pnevmatiko Kentro at 361-2705 or 361-2862 between 10 a.m. and 2 p.m.

fairs

The 49th **Thessaloniki International Trade Fair** opens for two weeks on Sept. 2. Included among the nations which will be exhibiting their wares are Austria, Bulgaria, DDR., Italy, U.S.S.R., France, Rumania, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Hungary, Albania, Cyprus, U.S.A., Yugoslavia and Cuba. The theme of the U.S. exhibit is



The Royal Winnipeg Ballet (dance)

date back to Byzantium through a shared tradition of hagiography. All but two of the **Rumanian artists** are well known members of the 1930s gen-

the city of Kisinoff in the Moldavian S.S.R. and has entertained audiences in the Soviet Union and Europe since 1945, winning both critical acclaim



Organizers of the International Economic Conference

Medicine Today. Special emphasis will be placed by Greece on its light industry exposition, although all sectors of the Greek economy will be represented at the Fair. For further information, as well as hotel accommodations, contact HELLEXPO at Thessaloniki International Fair, 154, Egnatia St., 546 21 Thessaloniki, tel. (031) 239.221, 222.366 or the Athens office at 323-0959.

books

Ninety-five sketches by artist Minos Argyrakis of different Greek locations make his book – **O Yiros tis Ellados** (A Tour of Greece) – quite pleasant to flip through. The publisher is Kastanioti Publications, Zoodohou Pigis 3, Athens, tel. 360-1331 or 360-3234.

Available now from bookstores and from the Multi National Women's Libera-

tion Group headquarters at Mavromichalis 69 is the third edition of **Foreign Women in Greece**. Produced entirely by voluntary effort, the book was first published in 1978 as a guide containing legal, practical and personal information for foreign women adjusting to life in Greece. This revised and expanded edition for the first time includes a chapter on women living outside of Athens and the special difficulties they face.

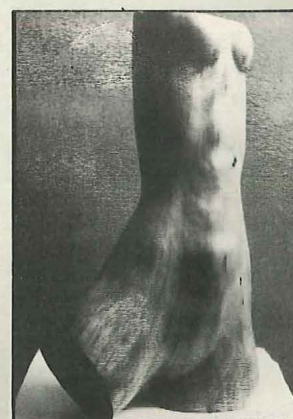
Some of the information in the book is based on replies from a questionnaire the group distributed to 750 foreign women in all parts of Greece in 1983. The book also includes valuable information on the recently changed Family Law, and outlines helpful information on day-to-day living from renting an apartment to pregnancy and childbirth.

Foreign Women in Greece is priced at 300 drachmas, and all proceeds will go towards an eventual fourth edition, and similar projects. For more in-

Greece, which has information on practically everything, including, amazing as it may seem, bus schedules and routes. You can pick up a copy at either the League of Volunteers, Omirou 34, tel. 361-5824 or Compendium Bookshop, Nikis 33, tel. 322-6931.

music

On Monday, Sept. 3 at 9 p.m. the **Thessaloniki State Orchestra** will present two works by Carl Orff at the Herod Atticus Theater as part of the Athens Festival. *The Lamentation of Ariadne*, as arranged by Carl Orff for soprano, will be performed by the Orchestra Claudio Monteverdi with soloist Barbara Tsabali-Trikolidi. Orff's *Carmina Burana* will make up the second part of the program and will be staged by the Thessaloniki State Orchestra with the



Wooden Sculpture (Galleries)

Philharmonic Choir of Cologne. The soloists will be soprano Elisabeth Richards, tenor Ulf Kenkies and baritone Peter Binder. Alkis Baltas will be conducting. Tickets are priced from 80-600 drs. and can be bought at the Athens Festival box office, Stadiou 4, tel. 322-1459 or 322-3111.

conferences

Following the success of last year's inaugural International Economic Conference (IEO), the Athens College Alumni Associa-

tion is busy organizing the second annual conference. Economists, business and government leaders from Europe and North America have been invited to Athens College Theater on October 5 and 6 to discuss this year's theme – **From Recession to Recovery**. The primary aim of the International Economic Conference is to provide a forum for the discussion of issues relating to Greece's own economic recovery. With this in mind, panelists

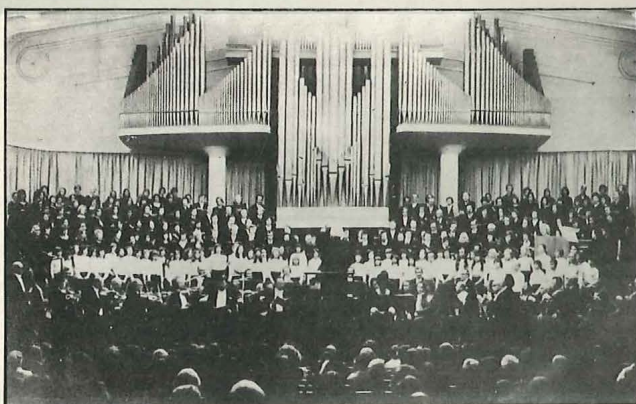


Thessaloniki International Trade Fair (fairs)

from Greece will comment on the presentations and participate in discussions.

The conference will be divided into four sessions: *The Nature and Extent of the Current Economic Recovery; Policies to Strengthen and Sustain Economic Recovery; The Conflict between Social Demands and Economic Imperatives; and Pressure Groups and Public Policy*. A fifth session on *Investment and Finance* may be added later on.

Panelists represent diverse economic views and include: William Niskana, an economic advisor to American President R. Reagan; Jacques Attali, economic advisor to French President Mitterrand; Roy Jenkins, member of the Social Democratic Party in Britain; Arthur Scargill, President of the Coal Miners' Union in Britain; G. Jankov, professor of economics at the Karl Marx Institute in Belgrade; Shirley Williams, member of Parliament and the So-



Köln Philharmonic Choir (Athens Festival)

formation phone 644-8900 or 651-0344.

Another valuable but more general guide is **The Network Directory** for

cial Democratic Party in Britain; and Amrtya Sen, professor of economics in India.

There is a 12,000 drs. participation fee which also includes dinner on Friday night at the Athenaeum Inter-Continental. For further information contact either Mrs. M. Velissaropoulou or Mrs. F. Machierianaki at 822-8557.

notes

S.O.S. SUPPORT LINE - ATHENS is a group of volunteers who man an emergency telephone line to answer calls from members of the English speaking community who need a friendly, sympathetic and confidential ear in times of distress or loneliness.

The volunteers have been trained along the lines of Samaritan volunteers in Great Britain and although they are not directly affiliated to Samaritans Inc., they do have their support. Instead SOS Support Line is affiliated with the International Federation of Telephone Emergency Services in Geneva, which means that they are able to use the facilities and offices of the already existing Greek-speaking SOS group. This link also offers the English-speaking

group full protection and recognition under Greek law.

Unfortunately, SOS is desperately undermanned and may be forced to close

carefully and keep a confidence.

Training takes place over a period of eight weeks, meeting once a week at a mutually conve-

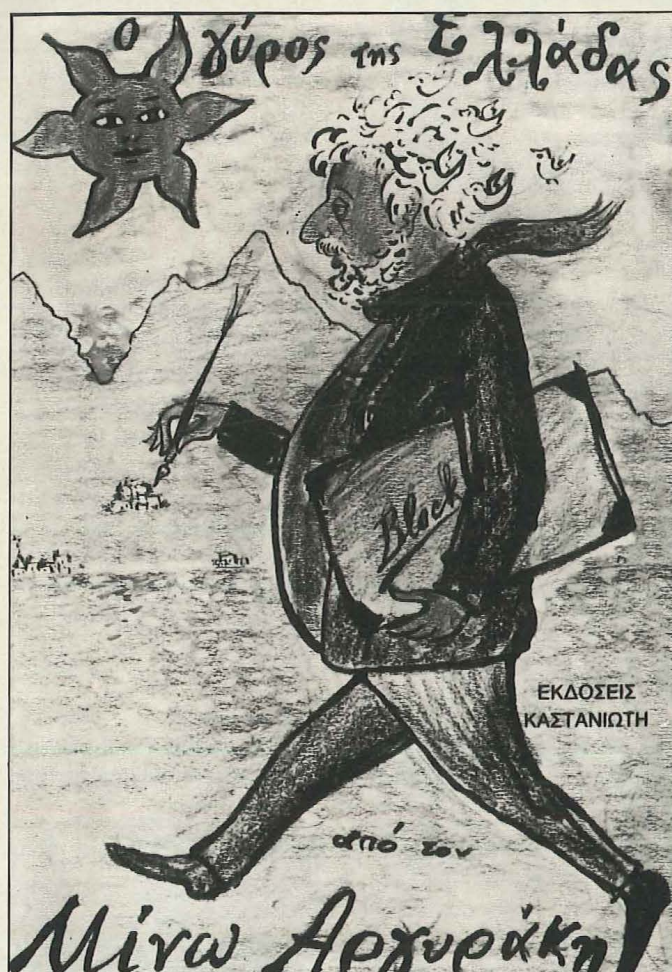
organization, drop a line to:

The Director SOS
Support Line-Athens
c/o St. Paul's Church
Fillelinon 29
Athens

Fund raisers and donations are also badly needed. If you are unable to commit yourself to training and answering the phone then why not join the Friends of SOS to organize fund raising events, or simply make a donation towards the cost of publicizing the service. At present, the organization receives no financial support and is therefore unable to give the service adequate publicity.

Another valuable asset to the foreign community in Athens is **The Cross-Cultural Association**. It was initially formed to meet the needs of cross-cultural children being brought up in Greece but now serves as a resource for expatriates living here and Greeks from abroad or who have relationships with non-Greeks.

Regular social events such as parties or outings allow members to get to know each other and the country they live in. Special attention is given to events where cross-cultural children can meet and play together and with adults of



down unless more volunteers are found. Potential volunteers need not belong to a specific or any religious group nor do they need specialized backgrounds; just the ability to listen

nient time, and depending on numbers, there should be a class starting at the end of September.

If you feel you would like to donate your time or just to find out more about the

International FIVA World Rally 1984 - organized by PHILPA (Friends of Antique Automobiles), Athens, Greece, from September 14th-19th a.m. Friday, 14th

PATRAS START
(Foreign Cars)

ATHENS START
(Local Cars)

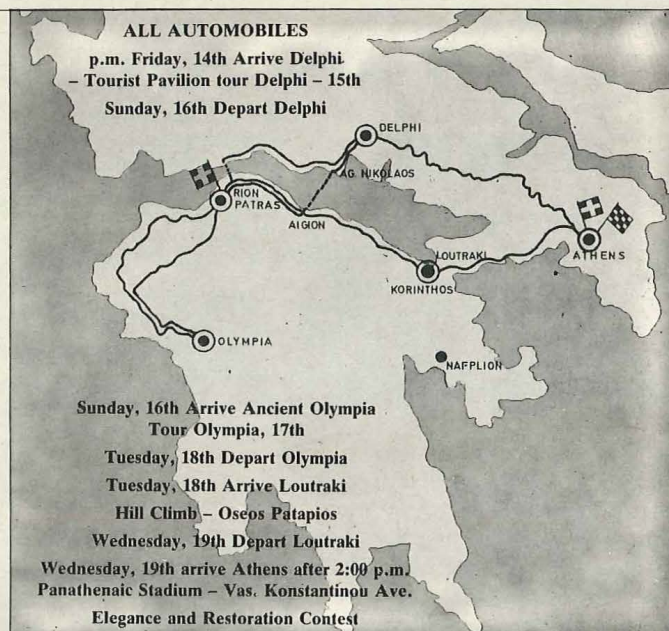
a.m. Friday 14th

Averoff Hotel
Scrutineering-Departure

Olympic Stadium
(below Philothei)

Scrutineering-Departure

Because the cars coming from abroad will start from Patras while the local cars start here in Athens, the best viewing time is at the end of the rally when all converge at the marble stadium on Vas. Konstantinou. The Mercedes-Benz Museum has all but promised to bring the oldest Mercedes-Benz in the world. It is an 1886 Benz three-wheeler and won't participate in the rally. However, all the other cars will be on view along the route. There are 40 entries from abroad and almost as many from Greece.



different backgrounds. Meetings take the form of guided discussions on topics related to life in and adjustment to Greece. The emphasis is on recognizing the obstacles which prevent people from taking charge of their lives and taking steps to overcome those obstacles.

A newsletter is issued four times a year. Mem-

bership is open to any interested person. Non-members are welcomed to all activities. For information call Leslie (804-5147); Wendy (652-2144); Angela (804-1212); or Ann (691-8182).

A **Voting Party** sponsored by the Hellenic-American Chamber of Commerce, in cooperation with the Athens Hilton Hotel, will

take place on Monday, Sept. 17. See *Katey's Corner* for further details.

E.O.T. (The National Tourist Organization) has some good news for those who are lucky enough to still be island hopping during September and October. 1,500,000 drachmas worth of third class boat tickets have been bought by the organization and

will be distributed **free of charge** to those travelling the following routes: Rhodes-Kastellorizo; Rhodes-Halki; Rhodes-Tilos; Cos-Nisiros; Siphnos-Kithnos; Ios-Folegandros; Siphnos-Milos; Chios-Psarra. Tickets can be obtained at local travel agents. For information on other free routes, call E.O.T. at 322-2545.



Photo: Rolf Lederbogen

Athens Festival

Tickets to performances at the Herod Atticus Theater can be bought at the Athens Festival box office, Stadiou 4 (in the arcade), tel. 322-1459, 322-3111. The office is open weekdays and Saturdays from 8:30a.m. - 1:30p.m. and 6p.m. - 8:30 p.m. and on Sundays from 9 a.m. - noon. You can also buy tickets at the theater itself on the day of the performance from 6:30 - 9 p.m. For National Theater events, tickets are also on sale at the theater box office, Agiou Constantinou and Menandrou Sts., tel. 522-3242 from 8 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. and 6-8 p.m. on weekdays and Saturdays and from 9 a.m.-1p.m. on Sundays.

For shows at the Epidauros Theater, tickets can be bought at the above locations as well as at the theater box office every Saturday, four hours before the start of each performance and on Sundays from 9 a.m.-1p.m. and from 5 p.m. up to the time of the show. For Epidauros, tickets can also be bought at the Olympic Airways office in Nafplion, on Bouboulinas Ave. on the eve and day of the performance.

Tickets to performances at Lycabettus can be bought at the Athens Festival box office as well as at the Lycabettus Theater from 6:30-9 p.m. daily. Free transport to the theater is provided to ticket holders from Kolokotroni and Stadiou Sts.

Tickets for each festival performance usually go on sale two weeks earlier. All events are subject to change.

Herod Atticus

- September 3 The Thessaloniki State Orchestra conducted by Alkis Balias and the Köln Philharmonic Choir directed by Philip Röhl: Orff's *Carmina Burana*. Tickets are priced from 80-600 drs.
- September 5-8 The Royal Winnipeg Ballet of Canada. Tickets are 300-1,500 drs.
- September 12, 15 The Zurich Opera with Agnes Baltsa will perform Bizet's *Carmen*.
- September 14, 16 The Zurich Opera: Mozart's *Idomeneo*. Tickets for both shows range from 300-1,500 drs.
- September 17 The Orchestra and Choir of the Zurich Opera: Honegger's *Jeanne au Bucher*. 200-800 drs.

Epidauros

- September 1, 2 Amphi-Theatro: Aristophanes' *Peace*.
- September 8, 9 Hellenic Choreodrama (Greek Ballet).

Lycabettus Theater

The season runs from June 23 - September 5. All performances are at 9p.m.

- September 3, 4 Concert by Arja Saijonmaa. Admission prices are 200 drs. (students) - 900 drs.
- September 5 Christos Garitsos will give a concert. Tickets are priced from 100 (students) - 550 drs.

Rhodes Summer Arts Festival

All tickets can be bought at performance sites. information call the Rhodes cultural office (0241) 27-427.

- September 8 Piano recital by Aris Garoufalas at the National Theater of Rhodes at 9 p.m.
- September 15 Rallou Manou's Hellenic Choreodrama in "Fantasies about Aristophanes" at the National Theater of Rhodes at 9 p.m.

this month

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9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
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NAME DAYS IN SEPTEMBER

In traditional Greek circles one's nameday (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, Eftathia
September 25	Efrosini

DATES TO REMEMBER

September 3	Labor Day - U.S., Canada
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CLUBS AND ORGANIZATIONS

AMERICAN CLUB, Kastri. Tel. 801-2988. Labor Day celebration on Sept. 1. Old fashioned picnic from 6-9:30 p.m. All US citizens welcome. Games and races at the pool starting at 11 a.m. Music. A thrift sale is scheduled for Sept. 19. Call for more details.

AWOG (American Women's Organization of Greece). Tel. 801-3971. General meeting scheduled for Sept. 20, at 10:30 a.m. Trip to Castoria is planned from Sept. 28-30. Call the AWOG office for details.

CANADIAN WOMEN'S CLUB. Tel. 801-7553. Bridge lessons start mid-Sept. with Eddie Cotsis. Call Mrs. Cotsis at 813-5413 for details. Mah-Jong players meet every Thurs. at 10 a.m. For information call Mrs. Machado at 813-5880. Happy Hour every Fri. between 7-9 p.m. Greek lessons begin this month. Monday Games Night and Thursday Classical Music evenings also start again this month. Keep Fit Classes begin on Sept. 17. Aerobics on Sept. 24. The pool will be open till Oct. 15 and a Slim and Swim program is offered until that time.

CROSS-CULTURAL ASSOCIATION. Tel. 691-8182. Picnic at Syngrou Park will be held on Sat., Sept. 8. Members will meet at the entry gates on Leoforos Kifissias at 10:30 a.m. Guided discussion, "Reaching Out to Greek Culture," on Sept. 27 at 8:30 p.m. Call Angela at 804-1212 or Leslie at 804-5147 for details.

MULTI-NATIONAL WOMEN'S LIBERATION GROUP OF GREECE, Mavromihalis 69. Tel. 281-4823. Sept. 20 - general meeting at 8:30 p.m.; Sept. 27 - party at 9 p.m.

CULTURAL SOCIETY OF THE FRIENDS OF HYDRA, events on the island. Call Athens office, tel. 360-2571, for details.

PROPELLER CLUB, 9 Patission, (near the National Museum).

ROTARY CLUB. Tel. 362-3150.

REPUBLICANS ABROAD. Tel. 681-5447.

EXHIBITS

THESSALONIKI INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIR, Sept. 2-16. See Focus.

SCREENINGS

ATHENS COLLEGE THEATER

Program uncertain but several film previews and theater presentations have been scheduled for this month. Call 671-7523 for details.

FALL COURSES

ADVANCED GREEK, courses start on Sept. 3-28, at the Athens Center, tel. 701-5442 or 701-2268. Classes are 3 hours and are held 5 days a week.

TRANSLATOR'S SEMINAR at the Athens Center, from Sept. 3-28. Mon.-Thurs., 6-8:30 p.m. Tel. 701-5242, 701-2268.

IMMERSION CLASSES at the Athens Center from Sept. 9-28, 5 days per week, 4 hours per day. Mornings and evenings. Tel. 701-5242, 701-2268.

BEGINNERS, INTERMEDIATE and ADVANCED GREEK LESSONS at the Hellenic American Union starting Sept. 4. Mon.-Fri., 9 a.m. - 12 p.m. and 5-8 p.m. Registration Sept. 3. Tel. 362-9886, ext. 53.

BEGINNERS, INTERMEDIATE and ADVANCED ENGLISH LESSONS with or without video aids from Sept. 4-28 at the Hellenic American Union. Registration Sept. 3. Mon.-Fri., 9 a.m. - 12 p.m. and 6-9 p.m. Tel. 362-9886, ext. 53.

EXAM PREPARATION for Michigan and TOEFL exams at the Hellenic American Union from Sept. 4. Registration Sept. 3. Tel. 362-9886, ext. 53.

METHODOLOGY FOR TEACHING ENGLISH, a course at the Hellenic American Union starting Sept. 4. Registration Sept. 3. Tel. 362-9886, ext. 53.

BEGINNERS and INTERMEDIATE BRIDGE LESSONS with Eddie Cotsis at the International Club of Kifissia will commence in mid Sept. Telephone Mrs. Cotsis at 813-5413 for further details.

KEEP FIT CLASSES begin again at the International Club of Kifissia on September 17. The classes are run by a fully qualified chartered physiotherapist MCSP. Monday from 5:30-6:30 p.m. and Thursdays from 11 a.m. - 12 p.m. Tel. 801-7231 for further details.

AEROBICS will be introduced at the International Club of Kifissia on Sept. 24. A qualified Norwegian gymnast will use a modified Jane Fonda method. The class will be held twice a week, Mon. and Thurs. between 10 and 11 a.m. Tel. 801-7231 for more information.

INTENSIVE BEGINNERS and INTERMEDIATE GREEK LESSONS at The New Center for English Language Studies from Sept. 17 - Oct. 10. Classes meet for 3 hours a day, 5 days a week. Call 322-8742 for details.

BEGINNERS and INTERMEDIATE GREEK LESSONS at a regular pace also begin Sept. 17 and lasts through Oct. 10 at the New Centre for English Language Studies. These classes meet on Mon., Wed. and Fri. for 2 hours. For further information call 322-8742.



MUSIC, DANCE, DRAMA

MOLDAVIAN FOLK DANCES with ZOK at the Veakio Theater continues until Sept. 16. See Focus.

DORA STRATOU GREEK FOLK DANCES are held at the Dora Stratou Theater on Filopappou Hill until the end of September. The show begins at 10:25 p.m. on weekdays and at 8:15 p.m. on Wed. and Sun. Tickets are 430, 375, and 300 drs. 150 drs. for students. For information call 324-4395.

NELLY DIMOGLIOU GREEK DANCES are held at the Old City Theater in Rhodes until Oct. Performances are daily (except Saturdays) at 8:15 p.m. Tickets are 500 drs. and 300 drs. for students. For further information call (0241) 20 157.

FOR ATHENS FESTIVAL LISTINGS see Focus and Festivals.

KAROLOS KOUN'S THEATRO TEHNI will perform Aeschylus' *Prometheus Bound* on Sept. 5 in Halandri. From Sept. 10-30 the troupe will perform *Neither Cold Nor Hot* by Frances Xavier Kreitz at the Theater of Macedonian Studies in Thessaloniki. For further information call the theater at tel. 322-9703.

GALLERIES

AFI, Tripodon 25, Plaka. Tel. 324-7146. Exhibit by members. Several art forms, including jewelry, will be represented.

DIOGENES, Nikis 33. Tel. 323-1978 or 322-6942. Wooden sculptures by Rumanian Professor of Fine Arts Ion Tolan. Sept. 24 - Oct. 16.

NEES MORPHES, Valaoritou 9a. Tel. 361-6165. Gallery is presenting a group exhibit of the following artists' work until Sept. 12: Adamachos, Saskopoulou, Thrafa, Markidis, Michaelidis, and Houliaris.

NATIONAL GALLERY (Pinakothiki), Vas. Konstantinou. Tel. 723-5937. Yiannis Gaitis retrospective; photography by Rolf Lederboggen; Rumanian group exhibit. All until the end of this month. See Focus.

SKOUFA, Skoufa 4. Tel. 360-3541. Exhibit of several prominent Greek artists until the end of Sept.

ZYGOS, Iofondos 33. Tel. 722-9219. Sept. 13-26, a group exhibit by 16 artists entitled "*Polymorphia*." Exhibit is dedicated to International Cretan Conference in Athens and Delphi.

LECTURES, SEMINARS, CONFERENCES

BEECHAM PHARMACEUTICAL SYMPOSIUM at the Athenaeum Inter-Continental, Sept. 18-23. Call 902-3666 for information.

DRUG ADDICTION CONFERENCE sponsored by a private American organization. Call the Athenaeum Inter-Continental for information at 902-3666.

SECOND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC CONFERENCE will be held at the Athens College Oct. 5 and 6. See Focus.

REACHING OUT TO GREEK CULTURE, a guided discussion sponsored by the Cross-Cultural Association on Sept. 27 at 8:30 p.m. For information call Angela at 804-1212 or Leslie at 804-5147.

FOURTH ANNUAL ODYSSEUS MEETING will take place with lectures and seminars by professors from around the world in Ithaca. Call the Mayor's Office at (0674) 32 795 for further details.

T.V. MOVIES

The following films have been scheduled for September but programming is subject to change.

ERT 1

Sept. 1, Saturday

A Question of Honor (1982), directed by Jude Taylor and starring Ben Gazzara and Paul Sorvino. American.

Sept. 2, Sunday

Red Sun (1972), directed by Stephen Young and starring Ursula Andress. American.

Sept. 7, Friday

Go West (1925), starring Buster Keaton. American.

Sept. 8, Saturday

Naked Spur (1952), directed by Anthony Mann and starring Robert Ryan and Janet Leigh. American.

Sept. 9, Sunday

Come September (1961), directed by Robert Mulligan and starring Rock Hudson and Gina Lollobrigida. American.

Sept. 14, Friday

Tramp, Tramp, Tramp (1926), directed by Harry Landon. American.

Sept. 15, Saturday

Sands of the Kalahari (1965), directed by Cy Endfield and starring Stanley Baker, Stuart Whitman and Susannah York. British.

Sept. 16, Sunday

Deadly Encounter (1982), directed by William Graham and starring Larry Hagman and Susan Anspach. American.

Forbidden Games (1952), (Les

SEA HORSE

SINCE 1971

YACHTS

CHARTERS

SALES

GLYFADA - MARINA 4 TEL. 8948503
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- Sept. 21, Friday
 Sept. 22, Saturday
 Sept. 23, Sunday
 Sept. 28, Friday
 Sept. 29, Saturday
- Jeux Interdit) directed by René Clement and starring Brigitte Fossey and George Pougoley. French.
A Day at the Races (1932), directed by Sam Wood and starring Maureen O'Sullivan. American.
Journey through the Black Sun (1982), directed by Ray Austen and Lee Tatzini and starring Martin Landau, Barbara Bain and Barry Morris. American.
Mystery on Monster Island (1981), directed by Piquers Simon and starring Terence Stamp and Peter Cushing. British.
Invitation to Dance (1956), directed by and starring Gene Kelly. British.
Moon Fleet (1955), directed by Fritz Lang and starring Stuart Granger and George Hampers. American.
The Proud and the Profane (1956), directed by George Seaton and starring William Holden, Deborah Kerr and Thelma Ritter. American.
The Great White Hope (1970), directed by Martin Rich and starring James Earl Jones, Jane Alexander and Lou Gilbert. American.

ERT 2

- Saturday 1
 Monday 3
 Tuesday 4
 Saturday 8
 Monday 10
 Tuesday 11
 Saturday 15
 Sunday 16
 Monday 17
 Monday 18
 Saturday 22
 Sunday 23
 Monday 24
 Tuesday 25
 Saturday 29
 Sunday 30
- Cinderella Liberty*, directed by Mark Rydell. American.
Nijinsky, directed by Herbert Ross. American.
Retour a Marseilles, directed by René Allio. French.
Half a Sixpence. British.
Le Milieu du Monde. French.
Mark of the Vampire.
The Long Goodbye, directed by Robert Altman. American.
G.I. Blues, directed by N. Taurog and starring Elvis Presley. American.
Amant de Poche. French.
Bullets for Bullets.
At the Circus (1939), starring the Marx Brothers. American.
Aparito, directed by Sat. Ray. Indian.
New York, New York, directed by Michael Scorse and starring Liza Minnelli. American.
Monocle Noir.
Night of the Hunter (1955), directed by Charles Laughton and starring Robert Mitchum. American.
Les Miserables, (1952) directed by G. Jordan and starring Michael Rennie and Robert Newton. American.
On the Beach (1959), directed by Stanley Kramer. American.
Gypsy.
The Bliss of Mrs. Blossom.
La Banque.
Horloger de Saint Paul.

SOUND AND LIGHT

ATHENS - AT THE PNYX. The show runs in English from 9-9:45 p.m. daily; in French from 10-10:45 on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays and Sundays; and in German from 10-10:45 on Tuesdays and Fridays. Admission is 180 drs. and 70 drs. for students. Tickets are on sale at the Athens Festival box office, Stadiou 4 (in the arcade).

RHODES - AT THE MUNICIPAL GARDENS (PALACE OF THE GRAND MASTER)

The show runs from April to October and alternative performances are given in Greek, English, French, German, and Swedish. Tickets, on sale at the entrance, are 180 drs. and 70 drs. for students.

LIBRARIES

AMERICAN HELLENIC CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, Valaoritou 17, Tel. 361-8385. A commercial and industrial reference library, with a collection of American and Greek directories and catalogues as well as many trade, technical and statistical journals. Mon-Fri, 8:30-2:30. Closed Sat.

ATHENS COLLEGE LIBRARY, Psychico Tel. 671-4628, ext. 60. Open Mon-Fri, 8:30 am-4 pm, closed Sat. 25.000 books in English and Greek; English periodicals.

BRITISH COUNCIL LIBRARY, Kolonaki Sq., Tel. 363-3211. Lending Library open Mon.-Fri. 9:30-1:30. Reference Library open Mon.-Fri. 9:30-1:30.

BENAKI, Koumbari 1, Tel. 362-6462. For reference use only. Books, periodicals, manuscripts, gravures, and watercolors pertaining to all periods of Greek history and art with emphasis on folk tradition. Mon 8:30-2 pm, Sat. closed.

British Council Library hours: lending and reference library will be open from 9:30 am to 1:30 pm. during June and July.

FRENCH INSTITUTE, Sina 29, Tel. 362-4301. Books, periodicals, references and records in French, Mon-Fri, 10-1, 5-7:45. Sat. closed.

THE GENNADIUS, American School of Classical Studies, Soudias 61, Tel. 721-0536. References on Greece from antiquity to the present. Permanent exhibit of rare books, manuscripts and works of art. Mon-Fri, 9 am-5 pm, Sat, 9 am-2 pm.

GOETHE INSTITUTE, Omirou 12-14, Tel. 360-8111. Mon-Sat, 9 am-1 pm. Books, periodicals, references, records and cassettes in German. Mon-Fri, 9:30 am-2 pm and 5-8 pm.

MULTI-NATIONAL WOMEN'S LIBERATION GROUP, Romanou Melodou 4, Lykavittos. Feminism, fiction, women's issues, psychology, back copies of feminist journals and a good selection of women's health literature.

Tel. 281-4823, 683-2959, before 3 pm.

NATIONAL LIBRARY, Panepistimiou St, Tel. 361-4413. Open Mon-Fri 9 am-2 pm. Manuscripts, books, periodicals in several languages. For reference use only.

NATIONAL RESEARCH CENTER, Vas. Konstantinou 48, Tel. 722-9811. Scientific journals and periodicals in all languages except Greek. For reference use only, but photocopies made upon request Mon-Fri, 7:30 am-2:30 pm; 4-8:45 pm; Sat. closed.

PARLIAMENT LIBRARY, Vas. Sofias, Tel. 323-5030, Mon-Sat, 8:30 am-1 pm. The Benaki Annex is located in the National Historical Museum.

MUSEUMS AND SITES

ACROPOLIS, open 7:30 a.m.-7:30 p.m. weekdays and 8 a.m.-5 p.m. Sunday. The entrance fee of 150 drs. includes the museum.

ACROPOLIS MUSEUM, same hours as the Acropolis except Tuesday when it is open from 12-6 p.m. Tel. 323-6665. Sculpture, vases, terracottas and bronzes from Acropolis excavations.

ANCIENT AGORA, 7:30 a.m.-7:30 p.m. weekdays and 8 a.m.-5 p.m. on Sunday. 100 drs. entrance fee, half price for students.

AGORA MUSEUM, tel. 321-0185. Same hours as Agora, except closed Tuesday. Price includes entry to both. A replica of the 2nd century B.C. Stoa of Attalos, the museum has been reconstructed on original foundations in ancient Agora. Also houses finds from Agora excavations.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUM OF PIRAEUS, Harilao Trikoupi 31, Piraeus. Tel. 452-1598. Holds fine collection of Greek and Roman sculpture.

BENAKI MUSEUM, Koumbari 1 (corner of Vass. Sofias). Tel. 361-1617. Neo-classical mansion housing Antony Benaki's private collection of ancient and modern Greek art, artifacts, textiles, and costumes as well as examples of Islamic, Coptic and Chinese art. Open 8:30 a.m.-2 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. 100 drs. entrance on weekdays, free Sunday.

BYZANTINE MUSEUM, Vass. Sofias 22. Tel. 721-1027. Villa built for the Duchess of Plaisance in 1848. Houses Athens' major collection of Byzantine and post-Byzantine art. Open weekdays 9 a.m.-3:15 p.m. Closed Monday, holidays and Sunday opens from 9 a.m.-2 p.m. Entrance 100 drs., 50 drs. for students.

CENTER FOR FOLK ART AND TRADITION, Angeliki Hadzimihali 6. Tel. 324-3987. Exhibitions focusing on folk traditions in Greece. Open 9 a.m.-1 p.m. and 5-8 p.m. Closed Sunday afternoon and all day Monday. Free entrance.

D. PIERIDES MUSEUM OF MODERN ART, 29 King George Avenue, Glyfada. Tel. 865-3890. Open Monday and Wednesday from 6-10 p.m. Private collection of Cypriot and Greek Modern Art.

GOULANDRIS NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM, Levidou 13, Kifissia, Tel. 801-5870. Open 9 a.m.-1 p.m. and 5-8 p.m. Saturday-Thursday. Closed Friday. Entrance: 70 drs. for adults and 20 drs. for children.

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

THE JEWISH MUSEUM OF GREECE, 36 Amalias St., Athens. Tel. 323-1577. The collections of the museum include religious and folk art representative of the centuries old Judeo-Greek and Sephardic communities of Greece. Open Sundays through Fridays from 9-1. Saturday closed.

MUSEUM OF THE CITY OF ATHENS, 7 Papanigopoulou, off Klafthmonos Square, Plaka. Tel. 324-6146. Open 9 a.m.-1 p.m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Housed in the Old Palace built in 1833-4. The displays illuminate 19th century Athens.

MUSEUM OF GREEK FOLK ART, Kydathineon 17, Plaka, (near Niki St.). Tel. 321-3018. Open 10 a.m.-2 p.m. Closed Monday. Free admission. Art and artifacts mainly from 18th and 19th centuries.

NATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUM, Patission & Tossitsa Sts. Tel. 821-7717 for information in Greek, 821-7724 for information in English. One of the world's finest and most comprehensive collection of ancient Greek art. Open weekdays (except Monday) 8 a.m.-3:15 p.m. and Sunday 9 a.m.-4 p.m. 150 drs. entrance, 70 drs. for students.

NATIONAL HISTORICAL MUSEUM, Stadiou, Kolokotroni Square. Tel. 323-7617. Open 9 a.m.-2 p.m. weekdays (except Monday) and 9 a.m.-1 p.m. weekends. 50 drs. entrance, 20 drs. for students, free Thursday.

NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART, (Ethniki Pinakothiki), Vass. Konstantinos, opposite the Hilton Hotel. Tel. 721-1010. Permanent collection includes works of Greek painters from 16th century to present, as well as a few European masters. Open Tuesday-Saturday from 9 a.m.-3 p.m. and Sunday from 10 a.m.-2 p.m. Closed Monday.

MUSEUMS & SITES OUTSIDE OF ATHENS

PELOPONNESE

ANCIENT CORINTH, museum and site. Tel. (0741) 31207. Ruins of one of the most important cities in ancient Greece; what is visible now dates mostly from Roman period. Excellent museum with finds from prehistoric through late Roman period. Open weekdays and Saturday from 8 a.m. - 7 p.m. and Sunday from 9 a.m. - 7 p.m. Admission 100 drs.

MYCENAE, ruins of the most important Mycenaean palace on top of a citadel. Open daily from 8 a.m. - 7 p.m. and Sunday and holidays from 9 a.m. - 7 p.m. Admission 100 drs.
EPIDAUROS, museum and Sanctuary of Asklepeios. Tel. (0753) 22009. Major ruins of the sanctuary, dedicated to healer god Asklepeios, date from the late classical period. Well preserved ancient theater seats 15,000 people; used throughout summer for festival events, is famous for excellent acoustics. Museum contains finds from the site, including interesting examples of reconstructed architectural fragments. Open daily 8 a.m. - 7 p.m., Sunday and holidays 9 a.m. - 7 p.m. Closed Tuesday. Admission 100 drs.

MYSTRAS, fascinating ruins of a Byzantine city located in the foothills of Mt. Taygetos, near Sparta. It is said that Constantine XI Palaeologos, the last Byzantine emperor, was crowned in the cathedral here. Museum is located in one of the cathedral's buildings and contains mostly architectural fragments. Open 8 a.m. - 7 p.m. weekdays, 9 a.m. - 7 p.m. Sunday and holidays. Admission 100 drs.

OLYMPIA, the "Sacred grove of Altis", dedicated to Zeus, was considered the most important sanctuary in Greece. Olympic games were held here every four years. Museum contains outstanding works of ancient sculpture, including the pediment sculptures from the Temple of Zeus, the statue of Hermes reputedly by the sculptor Praxiteles, and a 5th century Nike (winged victory) by Paionios. Weekdays 8 a.m. - 7 p.m., Sunday and holidays 9 a.m. - 7 p.m. 100 drs admission to the site and 100 drs. admission to the museum.

CENTRAL GREECE

DELPHI, seat of the famous oracle, with ruins of a vast and rich sanctuary, and a fine museum. Site open from 8 a.m. - 7 p.m. on weekdays and 10 a.m. - 4:30 p.m. on Sundays and holidays. The museum, tel. (0265) 82313, houses finds from the excavations. Open daily 8 a.m. - 7 p.m., closed Tuesday, and Sunday and holidays 10 a.m. - 4:30 p.m. Admission 100 drs. for site; 100 drs. for museum.

OSSIOS LOUKAS MONASTERY, between Levadia and Delphi, was built in the 11th century A.D. Outstanding mosaics. Open 8 a.m. - 7 p.m. weekdays and 9 a.m. - 7 p.m. Sunday and holidays. Admission 50 drs.

SPORTS

BADMINTON

The Halandri Badminton Club, Halandri. For further information call 652-6421 or 682-9200.

BASKETBALL

For information call the **Basketball Federation,** Averof 30, tel. 824-4125 or 822-4131.

Panellinio Athletics Association, Evelpidon and Mavromateon Sts., after 3 p.m., tel. 823-3720 or 823-3733.

BOWLING

The following bowling alleys are open to the public in Athens with prices for games between 120 and 140 drs., usually including shoe rental.

Blanos Bowling, Vas. Yiorgiou 81 and Dousmani 3, Glyfada, tel. 893-2322; open 10 a.m. to 2 a.m. Also Vouliagmeni 239, tel. 971-4036, open 6 p.m. to 2 a.m. Game prices are 120 drs. before 6 p.m. and 140 drs. after 6 p.m.

Bowling Center Piraeus, top of Castella, Profitis Ilias, Piraeus, tel. 412-0271, open 10 a.m. to 2 a.m.

Holiday Inn, Bowling Alley, Mihalakopoulou St., tel. 721-7010. A 12 lane Brunswick alley with snack bar. Open from 10 to 2 a.m. daily and from 10 to 3 a.m. on the weekends.

Bowling Center Kifissia, snack bar and bowling alley, Kolokotroni and Levidou Sts., Kifissia, tel. 808-4662, open 10 to 2 a.m. Competitions every Monday at 6:30 p.m. for 'B' class; Wednesday at 6:30 p.m. for 'A' class. Prices between 90 and 140 drs. depending on the time and day, shoe rental 10 drs. extra.

BOXING

Panellinios Athletic Association, Evelpidon and Mavromateon Sts., tel. 823-3720, 823-3733. Lessons offered three times a week.

BRIDGE

General information from the Hellenic Bridge Federation, 6 Evripidou St., 4th floor, tel. 321-4090. Also gives free lessons in the winter.

Tournaments are held at:

Athens Duplicate Bridge Club, 32 Akadimias St., 7th floor. Every Monday and Tuesday at 9 p.m. Tel. 363-4283.

Filotheti Tennis Club, Kaliga & Dafni Sts., tel. 681-2557. Tournaments every Monday at 8:30 p.m.

Panellinios Athletics Association, 26 Mavromateon St., tel. 823-3773, 823-3720. Tournaments every Saturday at 10 a.m.

CAMPING

Alipedou Voula A. Tel. 895-1646

Agia Parton, near Patra. Tel. (061) 424-1313.

N. Kifissia. Terma Eleon. Tel. 801-6435. Private.

Cococamp, Rafina. Tel. 0294-23775 23413, 28480, 22794

CYCLING

Detailed programs and further information are available from the **Greek Cycling Federation**, 28 Bouboulinas St., tel. 883-1414.

CHESS

For general information and details on lessons, contact the **Greek Chess Federation**, 79-81 Sokratous St., 7th floor, tel. 522-2069, 522-4712.

Lessons are available at:

Ambelokipi Chess Club, 6 Kolhitos, tel. 643-3584.

National Bank of Greece Chess Club, 9 Neofytou Douka St., Kolonaki, tel. 723-0270.

FENCING

General information from the **Greek Organization of Fencing**, 57 Akadimias St., 6th floor, tel. 720-9582.

Athens Club, Panepistimiou St., tel. 324-2611.

Athens Fencing Club, 11 Dioxapatri St., tel. 363-3777.

Athens Club of Fencers, 13 Pouliou St., Ambelokipi, tel. 642-7548.

FIELD: TRACK

Information on events, participation, etc., from **SEGAS**, 137 Syngrou Ave., tel. 934-4126.

Panellinios Athletics Association has daily exercises. Apply to their offices (see above).

FISHING

Piraeus Central Harbormaster's Office, tel. 451-1131.

Amateur Anglers and Maritime Sports Club. Akti Moutsoy, Piraeus. Tel. 451-5731.

GOLF

The **Glyfada Golf Course and Club** near the eastern International Airport bus terminal, tel. 894-6820, 894-6875. Open from 8 a.m. to sunset.

HIKING

Ipehrios Zoi (Outdoor Life), 9 Vassilis. Sophias, tel. 361-5779, is a non-profit mountaineering and hiking club open to all. Organizes outings every weekend at minimal cost. No special equipment needed except good walking shoes and a rucksack.

HOKEY

Athenians' (Field) Hockey Club, tel. 813-2853.

FIELD HOCKEY CLUB OF ATHENS. For further information call 681-1811.

GYMNASTICS

Contact **SEGAS** for information, 137 Syngrou Ave., tel. 934-4126.

HORSE RACING

There are races every Mon., Wed., and Sat. at 2:30 p.m. at the **Falliron Racecourse** at the terminus of Syngrou Ave., tel. 941-7761. Entrance fees are 500 drs. - 1st class seating; 100 drs. - 2nd class seating; 30 drs. - 3rd class seating.

HORSEBACK RIDING

For general information contact the **SEGAS Horseback Riding Committee**, Syngrou 137, tel. 231-2628.

Athens Riding Club, Gerakas, Attikis, tel. 661-1088. Has two open air and one indoor track. Non-members are accepted for a minimum of ten lessons. Greek and English language instructors. Open 8-11 a.m. and 3-6 p.m. (afternoon hours vary according to season.)

Hellenic Riding Club, 19 Paradissou St., Maroussi, Tel. 682-6128. Has three open-air and one indoor track. Non-members admitted. Open 7-10:30 a.m. and 3-6 p.m. (hours vary according to season.)

Tatoi Riding Club, Tatoi and Dekelia Sts., near airport, tel. 808-3008. One track for racing events and three smaller ones for riding and jumping lessons. Non-members admitted. Open 8-11 a.m. and 7-8 p.m.; Lessons cost 500 drs. per hour or 12 lessons for 5,000 drs.

ICE SKATING

Athens Skating Club, 20 Sokratous St., Vari, tel. 895-9356. Offers lessons. Open daily from 10 a.m.-2 p.m. and 4 p.m.-12 and weekends from 10-2 a.m. Skating cost includes rental, 300 drs for adults and 200 drs. for children.

JUDO

For general information contact **SEGAS**, 137 Syngrou Ave., tel. 934-4126.

Lessons are given at the **Panellinios Stadium**, Leforos Alexandras.

Panellinios Athletics Association, Evelpidon and Mavromateon Sts., tel. 823-3733. Gives lessons three times a week.

MOUNTAINEERING

The **Greek Alpine Club**, 2 Kapnikareas/Ermou Sts., tel. 323-1867. Outings are organized every weekend, open to mem-

bers, trial members, and members of foreign alpine clubs. Climbing lessons are given every weekend at Varibopi, open to all.

PARACHUTING

For information, call the **Parachuting Club**, Lekka 22 (near Syntagma), tel. 322-3170, between 6 and 7 p.m.

ROLLERSKATING

Blue Lake, 166 Karamanli Ave. (Parnitha), tel. 246-0106. Swimming pool, rollerskating, playground and disco.

Rollerskating and Bowling, 81C Vass. Yorgiou and Dousmani, Glyfada Square, tel. 893-2322.

ROWING

For general information contact the **Rowing Federation**, 34 Voukourestiou (Syntagma), tel. 361-2109.

Ereton Club, Passalimani, tel. 495-1424.

Naftikos Athlitikos Syndesmos, Mikrolimano, tel. 417-4395.

Olympiakos Club, Passalimani, tel. 451-8525.

SAILING

Greek Sailing Center, 3rd Marina, Glyfada, tel. 894-2115. Sailing lessons begin this month. 8000 drs. for 15 one hour lessons. Hours to be arranged between the instructor and the student.

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

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

Information is also available from the **Sailing Federation**, 15A Xenofondos St. (near Syntagma), tel. 323-6813, 323-5560.

Antonis Vassiliadis Sailing School. Sailing, boat landing, navigation, seamanship, racing. For information call 959-9749, 8-10 a.m.

SWIMMING

The organized EOT beaches below offer full facilities such as changing cabins, showers, restaurants, toilets, boats, children's playgrounds, sports courts, etc.

Alimos Beach, tel. 982-7064, 982-7345.

Alipedou Voula Beach "A", tel. 895-3248.

Alipedou Voula Beach "B", tel. 895-9590.

Varkiza Beach, tel. 897-2102.

Vouliagmeni Beach, tel. 896-0906/7.

Porto Rafti Beach, tel. 0299-72572.

The bus for Porto Rafti leaves from the junction of Patission and Mavromateon Street. Buses for the other beaches all leave from their terminus outside the Zappeion on Vass. Olgas Ave.

Private Beaches

Astir Palace Beach, Vouliagmeni, tel. 896-2086. 100 drs. entrance fee, umbrellas, snack bar, clubhouse, restaurant available. 9 a.m. - 7 p.m.

Astir, Glyfada. Tel. 894-6461. Luxury class.

Lagonissi, tel. 0299-83911. At the Xenia Lagonissi Hotel bungalow resort on the road to Sounion.

Swimming Pools

Athens Hilton, daily hours from 10 a.m. - 7 p.m. Non-members pay a fee for use of cabins. Membership fee which includes locker, showers, towels and chair cushions, 35,000 drs. for couples, 30,000 for single, and 17,500 drs. for children up to 15. There is a restaurant available for drinks and snacks and a Monday evening barbeque, beginning at 7 p.m.;

Caravel, roof garden swimming pool, gymnasium exercise. Entrance fee 500 drs. Open from 9 a.m. - 10:30 p.m. daily and from 9 - 3 p.m. weekends.

Park Hotel, Leforos Alexandras, rooftop swimming pool open from 15 May - 31 October. 10 a.m. - 6 p.m. No fee. Tel. 883-2711-19.

VIP Club, a top of the Apollon Towers, Panormou and Larissis Sts., Ambelokipi, membership fee full restaurant, bar, disco, dance floor. Tel. 692-0247.

TENNIS

National Tourist Organization Courts are located on three beaches in the Athens area: Voula Beach, Alipedou A, tel. 895-3248, 895-9569; twelve courts at Vouliagmeni Beach, tel. 896-0906; and four courts at Varkiza Beach, tel. 897-2102, 897-2114.

Aghios Kosmas, tel. 981-21212, on Vouliagmenis Ave., near the airport.

Vouli Tennis Club, tel. 893-1145, Posidonas Ave., Glyfada.

Panellinios Athletics Club, Evelpidon and Mavromateon Sts.

Paradissos Tennis Club, Maroussi, tel. 681-1458.

Kifissia Athletics Club, tel. 801-3100.

Summer Tennis Camp, 1 July - 8 September, weekly period, groups of 10, children 8-14. Price 26,000 drs., all inclusive. Call Mr. and Mrs. Karafilides, tel. 651-7419 for information.

WINDSURFING

Five lessons cost on average 4,000 drs.

The Loberdou and Drosopoulou School, Alipedou Voula Beach "B"

The Vraoua Bay Hotel, close to Porto Rafti gives lessons as well.

The Loverdos School, Skinia, Rizari.

One needs permission from the Port Authority in order to rent a windsurf. Rental fees range from 150 drs. per hour - 1,000 drs. for a professional Windsurf. The latter fee also includes some instruction.

TAVERNAS AND RESTAURANTS

The prices quoted for each taverna or restaurant are only indicative and are based on information given by those in charge. The "sample menu" includes an appetizer, a main course, a salad and a dessert. Wine extra. Prices are per person and are current as of April 1984.

CENTRAL

DRUGSTORE, Stoa Korai. Tel. 322-6464, 322-1890. A multi purpose restaurant with news stand and pharmacy. Open from 8 a.m. - 2 a.m., except Sundays. Price 520 drs.

CORFU, Kriezotou 6 (next to King's Palace Hotel), tel. 361-3011. Menu includes popular standbys of Greek cuisine as well as a few variations from Corfu. Daily from 12 p.m.-1 a.m. Price 1000 drs.

DELPHI, Nikis 13, tel. 323-4869. Excellent lunchtime spot, very good food. Daily from 11 a.m.-11 p.m. Price 600 drs.

EARTHLY DELIGHTS, Panepistimiou 10 (in the arcade), tel. 362-9718. You create your own taste delight from a luncheon menu of updated Greek delicacies complemented by such worldwide favorites as chile, meat pie, crêpes, quiche, and curry. A good accompaniment is the wine from Santorini. Open daily from 12:30-6 p.m. Closed Sunday. Price 400-500 drs.

LENGO, 29 Nikis, tel. 323-1127. Charming bistro restaurant, outdoor garden dining alley; white tablecloths, white-jacketed waiters, good Greek cuisine. Open daily from 12 p.m.-1 a.m. Price 700 drs.

STAGEDOOR, Voukourestiou 14, tel. 363-5145. Cosmopolitan ambience, oyster and sandwich bar on the ground floor, superb seafood and Greek specialties. Price 1400 drs.

HILTON/US EMBASSY AREA

THE ANNEX, Eginitou 6 (between the Hilton and the U.S. embassy), tel. 723-7221. Some Greek cuisine. Full cocktail bar. Open daily from 12-3:30 p.m. and 8 p.m.-2 a.m. Closed Sunday. Price 500-550 drs.

BALTHAZAR, Tschoa 27 and Vournazou, tel. 644-1215. A renovated mansion not far from the U.S. embassy. Large summer garden. Entirely personal, inventive approach to food. Daily from 8 p.m.-2 a.m. Closed Sunday. Price 1000 drs.

FATSIOS, Efroniou 5, Pangrati (south of the Hilton), tel. 721-7421. Good selection of well-prepared Greek and Oriental specialties. Daily from 12-5 p.m. Price 650 drs.

MIKE'S SALOON, Vas. Alexandrou 5-7 (between the Hilton and Caravel Hotel), tel. 729-1689. Bar, snacks, and full-course meals. Daily from 12 p.m.-2 a.m. and Sundays from 6 p.m.-2 a.m. Price 600 drs.

OTHELLO'S, 45 Mihalakopoulou, Ilissia, tel. 729-1481. Specialty: beef Stroganoff. Open daily from 12 p.m.-2 a.m. Closed Sunday. Price 850 drs.

PAPAKIA, Iridanou 5 (behind the Hilton), tel. 721-2421. The specialty, as the name suggests, is duck. Daily from 8 p.m.-2 a.m. Price 1000 drs.

ROUMELI, Panormou 107, Ambelokipi (across the park from the Apollon Towers), tel. 682-2852. At lunchtime a wide selection of Greek dishes; evening specialties are charcoal broils. Daily from 12 p.m. - until late. Bakallarios, biftteki special, snails, baked fish (gavros). Price 400 drs.

THE PLOUGHMAN, Iridanou 26, Ilissia (near the Holiday Inn), tel. 721-0244. Dartboard; English cooking and reasonable prices. Open daily from 12 p.m.-2 a.m., kitchen closed on Sundays. Price 650 drs.

TABULA, Pondou 40 (parallel to Mihalakopoulou, behind the Riva Hotel), tel. 779-3072. A varied menu of Greek and international specialties, plus a well stocked bar. Fresh fish daily. Nightly from 9 p.m.-1 a.m. Closed Sunday. Price 1000 drs.

HOTELS

ATHENS HILTON, tel. 722-0201.

Supper Club, fresh gourmet food plus nouvelle cuisine items at reasonable prices, music by the Trio Kevorkian and Iris. Open daily from 8:30 p.m. - 1 a.m. (last order taken at 12:30 a.m.) Dinner - 1550 drs.; buffet lunch 1150 drs.

Ta Nissia, taverna, downstairs, music by the Trio Greco, international cuisine, 1500 drs. Dessert cart is special.

ATHENAEUM INTERCONTINENTAL, tel. 902-3666.

La Rotisserie, highest quality French food prepared by Master Chef Hervé Merendet. Lunch and dinner. Open for lunch as of September 1 from 12 to 3 p.m. Dinner from 8:30 pm to 1 am. Closed on Sundays. Gastronomic menu and 5 special VIP menus, on request.

Cafe Pergola, open daily from 6 am - 2 am for breakfast, lunch, dinner, snacks. Rich lunch dinner buffet, 1,150 Drs. Special Sunday Brunch 12 - 3 pm to tunes of D. Krezos Jazz Quartet, 1,300 Drs. and 700 Drs. for children up to 10 years old.

Kava Bar, open daily from 11 am - 2 am. Happy hour from 5-7 pm (drinks half price). From 9 pm performance by duet David and Marie-Anne, international singing talents.

Club Labyrinthos, closed for summer season, reopening around September 15.

The Taverna, reopening for winter season around Oct. 1.

A MATTER OF TASTE

Penny Poole

From Boats to Barbecues

When the owners of Aqua Sport, a well stocked "boatique" in Paleo Faliron decided their ample yardspace could become a lounge area to entertain clients, they never dreamed **Papagalo** would enjoy such immediate and surging success. Now a year old, the restaurant/bar/ice cream parlor has opened a second outlet in Agias Paraskevis and plans to soon open several shops where their yummy ice cream and special breads will be available directly to households.

Aside from the attractive, contemporary decor, Papagalo's popularity undoubtedly stems from its varied and expansive menu. PR manager Krista explains that the original idea was to create an environment and a menu that would please all tastes and moods simultaneously. The dieter, the ravenous carnivore, the "pecker" and the person craving ice cream can be well accommodated at the same table, where a trip to the corner taverna would surely leave at least one unsatisfied. And obviously something worked because the restaurant's special crêpes and salads, originally the only food served, have proved so successful that the kitchen now has take-out facilities for these dishes.

We started a gluttonous meal with the bartender's special mixed drinks; the Papagalo, a refreshing rum fruit punch, and a Piña Colada. The Papagalo salad followed, with juliennes of ham, turkey, beef tongue, eggs, and Dutch cheese, served over fresh veg with a mouth-watering mayonnaise dressing. We also had a taste of the Tahiti salad, a unique combination of grated beets, carrots and apple topped with a cucumber sauce.

Both were a pleasant change from the standard fare available in Greece. The menu has three other salad plates, all equally tempting, at least from description. From the famous crêpe selection, we sampled the Cappuccino, a tasty collection of ham, bacon and cheeses, and the menu beckons a return visit to try some of the others listed.

From the barbecue we selected the mixed souvlaki and the house's special Hawaiian-style pork chop - both monstrous portions of tender meat generously accompanied with vegetables. Many ingredients for Papagalo recipes are imported, adding a truly international flavor to the atypical cuisine.

Two can dine, with wine, for about 1,800 dr. Of course if you care to indulge in the divine Papagalo ice cream (a must, if you find room) the bill will be a little more. So special are the desserts that they have their own menu complete with tempting photographs. The Papagalo, a mixture of flavors and fresh fruit comes served in grand style with a sparkler, and would be a perfect surprise for a name day celebrant. Papagalo is open evenings. And, a word of advice from Krista:

PAPAGALO
Σταθμιακή και Σταθμιακή



"Be hungry."

Another unusual restaurant is the **Drugstore** inside the Stoa Koraï mall in the city center. This is an ideal lunch spot to seek reprieve from the midday sun with its spacious airconditioned dining area, where scarlet walls are coolly accented with shades of grey and white and greenery gives the illusion of the absent garden.

The restaurant, ouzerie and cafeteria surround a well-stocked newsstand overflowing with neat stacks of the latest magazines and stands crammed with recent paperbacks. The plop-and-spill, yank-and-clatter taverna style service seemed slightly anachronistic given the semi-plush surroundings when we visited. But the food made up for any artlessness in its presentation.

We satisfied a long time hankering for avocado vinagrette (zesty, droolable and

quite up to par) and delighted in the cheese crepes for starters. These were stuffed generously and served melting. We're still considering asking for the recipe! For entrées we selected lamb and chicken, from the house specialties, the bird served in a tasty tomato sauce. Both were ample, tender portions of meat.

The Drugstore's menu offers extensive international cuisine. Two can dine, with wine, for about 2,000 drachmas and it's open from breakfast to 2 a.m.

ASTIR PALACE HOTEL, Vouliagmeni, tel. 896-0211.

Grill Room, downstairs cafe-restaurant, piano music, sometimes a small orchestra for dancing. Open daily from 1 - 3:30 p.m. and from 8 p.m. - 1:30 a.m. Price 2100 drs.

KING GEORGE HOTEL, tel. 323-0651.

Tudor Hall, panoramic view of the Acropolis. International cuisine with some Greek specialties. Open daily from 12 - 3:30 p.m. and from 8 p.m. - 12 a.m. Price 1350 drs.

LEDRA MARRIOTT HOTEL, tel. 952-5211.

Ledra Grill, lunch daily except Saturday and Sunday, 12 - 3 p.m.; dinner daily except Monday, from 8 p.m. - 12 a.m. Sophisticated traditional gourmet restaurant serving a wide selection of international dishes and seasonal specialties; prime U.S. beef with three imported select cuts; sirloin, tenderloin filet, and prime rib; crêpes and salads prepared at the table. Price 1700 drs.

Kona Kai, Polynesian food complete with waterfall, recessed pools. Open Monday through Saturday from 7 p.m. - 12:30 a.m. 2000 drs. per person, expensive but well worth it. Tepanyaki, Japanese exhibition cooking, food prepared at special tables of 8; cook is part of the party, special arrangements and reservations necessary.

Zephyros Coffee Shop, open daily from 6:30 a.m. - 1:30 a.m.; breakfast from 6:30 a.m., served a la carte or buffet, specialty eggs a la minute; all day menu. 11 a.m. - 11 p.m.; salad bar, geared to businessman lunches, wide selection of

international local dishes; late night menu, 11 p.m. - 1:30 a.m.; Sunday brunch, 11 a.m. - 3:30 p.m., buffet serving hot and cold dishes; wine on the house, guitar music. Price 1000 drs.

MERIDIEN HOTEL, tel. 325-5301-9.

Brasserie des Arts, French cuisine, superb chef, unique waiter service. Open for lunch, 1 - 3:30 p.m., and dinner, 8 p.m. - 1:30 a.m. Last order taken at 12:45 a.m. Price 1400 drs.

The Athenian Bistro, snacks and buffet with Greek specialties, daily from 7 - 2 a.m. Great for business conferences. 900 drs.

CHANDRIS HOTEL, tel. 941-4825.

The Four Seasons, Greek and international cuisine, a la carte, drinks, music by the Trio Amantes, 9 p.m. - 1 a.m., 1450 drs.

PLAKA

HIGH LIFE, Akti Posidonos 43, Paleo Phaliron, a specialty sweet shop with Turkish delights: Taouk Gioksa, chicken breast mousse, traditionally ordered with Kaimaki ice cream, Ekmeke, a turkish sweet; profiteroles; cream puffs topped with chocolate sauce. Take-out service.

AMERICAN COFFEE SHOP, on Karayiorgi Servias (right off Syntagma Square) Athens' answer to the greasy spoon; remember those old diners that served up eggs, bacon and hamburgers at all hours with a minimum of atmosphere and at a minimum of cost? or BLT's-hold the mayo? Open daily, 8:30 am.-2am. Reasonable.

FIVE BROTHERS, Aiolou St., off the square behind the Library of Hadrian. A clever gimmick: put a blackboard outside the establishment announcing special discount menus and you'll draw a crowd. Open daily from 8 - 1 a.m. Price 400-485 drs.

HERMION cafe and restaurant, in a little alley off Kapnikareas, (near the Adrianou St. cafeteria square). Offers outside dining under colorful tents; a delightful, shaded spot for Sunday lunch with exquisite Greek cuisine (a light touch with the olive oil), tan-jacketed waiters, friendly service. Open daily from 8 - 12 a.m. Price 700 drs.

MCMILTON'S, Adrianou 19 Plaka, tel. 324-9129. Air-conditioned restaurant and bar; hamburgers, steaks, a few unusual salads; has had higher hopes but will still satisfy your need for an American hamburger; outdoor dining on the sidewalk. Daily from 12 p.m. - 12 a.m. Price 1000 drs.

PSARRA, Erotokritou and Erechtheos Sts. tel. 325-0285. An old favorite; great for Sunday lunch. Swordfish souvlaki, taverna fare; special spot for locals and residents. Open from 12-5 p.m. and 7 p.m. - 2 a.m. daily. Price 320-350 drs.

restaurants and night life

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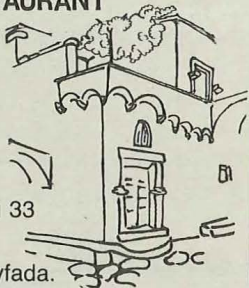
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PICCOLINO TAVERNA, Moni Asteriou between Hatzimichali and Kydatheneion, opposite church. The best pizza in town, the special with suzuki sausage, bacon, peppers, ham, cheese, etc. also offers full taverna fare with fresh shrimp, swordfish kebab. The outside tables are packed nightly and the host keeps serving you ouzo on the house long after you've become a regular. Open daily from 9 - 12 a.m. Price 400-450 drs.

DAMIGOS, where Kydatheneion meets Adrianou. Basement taverna offering quality meat, fresh vegetables, specialty bakaliaro with skordalia; extremely reasonable, friendly service. Closed August.

THESPIA, taverna on Thespidos Street. Special menu: lamb liver, roast lamb, tiropitta oriental (bitesized, crispy pie with melted cheese and herbs), roof garden and outside garden opposite; quality service, reasonable prices. Open from 12 p.m. - 2 a.m. Price 600 drs.

THE CELLAR, Kydatheneion and the corner of Moni Asteriou. Quality taverna fare, good service and extremely reasonable prices brings Athenians from all over the city to this basement taverna; not unusual to see a Kolonaki couple in lavish evening wear take their place at one of the crowded papercloth-covered tables; some choice island wines besides retsina. Open 8 p.m. - 2 a.m. daily. Price 525 drs.

KOLONAKI

DIONISSO, Mt. Lykavittos (accessible by the funicular which starts at the top of Ploutarchou St., Kolonaki), tel. 722-6374. Atop one of the Athenian landmarks with a view of the entire city. Daily from 9 a.m.-11:45 p.m. Price 1400 drs.

THE EIGHTEEN, Tsakalof 20, Kolonaki, tel. 362-1928. Small restaurant with pleasant atmosphere, a small number of well-prepared dishes. Good bar (with snacks). Daily from 12 p.m.-2 a.m. Sunday from 6:30 p.m.-2 a.m. Price 750 drs.

ROUGA, Kapsali 7, Kolonaki Square, tel. 722-7934. Set off on a small cul-de-sac (rouga means lane). Good selection of taverna fare. Well-deserved popularity; good food. Open nightly from 8 p.m.-2 a.m. Price 450 drs.

FAIYUM, 44 Kleomenous, Kolonaki, tel. 724-9861. Open every evening. Specialty: crêpes and desserts. A few Chinese and Arabian main dishes. Price 750 drs.

HALANDRI / MAROUSSI / PSYCHICO / ENVIRONS

ALATOPIPERO, Konstantileos/Tsavella, Maroussi, tel. 802-0636. Pork with garlic cooked in ladoharti and chicken in a traditional, village oven. Daily, except Monday, from 8:15 p.m. - 2 a.m. and Saturday from 8:15 p.m. - 3 a.m. Price 400 drs.

HATZAKOS, Irodou Attikou 41, Maroussi (just below KAT hospital), tel. 802-0968. Nostalgic songs. A variety of seasonal dishes. Nightly from 8 p.m. - 2 a.m. and Sunday from 1 - 4 p.m. Price 650-700 drs.

KRITIKOS, Pendelis Ave. / Frangoklissia, tel. 681-3136. Two fireplaces, short orders, dolmadakia, beyardi (a Turkish dish), retsina from the barrel. Open daily, except Monday from 8 p.m. - 12 a.m. and Sunday from 12 p.m. - 12 a.m. Price 450 drs.

KYRANITA, 4 Ithakis, Halandri, tel. 682-5314. Greek cuisine, music. Daily from 6 p.m. - 2 a.m. Closed Sunday. Price 650 drs.

NIKOLAS, 28 Evangelistrias, Nea Erythra (left of the traffic lights), tel. 801-1292. Open nightly from 8 p.m. - 2 a.m. Price 550 drs.

DIOSKOURI, D. Vassiliou, Neo Psychiko, tel. 671-3997. Wide range of seafood and grilled dishes. Specialties: charcoal grilled fish, cooked specialties, casseroles and stews. Price 750-800 drs.

Papagalo, Plateia Ayias Paraskevis. (659-1627) Same delicious menu as Paleo Faliro in a different decor. Average price.

ROUMBOS, Aghiou Antonios, Vrilissia, tel. 659-3515. Closed Mondays. Specialties: pork with olives, beef au gratin, gardoumba (casserole liver, heart, etc.) Price 400-450 drs.

STEKI TOU ANDREA, Messinias/Kithaironos, Frangoklissia, tel. 682-5041. Fried bakaliaros, bifteki special, snails, baked fish (gavros). Open nightly from 8 p.m. - 2 a.m. and for lunch on Sunday from 12 - 5 p.m. Price 425 drs.

KIFISSIA/NORTHERN SUBURBS

APOSTOLIS, 11 Gortinias, Kifissia, tel. 801-1989. Spinach and cheese pies, sweetbread pies, roebuck, filet of beef, oven-baked cutlets. Open on Sunday for lunch. Price 400 drs.

AUBERGE, Odos Tatoiou, tel. 801-3803. International and Greek cuisine. Price 1000 drs.

BARBARA'S, Ionias St., Kifissia, tel. 801-4260. Quiet, relaxed ambience in a converted modern house. Carefully thought-out menu. Unusually good veal dishes. An attractive bar and soft piano music. Closed Sunday. Price 1400 drs.

CAPRICCIO'S Pizza Restaurant, Kassaveti and Levidou 2, Kifissia, tel. 801-8960. Open daily from 10 a.m.-1:30 a.m. Price 900 drs.

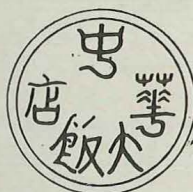
BLUE PINE, Tsaldari 37, Kifissia, tel. 901-2969. Country Club atmosphere. Renowned for its fine assortment of hors d'oeuvres, also favored for charcoal broils. Piano. Closed Sunday. Price 1500 drs. and up.

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EKALI GRILL, (part of the Ekali Club), Lofou 15, Ekali, tel. 813-2685, 813-3863. Piano. French and Greek specialties. Price 1000 drs.

HATZAKOU, 1 Plateia Plakas, Kifissia, tel. 801-3461. Open nightly and for lunch on Sunday. Specialty: Schnitzel Hoffman. Price 650-700 drs.

O NIKOS, Skopelou 5, Kifissia, tel. 801-5537. On a road running parallel to Odos Marathonos, turn right just before the Mobil station at Nea Erythra. The specialty is kid with oil and oregano. Price 550 drs.

PITSOUNIA, 26 Halkidos, terminus of the Kato Kifissia bus, tel. 801-4283. Open for lunch and dinner. Bakaliaros skordalia, snails. Price 500 drs.

SARANTIDI, Plateia Elaion, Nea Kifissia, tel. 801-3335. Large variety of food, good wine. Music. Also open for lunch on Sunday. Price 450-550 drs.

EMBATI, at the 18th kilometer of the National Road, Lamias, tel. 807-1468. Turn off at Varimbombi. International cuisine, special dishes and grills. Music begins at 10:30 p.m., program at 11. Closed on Sunday. Price 1700 drs.

EPESTREFE, Nea Kifissia (west of the National Road, follow the signs at the turn-off for Kifissia.), tel. 246-8166. A charming taverna atop a hill. Rustic and cozy. Dinner from 10 p.m. Closed Sunday. Music, piano and songs. Price 1500-2000 drs.

KATSARINA, 43 P. Tsaldari, Kifissia, tel. 801-5953. Specialties: fried cod with bread and garlic sauce, snails, savory pies and stuffed vine leaves. Price 350 drs.

LOTOFAGOS, (Lotus Eater), 4 Aghias Lavras, Kifissia, behind the train station, tel. 801-3201. Closed Tuesdays and Wednesdays. A buffet of unique international recipes created by the charming hostess. The buffet includes a choice of soup or one of two or three hors d'oeuvres, one of two special main dishes with vegetables, salad and wine. This restaurant is praised all over Europe. Very special "A" rating. Limited seating. Reservations a must. Price 950 drs.

MOUSTAKAS, H. Trikoupi and Kritis, Kifissia, tel. 801-4584. Also open for lunch on Saturday and Sunday. Specialties: smoked pork chops, baked goat with oregano, shrimp salad. Wine from the barrel, Guitars. Price 650 drs.

PEFKAKIA, 4 Argonafton, Drossia, tel. 813-1273. Youvet-sakia, stifado and large choices of appetizers. Price 600 drs.

GLYFADA/VOULIAGMENI/ VOULA SEASIDE

ANDONIS, 22 Armenidos, Glyfada, tel. 894-7423. Shrimp ragout, wild boar, octopus charcoal grilled. Open for lunch and dinner. Price 650 drs.

EVOI-EVAN, behind the Zeus boat factory, 49 Grigori Lambraki, Ano Glyfada, tel. 893-2689. International cuisine, piano, and guitars. Specialties: chicken Kiev, cordon bleu, chicken with almonds. Closed May 15-September 15. Prices 1200-1800 drs.

FRUTALIA, Kelsou 5 (from Athens turn left at Vouliagmenis 63), tel. 921-8775. Nostalgic songs in a rustic setting. Nightly from 8 p.m. Specialties: a variety of hors d'oeuvres, hare with onions (stifado), country lamb in filo pastry. Price 600 drs.

PHOLIA TON KYNIGON, Dilofof (Vlahika), Vari, tel. 895-2445. Barbequed lamb, goat (kid), short orders, kid cooked in special country cover (gastri). Prices 620 drs.

STA KAVOURAKIA, 17 Posidonos, Kalamaki, tel. 981-0093. Nightly from 6 p.m.-2 a.m. Specialties: fish soup, shrimps, crabs and seafood.

GLAFKOS, 7 Diad. St., Glyfada, tel. 893-2390. Fresh fish. Roof garden. Open daily. Price 800 drs.

CHURRASCO, 16 Pandoras St., Glyfada, tel. 895-9107. Slick dining, outdoor terrace dining and bar. Specialty: steak tartare, fixed at the table. Price 1000 drs.

DOVINOS, 2 Plateia Fleming (second stop in Glyfada), tel. 894-4249. Various fish dishes, baked and grilled. 450 drs.

KALYVA TOU BARBA THOMAS, Vlahika Varys, tel. 895-9454. Baby lamb, contrefilet, suckling pig, souvlaki, kokoretsi (innards done on the spit), spleen, choice of appetizers. Open daily from 1 p.m. Price 500 drs.

L'AMBIENCE, 49 Friderikis Ave., Glyfada, tel. 894-5302. Price 1100-1300 drs.

ANDONOPOULOS, Friderikis 1, Glyfada, tel. 894-5636. An old and comfortable restaurant with an extensive seafood menu. Daily from 12 p.m.-12 a.m. Price 1500 drs.

LAMBROS, on the shore road, Posidonos 20, Vouliagmeni, tel. 896-0144. A variety of appetizers and usually a good assortment of fish. Daily from 10-1 a.m. Price 700 drs.

PSAROPOULOS, Kalamon 2, Glyfada, tel. 894-5677. One of the oldest seafood restaurants open year round. Karamanlis sometimes dines here. On the marina, good service, tasty dishes. Daily from 12-4 p.m. and 8 p.m.-12 a.m. Price 1000 drs.

MOORINGS, Marina, Vouliagmeni, tel. 896-1113. Nice, cool lunch spot. Open daily from 10-2 a.m. Price 1000-1200 drs.

PANORAMA, 4 Iliou Kavouri (opposite Hotel Apollo), tel. 895-1298. Constantinopolitan mezedes, lobster, fish of all kinds. Price 850 drs.

RINCON, corner of Pringippos Petrou 33 and Ermou, Glyfada. The menu is limited to a handful of entrees, mostly Spanish, but there are some basic British dishes like roast beef. Open every night except Tuesday and for lunch on weekends. Price 500 drs.

LE FAUBOURG, 43 Metaxa and Pandoras, Glyfada. Tel. 894-1556. A full menu of meat dishes including baby beef liver cooked with onions and bacon - a house specialty. Open daily, except Sunday, for dinner only. Price 1,000 drs.

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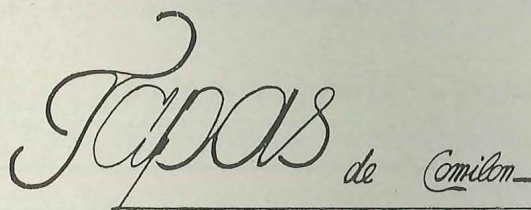
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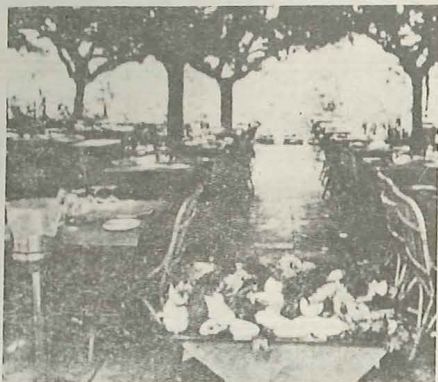
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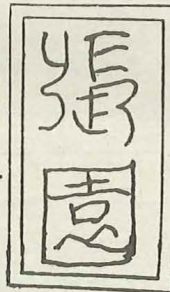
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Daily lunch 13:00 p.m. to 16:00 p.m. Dinner 7:30 p.m. to 12:30 a.m.
(No lunch served on Sunday)

TEL: 959-5191 959-5179

15 DOIRANIS & 11 ATTHIDON ST., KALLITHEA

Opposite Aghios Sostis Church 4th street down from Damon Hotel.
(parallel to Leof. Syngrou Ave. 190-192, turn right)



Red Dragon

Kifissia's Chinese Restaurant
Authentic Cantonese Cuisine
Kyriazi & Zirini 12 Tel: 801-7034
(near the Zirinio Sports Centre)

Open every evening including Sunday from 7 p.m. to 1 a.m.
Dinner in the garden
Take-away service with delivery within the area



GLYFADA
KYPROU 78

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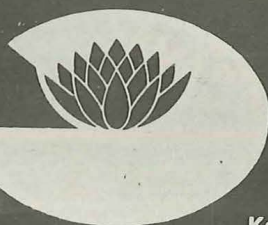
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KOWLOON CHINESE RESTAURANT

OPEN DAILY

12.00 - 3.00 - 7.00 - 1.00

ΝΟΥΦΑΡΑ



Restaurant
Snack Bar
Sphagettaria

Dine indoors or out in
pleasant Kolonaki Square

Kolonaki Sq. 21 Tel. 361-4508

MAKE UP grill restaurant, Posidonos 4, Vouliagmeni, tel. 896-1508. Open daily for dinner. Price per drink 300 drs.

EL ARGENTINO, partilla, restaurant, bar, 16 I. Metaxa, Voula. Open daily for dinner. Price 600-700 drs.

PALEO FALIRO/ALIMOS

SEIRINES, 76 Seirion, Paleo Faliro, tel. 981-1427. Specialties: stuffed vine leaves, beef in lemon sauce, rabbit in red wine, cod. Also open for lunch on Sundays. Price 400 drs.

PHLISVOS, 33 Posidonos Ave., Paleo Faliro. Next to the sea. Grilled meat and fish. Boiled fish (soup). Price 600 drs.

IMBROS, Selinis 21 and Iliou, Kavouri, tel. 895-1139. (Aghiou Nikolas area). Open for lunch and dinner. Fish, meat, Constantinopolitan cuisine. Prices, fish - 650 drs., meat - 500 drs.

GASKONTOMA, 20 Posidonos, Paleo Faliro, tel. 982-1114. Appetizers, short orders, plaki (fish and vegetables cooked in wine). Ouzo and wine free. Open every evening. Price 500 drs.

KAPRI, Posidonos, Paleo Faliron, tel. 981-6379. Open for lunch and dinner, 12-4:30 p.m. and 7:30 p.m.-1 a.m. Price 600 drs.

MOURIA, 101 Ahilleos, Paleo Faliron, tel. 981-3347. Specialty: young pigeons. Retsina from the barrel. Price 400 drs.

PANDELIS, 96 Naiaodon, Paleo Faliron, tel. 982-5512. Constantinopolitan cuisine with various specialties. Daily from 12 p.m.-2 a.m. and Sunday from 12-5 p.m. Price 550 drs.

Papagalo, a huge garden and expansive menu offering everything from sandwiches and special salads to full course meals. Especially well known for generous helpings of homemade ice cream and selection of crepes as well as barbecue dishes. Open evenings. (983-3728) Leoforos Posidonos 73. Average price.

PIRAEUS

DOGA, 45 Deliyiorgi, Evangelistria, tel. 411-2149. Specialties: snails, kebabs, innards on spit (kokoretsi), pureed yellow peas with onions (fava). Price 450 drs.

KALYVA, No. 60 Vassilis Pavlou, tel. 412-2149. Colorful cartoon wall murals, dining balcony overlooking the sea and Microlimano. Established reputation for the excellent quality of their meats, with extras. Daily from 8 p.m.-2 a.m. Price 400 drs.

LANDFALL CLUB, 3 Makriyanni, Zea Marina, tel. 452-5074. Open for lunch from May to October and for dinner all through the year. Seafood and Greek cuisine. Price 1000 drs.

VASILENA, Etolikon 72, tel. 461-2457. A long-established taverna situated in a renovated grocery store. Wide variety of special appetizers. Nightly from 7-11:30 p.m. Closed Sunday. Price 700 drs.

VLAHOS, 28 Kolytety, Freates, tel. 451-3432. Bakaliaros, biftiki done over charcoal; start with retsina. Known as the "Garage" locally for its big front doors opening onto a large courtyard. Open daily from 8 p.m.-2 a.m. Price 400 drs.

ZILLER'S, Akti Countouriotou 1, tel. 411-2013. Tastefully decorated and popular with a floor-to-ceiling wall of liquors and a complete and reasonably-priced menu. Overlooks the sea and Votsalaki Beach. Daily from 12 p.m.-2 a.m. Price 1500 drs.

MIKROLIMANO

ZORBA, tel. 412-5501. Specialty is the tray of stuffed mussels, shrimp, octopus, and much more. 28 Akti Koumoundourou. Price 600 drs.

KAPLANIS, tel. 411-1623. Tray of scrumptious appetizers and then the lobster. Price 800 drs.

PUBS/CLUBS

DEWAR'S CLUB, Glykonos 7, Dexameni Square, Kolonaki, tel. 721-5412. Candlelit rooms with a bistro bar; fluffy omelettes, roast beef, some Greek cuisine; good rendezvous spot. Open nightly from 9 p.m. Drinks from 200 drs.

"18", Tsakalof 20, Kolonaki, tel. 362-1928. Homey with comfortable, cushioned seats and tiny tables. Enjoy some cheesesticks or tasty meatballs with your Bloody Mary and stay to dinner in their charming restaurant. Specialties: filet, liver, pork chop in wine sauce, beef special with bacon and mushrooms, cannelloni (spinach or mushroom), chicken croquettes, artichoke salad with roquefort dressing. Open daily from 12:30-5 p.m. and 8:30 p.m.-1 a.m. Sunday evening 9 p.m.-1 a.m.

MONT-PARNASSE, Haritos 32, Kolonaki, tel. 729-0746. Better known as Ratka's, named after the owner. A three-level bar-restaurant decorated with plants, stained-glass lamps, and a huge stuffed parrot at the bar; favorite spot for theater crowd; offers snacks, special salads, spaghetti carbonara, and omelettes for your drink-provoked appetite. Open nightly, 7 p.m.-2 a.m. Price 750-800 drs.

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

STEAKHOUSES

BEEFEATER STEAK HOUSE, 9 K. Varnali, Halandri, tel. 683-2539. A Canadian corner in Athens; American and

national specialties. Air conditioned. Open from 12 p.m. - 2 a.m. Price 850 drs.

FLAME STEAK HOUSE, Hadziyianni Mexi 9 (near the Hilton), tel. 723-8540. Specializes in good charcoal broiled steaks and chops. Bar open for cocktails. Nightly from 7 p.m. - 1 a.m. Price 1200 drs.

PRINCE OF WALES, steakhouse and pub, 14 Sinopes St., tel. 777-8008. Open every day from 12 p.m. - 2 a.m. Closed Sunday. Businessman's lunch menu (main dish, beer, wine, and dessert) 1500 drs.

STAGECOACH, Loukianou 6, Kolonaki, tel. 723-7902. Specializes in steaks and salads, with an extensive bar. Reservations advisable. Daily from 12-3:30 p.m. and 8 p.m. - 1 a.m. Closed Sunday. Price 1800 drs.

STEAK ROOM, Eginitou 6 (between the Hilton and US embassy), tel. 721-7445. Same premises as The Annex, but more luxurious. Full menu featuring charcoal broils. Includes a bar. Reservations advisable. Price 1200 drs.

FRENCH

JE REVIENS, Xenocratous 49, Kolonaki, tel. 721-1174. Specialty French and Greek cuisine. Open for lunch and dinner.

DIOSCURI

restaurant



Charcoal grill - Fish
Cooked specialties

DIMITRIOU VASSILIOU 16 - N. PSYCHIKO
TEL. 671-997 - SUNDAYS OFF




LE CALVADOS, Alkamanos 5 (Hilton area), tel. 722-6291. Open nightly from 8 p.m. - 1:30 a.m. Closed Sunday. Price 1000 drs.

BELLE HELENE, Politeas Square, Kifissia, tel. 801-4776. In a lovely green park with two small lakes, Greek and French food. Artichokes, bacon, ham, chicken livers, cheese, mushrooms, chicken crêpe with ham, mushrooms, cheese in tomato sauce. Open daily from 10 a.m. - 2 a.m. Price 900 drs.

ERATO, Varnali 7, Halandri (Dourou Square). Restaurant, bar. Open nightly from 7 p.m. - 2 a.m., except Sunday when it opens for lunch at 12 noon. International cuisine (Greek and French). Price 1000 drs.

ESCARGOT, Ventiri 9 and Hadziyianni Mexi (near the Hilton), tel. 723-0349. Piano. Open daily from 7:30 p.m. - 1 a.m. Specialties: frogs legs, snails, filet of sole stuffed with lobster, duck à l'orange, baby lamb in wine sauce with vegetables, filet of veal, with mushrooms and cream, steak with mushrooms and cream, entrecôte Café de Paris, home-made desserts, crêpes stuffed with almonds, ice cream, hot cake with almonds and crème anglaise. Price 1300-1500 drs.

L'ABREVOIR, Xenocratous 51, Kolonaki, tel. 722-9061. The oldest French restaurant in Athens. Reservations necessary in the evening. Open daily from 12:30 p.m. and 8 p.m. - 1 a.m. Specialties: filet au poivre (pepper filet), coq au vin, entrecôte Café de Paris, snails, frogs legs. Price 1500 drs.

L'ORANGERIE, 55 Efroniou, (opposite the Caravel), tel. 724-2735, 724-2736. Nice atmosphere. Specialties: filet au poivre vert (filet with green pepper), rizotto mediterrannée, seafood, seasonal salads. Piano. Price 1500 drs.

PRUNIER, Ipsilantou 63, Kolonaki (across from the Hilton), tel. 722-7379. International cuisine. Full variety of seafood. Price 1000 drs.

ITALIAN

AL COVENTO, Anapirou Polemou 4-6, Kolonaki, tel. 723-9163. Gourmet specialties, pasta and scaloppine. Nightly from 8 p.m. - 1:30 a.m. Closed Sunday.

AL TARTUFO, Posidonos 65, Paleo Faliro, tel. 982-6560. Specialties: spaghetti, pizzas, scaloppine, filet à la Tartufo, carbonara, tortellini à la crème. Nightly from 7:30 p.m. - 2 a.m. Lunch Saturday and Sunday. Price 800-850 drs.

LA BOUSSOLA, Vas. Georgiou and Grigori Lambraki, Glyfada, tel. 894-2605. Italian cuisine and steak dishes. Daily from 12:30 p.m. - 2 a.m., Saturday 12:30 p.m. - 2:30 a.m. Closed Wednesday for lunch. Price 1200 drs.

DA BRUNO, 26 Andrianou, Kifissia, tel. 808-3912. Close to the station. Italian chef, genuine pizza. Specialties: penne da Bruno, spaghetti à la putaneska, scaloppine à la Veneziana, fileto modo mio. Price 1000 drs.

DA WALTER, Evzonon and Anapirou Polemou, Kolonaki, tel. 724-8726. Spacious bar. Specialties: rigatoni with four cheeses, fileto Piedmontaise sauce maderia, profiterolles. Nightly from 8 p.m. - 1 a.m. Price 1000 drs.

IL FUNGO, Posidonos 68, Paleo Faliro, tel. 981-6765. Specialties: fileta, 22 kinds of pasta, 20 varieties of pizza, 16 different scaloppina. Nightly from 8 p.m. - 2 a.m., Sundays and holidays from 12:30 p.m. - 3:30 p.m. Price 1050 drs.

ARCOBALENO, 14 Nap. Zerva, Glyfada Square, tel. 894-2564. Specialty: shrimp provençal. Price 800-900 drs.

TOSCANA, 16 Thisseos, Vouliagmeni, tel. 896-2497-8. Open every evening. International and Italian cuisine (also Greek dishes). Piano. Specialties: escalope à la Toscana, escalope cordon bleu, filet with mushrooms, torta romantica (dessert). Price 1200 drs.

FONDANINA, 31 Vas. Georgiou, tel. 983-0738. Price 600 drs.

CHINESE

PAGODA, 2 Bousgou and Leoforos Alexandras 3, tel. 643-1990, 644-6259. Chinese cooking, decor and service. Dining room for dinner parties. Specialties include soups, prawn, chicken and beef dishes, sweet and sour meat and fish, lobster Cantonese, Peking duck, steamed snake. Desserts include lichees, fried bananas, fresh mango in season and sweets. Price 800 drs.

CHANG'S HOUSE, Doiranis 15 and Athidion, Kallithea. Tel. 959-5191, 959-5179. Under same management as the China. Daily 12:30-3:30 pm. 8 pm-1am. Closed Sun. lunch. Price 800 drs.

CHINA, Efroniou 72, Ilisia (between Caravel Hotel and University Campus). Tel. 723-3200. Oriental atmosphere. Daily 12 n-3 pm, 7:30 pm-2 am. Closed Sun, lunch. Price 800 drs.

THE PEKING CHINESE RESTAURANT, 6 Fedras and Karapanou, tel. 893-2628. We recommend anything sweet and sour. The chef adds chili sauce making the Sweet and sour slightly fiery. Open daily from 1 p.m. Price 700-900 drs.

THE RED DRAGON, Zirini 12 and Kyriazi, Kifissia. (near the Zirinon Sports Center), tel. 801-7034. Cantonese cuisine. Specialties: Malaysian noodles with shrimp, crab with chili, beef with fresh ginger root. Complete dinner 800 drs. Deluxe dinner 900 drs.

GOLDEN DRAGON, 122 Syngrou Ave. and G. Olympiou 27-29, tel. 923-2315/923-2316. A variety of Taiwanese dishes. Open daily for lunch from 12:30 - 3:30 p.m. and from 7:30 p.m. - 12 a.m. Price 1000 drs.

SPANISH

COMILON, Polyta 39, Ano Patissia, tel. 201-0592. Unusual appetizers, very tasty paella and sangria. Specialties: Sepias con Olivas (cuttlefish with green olives), pork mandarin (baked pork filet with pineapple and orange). Spanish and Latin American stereo music. Nightly from 8 p.m. Closed Monday. Price 700 drs.

SEAFOOD

BOUILLABaisse, Zisimopoulou 28, Amphithea (behind the Planetarium, Syngrou Ave.). Bouillabaisse, fresh fish and a variety of shellfish. Open Sunday for lunch as well. Nightly from 7:30 p.m. - 12 a.m. Prices from 1500 drs.

LEBANESE

MARALINAS, Vrassida 11 (between the Hilton and Caravel Hotels), tel. 723-5425. Provides a home delivery service. Open daily for lunch and dinner from 12 p.m. Price 1200 drs.



the flame

STEAK HOUSE

Open lunch and dinner,
9 Hadziyianni Mexi and Michalacopoulou
Str. behind the Hilton,
Tel. 723-8540, 724-3719.

CYPRIT

KIRKY, 1 Pendelis, Kefalari, tel. 808-0338. International cuisine - Mexican, Chinese, Cypriot, French. Specialties: haloumi (fried Cypriot cheese), seftalies (Cypriot meatballs). Fireplace. Price 800 drs.

KOREAN

SEOUL, 8 Evritanias, Ambelokipi (near the President Hotel), tel. 692-4669. Specialties: beef boukoki (prepared at the table), yatse bokum (hors d'oeuvre), haimon jan gol (seafood

Ledra Marriott Hotel-Athens

PRESENTS

Kona Kai

Athens' only Polynesian restaurant, complete with Japanese Teppanyaki tables and Bali Lounge. Featuring exotic Polynesian entrees, tidbits, cocktails and exhibition cooking. Open daily except Sunday, from 7 p.m.

Sun-Setting MENU

Special menu at reduced prices for early diners. Served daily except Sunday from 7 p.m. to 9 p.m. only.

PANORAMA

Ledra Marriott's roof-top swimming pool and Snack Bar, with a panoramic view of Athens, the Acropolis and the Saronic gulf. Serving cocktails daily from 11 a.m. to 2 a.m. and snacks from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m.

STARLIGHT SUMMER BARBECUE

A sumptuous Barbecue buffet, featuring an additional a la carte "Fresh Seafood Bar" and live music. Served 5 days a week from 8 p.m. Special "Greek Nights", with folkloric dance and music, twice a week, Tuesday and Friday.

Zephyros

An open restaurant on the mezzanine overlooking the lobby. Serving daily buffet and a la carte breakfast, featuring "eggs-a-la-minute", from 6:30 a.m. to 11 a.m.

All day a la carte menu from 11 a.m. to 11 p.m., with special "Salad Bar Buffet".

A la carte "Late Night Menu", with special dishes for those who stay up late, from 11 p.m.

"Sparkling Sunday Brunch" buffet, with sparkling wine and "Mimosa" champagne cocktail, always on-the-house, from 11:30 a.m. to 3:30 p.m.

FOR RESERVATIONS CALL
952.5211
115 Syngrou Ave.



CAPRICCIOSA Restaurant

Spaghetti – Hamburgers – Pizza
and much, much more
plus

Full Bar Service
Open daily from 10 a.m. - 1.30 a.m.

Kifissia Kasaveti & Levidou 2 Tel. 8018960
and Mesogiou 232 Tel. 6513874

V

and vegetables prepared at the table), tsapche (Korean spaghetti with black mushrooms). Prices 1000-1200 drs.

SUMMER DISCOS 1984

Please note: most discos have lower prices for soft drinks.

AKROTIRI, Agios Kosmas (formerly ANABELA). Tel. 981-1124. Disco Music. Dinner from 1300 dr. Drinks 500 dr. and up.

AEROBIC, Syngrou Ave. 137. Tel. 973-9032. Disco music. Drinks, entrance fee 500 dr. fruit and nuts etc.

AMALIA, Caravel Hotel. Tel.: 729-0721. Disco music. Drinks 480 dr. and up weekends, 380 on weekdays.

BARBARELA, 253 Syngrou Ave. Tel.: 942-5601. Disco music, New Wave. Barbarella Girls Show Fri., Sat. and Sun. Drinks from 500 dr.

BITCHOULA'S, Vas. Georgiou 66. Tel.: 894-7303. Disco music. Drinks 100 dr.-400 dr.

B.B.G. DISCO, Glyfada Square, Athinon St. 5. Tel.: 893-1933. Open weekdays, Sat. and Sun. Drinks from 300 dr.

BOOM-BOOM, Vas. Pavlou 13, Kastella. Tel.: 411-5832. Disco and new wave. Drinks from 200 dr. weekdays, 350 dr. Saturday.

VALENTINO, Dekelias 2, Terma Patisision. Tel.: 252-5391. Closed Tuesday. Disco and new wave. Drinks from 300 dr. weekdays, 400 dr. Sat. Sun.

ESPERIDES, Vizaniou 4, Glyfada Square. Tel.: 894-8179. Every evening latest "hits" – Disco and new wave. Drinks 450 dr. and up.

FIJI, Leoforos Posidonos Kalamaki (near "Rodeo" Amusement park). Tel. 982-3838. Disco, new wave, rock music. Soft drinks 250 dr. alcoholic drinks 500 dr.

MON REPOS, Marathonos 151, Geraki. Tel.: 661-1786. Disco Music Sat. and Sunday. Drinks from 200 dr. (soft drinks). Alcoholic drinks from 400 dr.

ON THE ROCKS, 30th km. Athens-Sounion Road. Tel.: 897-1763. Live orchestra alternates disco music with dance music. Dinner served. Drinks 480 dr. and up. Closed Monday.

PHILIPPE, Vas. Georgiou and Riga Feraiou, Kalamaki. Tel. 982-0658. Disco music. Drinks 300-400 dr.

RETRO, Mihalakopoulou 206. Tel. 770-1618. Drinks 550 dr. and up.

SAN LORENZO, A Plage (beach) E.O.T. Voula. Tel. 895-2403. Open daily Disco and restaurant. Drinks from 600 dr.

SATELLITE, Hotel Holiday Inn. Mihalakopoulou 50. Tel. 724-8322. Disco and new wave.

SIRINE, Plateia Kefalariou (Kefalari Square). Tel.: 801-3396. Disco music Friday, Saturday and Sunday only. Drinks from 450 dr.

S.O.S., Mithymnis 34 (Plateia Amerikis). Tel. 861-2900. Disco and retro music. Drinks from 300 dr.

STARDUST, Vas. Alexandrou 5-7. Tel.: 724-6088. Disco music, hamburgers, spaghetti, filet steak. Drinks from 300 dr.

STUDIO 254, Eth. Makariou 5, New Faliron. Tel.: 481-0188. Drinks from 350 dr. Closed Mondays.

CAMPING, Nea Kifissia. Tel.: 801-6435. Orchestra and songs. Food served. Drinks 500 dr. and up.

TOWER DISCO, Kifissias Ave. 250 (bus stop Palati), Haidari. Tel.: 561-6288. Disco music. June, July and August. Weekdays, drinks from 260 dr. to 400 dr. Friday, Saturday, Sunday Drinks from 400 dr.

MAKE UP STORK, Agios Kosmas. Tel. 982-9865. DJ music, cocktails and plenty of space for dancing. Open daily June-September. Drinks 300 drs.

PLAYBOY CORFU, DJ music, garden, great atmosphere. Tel. 064-34477. 300-400 per drink.

AUTOKINISI, Tel. 894-5444. Located at the Dellina Nightclub, 5th stop Ellinikon, in Glyfada, during the summer. Disco, rock and new wave music. Drinks are 600 drs. and up.

VIDEO DISCO, Syngrou 255, Tel. 942-7835. Disco and new wave. Drinks are 500 drs. and up.

NINE PLUS NINE, Atras 5 (near Stadium), Tel. 722-2258. Disco; food; drinks are 500 drs. and up.

PAPAGAYO, Patr. Ioakim 37, Kolonaki, Tel. 724-0736. Food 1,000 drs. and up; drinks 400 drs. and up. Disco and new wave music.

AKROTIRI, Ag. Kosmas, Tel. 981-1124. Disco music; food 1,000 drs. and up; drinks 500 drs. and up.

FIJI, Kalamaki seaside road. Tel. 982-3838.

PIANO/BAR/RESTAURANTS

GALLERIES, Amerikis 17, tel. 362-3910. Bar. Food is also served.

LE BISTRO, Holiday Inn Hotel, Mihalakopoulou 50, Ilissia, tel. 724-8322. French and Greek cuisine. Piano. Open Friday, Saturday and Sunday on the 5th floor with a panoramic view of Athens. Drinks 300 drs.

ST. TROPEZ, Vass. Pavlou 63, Tel. 411-9543; white lawn chairs and tables and a "carousel" corner bar but the talent lies in the owner, Yiannis, a born connoisseur of human nature and cocktail expert, who adds that "special touch" to the drink he's concocted and named after a guest. Daily from 11-2 a.m.

TRAMPS, 14 Akti Themistokleous, Freates, Tel. 413-3529. George, the handsome and energetic host, perfected his talents at Landfall and then opened a place with his brothers. Serves a cold plate of artichokes, pate, cheese and snacks as well as two hot plates. Fully stocked bar, great stereo sounds. Open daily from 12 p.m.-2 a.m.

GRAND CHALET, Kokkinara 38, Politia, Kifissia, tel. 808-4837. International cuisine with Greek specialties. Piano and songs. Price 1300 drs.

TAPAS WINE BAR, 267 Kifissias (behind Olympic Airways). Cold plates include cheese tray, fantastic liver paté and salads. Authentic sangria, wine by the glass or bottle. Charming hosts and terrace with panoramic view.

ISLAND DINING

AGEGINA

TA PERDIKIOTA, Afais 38, Aegina Town. Tel. 22240. Old Aegina house with decorated ceiling. Fresh fruit juice, drinks, ouzo and snacks at bar. Full restaurant in garden. Delicious eggplant salad with lots of garlic.

KOSTAS, Agia Marina. Tel. 32424. Unusually attractive taverna with huge indoor hall, plus outside terrace (perfect for groups). Very large selection of food, very low prices. Cooked specialties, wine from the barrel, Greek dancing Saturday and Sunday after 8 p.m.

AGINITISSA, Aeginitissa. Te. 61212 or 61392. Right on the sea in a eucalyptus grove. One of the few tavernas in Aegina so close to the water. Large variety of hors d'oeuvres, fish, meat, salad. Lunch and dinner.

PERDIKA – This fishing village has a whole row of places to eat. You might try the following: **THE FISHING BOAT**, tel. 61233; **SCORPIOS**; **TO KIOSKI**; **ALEXANDER**.

CORFU

PLAYBOY DISCO, Corfu, tel. (0661) 34477. D.J. Open daily from 9 p.m. - 2 a.m. and Saturday from 9 p.m. - 3 a.m. Drinks 350-400 drs.

HYDRA

BILLS'S 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.

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 provencale, 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 mezedes.

MYKONOS

ALBATROSS tel. (0289) 23.556. Located next to the Archaeological Museum near the harbor. Greek and International cuisine. Fresh fish daily. Lovely location from which to watch the sun set. Open daily for dinner.

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. 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.

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

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 to make reservations.

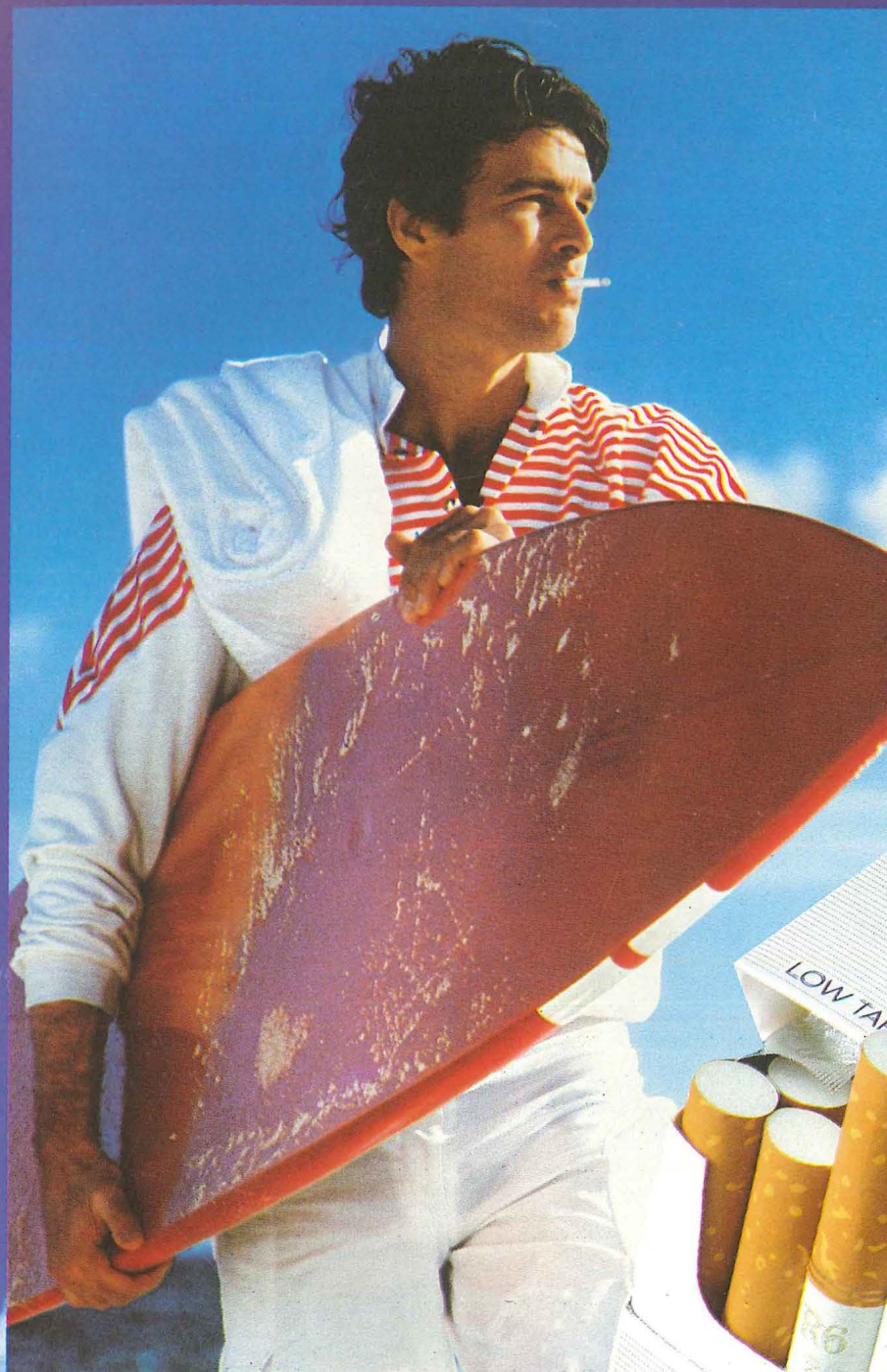
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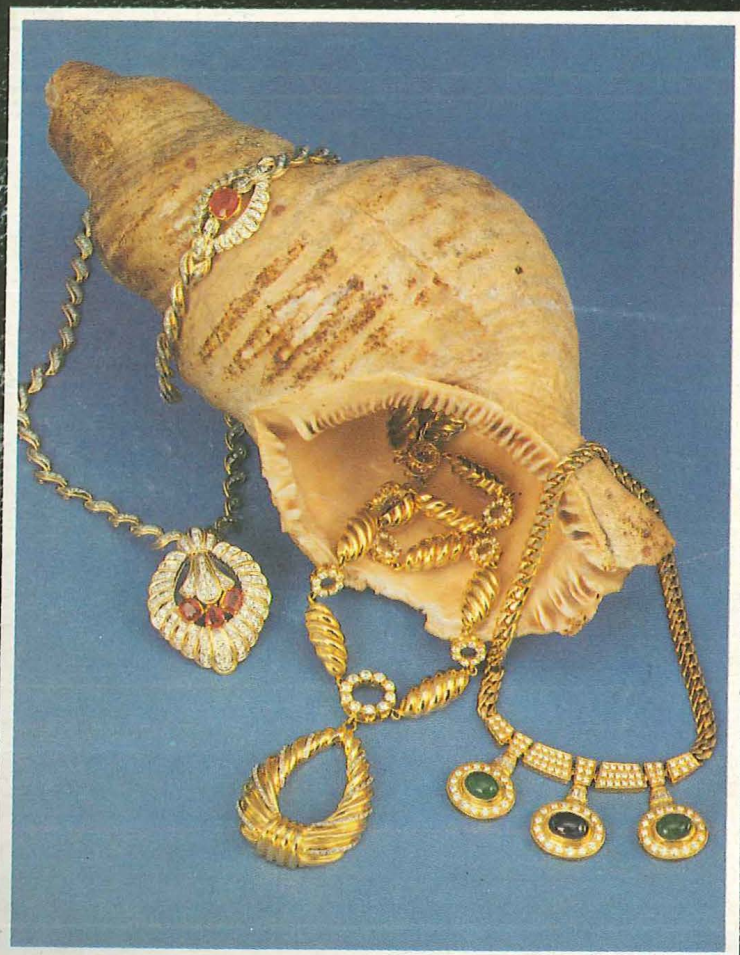


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