

August 1985

THE

140 Drs.

ATHENIAN

Greece's English Language Monthly



Kitsch souvenirs
Traditional costumes
Cyprus update
The National Garden
St Cyril and St Methodios



We speak the same language...

**Like you, we want to make
the most of your holiday**

We know that your holiday in Greece is a very special occasion. That you want to see all you can see, enjoy and have a memorable time. And because we think the same way, we offer you many services which can turn a great vacation into a grand one. With Olympic, you can discover more of Greece, faster, more comfortably with the specialists who know Greek air travel best.

■ **Connections
to 32 island and mainland destinations**

From Athens, Olympic flies to 32 domestic destinations, including popular island resorts and picturesque towns in every corner of the Greek mainland. Not only do we speak your language (whether it's English, French or German) but we fly at your convenience, too. Our flights are scheduled to arrive and depart so you can make the most of your vacation time.

■ **Olympic Aviation**

If you're in the mood for a very private, exclusive vacation, turn to Olympic Aviation. Rent your own light aircraft or helicopter and your private pilot will take you to fantastic, secluded spots.

■ **Olympic Airtours**

When you're in Athens, Olympic Airtours can help you plan an interesting itinerary, and assist you with information on hotels, car rental, sightseeing, excursions, facilities and entertainment.

Make the most of your Greek holiday and contact Olympic. You'll find we do speak the same language... It's as simple as understanding your needs.



**OLYMPIC
AIRWAYS**

The International Airline of Greece

A.C.S.

AMERICAN COMMUNITY SCHOOLS OF ATHENS

Registration for the 1985-86 school year begins
on August 22nd

KIFISSIA ELEMENTARY: JUNIOR KINDERGARTEN THROUGH 5TH GRADE
HALANDRI CAMPUS : JUNIOR KINDERGARTEN THROUGH 12TH GRADE
BOARDING FACILITIES : GRADES 9 THROUGH 12

Accreditation:

Middle States Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools
(the only accredited school in Greece)

Fully qualified, certified, U.S. trained faculty

Elected Board of Education

Advanced Placement (Honors) Courses
and International Baccalaureate Diploma, comparable to and exceeding
the requirements of the GCE O and A levels

Special Services:

Personal and College Counseling, Remedial Programs, English as
a Foreign Language, Speech Therapy, Medical Services, Psychologist

Summer Activities Program

Recipient of Carnegie Foundation Award for K-12 Writing Project
Testing Center for PSAT, SAT College Board Examinations and TOEFL
K-12 Computer Literacy, Programming in Basic, Logo and Pascal

Extensive After-School Activities Program

Intensive Foreign Language Program (first prize in 1984 Pan European
French Essay Contest)

Field trips, cultural events and athletic competition in and out of Greece

Modern Facilities:

Computer Center, Gymnasium, Playgrounds, Science Laboratories,
Libraries (the largest secondary school library in Greece),
Art Center, Cafeteria

Student body includes 51 nationalities

For Information, please contact:

HALANDRI CAMPUS
129 Aghias Paraskevis St
152 34 Halandri (Athens) Tel. 639-3200

KIFISSIA ELEMENTARY
13 Kokkinaki St., Kato Kifissia
Tel. 808-0475

A Star is Born

... 3 newspapers in 1 ...

An innovation in Greece's media

The Athens Star

GREECE'S NEW ENGLISH LANGUAGE DAILY

PUBLISHED EXCLUSIVELY WITH

a selection from

The New York Times

syndications

An exclusive offer for Greece of the best articles and photographs from some of the world's most prestigious publications with additional contributions from authoritative writers and columnists on Greek and international affairs

ALSO INCLUDING

The Star Gazer, a weekly color magazine on Travel, Entertainment and the Arts, with full details on TV and cinema

– a MUST for every foreigner in Greece

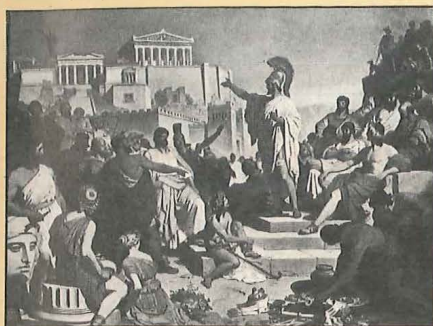
The Athens Star

to find out what is REALLY happening in Greece and the world

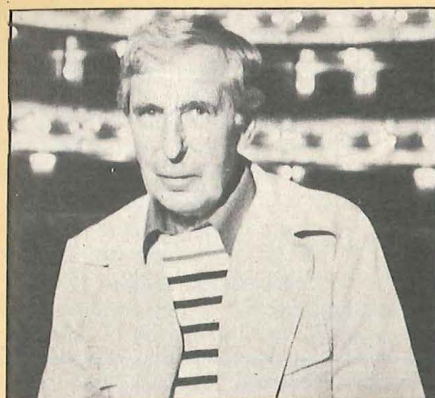
News-stand Sales and Home Delivery

Buy your copy at the newsstand today!

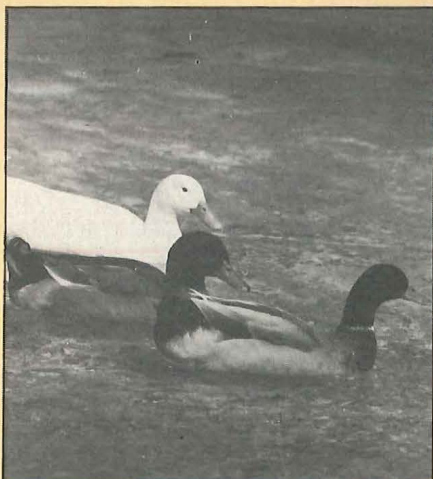
Telephones 701-5877, 701-5878, 701-5897, 701-5898, Telex 222092 (FREE GR)



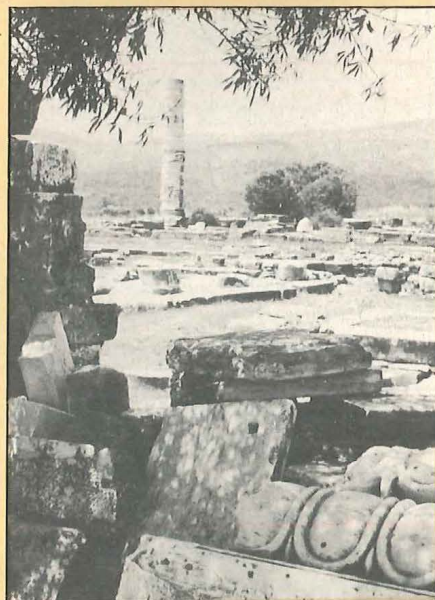
page 22



page 26



page 28



page 48

FEATURES

19 Cyprus: the Turkish-Cypriot position

Progress on the Cyprus problem is unlikely until the Turkish-Cypriot position changes. But what is that position? Lee Stokes presents an interview Turkish-Cypriot leader Rauf Denktash gave the Greek-Cypriot daily *Simerini*

22 Souvenirs: tourism's take-aways

Elizabeth Keenan takes a light-hearted skip down the aisles of the souvenir supermarket

26 Sir Michael Tippett

Britain's composer-laureate, in Greece for the Royal Opera's production of his opera *King Priam*, spoke to Elaine Priovolos

28 Athenian oasis: Ethnikos Kipos

In the heart of Athens' concrete desert lies a lush oasis with palm trees, flowers, pools and winding paths. As Elaine Priovolos found, the air in the National Garden is the purest in Athens. J.M. Thursby adds an outline history of the Garden

32 Art adds color to the White Island

On Paros, an innovative art school generates creative sparks among foreign residents and visitors

34 Cyril and Methodius: the letters of the Word

Without the alphabet they devised, Dostoevsky would have been unable to write his novels. J.M. Thursby looks at the Greek brothers whose efforts to convert the Slavs changed the face of Europe

36 Stitching together a dying tradition

The art of traditional costume making is being kept alive in Athens by Nikitas and Tassos Nakas. Katerina Agrafioti visited them in their Plaka workshop

48 Samos: island of Hera

Richard Stoneman (author of *A Literary Companion to Travel in Greece*) explores the Aegean island closest to Turkey

DEPARTMENTS

Our Town	7	Gallery Rounds	46	Food	64
The Athenian Diary	9	Cinema	50	Postscript	65
Comment	15	Photography	52	Dis 'n' data	66
Business Watch	16	World of Music	54	Classifieds	66
Close to Home	38	Living	56	Guide/Focus	67
Books	40	People	58	Festivals Guide	70
Organizer	42	Katey's Corner	60	A Matter of Taste	77
Sport	45	Marketplace	62	Restaurants	77

Cover: "Greek Arts" by Spyros Vassiliou

Cyprus: what elections?

I read with interest and astonishment in the Athenian Diary (*The Athenian*, July) the item entitled "Turkish Cypriots elect Denktash president". I hope you will be kind enough to allow me to correct the misleading picture it presented.

1. Nowhere in the story is there reference to the presence of the Turkish army of occupation, or to the 50,000 settlers from Turkey.

2. No reference is made to the fact that these "constitutional developments" were condemned by the UN, the EEC, the United States, Britain and the rest of the world.

3. On the contrary, the writer not only promotes a regime of foreign occupation to a "republic", but refers to the government of Cyprus (recognized by the UN and the rest of the world, except Turkey, and, apparently, the writer) as "the Greek Cypriot government".

4. As for the "referendum" and the "elections", the figures prove your writer to be wrong.

A referendum is an instrument of the democratic process. It expresses the will of a people, and it presupposes certain characteristics of the people who participate and the territory it is conducted in.

The area in which the "referendum" of May 5 was conducted is an integral part of the Republic of Cyprus. But those citizens of the republic whose homes are in that area and who happen to be Greek Cypriots (82% of the population), were forcibly evicted by invading Turkish troops in 1974, and are to this day prevented by force from returning.

In addition to about 120,000 Turkish Cypriots, the occupied area contains between 45,000 and 50,000 settlers from Turkey who were illegally imported and illegally given the right to vote. This was done for two reasons. One was to try and alter the demographic balance of the population of Cyprus (82% Greek Cypriot, 18% Turkish Cypriot). The other reason is more subtle. The settlers, who are economically and politically dependent on the Turkish occupation authorities and the separatist Turkish-Cypriot administration, will support any measure or policy proposed which they understand to be in the interests of continuing division and occupation. One of the more prominent settler leaders, Ismail

Tezer, is on record as stating: "My wish is for union with Turkey. This could be through an independent state which belongs to Turkey." (*Bozgurt*, June 11, 1981).

Mr Tezer and others like him clearly see their wish being taken a step further towards realization through the "referendum". And about 20,000 settlers who are Mr Tezer's followers did vote in the affirmative in the "referendum". Of the 91,810 registered voters, 20,000 are settlers like Mr Tezer. Of the 49,447 valid votes cast in favour of the new "constitution" at the "referendum", 20,000 were settler votes. This means that only 29,447 Turkish Cypriots voted in favour of the "constitution", 19,868 Turkish-Cypriot voters abstained from voting and 21,012 voted against the "constitution". In other words only 41% of the Turkish-Cypriot voters voted in favor of Mr Denktash's constitution. The result of the "referendum" was decided by settler votes. The "constitution" under which Turkish Cypriots will live was adopted through the votes of people who have no right to be in Cyprus.

Costas Yennaris,
Press Counsellor,
Embassy of the Republic of Cyprus,
Athens

Sticking up for silk

In your fine April issue, J.M. Thursby described, in a timely and fascinating article, the plight of the Greek silk industry, now faced with imminent extinction. In a period of rising unemployment it should argue for urgent government assistance to save this valuable and labor-intensive industry and potential export earner. Silk yarn commands about 20 times the price of cotton, and as world production of silk cloth is only 52,000 tons, there is little risk of overproduction. In the late 1970s there was also a renewed interest in the comfort and quality of natural fibres, such as silk, for clothing and home furnishings.

As a first step, local authorities could consider the planting of orchards of mulberry trees for the nourishment of silkworms. In Japan, scientists have also devised an artificial food of mulberry leaves, soybeans and cornstarch, which may help to feed 50 percent of that country's young silkworms.

It is certainly not the first time the
(Continued on page 8)

THE ATHENIAN

Greece's English Language Monthly
Founded in 1974

Owned and published by
Drossoula Elliott & Co., E.E.

Vol. XII No 142, August 1985
Daedalou 20, 105 58 Athens, Greece
tel: 322-2802, 322-3052

Editor

Sloane Elliott

Managing Editor

Drossoula Elliott

Associate Editor

Elizabeth Keenan

Community Editor

Elaine Priovolos
Dimitra Vassiliou Fotopoulou

Consulting Editor

Nigel Lowry

Layout and Graphics

Caterina Papalaskaris

Department Editors

Virginia Anderson, Katey Angelis, Vilma Liacouras Chantiles, Jennifer Colebourne, Louis Economopoulos, Elizabeth Herring, Dimitris Katsoudas, Alec Kitroeff, John C. Loulis, Mary Machas, Brenda Marder, Helen Robinson, Connie Soloyanis, Costas Stambolis, Samantha Stenzel, Lee Stokes

Contributors

Paul Anastasi, Richard C. Carpenter, Melissa Cutter, David Foster, Alys Glynn, Sonia Greger, Lyda Modiano Leon, Pamela Steele, J. M. Thursby, Tony and Nancy Roberts

Art and Photography

Susa Avela, Antonis Kalamaras, Spyros Ornerakis, Eugene Vanderpool, Jr., Marcos Hionos, Emil Moriannidis

Accounts and Circulation

Despina Samaras

Administrative Assistant

Niki Karambetos

Advertising Director

Eni Papanastasiou

Advertising

Arete Gordon, Alex Karatzas

Restaurant Listings

Hildegard Stern Xinotroulias

The Athenian Organiser

Lorraine Batler

Phototypeset by

Photokyttaro Ltd
Imittou 219, Pangrati

Printed by

Singhrones Ektiposis Ltd.

Reproduction, Film, Montage

M. Kyriakides O.E.

The Athenian, founded in 1974, is published monthly. Editorial and business offices are at Daedalou 20, Athens 105 58, Greece: Tel. 322-2802, 322-3052. Single copies: Drs. 140. Subscription rates: one year Greece 1.600 Drs.; Air mail Europe \$20. All other countries air mail \$26. All other countries surface mail \$18. **Send subscription orders, inquiries and change of address to The Athenian, Daedalou 20, 105 58 Athens Greece, Tel. 322-2802, 322-3052.** Unsolicited manuscripts, photographs, art work and materials are welcome and should be accompanied by a stamped, self-addressed envelope. Editorial correspondence should include the writer's telephone number; letters to the editor are considered for publication, and may be condensed for space consideration.

Drossoula Elliott

Tatolou 56, Kifissia, Greece

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. NO PART OF THIS PERIODICAL MAY BE REPRODUCED WITHOUT THE CONSENT OF THE ATHENIAN.



our town

Rosencrantz and Guildenstern are alive

For a decade July 24 has been observed as a day of national celebration. It commemorates the restoration of democracy which took place in 1974. Following upon seven years and three months of military dictatorship and immediately after a two-week period of agony which saw a coup which overthrew President Makarios, the Turkish invasion of Cyprus and a call to national mobilization in Greece, the events of the evening of July 23 and the early morning of July 24 are vividly recalled in detail by all Greeks who today are of voting age. And there are some who are younger, for in those jubilant hours when the plane bearing Constantine Karamanlis from Paris touched down at Ellinikon Airport and the cavalcade swept the returning hero to Parliament where in the early hours of morning Mr Karamanlis and the Government of National Unity were sworn into office by the Archbishop, throngs of Athenians who lined the way remembered to bring along their young children in the knowledge that a jubilant moment of historical importance was taking place which they did not want their children ever to forget.

Every year since, on July 24, these events have been commemorated with a reception at the presidential mansion at which the great and the mighty have assembled in thanksgiving for the restoration of liberty. For five years these functions were presided over by President Tsatsos and for another five by President Karamanlis himself, as it was fitting that the Chief of State, *ex officio*, should fulfil this role. At these receptions, leaders of all parties of the left and the right were seen and photographed shaking hands and amicably chat-

ting with one another, since, as it is well-known, the office of the presidency lies above mere political factionalism in its observance of democracy not only as a system of government but as a way of life.

This year, too, as on previous years, there was a reception at the presidential mansion for which the invitation was proffered by the President of the Hellenic Democracy and Mrs Sartzetakis. Another, more noticeable difference, is that former Presidents Tsatsos and Karamanlis were not invited.

Spokesmen for the presidency and the government explained this *allaghi* of protocol saying that frequent refusals to attend functions diminished the dignity of the office. Since both former chiefs of state had turned down invitations to a state dinner in honor of Bulgarian President Todor Zhivkov two nights earlier, they were not being invited again. It seems then that anyone who «regrets the kind invitation» will never have another opportunity to see the interior of the recently refurbished palace, since there seems to be no other connection between the present visit of the president of Bulgaria and the restoration of democracy in Greece eleven years ago.

To celebrate the events of 24 July 1974 without the protagonist this year was rather like substituting *Rosencrantz and Guildenstern are Dead* for an annual production of *Hamlet* – though even in that monument of existentialist absurdity, at least Hamlet made a few passing appearances even if he didn't say anything.

The present Prime Minister himself returned to Greece somewhat after the events of July 23-24, when Ellinikon Airport was safer than it was during those momentous days – or even than it was six weeks ago. But there will be ample opportun-

ity in August to observe that day, too, with thanksgiving.

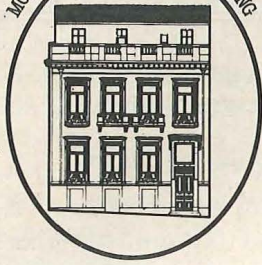
The Hamlet of Corfu

Gratitude has no place in the vocabulary of politics, but there is no place like the no-place in which parties find themselves when they have lost elections. Hence, for example, Mr Boutos, who is a Eurodeputy, after winning a seat with New Democracy resigned from the party and became an independent, since in this way he can keep his Euroseat as well. And although Eurodeputies earn their own salaries and Strasbourg is not a cheap place to live in, it's unlikely that Mr Boutos would have followed the course he did had not New Democracy lost the elections. To the vanquished belong the spoiled.

But for the party that wins in the House, there are many mansions. The victor therefore must play the opposite game: filling the slots among the places that are open. Mr Papandreou spent much of his working vacation during July in Corfu brooding over who was to be or not to be in his cabinet. Meanwhile journalists spent all their non-vacation time in Athens trying to guess what he would do. One of the many reasons why Mr Papandreou is such attractive copy both here and abroad is that he can keep people forever conjecturing – which is what a good deal of journalism is about. And yet when they believe they have come up with every possibility, he turns around and proves them wrong. In turn, this provides the media with means for explaining the explanations. Thus, readers are kept amused, journalists remain gainfully employed and Mr Papandreou wins the publicity he wants: everyone is happy.

Even the name of the game that the Prime Minister was presumed

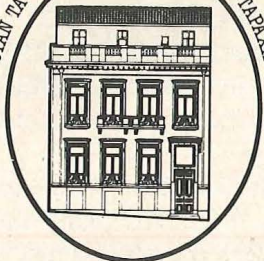
MORE FUN THAN JUST SHOPPING



Compendium

ENGLISH BOOKS - COMPUTERS
28 NIKIS STREET - 10557 ATHENS
OFF SYNTAGMA SQ • TEL. 3226.931, 3221.248, 3244.449

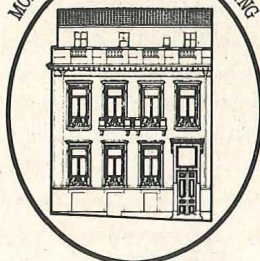
ΟΤΑΝ ΤΑ ΒΟΥΝΙΑ ΕΙΝΑΙ ΑΛΛΟΥ ΕΙΔΟΥΣ ΠΕΡΑΧΕ



Πρωτοπορία

ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟ ΚΑΙ ΑΓΓΛΙΚΟ ΒΙΒΛΙΟΠΩΛΕΙΟ
ΝΙΚΗΣ 28 - ΣΥΝΤΑΓΜΑ - 10557 ΑΘΗΝΑ
ΤΗΛ.: 3226.931, 3221.248, 3244.449

MORE FUN THAN JUST SHOPPING



Compendium

ENGLISH BOOKS - COMPUTERS
28 NIKIS STREET - 10557 ATHENS
OFF SYNTAGMA SQ • TEL. 3226.931, 3221.248, 3244.449

to be playing in Corfu could not be agreed upon; hence the difficulty in even framing the rules. Some saw it as chess, some as poker; others as auction bridge and still others as building sand-castles.

There was not only a question of who'd fill what posts, but the posts themselves, and in what combination, were themselves open to question. For a time the Prime Minister has held the ministry of National Defense and the portfolio of Northern Greece – clearly a polymath of Renaissance dimensions. Mr Arsenis, likewise, has held the post of National Economy and the Merchant Marine – a combination which itself may be thought of as logical or as self-contradictory. In the case of Mr Kouloumbis, he has held so many posts at the same time as to win him the sobriquet 'Kouloumbides'.

It will be recalled that PASOK in the past has had one of the largest cabinets of any government in the world and for the sake of bureaucratic economy, the Prime

Minister has promised in so many words – and in so many words – to reduce the number. Yet the Prime Minister's promises are, in effect, thoughts spoken out loud – a kind of soliloquy into whose deliberations he asks his audience to listen – a method, in fact, which has proved to be politically popular. So whatever his solutions may be, it is as if his supporters had deliberated and decided upon them, too.

Mr Kaklamanis, Mr Laliotis, Mr Gemminatas, Mr Tsochadzopoulos have all been paired off in these sprightly rounds of the *kerkyraika* with the various ministerial pocket handkerchiefs being twisted about and handed around. And, of course, amid these actors, the flower-loving Ophelia of the cast, Melina, could fill any or all of the parts.

But if there is a ministerial combination which may not have been thought of, it might yet be the most effective of all and the one which will ensure PASOK victories to the end of time, and that is to appoint Melina as Minister to Herself.

Letters

Continued from p.6

silk industry finds itself in such a desperate situation. During the Greek War of Independence, sericulture almost disappeared in such areas as Sparta, Kalamata and Patras, when all the mulberry trees were systematically destroyed by the Turkish army. What was left of the industry was ruined by the epidemic disease of pebrine, which killed silkworms, and made Europe once again dependent on the Far East for raw silk.

After 1870, due to the research of Pasteur, this disease was brought under control, but by then large areas of Morea had been replanted with grape vines and olive trees. It was only after the Balkan Wars, with the influx of refugees from Bursa and Nicomedia, in Asia Minor, that production increased rapidly. And as early as 1924, 75,000 kg of raw silk was being produced, 20,000 kg going to Milan and Marseilles. In addition, an Institute of Sericulture was set up with the help of M.E. Benakis, to train silkworm breeders to use the improved methods recommended by Pasteur.

Japan, which was once the world's greatest exporter of silk for hosiery, and has now made the transition from

silks to silicon chips, has still managed to preserve this traditional industry even in an era of rapidly changing technology. The computer is being utilized to design an even greater variety of patterns for silk fabrics.

N.J. Nicols,
Sydney, Australia

Note of disagreement

I strongly disagree with the exaggerated criticisms certain New Democracy MPs have levelled against PASOK along the lines that Greek socialists act as a "Green Aryan race" and that they promote "ideological racism" (*Athenian*, July). It is time ND became more sophisticated in its treatment of PASOK and that it started to deal seriously with its socialist opponents.

John C. Loulis,
Athens

We like to hear from our readers. If you want to criticize, (or praise), or to debate an issue, write to *The Athenian*, Daedalou 20, Plaka, 105 58 Athens.

THE ATHENIAN DIARY

by Lee Stokes, Sloane Elliott, Takis Georgiou, Elaine Priovolos and Elizabeth Keenan

Stopping a tourist drain

Reassurance trip to US

Tourism officials and travel agents took a flying trip to the United States from July 11 to 27 on the wings of continuing cancellations by American tourists that have hit luxury hotels, cruise ships and yachting.

By July 10, Nikos Skoulas, secretary general of the Greek National Tourist Organization (GNTO), estimated that there had been 12,000 cancellations in luxury hotels, or a loss of 72,000 bed nights. Apostolos Doxiadis, president of the Greek Chamber of Hotels, said the Athens Hilton and the Athenaeum Inter-Continental lost \$200,000 in revenue. According to Mr Doxiadis, 50 percent of the guests in Greek luxury hotels are Americans.

Cruise-ship spokesman Andreas Potamianos said it was too early to tell how many cancellations his sector had suffered but admitted some smaller cruise ships might have to be tied up in August. About 62 percent of cruise ship clients are American.

Airport security good

Meanwhile, government representatives and a number of organizations and individuals spoke up for Greece last month, defending security arrangements at Athens Airport and condemning the US government's 'travel advisory'.

In a letter to the US Secretary of State, George Shultz, the Greek Foreign Minister, Yiannis Haralambopoulos, called on the Reagan administration to rescind the warning, which he said was "unjustified and unfair". He said it had "seriously harmed Greek interests and cannot be viewed as a separate issue outside the framework of our bilateral relations." Mr Haralambopoulos pointed out that an inspection by International Air Transport Association (IATA) officials, carried out since the hijacking, had found security measures at Athens Airport met international standards. The Minister for Public Order, Yiannis Tsouras, said Athens Airport could now be considered one of the safest in the world as a result of additional security measures implemented since

Accompanying Mr Skoulas on the US trip were Mr Doxiades, Mr Potamianos and about 35 travel agents and owners of tourist facilities. Among them was Byron Argiris, owner of Conceptours, the only Greek travel agency with exclusively American clients. He reported 3,700 cancellations from his agency alone up until just before his departure.

Some travel agents who remained behind said they opposed Skoulas' attempt to politicize his trip to the US. Skoulas admitted he would have to make some political statements, but said the main thrust of the trip was to regain the confidence of panicked American tourists.

The wave of cancellations followed the US State Department's 'travel advisory' warning against travel through the Athens airport, delivered after Shi'ite fundamentalist gunmen hijacked a TWA jet over Athens on June 14.

While Americans are expected to account for only about 575,000, or 8 percent, of the 6.7 million tourists who will visit Greece in 1985, they generally spend around 20 percent of the \$1.3 billion in annual tourism receipts. □

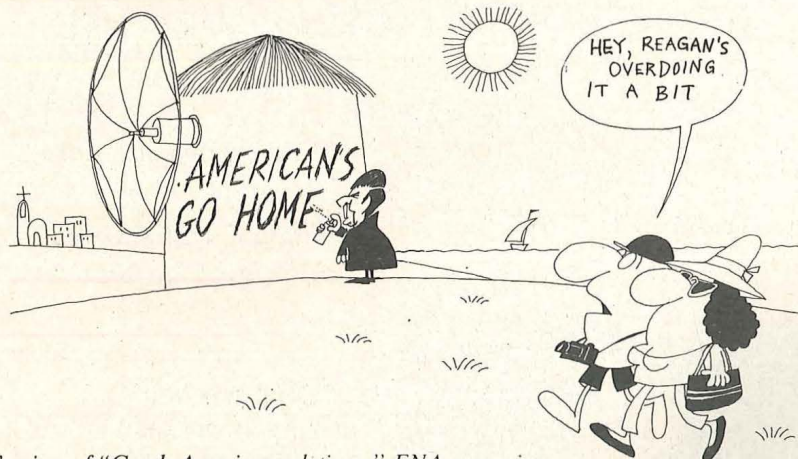
Radar system not so new

The Council of Foreign Affairs and Defense (KYSEA) approved the modernization of Greece's air traffic radar control system last month in a meeting chaired by Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou. Both the civilian and military sectors stand to benefit from the proposed system.

However, the decision wasn't as sudden as it appeared, according to the left-wing satirical weekly *Pontiki*. The government decision to upgrade Greece's radar control system was prompted by a Turkish statement in May that Turkey would be able to monitor all air traffic in the Aegean with its own soon-to-be-installed radar system.

Tenders for the system were let in 1980 but the Greek Ministry of Transport decided none of the technical specifications proposed by the bidding companies met Greece's requirements.

The proposed program will cost over 11 billion drachmas, 50 percent of which will be financed through loans from the European Development Bank. □



Kyr's view of "Greek-American relations," ENA magazine the hijacking.

Among other voices raised in Greece's defence was that of the European Parliament, which on July 12 passed a resolution condemning terrorist acts and rejecting charges of lax security at the airport. The chairman of the Council of Europe Legal Affairs Committee, Bjorn Elmqvist, said during a committee discussion on terrorism that TWA, rather than Athens Airport, was to blame for the failure of security precautions that led to the hijacking.

An article in the July 15 issue of

Newsweek called the US government's travel advisory an improper exploitation of the hijacking and said allegations of substandard security were unfounded.

A TWA spokesman said his company was satisfied with security at Athens airport. A stewardess on the hijacked airliner, Mrs Helen Sheahan, said neither she nor the other crew members believed the hijackers had brought their weapons aboard at Athens, and accused the US government of using Greece as a "scapegoat".



AMERICAN COMMUNITY SCHOOLS OF ATHENS

KIFISSIA ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

The only American Elementary School in the Northern Suburbs is now accepting Applications for the 1985-86 school year

A C S Kifissia Elementary School offers:

- A pre-kindergarten through 5th grade program
- Modern facilities in a friendly and pleasant neighborhood environment
 - Small classes guaranteed
- U.S. certified and experienced teachers
 - Emphasis on Basics
- Comprehensive Tests of Basic Skills at all levels
 - Modern Greek, French, Music, Art, Physical Education and Computers

For Pre-Registration and Admissions Information please call 808-0475 or 6393-200, Ext. 243
12 Kokkinaki Street, Kato Kifissia

TRICK, TOTSICHE & PARTNERS

THE ATHENIAN

Business and the law



Alexander Tsatsos

Government-initiated legal action, real or imaginary, threatened business executives in mid-July. Most seriously affected were 12 former executives of Heracles General Cement Co. who, after winning a few initial rounds in the courts, were indicted for a second time on charges of illegal export of foreign currency, breach of faith against the company and criminal fraud against the state. The indictment occurred after the Council of Magistrates of Athens misdemeanors court rejected a recommendation from the Athens district attorney that the charges be dropped.

One of those indicted, Alexander Tsatsos, the 79-year-old family scion who was chairman of Heracles, died of a heart attack at his London flat the next day. "I am sure it was the strain," Tsatsos' lawyer, Alexander Katsandonis, said "He was old... but he had had no health problems before. His heart was good."

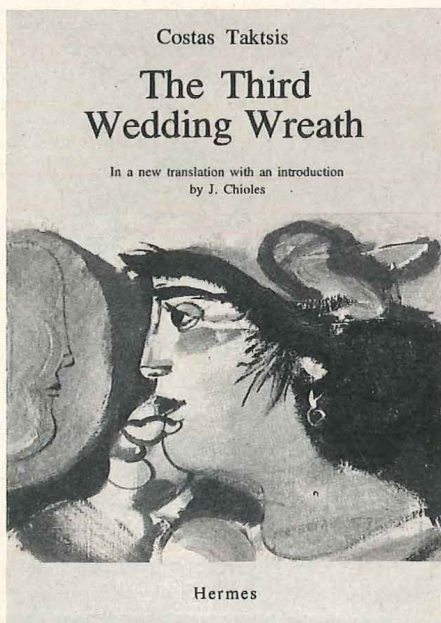
His son, George Tsatsos, formerly Heracles' managing director, was with his father when he died. He quickly issued a statement that he would return from London to Athens "to face - and fight" the criminal charges in order to "vindicate" the family name. The indictment, based on charges that carry the death penalty, stipulates that the defendants may not leave Greece.

The Athens district attorney, meanwhile, said his office would appeal the lower court decision to drop some of the maze of breach of trust and illegal export of foreign currency charges. The lower court had also ruled that most of these charges and all those of criminal fraud against the state should continue.

The family lawyer, Alexander

Costas Taktsis

The Third Wedding Wreath



Costas Taktsis

The Third Wedding Wreath

In a new translation with an introduction by J. Chioles

Hermes

Now at last available in a new English translation by John Chioles

"Read this book and you will know more about modern Greece than you could learn from a dozen histories."

Dilys Powell, *Sunday Times*

Costas Taktsis' novel is not only a best seller but also a masterpiece of contemporary Greek literature.

Lycourezos, said he would appeal the indictment.

Alexander and George Tsatsos, along with ten other executives, mainly of Heracles and its foreign affiliates, were charged with criminal fraud and illicit export of foreign currency in September 1983. The accused executives resigned and were quickly replaced with appointees of the National Bank of Greece which had owned 40 percent of Heracles' shares until then.

Meanwhile, managers at Titan Cement briefly thought they, too, would be under the legal gun. According to one local economist, the government has long suspected Titan of invoicing imported coal at "about 69 percent" more than the company could have paid at the time of purchase. He predicted that if the government ever wanted "to play a political game, Titan is in a precarious position". That does not now appear to be on the government's mind.

While the pro-government newspaper *Avriani* re-opened such charges, presenting them as though they were fact, government spokesmen tried to defuse the situation. The state's Organization

for Reconstruction of Companies (OAE), responsible for aiding and reorganizing "problematic enterprises", dismissed *Avriani's* reports as false, saying the charges were dropped in 1983. And National Economy Minister Gerassimos Arsenis said nothing irregular at Titan had come to his attention, adding that if there were an investigation he would notify the press.

At the same time, another pro-government daily, *Ta Nea*, reported that audits were being performed on 22 problematic industrial companies that indicate omissions, possibly criminal, by executives who directed the companies while they were under private management. *Ta Nea* claimed OAE had begun sending documentation on their cases to the Athens public prosecutor. Other papers claimed the audits were sent to Arsenis with the recommendation that legal action should be brought against those responsible. OAE is apparently charging that the 22 companies suffered losses as the result of former managers' mismanagement or negligence. There was no official denial of the allegations in the week after they were made. □

Forests SOS precedes conference

The president of the European Union of Foresters, Kees Mol, says Europe faces a shortage of timber within the next two decades if forests are not protected from pollution.

"We have to act now to prevent our forests from being destroyed, and plant new trees to replace those being lost," Mr Mol said on a visit to Greece in preparation for the 10th European Foresters' Congress, to be held in Athens this month.

Mr Mol said up to 80 percent of forests in central Europe were threatened by pollution.

Referring specifically to Greece, Mr Mol said acid rain was not as dangerous to forests here as forest fires. "But atmospheric pollution, especially in the Attica basin, can be as harmful to trees as it is to humans," he said.

Around 350 representatives from 25 countries, including the United States, Canada and Israel, will discuss environmental pollution and the causes of forest fires during the 10-day conference. □

**Manufacturers
of ready-to-wear clothing**

Imports – Exports

"TOP GIRL"

VASSILIS KAZANIS

**High-quality garments
for export at low prices**

Workshop: Solomonidou 15, Kaissariani

Showroom: Formionos 60,

Pangrati tel 752-3029

**SHOES, HANDBAGS,
READY-TO-WEAR CLOTHING**



VASSILIS KAZANIS

Formionos 60,

Pangrati tel 752-3029

10%

DISCOUNT

**to customers
presenting
this coupon**

ΕΛΕΦΘΕΡΟΥΔΑΚΙΣ

BOOKSHOP

ATHENS TOWERS
Building A

Books, gift items,
office supplies, paper
goods and greeting cards

ΕΛΕΦΘΕΡΟΥΔΑΚΙΣ

INTERNATIONAL
BOOK CENTRE

SYNTAGMA
at
4 Nikis Street

Over 150,000 titles
for every reading
interest and need

ΕΛΕΦΘΕΡΟΥΔΑΚΙΣ

MUSIC CENTRE

ATHENS TOWERS
Building A

Records, cassettes,
guitar and pop music
song books, posters,
and gift items

Kohl visits Turkey



Helmut Kohl

West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl met with Turkish officials over a three-day period last month, becoming the first Western head of government to visit Turkey since the 1980 military coup. The visit focused on Turkey's strained relations with the European Economic Community (EEC), economic and military issues.

During his visit, Mr Kohl emphasized the importance of Turkey to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), saying that "the security of the southeast flank of the alliance is completely dependent on the defense capability of Turkey." West Germany provides Turkey with 130 billion West German marks (\$43.3 billion) in military aid but according to the conservative daily *Kathimerini*, German officials expected Turkey to ask that this amount be increased.

One of the principal, and most sensitive, issues discussed was the right of Turks to seek work freely in West Germany. Because of Turkey's associate-member agreement with the EEC, its nationals will be allowed to work in all EEC countries beginning December 1, 1986. Of 1.8 million Turks now in EEC countries, 1.5 million live in West Germany.

Kathimerini reported a statement by Assistant Foreign Affairs Minister Jürgen Ruhfus to the effect that Bonn

would assist Turkey in regaining \$21.5 million in EEC aid discontinued after the 1980 coup. Mr Ruhfus also said his government would intercede on Turkey's behalf to unfreeze \$460 million in aid held by the EEC. Turkey was supposed to acquire a total of 675 million ECUs in easy-term loans and grants through the Fourth Economic Protocol, which would have been implemented when the preceding agreement expired on October 31, 1981. However, concerned over alleged human rights violations in Turkey, the EEC put the protocol on hold.

Before leaving, Kohl, who was accompanied on his trip by a group of German businessmen, discussed several billion West German marks' worth of industrial contracts with Turkish President Kenan Evren. Possible projects included a new bridge across the Bosphorus, a planned oil pipeline from Iraq to Turkey and telecommunications systems.

Figures supplied by the West German statistical service show that total trade volume between the two countries increased from 4.8 billion marks in 1983 to 5.9 billion marks in 1984.

New US ambassador

The United States government has nominated Mr Robert V. Keeley to succeed Ambassador Monteaule Stearns as US Ambassador to Greece. Ambassador Keeley, presently a Fellow at the US State Department's Center for the Study of Foreign Affairs, was born in 1929 and entered the United States Foreign Service in 1956.

Much of his career has been spent in Africa - in Mali (1961), Mauritius (1976-78) and as the first US Ambassador to Zimbabwe (1980-84). He served as deputy chief of mission in Uganda from 1971-1973, during the early years of the Idi Amin regime.

Ambassador Keeley has had a long and close association with Greece dating back to his childhood. He lived in Thessaloniki from 1936 to 1939 and in Athens in 1946, and speaks fluent Greek. Since 1970, Ambassador Keeley and his wife Louise have taken their summer vacations in Greece. They have two children.

The ambassador's brother, Edmund Keeley, is a well known author and translator of the major modern Greek poets. □

Merchant Marine Ministry safe: for now

Parliament overrode, on July 9, government plans to make the Ministry of Merchant Marine a general secretariat of the Ministry of the National Economy.

Passed as a last-minute amendment to the government reorganization bill, which aimed to abolish five existing ministries and create three others, the measure keeps the Ministry of Merchant Marine as is. The amendment was proposed in parliament hours after the Union of Greek Shipowners predicted that the proposed "administrative downgrading" would be a severe blow to Greek shipping's international prestige and cause endless operational problems.

"Downgrading the Ministry of Merchant Marine could be taken to mean a decrease of the state's interest in this important sector. Greek shipowners may decide not to keep their ships under Greek registry and not to place new ships under the blue and white colors," said Stathis Gourdomichalis, president of the shipowners' union.

"Shipping cannot afford experiments, especially in these times of crisis," he said. The size of the Greek merchant fleet fell from 3168 ships totalling 35.5 million GRT (gross registered tons) in 1984 to 2740 ships totalling 31.7 million GRT in 1985.

According to Interior Minister Menios Koutsoyiorgas, the government had no objection to the ministry remaining as it was, due to "special conditions being faced by the merchant marine sector at this time", but added that the eventual goal was to subsume the merchant marine under the purview of the Minister of National Economy.

Cyprus land distribution

The government of Cyprus last month said the self-styled 'government' of Turkish-Cypriot leader Rauf Denktash had been issuing Turkish Cypriots with "certificates of definite ownership" of land in the Turkish-occupied north of the island which belongs to Greek Cypriots. The government spokesman, Elias Georgiadis, said this was another in a series of unlawful faits accomplis - including June's 'elections' and 'constitutional referendum' intended to consolidate a legally non-existent state not recognized by any country but Turkey.

Poolside Barbecue

The taste of summer, at
Hotel Athenaeum Inter-Continental's
barbecue by the pool.

Enjoy an array of cool appetizers
from the buffet, followed by
charcoal-grilled meat or fish...

all to the music of
the Demetris Krezos Trio.

Open from 8:30 nightly.

For reservations call Tel. 902-3666.

HOTEL ATHENAEUM INTER-CONTINENTAL
89-93 Syngrou Avenue

dinotjino

coiffures



11 VRASIDA ST.
(BEHIND ATHENS HILTON)
TEL. 7248292-7240364-7240154

SINOPIS ST. & EVINOU 9-11
(BEHIND ATHENS TOWER)
TEL. 7706525-7770471-7794609

I. METAXA 30 GLYFADA
TEL. 8931988 8931989

78 SP. MERKOURI ST.
PANGRATI
TEL. 7232486-7-8

● men's salon ● esthetics

we care for you

Carter dazzles Corfu

CORFU ISLAND. – The sight of a sparkling white 727 jet landing at Corfu's international airport one Saturday midday last month would ordinarily have meant just another planeload of sun-seeking northern European tourists. But this was a chartered jet, and inside were former US President Jimmy Carter, his wife Rosalynn, and an entourage of no fewer than 40 persons, including burly secret servicemen (and women).

As he stepped onto the tarmac, Mr Carter looked cheerful, flashing his famous toothy smile at onlookers. Within minutes, he and his 40 companions were whisked in a convoy of limousines, with police escort, to the Mira mare Hotel on Corfu's southern coast. Here the former president spent two hours over lunch as the guest of Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou.

Though Mr Carter was making his five-day visit to Greece as a private citizen, he was given royal treatment by the representatives of the Greek taxpayer. The fact that he was the most distinguished American to come here after the Reagan administration's travel advisory may also have focused attention on his visit and his meetings with government officials, which appear to have been relaxed and cordial.

After lunching with the Prime Minister, Mr Carter took off with his entourage for Paleokastritsa, on the west coast of the island, for a three-hour cruise as the guest of the Greek navy. The motorcade then moved on to the beautiful monastery of the Virgin Mary of Paleokastritsa, where the six monks had prepared a royal feast for their foreign visitors. The ex-presidential couple and their attendants, secret servicemen, police and journalists tucked in to fresh lobster, shrimps, cakes, ice-cream, beer and whisky while the glowing abbot pointed out the magnificent view of Paleokastritsa harbor from a monastery balcony.

"It's back to beans and olives for us tomorrow," said one of the monks, who received a quick reprimand from the abbot.

The motorcade, followed by pressmen and TV camera crews driven around by cabbies with smiles as toothy as Mr Carter's at prospects of a reasonable day's pay, then headed across the island to the Corfu Hilton, where the

Carters and their entourage were to stay. Locals and tourists waved at the procession of limousines amid giggles at the sight of a bulky secret servicewoman holding an equally bulky machinegun in a leather shopping bag while trying to spot potential assassins from behind sunglasses in what had become the dark.

On Sunday, Mr Carter expressed the desire to attend mass in the church of Saint Spyridon, the patron saint of the island. After their monastery visit the day before, the entourage now followed the former US president and his wife to church and then on a walking tour of the lovely old quarter of Corfu city conducted by the local bishop.

Next morning, the same motorcade, with the same secret servicewoman, still wearing sunglasses and holding the machinegun in her bag, reappeared in Athens. The Carters paid a visit to President Sartzetakis at the palace, then moved on to the office of Foreign Minister Yiannis Haralambopoulos opposite Parliament.

After his meeting with the Carters, Mr Haralambopoulos informed waiting pressmen that Mr Carter had given a statement to Greek (ERT-2) television which we could get from them later. But the ERT crew had apparently forgotten to switch on their microphones during the 'exclusive' interview and had therefore lost the statement.

But the highlight of the former president's visit was a guided tour of the Parthenon and the Acropolis Museum personally conducted by the Minister for Culture, Melina Mercouri (who did not miss the opportunity to mention that those nasty British museum people were still holding on to the Acropolis – or Elgin – marbles). "What can I say, she's made my day," said Rosalynn Carter afterwards. Jimmy smiled extra broadly and nodded. "Sure was interesting, all this culture," an admirer who followed the Carters up the sacred rock quoted him as saying.

The ex-presidential couple later flew to Constantinople for a meeting with Patriarch Dimitrios before seeing Turkish leaders in Ankara. But before his departure, Mr Carter made his secret servicemen and their Greek colleagues work hard for their paychecks. He went for a six-mile jog through the countryside, with overweight cops panting behind, and, yes, the tough lady with the machine gun in her shopping bag – riding in front in a limousine. **Lee Stokes**

In Brief

On 21 July, 150 descendants of War of Independence naval hero **Constantine Kanaris** gathered in Athens from several continents to visit their ancestral home, the island of Psara. The infamous massacre of Psara took place at the hands of the Egyptian fleet in June, 1824. The massacre began a diaspora which led 3,000 Psariots to settle first in Eretria and Monemvasia and later in all parts of the world. The island which had a population of 20,000 prior to 1824 now has less than 500 inhabitants.

Record **gale winds** registering nine points on the Beaufort scale closed the whole Aegean to shipping traffic on July 14. The high winds whipped up brush fires that had been ravaging Mount Pelion, Euboea, Hydra and especially Attica. The fire which destroyed most of the Sounion National Park was said to be the most extensive conflagration in a decade.

Among those port-bound by the storm were newly-weds **Princess Yasmin Ali Khan** and **Vassilis Embeirikos**. The shipowners' yacht *Xifios* was held up in Vouliagmeni. The daughter of the late Ali Khan and actress Rita Hayworth and the son of Mr and Mrs Nikolas Embeirikos of Zurich and London were married in the Greek Orthodox church in Paris on June 22. A reception followed at the Ritz.

The well-known art collector **Alexander Iolas**, 77, has been charged with illegally marketing antiquities and the matter has been brought before the Public Prosecutor. 143 works of art registered with the inspectors of antique dealers are said to be no longer in the collector's possession. The Alexandria-born connoisseur, who studied ballet in Paris and danced at the Metropolitan Opera, once owned galleries in New York and Paris and worked closely with Picasso, Miro, Dali and other modern masters. Mr Iolas has dominated the art market in Athens for decades.

After sharing a barracks-like hall with scores of indifferent Roman copies (mostly male), the **Aphrodite of Milos** finally has a room of her own. The Louvre's Venus de Milo gallery opened on July 4. Likewise, next door, the Hera of Samos is sharing first-class accommodations with La Dame d'Auxerre. The program for de-cluttering the Louvre is moving ahead and will be complete by the end of 1987.

We are not simply educating your children. We are bringing them up!

Educating a child is one thing.
Bringing it up is quite another.
We are taking the best care of both.

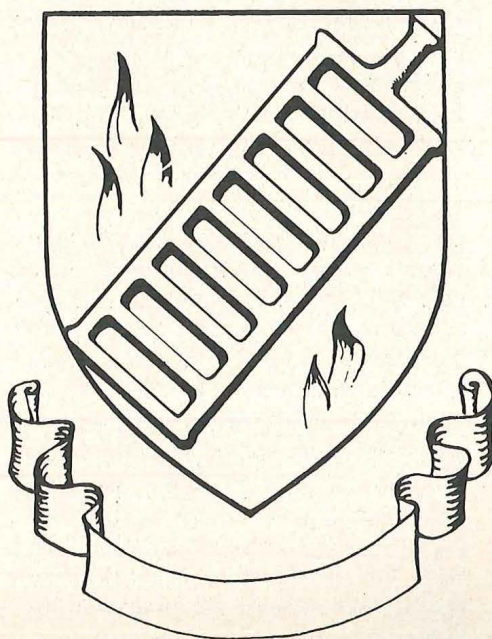
We are bringing up your children
to fight life and love people.

Technology is flooding all around
us. That's why we are giving to our
pupils the best of the knowledge
of today, so that they will be
able to face successfully their hard
world of tomorrow.

This same benevolent technology
though tends to dry us out of
our human juices. And we are
really struggling a lot to keep them
running in the minds and the hearts
of our pupils.

**Educating a child is one thing.
Bringing it up is another.**

**If you are concerned for both,
you have already made
your choice: St. Lawrence.**



St. Lawrence College Athens

You can tell our graduates from any other graduate.

Leo Burnett

ADMINISTRATION:
3, Streit St., 152 37 Filothei - Athens - Greece
Tel.: 6822.100 - 6834.111 - Telex: 221809 GET

CAMPUSES:
★ Filothei ★ Hellinikon/Glyfada
★ Gargitos/Stavros

by Takis Georgiou

EEC gets tough on Greece

The EEC insists Greece meet its deadline for complying with accession treaty rules; the re-elected government reiterates economic goals

The European Economic Community appears to be toughening its position towards Greece. The new EEC commissioner for competition policy and social affairs, Peter Sutherland, said late in June that Greece will not be allowed the extra time it wants to free up the domestic petroleum market in line with EEC regulations.

Community regulations forbid any restriction on imports, including those of petroleum, but Greece was allowed a derogation (an exception) in its accession treaty, which took effect on January 1, 1981. The derogation gave Greek a five-year transition period until January 1, 1986, to drop restrictions on oil imports. The Greek government now imports all petroleum through the state refineries at Aspropyrgos and Thessaloniki (formerly Esso Pappas), and well-informed sources say it has made little effort to meet the 1986 deadline.

In February, Energy Minister Eleftherios Veryvakis submitted a memorandum to the community stating that Greece could not meet the January deadline. He predicted that to do so would further deplete Greece's already drawn-down oil reserves, which he said would leave Greece vulnerable to the threat across the Aegean - Turkey. Local oilmen sniffed at such reasoning.

Mr Sutherland, a former attorney-general of Ireland, did not mince words. "The oil monopoly that has existed must be abolished," he said. "The community position on this is unambiguous." He said any state failing to comply with community rules will be subject to sanctions, meaning that Greece would be taken to the European Court for non-compliance.

"There is no possibility of legally extending the transition period," Mr Sutherland said, "so the issue simply does not arise."

"The community thinks measures should have been taken during the transition period and expects them to be taken. I don't believe this is a deadlock situation with regard to competi-

tion policy. I do believe the community will do what it is supposed to do, that is, enforce treaty provisions," Mr Sutherland said.

The Greek government asked the commission in April, 1982, to allow exceptions to a broad list of community regulations. It argued that the Greek economy needs time to adjust to increased EEC competition.

Greece also has until January 1 to drop a limited import quota list, which has dwindled to less than 1 to 2 percent of imports from EEC countries, and implement value-added tax (VAT). Although government finance officials assert that preparations are under way to ease VAT into the complex Greek taxing system, few are visible so far. The Minister of National Economy and Finance, Gerassimos Arsenis, says VAT will be in place, if not on January 1, then within the first two or three months of 1986. But British residents recall a much-publicized two-year period preparing the British public and the British tax system to accept VAT. About VAT, Mr Sutherland commented that the community "will adhere to this (January 1, 1986, schedule). We're not aware of the question of any further delay in this area."

Mr Sutherland said Greece was more and more successful in winning social fund allocations. "There is a consistent pattern of increase in social fund dispersals since (Greece's) accession," he said, and predicted a 25-percent increase in allocations this year over last year.

He termed the Integrated Mediterranean Programs (IMPs), under which Greece is allotted 2.5 billion ECUs over the next five years, part of the community's new thrust "to make European industry more relevant to the area where we live... The European perspective is that new perspective we're trying to (push)." In this context, the thrust is to bring down unemployment levels. "Fourteen million unemployed is an enormous problem," Mr Sutherland said. "We see this as a

European problem." And he complained that the social fund budget is only 4 percent of the budget of member states. Unemployment could increase to 17 million in January with the accession to the community of Spain and Portugal.

Establishing a more European perspective on community economic policies, he said, can only lead to an improvement. "The competitiveness of the European market could be improved by 7 to 10 percent if we have a real internal European market, the idea of which we are proposing. It must be a concerted, coordinated attempt to develop Europe. Just as Greece has contributed in the past, it should be in the forefront of fulfilling European integration now. That requires focusing on the positive as well as the negative."

Economy: more of the same

The government's four-year economic program, presented to Parliament on June 29 and passed a few days later, was a predictable mix of the same goals that punctuated economic policy over the preceding three and a half years. Programs aimed at cutting inflation, unemployment, and the current accounts deficit topped the list of economic targets.

Throughout the campaign leading to his solid June 2 election victory, Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou had promised that he would carry on in the same direction as before. He has reaffirmed that pledge.

He said he would continue to combat inflation with a "gradual but speedy de-escalation" so that the 1984 inflation rate of 18.5 percent would be reduced to a single figure by the end of the government's new four-year term.

Unemployment would be tackled by creating conditions of full employment by the end of the decade. At the end of 1984, unemployment was running at 8 percent overall and 10.5 percent in urban areas. The only way to reduce unemployment, he added, was to con-

by John C. Loulis

Post-electoral developments

tinue implementing the investment projects listed in the five-year economic development plan. These include both public works and state-backed large industrial projects which he predicted would create 173,000 new jobs and 63,000 new government posts.

The \$2 billion current account deficit, a key measure of foreign exchange availability, is now about 6 per cent of GNP. By 1989, he said, that should be whittled to 3.5 percent.

Within the import-export sectors, Mr Papandreou said the government would establish "intervention policy bodies" to combat "parasitism, exploitation by the few and our dependence from abroad".

Mr Papandreou promised to give business and industry a boost. He said state industrial development banks would offer investment incentives to industrial, craft and agricultural enterprises, and that a special new bank would be established to serve small and medium-sized enterprises. A special property 'leasing' system will also be introduced.

In the private business sector, he said incentives will be created for ship-owners to repatriate ships to the Greek flag. In the wake of the worldwide shipping crisis and high Greek ownership costs, many Greek shipowners had transferred their ships to the flags of less demanding countries such as Liberia and Panama. He called on private businessmen in general to show "daring and clear-sightedness in undertaking business risks that will open new vistas in local production," a reference to his wish to enter high-technology fields and increase productivity. In the public sector, he said Olympic Airways would expand into chartering.

Other government economic aims, said Mr Papandreou, would include the "socialization" of the credit system and the increase of state revenue through installation of a progressive taxation system that it is hoped would not inhibit production or productivity. He promised that value-added tax (VAT), "a significant step in improving the taxation system", would be introduced next year in keeping with the requirements of the EEC accession agreement.

A national pension system would be implemented by 1989, he said, and work would continue on establishing a national system of health care and preventive medicine. □

As the electoral dust settles, interesting developments have been taking place in all the major parties. Both winners and losers appear to be groping with a new status quo, not quite certain how to deal with it.

PASOK, which seemed surprised by the strength of its own victory, appears to have spent itself in the electoral campaign and is only slowly attempting to decide how it will govern over the next four years. During the presentation to Parliament of the government's programs Mr Papandreou, though as eloquent as ever, was even more vague than usual. It was almost impossible to decipher from his long drawn-out speech exactly what PASOK's domestic (and primarily economic), or its foreign policy, will be. However, the general impression is of a mellowing-down of PASOK's early radicalism. Gone are the tirades against private enterprise – indeed, Mr Papandreou recognized in his speech the importance of market forces. A complex paragraph of his speech dealing with the nationalization of the "strategic" sectors of the economy suggested that the government is paving the way for an end to further nationalizations. Mr Papandreou also hinted that an austerity policy might be in the making, together with a trimming down of the existing wage and price indexation systems.

With regard to foreign policy, Mr Papandreou, while vague, avoided anti-western or anti-US statements. However, the signs – in particular, the government's subdued response to the US Administration's over-reaction to Greece's 'security failings' after the TWA hijacking – indicate that Mr Papandreou is seriously attempting a rapprochement with the US. The government's non-denial of US Senator Paul Sarbane's statement – following meetings with Mr Papandreou – that the issue of the bases is hardly a closed matter (i.e. that they will not necessarily be removed after four years) tends to strengthen this impression.

Soul-searching in opposition

While PASOK was still undecided about how to deal with existing problems, the opposition parties seem no more sure of themselves. New Democracy and the two KKEs are under-

going a good deal of soul-searching which has, indeed, brought them to a state of quasi-paralysis.

In the case of New Democracy, while there seems to be no serious threat to Mr Mitsotakis' leadership, nor any likelihood of a major split, some noises are being heard within the party and certain party 'barons' are jockeying for more power. The various – and mostly superficial – views aired by MPs on possible reasons for the electoral defeat appear designed to serve the personal ambitions of rapidly aspiring future 'leaders'. All this commotion, and the undue alarm with which ND's leadership is responding, has, at least temporarily, paralysed the party. A party congress could give ND new impetus, but could also prove fertile ground for intra-party bickering and greater division. At this point, however, one thing is certain: if ND does not pull itself together organizationally, if it fails to 'externalize' all the energy it is now 'internalizing', its own supporters, who are clamoring for stability and unity in the party, will reinforce the divisive and destabilizing tendencies in ND's parliamentary group.

The KKE and the KKE-Es. seem to have realised that the almost unqualified support they gave to PASOK during its first term (which they called 'constructive criticism') backfired in the 1985 elections. By surrendering ideologically to PASOK they allowed Mr Papandreou to attract, in a polarized atmosphere which he carefully nurtured, a large number of their prospective supporters. The KKE has gradually built up its trade union power, apparently with the aim of giving the government a hard time. On the other hand the KKE-Es. is considering broadening its base of support by transforming itself from a Eurocommunist party to one of the moderate left. For the time being, however, PASOK seems unruffled by these moves, as it believes the KKE needs a general facelift if it is to widen its support and that the KKE-Es. remains a small and confused 'protest' party.

Despite its unpreparedness to implement a specific program, the government can expect a rather easy time during the summer season. A paralysed and dispirited opposition will make sure of that. □



TASIS HELLENIC International School

a branch of the American School in Switzerland

is a part of a proud tradition

For over 30 years TASIS Schools
have been the recognized leaders in international education.

This reputation for excellence is founded on:

- 1) A qualified faculty, small class size (faculty/student ratio 1:9), and firm discipline.
- 2) A Kindergarten through 12th grade program which includes: American College Preparatory and Advanced Placement, British G.C.E., English as a Foreign Language, and Computer Literacy, as well as Post Graduate Year for "A" Level preparation.
- 3) A highly successful College and University placement record for U.S., Canadian and British Universities.
- 4) Unique opportunities for travel and extra-curricular activities afforded by campuses in England, Switzerland and Cyprus.
- 5) A wide range of athletic activities, both in class and after school.

**For information concerning tuition and programs,
please call: Director of Admissions, 8081-426 or write:
TASIS HELLENIC International School, P.O. Box 51025, Kifissia 145 10, Greece.**

**TASIS HELLENIC:
Athens' only international school**

Cyprus: the Turkish-Cypriot position

by Lee Stokes



President Kyprianou (left) and Mr Denktash after UN-sponsored talks in 1979

A flurry of talks took place in Athens and Nicosia last month in the wake of the election of Rauf Denktash as president of the self-proclaimed 'Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus'. The US State Department Special Coordinator for Cyprus, Richard Haass, held talks with Greek, Turkish and Cypriot leaders. Soon afterwards, Cypriot President Spyros Kyprianou visited Athens for talks with Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou, who had already held discussions with Cypriot Socialist Party leader Vassos Lyssarides, Archbishop Chrysostomos of Cyprus, right-wing Democratic Rally leader Glafkos Clerides, and Ezekias Papaioannou, head of the Cypriot Communist Party (AKEL).

The meetings were clearly aimed as much at bolstering domestic support for the Cypriot president as at finding a solution to what has become known as 'the Cyprus problem'. AKEL and the Democratic Rally both accuse Mr Kyprianou of "mishandling" UN-sponsored negotiations with the Turkish-Cypriot leader in New York in January, leaving the president's Democratic Party an isolated minority in the 35-member Cypriot Parliament.

"Something is definitely cooking on

the Cyprus issue, and we expect developments soon," one Western diplomat said.

The 1974 invasion and continued occupation of northern Cyprus by Turkish troops has been condemned by the United Nations and individually by most of its member countries, and the Turkish-Cypriot 'republic' is recognized only by Turkey. But the island remains divided, and the staging in June of 'elections' and a 'constitutional referendum' in the Turkish breakaway state indicate that a solution to the Cyprus problem is as far off as ever.

The issue is a constant source of concern for Greece. Mr Papandreou has said that "there can never be a lasting solution to the Cyprus problem as long as a single Turkish soldier remains on the island."

But political observers say that equally, there will be no satisfactory solution to the problem until the Turkish minority feels secure on the island.

Little has been heard in Athens about the Turkish-Cypriot point of view. What does Rauf Denktash want from Greece and the Greek-Cypriots? In an interview with Kostis Hadjikostris, managing editor of the independent Greek-Cypriot daily *Simerini (Today)*, he outlined his position.

Q: You say that the decision on the Cyprus problem and the de Cuellar initiative must be taken by the new government and legislature. On the other hand, you have taken a stance against the new document (see box).

A: I'm only one person, a Turkish Cypriot who is very involved in the Cyprus problem. I will brief the government and parliament on how I see things. I can do nothing else. It's up to them to adopt my views, to change them completely or to revise them.

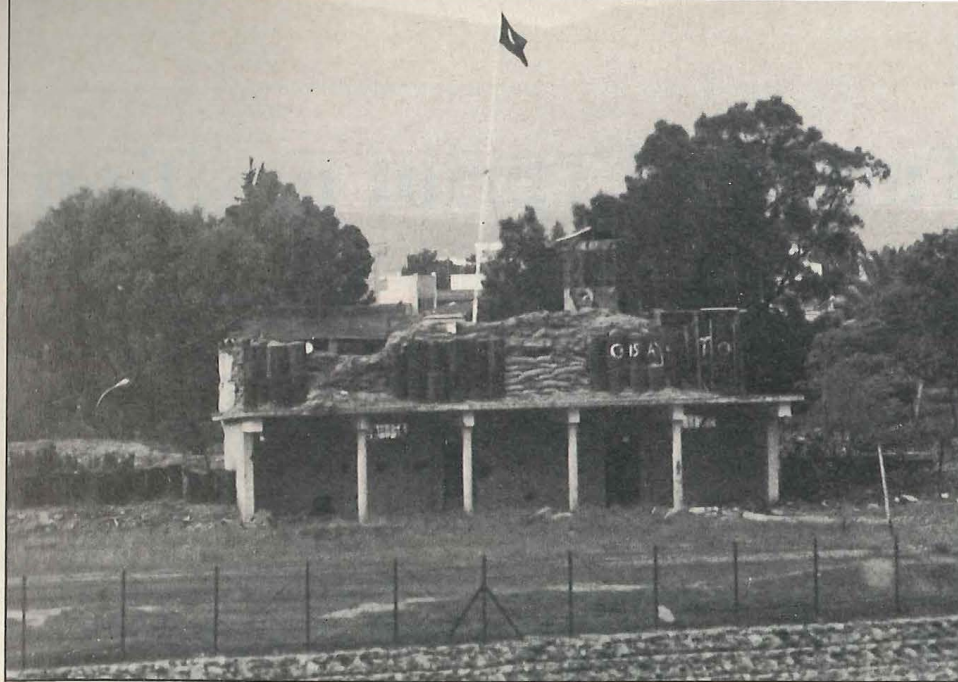
I have expressed my own view on the de Cuellar initiative. I'm sorry he acted in the way he did. Both sides must have absolute confidence in him if he is to continue to offer his good services, which we believe are absolutely necessary.

This time he acted without consulting us, only Mr Kyprianou. Consequently, we feel that this document is not a complete document. He must negotiate with us to complete it, and this may require a large number of changes. I asked Mr de Cuellar what Mr Kyprianou has accepted. You say that it is the same document as the one drawn up in New York last January. Mr Kyprianou and his representative say it is not. They say changes have been made. Has Mr Kyprianou accepted the principle of equality or will he continue to talk about the majority and the minority, as he did in New York? If he is about to act in a negative manner, then there is no need for us to speak again.

Our people are not prepared to accept a solution without Turkish guarantees. We attach great importance to this. If the Greek-Cypriot side will attempt to bargain over this point, as Mr Kyprianou attempted to do in New York, then why should we meet?

That problem must be overcome. Does Mr Kyprianou now understand that bizonalism means bizonalism? Has Mr Kyprianou's vision changed, so that he can accept a bizonal federal system? Or will he try to change and make (Cyprus) into a Greek-Cypriot state, where Turkish-Cypriots will be second-class citizens?

Q: How can any negotiation have any hope of success if you insist on the acceptance of your views on two crucial issues by the other side, from the be-



A Turkish border post

ginning? Isn't it more correct that we should seek a package deal? Give and take?

A: There are certain issues which we simply cannot discuss, and guarantees (to us) by Turkey are one of them. We will not bargain over Turkish guarantees. The Turkish guarantees are what saved us from destruction and it is not logical to expect us to bargain away our protection.

Q: What about the withdrawal of Turkish troops (from Cyprus)?

A: The withdrawal of Turkish troops is included in the package deal with the installation of a transitional government. Once this is done, the countdown would begin for the withdrawal of Turkish troops. Mr Kyprianou said he didn't want a date to be set for a transitional government, therefore no firm date has yet to be set for the withdrawal of Turkish troops.

Q: Is it your view that all the Turkish

troops will be withdrawn once an agreement is reached?

A: All except for the Turkish troops which will constitute the guarantor force.

Q: How large will this force be?

A: We can discuss this, but they won't number 651.

Q: You said recently that there must be no delay in the start of new talks, but you yourself have not made any rushed dives into unknown waters. Can you tell us exactly how you expect to progress?

A: As I told you in the beginning, a government has to be formed, which will brief parliament. On this basis, talks will commence with the Secretary-General (of the United Nations, Javier Perez de Cuellar).

Q: How long do you think is needed?

A: From about a month to six weeks.

Q: You always talk about the insecurity of the Turkish Cypriots as a result

of the numerical superiority of the Greek Cypriots and about the need to ensure the security of the Turkish-Cypriot side. With this experience, aren't you in a position to sympathize with the insecurity felt today by the Greek Cypriots, given the numerical and military superiority of the Turks?

A: We are not the enemies of Cyprus, and we are not the enemies of Greece. We don't want Cyprus to become Greek. We don't want to be dominated by the Greek Cypriots. We want to be partners.

Q: The fear of the Greek side is that Turkey will one day occupy the whole of Cyprus.

A: First, Turkey doesn't have such ambitions. Second, we offer the continuation of the guarantees which prevent union (with Greece) and division.

Q: But in 1974, those guarantees didn't work for the Greeks.

A: If they hadn't worked, we would have been wiped out by now.

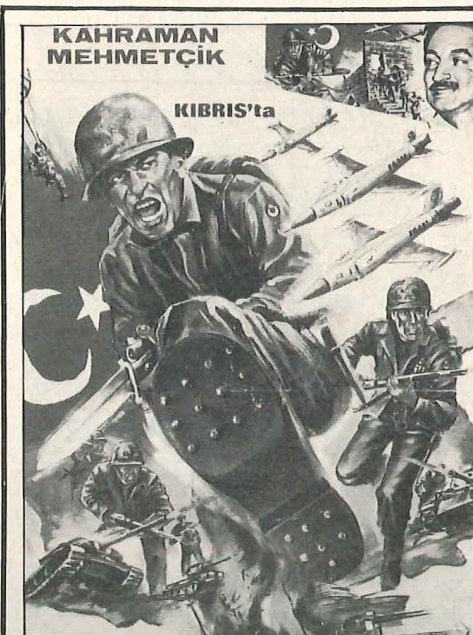
Q: They worked only for the Turkish side.

A: Once more, you are not interpreting events correctly. Turkey intervened because Greece, against its own guarantees, tried to occupy all of Cyprus. Turkey intervened because Greece forgot its obligation as a guarantor power.

These same guarantees have been very successful against union (with Greece) because Turkey prevents this. Turkey never tried to divide the island, so you should not fear that she will try to occupy the whole island.

Q: That's just another slogan. In reality, they have succeeded in dividing the island.

A: You have succeeded in doing that. Makarios succeeded in doing that. If



Turkish poster of the invasion

In December 1984 and January 1985, the UN Secretary-General, Javier Perez de Cuellar, held proximity talks in New York with the Cypriot President, Spyros Kyprianou, and the Turkish-Cypriot leader, Rauf Denktash. During the talks, Mr de Cuellar met separately with the two leaders. In the third round of the talks, Mr Denktash indicated that the Turkish-Cypriot position was shifting, and Mr de Cuellar proposed that the two leaders meet face-to-face for further talks. He incorporated the views of both sides into a document, which was supplemented by two further documents submitted by the Turkish-Cypriot side, neither of which had been discussed at the proximity talks. Mr de Cuellar presented all

three documents for discussion at a high-level meeting between Mr Kyprianou and Mr Denktash in January. Mr Kyprianou attended the meeting on the basis that the documentation was still open to negotiation and amendment. Mr Denktash, however, insisted that the purpose of the meeting was merely to sign the documentation, which he regarded as an agreement. The meeting resulted in a stalemate.

Mr de Cuellar has since incorporated the three documents into one (the new document to which Mr Denktash refers). The Cypriot government has accepted this document as the basis for discussion. So far, the Turkish-Cypriot side has not.

Makarios had not attempted to unite an independent island with Greece, you would have probably destroyed us economically and socially within 21 years.

Q: Aren't you doing exactly the same now? Aren't you trying to unite northern Cyprus (with Turkey) in the first stage, and then the whole of Cyprus?

A: No, what we are doing is a reaction to what has been done to us. Nothing more, nothing less. Our reaction to what has been done to us up to now has created the model we have today. If you start doing more things to us, then you start to be scared of our reaction. If you aren't planning to do anything more to us, then let's reach a solution on a federal basis. In an honest way, accepting the guarantees of

A: No. We are not making the same mistakes. Do you think we should give everything up without a correct solution? What we say is let's discuss it. We are not dictating anything to you. But we do say one thing, you must accept that we are equal. You must accept that Cyprus can only be united under a cooperative state. You must accept that Makarios was wise enough to agree to this, so therefore let us go ahead with good will and implement this agreement and not try to destroy it with various arguments. Under the terms of the agreement with Makarios, there was never any question about guarantees. Under the agreement with Makarios, there was never any question about the exchange of populations. Bizonality was accepted for what



Mr Denktash

united states. These are the means and ways, if we don't want to start killing each other again. If union (with Greece) is excluded, then we have no reason to fight you. If union has been abandoned, prove it to us. And the only way to accept that is to accept the guarantees offered by Turkey.

Q: Are there problems between the Turkish settlers from Turkey and the Turkish Cypriots?

A: If there are, they are our problems. I refuse to allow these people to be called settlers. They are not settlers. They are Turkish-Cypriot citizens.

Q: If you bring another 50,000 from Turkey, won't you then become a minority yourselves?

A: If people of Turkish-Cypriot background want to come here, the doors are always open. They can come and indeed have come. You cannot stop it. Cyprus is not Greek.

Q: How many thousands are there?

A: There aren't 40 to 50,000.

Q: Would you say about 30,000?

A: No, fewer than that, much fewer. But numbers aren't important. You must accept that what we do is our business alone. □



Refugee camp in Cyprus, 1974

Turkey so that there is no fear. Because until now, Turkey has done nothing else but honor its signature.

Q: If we accept for the sake of argument that what you said about Makarios trying to act against you is true, aren't you today following the same mistaken path, trying to dictate to us at this time in history when you are strong? Aren't you making the same mistakes?

it is in reality.

Q: How do you see the future?

A: The future must be a federal state and if you are genuinely interested, this means political equality, bizonality and Turkish guarantees. Without these pre-conditions we cannot start discussing a federal system. We are also discussing something else. Either we shall become a federation or we will begin the United States of Cyprus, two separate but

MODERN SPOKEN GREEK INTENSIVE SUMMER COURSES

4 week classes, all levels, 3 hours per day

REGISTRATION: September 2, 3

NEW classes start: September 4

TUITION: 10, 750 drs. Office hours: 9-1, 5-8, Fri 9-3.

(The HAU will be closed in August)

hellenic american union

22 massalias street, GR-106 80 athens

tel. 36 07 305



Souvenirs: tourism's take-aways

by Elizabeth Keenan

When the Apollo 11 astronauts landed on the moon, they made sure to take each other's photos (beside the US flag, there being a dearth of man-made landmarks) and to bring back a bag of moon rocks. The first space-age tourists were acting (with the encouragement of NASA) on the age-old impulse of travellers to take home a souvenir of their trip.

Tourists come to Greece mostly for the sun and the antiquities. The sun they take home in the form of a tan, the antiquities in the form of souvenirs.

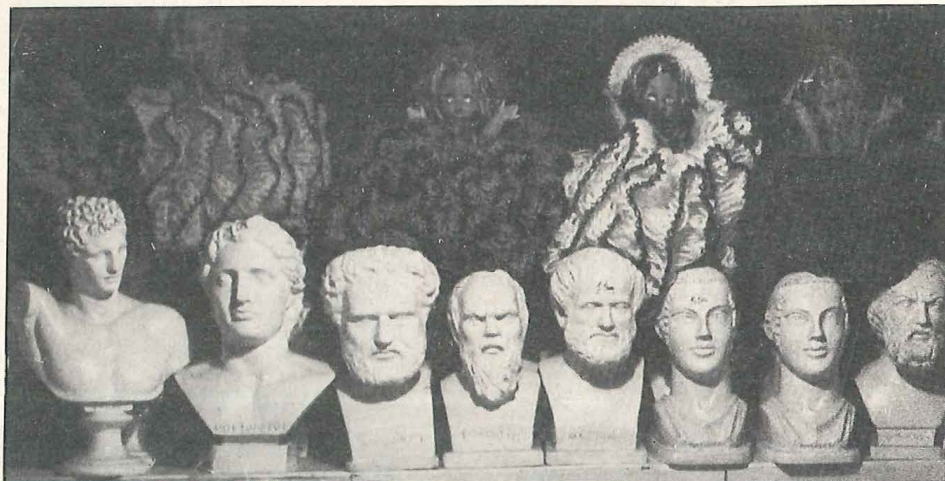


Traditional dolls

In the sunny supermarket that is Tourists' Greece, the goods on display are ancient, unique, often awe-inspiring. But you needn't be content with window shopping. You can buy a Parthenon (never mind that it's a plaster copy), or an Evzone (no matter that he's a doll). You can have your own bouzouki (cigarette lighter) or a white windmill from Mykonos (whose plastic sails will really turn if you wind it up).

A souvenir is a memory, a reminder. But while the definition implies something personal and unrepeatable, mass tourism demands TV-dinner souvenirs – standardized, palatable, prepackaged and mass-produced. Such souvenirs are talismans – proofs to ourselves and the folks at home that we really have "been there and done that". They must be instantly recognizable as coming from their country of origin, hence the limited vocabulary of souvenir images, which in Greece consists of:

- the Acropolis
- other ancient ruins
- Classical Greek vases
- famous Greeks (strictly ancient)
- gods and goddesses



Famous heads with backs turned on dancing girls

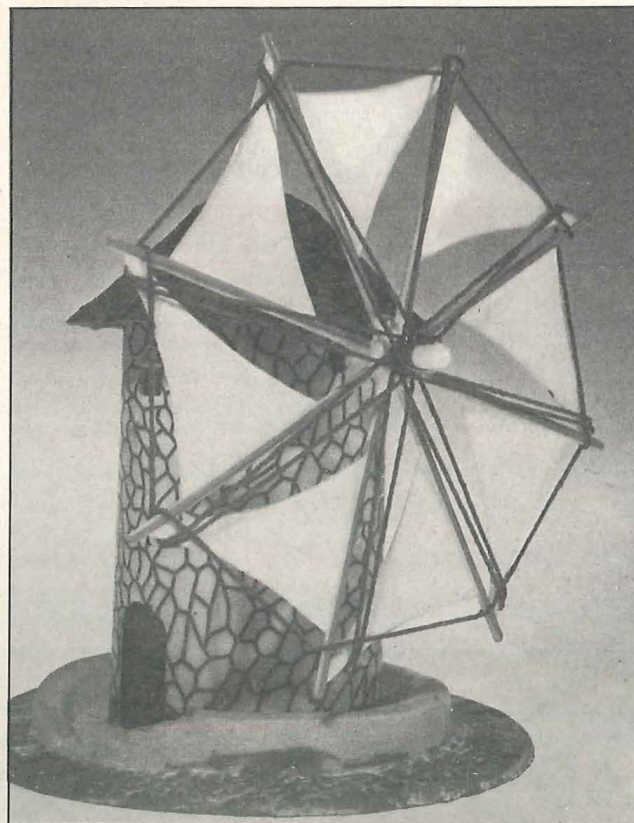
- Minoan wall paintings
- early Cycladic art
- Mykonian windmills
- Evzones
- Dolls in traditional costume
- Komboloi (worry beads)
- Donkeys

Souvenirs are intended for display: on the wall (plaques, plates, 'murals', giant worry beads), the coffee table (coasters, ashtrays), the mantelpiece (busts, statuettes, vases), by 'accident' (keyrings, wallets, penknives), or on the person (t-shirts, shoulder bags). For this reason Acropolis underpants are hard to find.

But a souvenir can be more than a talisman. Often when we buy a souve-

nir, we are also buying an ideal, an image, a distillation of something we find beautiful and fine and therefore – kids of the consumer culture that we are – want to possess.

Instead of wading through the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey*, we can have the head of Homer, where, after all, they originated. The gods and goddesses of the Olympian pantheon still strike a chord in our TV-glazed post-Freudian psyches: we can buy them (whether for their Famous Names or the archetypes they represent) to stand, as statues, on the mantelpiece or hang, as plaques, on the wall. In them we are buying, and carting home, symbols – of the ideas, the art, the immortality of



String and plastic windmill from Mykonos



Bouzouki lighter

ancient Greece. But in the case of mass-produced souvenirs they are empty symbols – supermarket art which, like overproduced MOR-country-soft-rock-disco music, is devoid of potency.

This probably accounts for the huge success in recent years of the alcoholic-souvenir industry. The idea behind it appears to be that a hackneyed image can be invested with spirit by putting it on an ouzo bottle. If any of the items in a souvenir shop strike you as nice but a tad anaemic, they are available, power-packed with alcohol, from the nearest *cava*, or bottle shop. You can choose your ouzo, brandy, wine or liqueur bottle in the shape of a bouzouki, a 'Cretan Man', a classical vase or surrounded by plastic Doric columns or Karyatids. If your experience of Greece hasn't been intoxicating, presumably your memories of it will be.

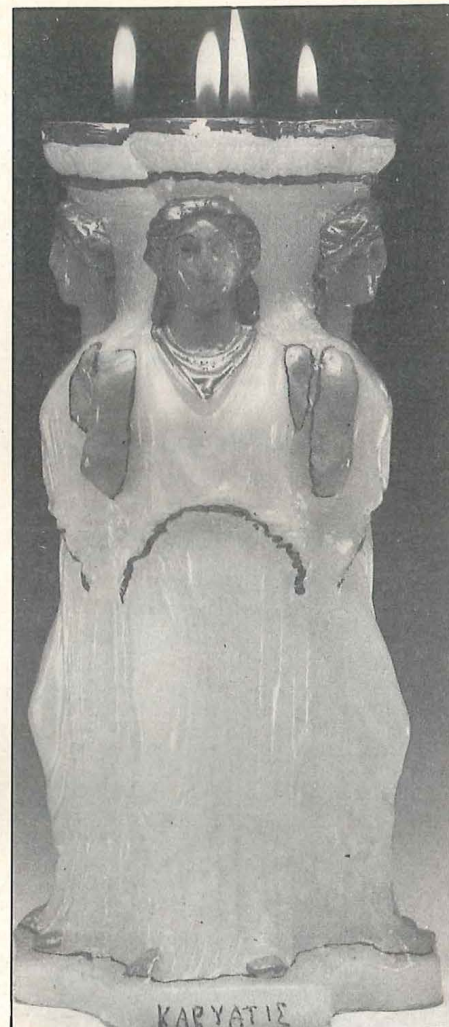
Why do such souvenirs exist? They're in demand – and they're profitable. Most souvenirs made for the mass market are overpriced. In the interest of maximum profit, cheap materials are used, and the workmanship that goes into assembling them is at best uninspired, at worst shoddy. Courtesy of the profit motive, the spirit of ancient Greece is turned into a commodity.

In imitations of imitations of imitations, the original images are distorted, tarted up or just plain uglified. The result is such (profit-)inspired creations as the 'hand-made' mass-produced burnt-wood plaque depicting the

"Temple of Winless Victory" – or, if you prefer, the "Temple of Wingles Victory"; the pseudo-copper plaque bearing the Hippocratic Oath in German inscribed in 'ancient Greek' letters; or the bouzouki cigarette lighter (only 300 drs), which, minus the cheap plastic casing, costs its manufacturer around 25 drs.

And, it appears, Greek manufacturers can't satisfy the market demand for such souvenirs (although it is difficult to imagine a shortage producing anything but applause). Many souvenirs of Greece bear the incongruous stamp "Made in Taiwan" (or Hong Kong or Japan) on their undersides. It is interesting to consider that a Japanese tourist may come half way around the world to render authentic the purchase of a souvenir made in a Japanese factory. Since it's a souvenir of Greece, however, naturally it isn't the real thing unless it is bought 'in country'.

The souvenir industry provides the tangible, lasting part of the show the package tourist comes to any country to see. To keep the dollars and deutschmarks rolling in, the locals learn to package their history and popular culture so tourists can consume them as a series of easily assimilated 'experiences'. But though both locals and tourists appear to be benefiting by the exchange – money for memories – in the end both lose. The locals end up altering their way of life to suit the demands of tourists (and, behind them, of profit). All that will attract money-



Karyatid candle

spending tourists in large numbers is emphasized and promoted. At the same time tradition is reduced to folklore and culture to clichés. And the tourist ends up regarding an authentic way of life as nothing more than a titillating curiosity.

Catering to this attitude, the souvenir shop offers, in Greece's case, an arbitrary but thoroughly market-researched version of "Hellenism's Greatest Hits" – all the high points from millenia of history mass-reproduced for sale to a burgeoning public.

The Greece it presents is a timeless place, in which disparate civilizations, from Minoan Crete to Mycenae and Hellenistic Athens to Byzantium, coexist simultaneously, and where nothing has happened since the fall of Constantinople.

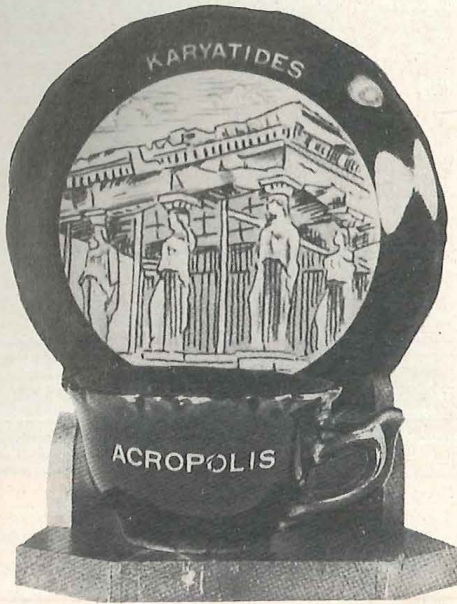
It is peopled by ancient Greeks, both Works of Art and Famous People, by gods and goddesses – often headless, limbless or torsoless but sometimes with missing limbs miraculously restored. No self-respecting souvenir shop is without its petrified party, attended by the white gypsum and plaster figures of members of the Ancient Greek Hall of Fame. Philosophers and poets, gods



Making the memories more memorable by bottling them

and heroes, famous sculptures and mythical personalities mingle with a few stray Grecian-looking gatecrashers. Michelangelo's David (with fig leaf), an Italian version of an Israelite, confronts Heracles, and Botticelli's Venus (the 3-D version) chats to Aphrodite (her Greek antecedent). The armless Venus de Milo looks sympathetically at the Discus Thrower, doubled over and with his discus joined to his side by a plaster strut, while the physician-god Asclepius talks medicine with Hippocrates.

The ancient Greek celebrities, together with the colorfully dressed peasant folk on another shelf, evidently live in ancient ruins or white, flat-



Cup and saucer: made in Japan

roofed houses, and amuse themselves by listening to the lyre or bouzouki, throwing spears and discuses, wrestling and performing traditional dances. In this never-never land, untouched by the industrial revolution, the inhabitants travel on foot, or by horse-drawn chariot, donkey or sail boat.

Beware! Too much time spent in souvenir shops, or, worse, in a souvenir-shop mentality, and you risk becoming a blinkered time-traveller in a supermarket museum, barely glimpsing the true life and history of Greece, let alone understanding the mystery known as "Greek reality". □

This article owes its inspiration and most of its illustrations to the book κάτι το «οραιον», μια περιήγηση στη νεοελληνική κακογουστιά (Something beautiful: a tour of modern Greek bad taste), ed. Haris Kambouridis, Daphne Koutsikou and Christos Papoutsakis. Athens: Friends of the magazine ANTI, 1984. (An English translation is in preparation.)

Parthenon (registered trademark)



Parthenon ashtray

The dignified facade of the Parthenon, the embodiment in stone of the mystical proportions of the Golden Mean, has become Greece's trademark, as universally recognized, and about as meaningful, as the golden arches of the McDonald's hamburger empire. The quantitative (but sadly not qualitative) equivalent of the ingenuity that went into designing and erecting the Parthenon has been expended many times over in the competition to devise the most diabolically kitschy representations of it imaginable.



Parthenon plate with Evzone rampant

My prize so far goes to the inventor of the coffee-table sized photo album with a padded cardboard cover (available in green, blue or crimson) into which is set an inch-deep, barely recognizable relief of the world's best-known building in machine-pressed 'copper'.

But the Parthenon, like most products, is available in a multitude of other packages and flavors.



Parthenon bags

A partial list:

postcards	fans
t-shirts	teledexes
wall plaques	wallets
ceramics	mini frying pans
spoons	record covers
teatowels	shoulder bags
key-rings	posters
bottle-openers	car stickers
ashtrays	notepaper
cardboard cutouts	ouzo bottles
doorstops	towels
paperweights	penknives
matchbox covers	candles
coasters	charms



Parthenon ouzo bottles

By the time we visit the Parthenon for ourselves, we have already been exposed to a million and one images of it; do we, can we any longer see the reality apart from the symbol? If an image captures part of the soul of its subject, the soul of the Parthenon, the Temple of Athena the Virgin, must long since have evaporated, divided among a million clones and carried off to every part of the globe.



Parthenon rug



Parthenon stickers

Thriving on the challenging atmosphere, Champion pupils win over 1000 G.C.E.'s every year.

REGISTRATION NOW OPEN FOR SCHOOL YEAR 1985-86

Senior School in Ekali. Junior Schools in Halandri and Glyfada. Boarding House in Pefki.

Campion is an international, co-educational school with an excellent record of entry to the world's leading universities.

Founded in 1970, the school has now grown to over 900 pupils, aged three to eighteen, from 50 countries — representing nearly every race, colour and creed.

The curriculum exceeds the requirements of the G.C.E. at "O" and "A" levels and the standards for entry to universities in the United States.

A wide choice of subjects is taught to small classes by a young and professionally - qualified staff. Close attention is paid to individual progress and both pupils and their parents are encouraged to participate in a multitude of out-of-school activities in sport, theatre, music and field trips to places of cultural interest.

On how to register, please ring:

School hours: 813 2013 and 813 3883

After school hours: 683 4929

Postal enquiries to the Headmaster:

A.F. Eggleston O.B.E., M.A. (Oxon)

P.O. Box 65009 GR-154 10 Psychiko,
Athens, Greece.



Campion School Athens

Sir Michael Tippett: In the footsteps of Homer

by Elaine Priovolos



Sir Michael Tippett

Last month Sir Michael Tippett, Britain's foremost composer, visited Greece to assist in the Royal Opera House of Covent Garden's production of his opera, *King Priam*, at the Herod Atticus Theatre. For Tippett, once regarded by British music critics as a "talented amateur", this was one of many honors he has accumulated in recent years.

Born on January 2, 1905, the soft-spoken composer had an unusual childhood. He grew up in Suffolk, until his parents decided to move to the south of France, and later Italy, for economic reasons. Henry William Tippett, his father, was a lawyer but gave up that profession to open the Lyceum Theatre and a hotel in Cannes. His suffragette mother, Isabel Clementina Binny Kemp, was imprisoned for her political activities, and, at the age of 70, became a painter.

Although Tippett's parents never pushed him to pursue a career in music, he knew at a very young age that he wanted to be a composer. "I was just a child, I didn't even know what the word meant. I'm not quite sure what it was, all that I can remem-

ber is that I would run my hand on the piano. I don't think I even used the word composer. It was the emotion that I would like to, well, invent."

In 1923, Tippett went to London to study at the Royal College of Music, interested only in his art. However, a chance visit to a movie theatre to see Valentino in *The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse* changed all that. As Tippett put it in one of the explanatory texts of the exhibition "A Man of Our Time", "... what I never forgot was the extraordinary image of four horsemen flying across the screen at every moment of destruction, and the doom-laden sound of Beethoven's *Coriolan Overture*. These things combined to give me the sense that there were enormous forces beyond human control which could simply destroy the whole fabric of our civilization. At the end of the film came the first pictures I had ever seen of the Flanders graveyards: row upon row of little white crosses. This gave me the horrified understanding that so many thousands of young men whom I had seen marching light-heartedly away, had ended under the earth. I burst into tears (virtually) and

went out. I realized that although I was still a very young man and had a great deal to learn about the merely technical questions of music and was going to immerse myself in everything to do with the technique of my art, that this was something which I simply could not forget, there was a necessity for art of our time in some way, when it had learned its own techniques, to be concerned with what was happening to the 'apocalyptic' side of our present."

After graduating, Tippett taught French and music part-time at the Hazelwood School in Limsfield from 1929 to 1932, returning to the Royal College of Music in 1930 for two more years of study under R.O. Morris. His political education continued as well, with a stint as musical director of work-camps near Boosbeck, a small mining village in North Yorkshire. Afterwards, he trekked through northern England, experiencing first-hand the ravages of the Depression. It was then, he states in another of the exhibition's explanatory notes, that he was faced with "the fundamental question: had I the right to run away from such reality, to shut myself up to write abstract music? It was a real dilemma and it was not solved by a moral determination to know which was which, but by the fact that the actual drive of one's needs as an artist was so great that it forced me back to the studio for the purpose of writing music, although I was quite certain somewhere that at some point music could have a direct relation also to the compassion that was so deep in my own heart."

This political sensitivity spurred Tippett to write his first oratorio, *A Child of Our Time*, as an expression of his outrage at the anti-Jewish pogroms in Austria and Germany during 1938. The oratorio was first performed in 1944. During World War II, Tippett became a member of the Peace Pledge Union and was jailed for three months because he refused to join the army.

Although these youthful experiences still find expression in his work to some extent, Tippett said that he now "responds to another set of situations". One of these new forces is psychology. His first opera, *The Midsummer Marriage*, which premiered in Covent Garden in 1955, draws heavily on Jungian psychology. When asked how his compositions have evolved over time, the one-time conscientious objector replied that "in essence it (his work) hasn't changed, it's deepened."

"I have to (change). There's not much point in liking, it's a matter of having to. You're driven. It is more ob-

vious in certain artists than others. My hero is, obviously, Shakespeare," an artist whose dramas and comedies were always different. "There are others who don't change apparently very much, like Mozart. Some part of it has to do with temperament, part of it is where you happen to be. If your drive spurs you on to an older age, then change, deepening I would call it, or as Shakespeare put it in *Lear* – 'ripeness is all' – is inevitable."

Tippett's second opera, *King Priam*, was first performed at the Coventry Festival in 1962, at the inauguration of a cathedral built on the foundations of a medieval one destroyed during the war. The festival's theme was peace. Tippett retells the *Iliad* from the Trojans' point of view. When asked what inspired him to write *King Priam*, the composer answered "The idea popped into my mind. There are a lot of things which are, not buried in the mind but, well... I'd known the *Iliad* since I was a teenager or perhaps a little later, and the insight concerning what Greeks of that period were and their legacy (remained with me). You assimilate that and the love was very deep, there was a very strong feeling." At one point "there was a very big change operating inside myself towards this more tragic, darker world. That was one side of it."

King Priam marked a drastic change in musical style, away from the lyricism of *The Midsummer Marriage* towards a "mosaic of musical gestures" that Tippett thought necessary to add drama to his tragedy. "It seemed a very sharp style change from my first opera," said Tippett, describing the public reaction to *King Priam*.

King Priam is a modern-day tragedy in the sense that Tippett does not deal with the history and causes of the Trojan War but with the feelings and emotions of war, which are as applicable to us today as they were to the Greeks and Trojans of ancient times. "Whether it (tragedy) is viable in modern times depends on your viewpoint. I was concerned with what happened to a tragic king, which is, as with Oedipus Rex and *Lear*, one of the big traditions."

Two themes run through the opera, those of choice and compassion. The opera starts with Priam's choice of whether to kill his son Paris after being told by a seer that Paris will cause his death and the ruin of Troy. "A father and a king," sings Priam in the opening act. "He is born because I lived. Shall he die that I may live?" Priam decides the baby should die but a compassionate guard gives Paris to a shepherd to raise. The train of events which leads



Achilles prays to Zeus for Patroclus' victory against the Trojans

to the war is thus set in motion. Paris eventually finds his way back to his father's court but does not get on with his older brother Hector. He goes to reside with the Greek king Menelaus, whose wife Helen he seduces. Paris is then faced with his decision – to steal Helen away from Menelaus and cause war to break out between Greece and Troy, or to leave her and return to his home. Unfortunately, Paris's personality precludes his making the altruistic choice and war begins. Free will does not exist, according to Tippett. His characters are preordained to make their decisions, regardless of the consequences.

However, not all the characters are as selfish as Paris. One of the opera's most dramatic scenes is the meeting between the semi-divine Achilles and Priam. The king has gone as a father to beg for the return of Hector's mutilated body. Achilles' divine savagery is overcome by human compassion as Priam sings "For I have done what no father did before. Kissed the hands of him who killed my son."

Indeed, Tippett notes that a friend of his, "a great scholar of all epics, not only Greek but Scandinavian and others, said that a common point of epics in that period was that so many of the characters were either half or quarter-divine and therefore half of all the great epics have a point where they become human."

When describing the characters, the composer notes "the great thing was that they were a family. It is quite Shakespearean, the problem of family and state. It is clear, bit by bit, that Priam and Hecuba are the parents, that there were two sons – one was the beloved son Hector and one was Paris,

who was put out to be killed – and those two are married so you have six people. Three women and three men in different generations. They represent not only love and family but also, as Priam states, father and king," or the conflict between family loyalty and duty to the state. "Priam must choose between them. This produces an extraordinary pattern in the relations, especially between Priam and the two boys," and thus in the opera. □

Note: The pictures accompanying this article were taken at the Royal Opera House of Covent Garden.

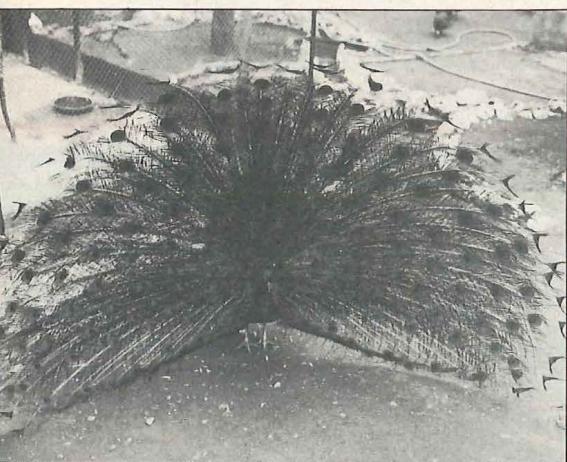


Priam's death



Athenian oasis: Ethnikos Kipos

by Elaine Priovolos

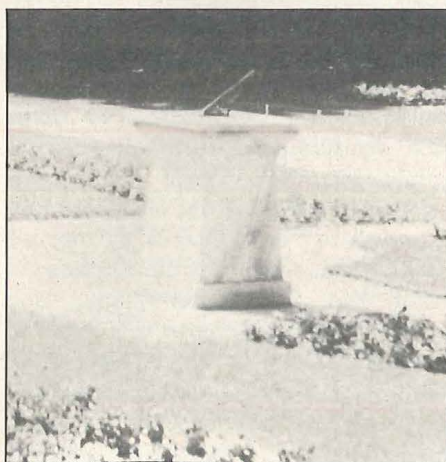


Peacocks: A royal inheritance

As any Athenian knows, sooty, nefos-filled Athens is a veritable concrete desert almost devoid of greenery. However, every desert has its oasis. In this case the oasis, better known as the *Ethnikos Kipos* or the National Garden, is conveniently located in the center of the city, providing a welcome respite from the heat and smog.

Originally organized as an English-style garden, and consequently emphasizing natural landscaping and winding pathways, the 158-stremmata (39.5-acre) park is administered by the Ministry of Agriculture through the Board of Public Parks and Groves.

"The Ethnikos Kipos is created to al-



The sun dial at the main entrance

low the first-time visitor to become lost and thus discover areas of the Garden he or she might not have normally seen," says 36-year-old Yiannis Papastamatiou, a graduate of the University of Athens' Agricultural School and director of the park since 1983.

The variety of plant life is extensive and has changed little since the park was planted in 1839. Some of the trees are over 100 years old. "There are 480 to 500 different types of trees and plants in the *Ethnikos Kipos*. This excludes seasonal plants and flowers," says Mr Papastamatiou.

"Changes have occurred over the last



Keeping the park in shape

several years but they have been minor. The basic design continues to remain the same. We choose to maintain the Garden's traditional character, which is part of its charm. We want to offer something that no longer exists."

One of the additions to the park has been the Children's Library, which opened in March, 1984. A quaint, vine-covered cottage built around 1930, the Children's Library once housed the park's administrative offices. Now run by librarian Stella Greka and social worker Christine Spilopoulou, the library, which caters to four to 14-year-olds, serves around 1600 children a month. It holds books in Greek, French and English, as well as comic books such as *Asterix* and *Tin Tin*, puzzles, domino and chess sets, recordings of fairy tales and classical music, a slide projector and viewers. Ms Spilopoulou is on hand to talk with the children and help them.

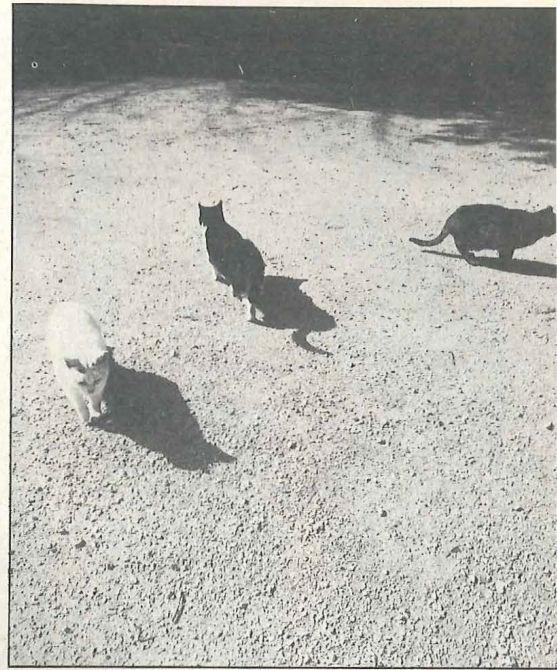
Another site to visit in the gardens is the newly-opened Botanical Museum, originally the royal family's pavilion and later used by the chief gardeners. "The aim of the Botanical Museum is to familiarize visitors with the different types of flora in the park and with the park's history through samples and visual aids," says Mr Papastamatiou. The exhibitions, organized by museum specialist Petros Zabelis of the Goulandris Museum of Natural History, are attractively presented. Mr Zabelis wanted to create a museum which would draw many people, not just a few specialists. "An Italian colleague of mine once said," he elaborates, "that museums should operate on the same principle as supermarkets, that is they should try to attract as large a crowd as possible."

The museum's many exhibits include

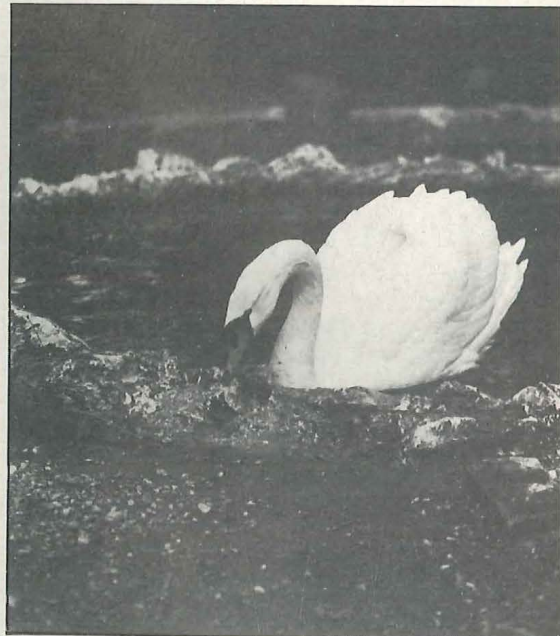
displays outlining the history of the gardens, samples of flora over 100 years old, an exhibition of photographs and postcards from around 1900, and a *phytothiki* (plant gallery). Biologist Smaragda Adamantiou points out that samples of cacti and succulent plants were not included because they were difficult to dry and preserve. The only drawback of the Botanical Museum for foreigners is that, except for the Latin names of the trees and plants, all the explanatory texts and descriptions are written in Greek. There is talk, however, that a small brochure in other languages will soon be available.

Both the building that is now the Botanical Museum and the spacious children's playground near the library and the Zappeion entrance to the park were renovated in 1983. Most of the metal playground fixtures was replaced by attractive wooden swings, slides and other equipment.

If the kids get bored at the playground, you can take them to the zoo. Founded as an aviary over 50 years ago, the zoo evolved with additions such as the two lion cubs it received from the Nea Philadelphia Zoo last year. According to Mr Papastamatiou, the zoo might have two kangaroos as well by next year: "A Greek-Australian recently offered to donate two kangaroos. We asked specialists to check if the park was a suitable place to keep kangaroos and maintain the animals. We should receive the kangaroos within the year." Despite the care the zoo keepers put into their work, one can't help making comparisons between the cramped living conditions of the lions and monkeys here and the more spacious accommodations of those in zoos abroad.



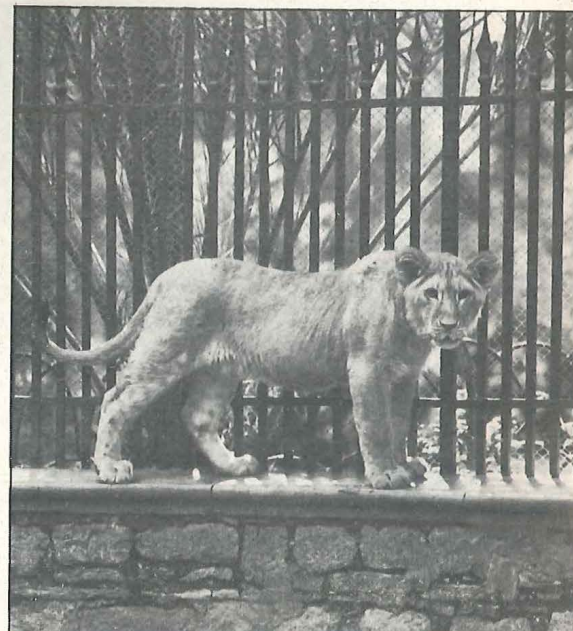
Some of the friendly strays in the gardens



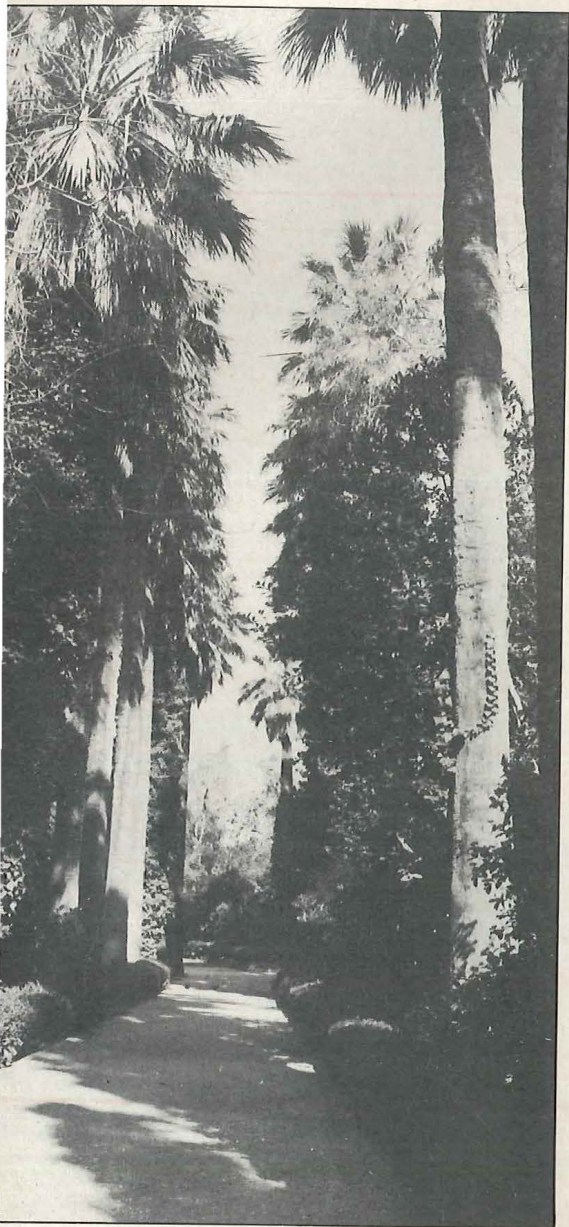
A camera-shy swan



The newly-opened Botanical Museum



One of the lions at the zoo



Palms, some of the oldest trees in the gardens

Not all the animals are caged. Peacocks strut majestically throughout the park, their cawing startling unsuspecting visitors. An incredible number of stray cats also roam the park, left there by owners who are sure their pets will be well taken care of. Several cat-lovers regularly show up to feed the strays. Asked if the cats posed any problem, Mr Papastamatiou said, "The cats aren't a problem, but the people who feed them are. They leave a good deal of litter behind which we must clear away."

If you aren't tired yet, take a stroll through the park to admire the ruins: the Roman mosaic near the Vassilissis Sophias entrance or the several commemorative busts of such notables as Count John Capodistrias, and Eynard, the Swiss philhellene. Then drop by the *kafeneion*, also near the Vassilissis Sophias entrance, for a snack.

An added bonus when you visit the National Garden is fresh air – a rare commodity in Athens. "Experiments were conducted in the park's center," says Mr Papastamatiou, "which show that the park's atmosphere has no relation to the Athenian atmosphere. It is even purer than the air outside Athens." See you at the gardens. □

Hours

Ethnikos Kipos: dawn to dusk

Botanical Museum: Tuesday to Sunday, 9 am to 4pm (summer hours)

Kafeneion: dawn to dusk

Children's Library: Tuesday to Saturday, 10 am to 7 pm, and Sunday, 10 am to 5 pm (summer hours)



Renovated playground

Amalia's dream, Athenians' delight

In an arid, dusty, post-revolutionary Athens, it must have seemed ludicrous to dream of creating an exotic garden in the verdant English romantic style. Yet such was the ambition of the first queen of modern Greece, Amalia von Oldenburg – a woman, despite her extreme youth, of great determination.

The German engineer Hoch was ordered to select a suitable site for the Royal Gardens. He chose the rough ground behind and below the new palace (now the parliament building) being built for King Otho by his Bavarian architects.

Whoever may have had serious doubts about the project, as work began to clear the area of thorny bushes and rocks, Amalia herself had none. And against all expectations, planting of the first section began in 1840 under the supervision of the horticulturist and ornamental gardener Smarat, who had been sent especially from Bavaria by King Ludwig, Amalia's father-in-law, to help turn her dream into a reality.

The problems of finding and transporting suitable plants and trees, both foreign and indigenous, to the new capital where only a few carts existed, were horrendous. But for the first stage of the gardens alone, 15,000 ornamental plants and saplings were nevertheless shipped from Genoa, while others were brought with equal difficulty from Sounion and Euboea. Soil was also transferred whenever possible to help the plants adapt to their new home.

The area chosen seems to have formed at least part of the disputed site of the Roman 'Hadrianopolis', buildings amounting almost to a township, which the Roman emperor Hadrian, a passionate admirer of Athens, had erected mainly in the 2nd century AD. Nothing of this was visible above ground, but as soon as digging began, the laborers started coming across columns, pieces of Roman architecture, and even a mosaic floor, which had probably belonged to the baths. With the exception of a small statue which disappeared into Bavaria, the finds were left more or less where they were, and today they add to the romance of the setting.

The final size of the gardens was eventually dictated by none other than the road planning committee. The committee members had tentative plans



View of the Ethnikos Kipos, 1890

for four large avenues, which would eventually form the gardens' boundaries. As work progressed they realised they urgently needed a specialist with both creative imagination and experience of garden architecture on a grand scale. The famous Frenchman Francois Louis Barauld, one of the foremost garden designers of his day, was persuaded to come from Constantinople, where he was working. Over a period of several years he conceived and laid the basis for the whole general design of the gardens.

From the moment work began, Amalia had supervised its progress personally, with great interest and unflagging enthusiasm. While her husband's kingdom lurched from one crisis to the next under his inexperienced hands, she could be found working in the gardens every day, regardless of the temperature, and contemporary comments paid tribute to her dedication. She used to relax sometimes by sitting on a high rocky outcrop in the middle of the gardens, now called 'Amalia's rock', and found great pleasure in the physical and historical magnificence of the view surrounding her.

Friedrich Schmidt, a Prussian educated at the agricultural school in Potsdam, became the gardens' first director. Though not a garden specialist, he seems to have been a man of extraordinary organizing ability and no little ingenuity.

One of the greatest problems that faced him was water supply. This huge and growing mass of greenery was like a thirsty monster. One day his workmen uncovered an ancient aqueduct deep in the subsoil. It had been built

over 2000 years before, in the 6th century BC, by Peisistratos, an early Athenian autocrat with a predilection for public works, "to keep the people too busy to indulge in plots".

During the next 40 years, several important events affected the gardens. Amalia and her husband were the first in what was to be a long line of Greek royal exiles. A new dynasty came to the throne and other queens were to enjoy the realisation of Amalia's dream. The north-west corner of the gardens was made into barracks for the palace guards. The Evzones, as today's presidential guards, are still there. Out-houses and large glasshouses for plant propagation were built, and further

creative and ornamental work was carried out. By the turn of the century, the gardens had matured into something resembling their present-day appearance.

All this time they had been used exclusively by whichever royal family was in residence at the palace, and this prerogative continued until King Constantine I abdicated in 1923 after the Smyrna disaster. The gardens were then opened to the public. The little wooden kiosks at every gate are a reminder of the small entrance fee which was charged. At this time too, the city took a strip of land to widen Amalias Avenue, and many mature trees had to be cut down.

In 1925, a Greek republic was proclaimed and all royal property was confiscated. The biggest ornamental gardens in modern Greece became public property under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Agriculture. They have been known ever since as the National Garden and are beloved by Athenians young and old.

During World War II, the gardens suffered the same ravages and destruction as the rest of Greece. And in the bitter winter of 1941-1942, when thousands of Athenians died of starvation, the animals belonging to its small zoo vanished, along with all the gardens' edible plants.

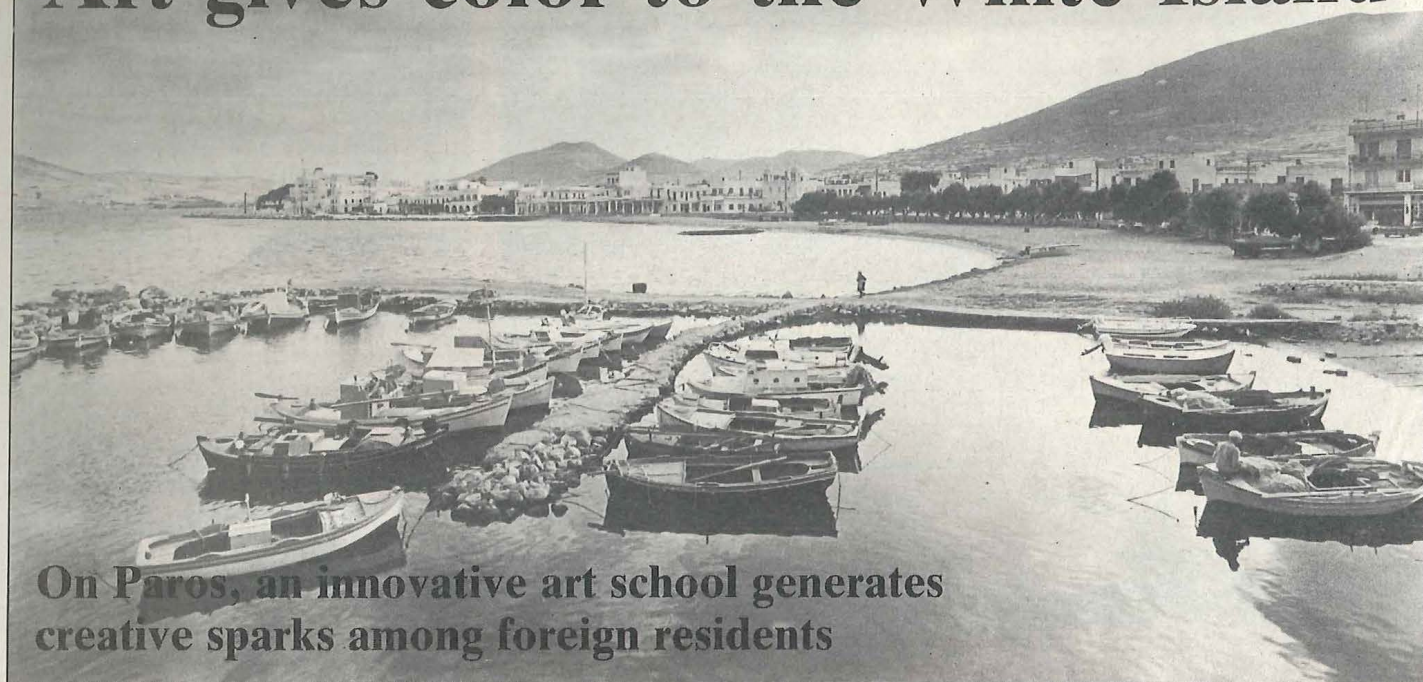
In the economically deprived post-war period it took the constant care, expertise and dedication of an army of Greek gardeners to restore the 'green heart of Athens' to its former beauty.

J.M. Thursby



At the National Gardens, 1891

Art gives color to the White Island



On Paros, an innovative art school generates creative sparks among foreign residents

Paros, about 100 miles south of Athens, is often called 'the white island' – not for its whitewashed houses, but for the marble quarried here as early as 2000 BC and as late as the nineteenth century. The unmatched translucence of *lychnites lithos* (glowing stone) has made it prized by the world's best sculptors – the friezes of the Parthenon, the Venus of Milo and the tomb of Napoleon in Paris are among the many famous pieces carved from Parian stone. The ancient quarries are still accessible, but are visited only by tourists and the rare artisan who is willing to haul a manageable-sized chunk out of the ground.

Today, Paros is still well-known. Nearly 100,000 tourists a year take the ferry to the island (peak months are

The art community on the island has three focal points. The Archilochos Club, named for the ancient Parian poet who invented iambic pentameter, is an energetic local organization involved with everything from weekly movies to children's music lessons. The club sponsors an annual 'Artists on Paros' exhibition which includes painting, drawing, photography, sculpture, ceramics and weaving. Schiller College, based in Virginia, has held a writing workshop on the island every summer since 1978. And the Aegean School of Fine Arts, which began in 1966, is open year-round for English-speaking students of all the visual arts as well as writing and art history. The Aegean School is the hub of the foreign resident art community, and its growth and development provide an interesting parallel to the island's own contemporary history.

When Brett Taylor, a painter, came to Paros at the age of 22 after receiving his MFA from Tyler School of Fine Arts in Philadelphia, fewer than a dozen foreigners lived on the island. Television was virtually unknown, and running water and 24-hour electricity were considered a novelty. The steamer dock was too small to accommodate ferryboats. The island had six hotels, none open for more than half the year. The main square, now often packed with cars, was a parking lot for donkeys. Liz Carson, a photography teacher at the Aegean School and a resident of Paros for 20 years, says it was "like living 100 years in the past."

Taylor wanted "to establish an alternative to conventional art educa-

tion" and chose Paros as the setting. In his approach to education and teaching, Taylor was interested in growth via personal initiative rather than adherence to pre-set goals and standards. He wanted students to design their own study programs. He kept the group small (enrollment rarely exceeds 20) and the facilities basic; students meet individually with instructors as often as they wish, and the group as a whole meets once a week.

The Aegean School started as a summer operation in a one-room house (now a brightly lit souvenir shop) with 14 students paying \$40 a week. After three years, the school had gained enough of a reputation that US universities began awarding credits for work done on Paros; to date over 100 of them have done so.

By 1970, car and truck transport had reached Paros, thanks to an enlarged boat dock. Television antennas began sprouting from the austere Cycladic rooftops. The social structure of the island changed rapidly and dramatically – before cars and television, free time was spent in family activities or in *kafeneia*. The arrival of these two 'modern conveniences' produced, in Liz Carson's phrase, "an upheaval".

The year 1970 also marked the beginning of a shift in the island's economy away from an ancient agricultural tradition (visible in the carefully terraced hills and neat stone fences) to a newer and more profitable enterprise – tourism. The appearance of the island changed: there are now more than 25 hotels, an airport, dozens of new houses, and many abandoned farms.



A sculpture in Parian marble by one of the school's students graces the front porch

July and August, when accommodation is all but impossible to find and every convenience system strained to its limit), to enjoy its fine beaches and dramatic topography. Visitors are also drawn by the thriving art community which, in the words of Australian journalist Ian Grady, "gives Paros a cultural dimension the other islands lack."

Today 40 percent of the island's 7,500 residents live in one or other of the two main villages, Paroikia and Naousa.

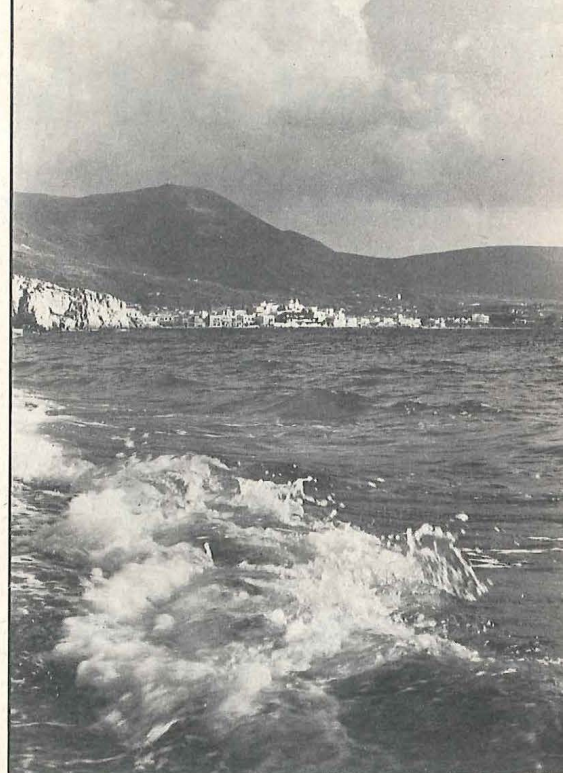
The full effects of the new tourism-based economy are not yet clear. The landscape has been 'modernized' and in places it has been spoiled; but, for all Parians, the standard of living has been raised. Young islanders now have a reasonable chance of earning a living if they choose to remain on Paros; in the sixties, most left for Athens.

The 1970s were busy years for the Aegean School, too. Year-round study was made available in 1971; the organization was registered in the US as a non-profit corporation the following year. An article in *National Geographic* ("Isles of Greece," August, 1972) mentioned Taylor and the school, prompting a flurry of inquiries. A group of musicians from New York formed the Paros Chamber Ensemble and gave free performances to delighted audiences (Greek as well as foreign) for six

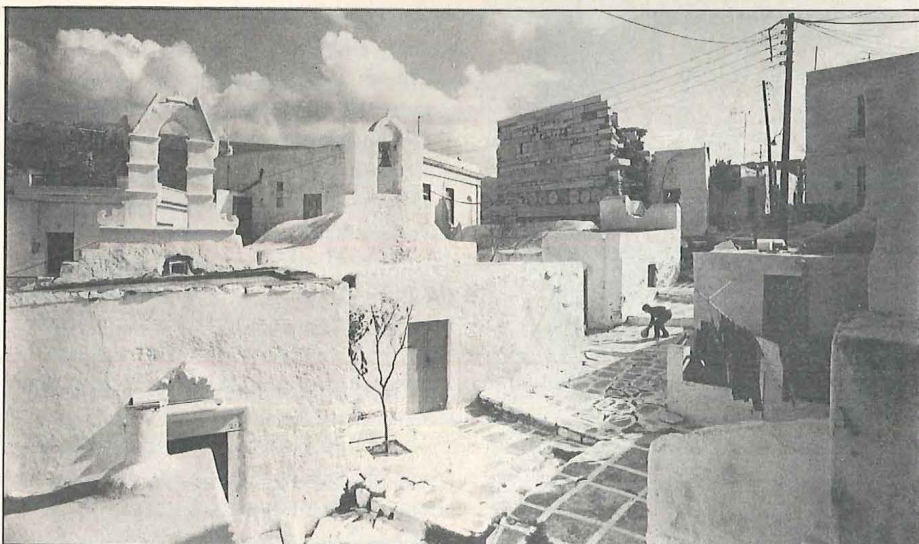
Francisco who had visited Paros as a substitute teacher in 1982. Whipple came with two new staff members (bringing the total to six) and a crate of photography equipment. His first decision was to close the school down for six months (November 1983 to May 1984) for renovations.

The Aegean School now boasts a new, professionally equipped dark-room and a handsome gallery (for ambitious students, staff members, and the better foreign resident artists) with track lighting. This exhibition space has been in continuous use since its completion, with a wide range of work on display: sculpture, a large show of children's art (well-attended by members of the local community), painting and photography.

Classes are offered in painting, drawing, printmaking, sculpture, photography (introductory and advanced), creative writing, and art history. The minimum enrollment period is two months.



Paroikia from the east side of the harbor



The oldest part of Paroikia is the kastro, named for the remains of a castle (center right) built by the Venetians in the 13th century with marble from a ruined temple

years. The school also moved to its present headquarters, an old Venetian mansion near the waterfront, with four large upstairs rooms for painting studios and a lecture hall, library and dark-room below.

Taylor died in 1983. He had become nearly irreplaceable – besides being a gifted artist and an articulate communicator, his 16-year residency had given him fluency in the language; he was a one-man community relations expert and all-purpose problem solver whose sudden loss crippled the operation of the school. News of his death prompted many cancellations and the school limped through the year at an all-time low in revenue and enrollments.

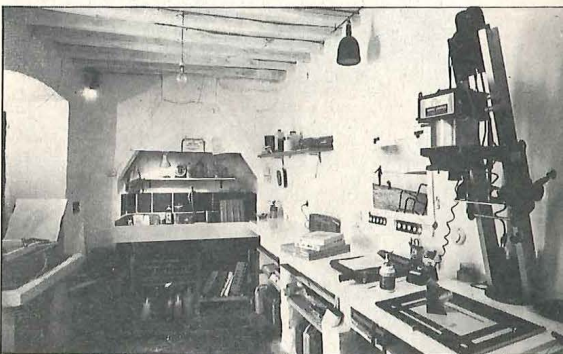
Taylor's successor as director of the Aegean School was Andy Whipple, a photographer and writer from San

The students, whose ages range from 18 to 60, come primarily from the US, but also from Europe and Australia. Enrollments are usually low in the winter (December through March) and high in the summer – an imbalance Whipple intends to correct.

Paros has essentially only two seasons: warm and sunny with tourists, and cloudy and cold without tourists. The latter period is a special and sometimes demanding time: students, staff, foreign residents, and islanders alike are at the mercy of the weather. Winds can reach such intensity that neither ferries nor planes (nor mail) reach the island; all but a few of the *kafeneia* and restaurants are closed. The seemingly endless days of summer become like endless nights, and the island's isolation takes on a powerful and ambiva-

lent meaning. On a cold and rainy Wednesday evening in February, one can walk through town and not see a single person.

But the winter months also pay dividends to the hardy souls who remain on the island. Many resident artists, including the school's staff members, find this period the most productive of the year. Many students discover that having nothing but art to fill their time forces them to confront their abilities and goals very directly, with surprising results. The Aegean School becomes especially vital in this so-called 'off' season. In 1985, for example, weekly poetry readings were held over nearly two months; a 'Fathers and Sons' photography exhibition brought out a large, noisy, mixed crowd, as eager for social activity as for art.



The new Aegean School darkroom has been a kitchen and a hospital operating room

The Aegean School will celebrate its 20th anniversary in about six months. Surviving on tuition fees alone, the school pays its staff members only subsistence wages. But, as Brett Taylor himself wrote, "Paros is a place many people feel they can never leave." □

Cyril and Methodius: bridging East and West

by J.M. Thursby



Methodius (left) and Cyril

A proposed visit by the Pope to Czechoslovakia earlier this year caused the authorities so much consternation that it was called off. The occasion was the 1100th anniversary of the death of Saint Methodius, one of Christendom's gentlest missionaries. He and his more famous brother Cyril, both Greeks from Salonica, justly

share the title "Apostles of the Slavs".

Celebrations commemorating the anniversary will be taking place throughout the year in Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Salonica and Rome, as well as in Czechoslovakia. The 11th-century Russian church of Saint Nicodimus in Athens, however, is not marking the event in any special way.

The first of the commemorative celebrations was held on April 15 in the village of Valehrad, in Czechoslovakia, where Methodius died in 885. It was attended by an estimated 7000 people, including a considerable number of banned priests (said to number about 500; many parishes have been without a priest for years). Cardinal Tomasek read out a letter of support from the Pope. In most countries such a gathering would have been all but ignored; but it prompted the Czech government to launch an information campaign explaining the Marxist-Leninist scientific view of the period in question. This month, banned Czech priests now living in other European countries will gather at the Vatican to celebrate the event 'properly'.

Who are these men who, 11 centuries after their death, are not only widely remembered but are even capable of sparking controversy?

Cyril (born Constantine) and his brother Methodius were born into the upper strata of 9th-century Salonican society. Brilliant scholars, theologians and, in particular, outstanding linguists, they were originally destined for diplomatic careers, which in a way they fulfilled.

They went to Constantinople, where Cyril became a secular priest and taught philosophy, and Methodius became a monk. It was a period of missionary fervor in the Byzantine Empire and both brothers made a number of trips, preaching to Arabs, Khazars and Slavs.

As children they had learned the Slavonic dialect spoken in the settlements near their native city. And in 863, when the ruler of Moravia (now Czechoslovakia) asked Constantinople for help in spreading Christianity among his people using their own language, the brothers eagerly volunteered.

To help them with their work, they invented an alphabet of 40 letters made up of unique symbols representing the sounds in the Slavonic group of languages, which had no alphabet of its own. It was called Glagolitic, after the name of the third letter in the alphabet, and was said to have been inspired by God. They then set about the monumental task of translating the Bi-

Α	Β	Γ	Δ	Ε	Ζ	Η	Θ	Ι	Κ	Λ	Μ	Ν	Ξ	Ο
alpha	beta	gamma	delta	epsilon	zeta	eta	theta	iota	kappa	lambda	mu	nu	xi	omicron
Ѧ	Ѣ	Ѧ	Ѧ	Ѧ	Ѧ	Ѧ	Ѧ	Ѧ	Ѧ	Ѧ	Ѧ	Ѧ	Ѧ	Ѧ
az	buki, vedi	glagol'	dobro	yest'	zemlya	izhe	fit	i	kako	lyudi	myslete	nash	ksi	on

ble, the liturgy and the decisions of the seven ecumenical councils which formed the basis of Orthodox teaching.

En route to Moravia, they spoke to and converted Slavs in the Danube basin, but when they began preaching to the Moravians they met tough opposition from the German Roman Catholic bishops, who vehemently attacked the 'heresy' of conducting the liturgy in the local language.

The brothers travelled to Rome to try to sort out the problem with the Pope. We have a touching description of them pleading gently but persistently with their Latin brothers for their right to hold church services in the vernacular. It could do no harm, they argued, to spread the gospels in a language the pagans could understand. Eventually, they won the blessing of the Pope.

Cyril, whose health was failing, became a monk and died shortly afterwards in Rome. Methodius was consecrated a bishop and returned to Moravia, where the German bishops, ignoring the Pope's approval, continued to harry him and even had him jailed for a year. Christendom was technically united, but there were no holds barred between Rome and Constantinople in their battle for the souls of the converted.

Methodius continued his work until he died, when the Latin Church moved in. Saint Clement, his principal disciple and also a Macedonian Greek, was escorted to the Danube together with the leaders of their school and forcibly expelled. The lesser monks were sold into slavery and were lucky to be rescued from the Venice slave markets by the Byzantine ambassador. They were sent on to Constantinople where they later helped to found the Slav missionary school.

Czechoslovakia came under the influence of the German bishops and the Latin rites. It seemed that the work of the brothers had been in vain. But on their way home, Saint Clement and his party sought refuge in Bulgaria and were welcomed by Czar Boris. He was attracted to the independence inherent in their brand of Christianity, with which he was already familiar. To him it meant a Slavic church for the Slavs, connected with Constantinople only through the same Orthodox commun-

ion. As he had Greek-speaking missionaries in his capital, he split up the refugee group. Some he sent to Preslav, about 50 miles from the Black Sea. Saint Clement's group went to the other end of his kingdom, to Lake Ochrid (now on the Albanian-Yugoslav border) to evangelize the Macedonians there. Both these places blossomed into centers of Slavic culture under the missionaries' influence.

Perhaps the original alphabet devised by the brothers was too unwieldy or too strange to be accepted. Whatever the reason, they later invented a second one. It was phonetically similar, accurately representing the Slavic sounds, but it used some Greek and three Hebrew letters. This 'Cyrillic' alphabet is still used, in modified form, in Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Russia and the Ukraine.

Saint Clement at Lake Ochrid used the Glagolitic alphabet, which later died out, while the group at Preslav used the Cyrillic letters. Using one or the other alphabet, they translated religious works and taught and trained priests until the Bulgarian church produced its own Slav bishop and men able to run its own independent church.

From there, the message of Cyril and Methodius spread to the surrounding countries. Romania adopted the Orthodox faith but retained its Latin language and alphabet. Eventually the Byzantine influence spread to Russia, which received the Cyrillic-Methodian alphabet and liturgy.

Russian Orthodox monks carried the gospels through the lakes and forests of their huge country. Whenever they met people of different race and language they preached to them in their own tongue and translated the Bible and liturgy into the dialects of the people they ministered to, thus fostering the growth of their converts' own culture. The churches of the Orthodox world, each autonomous, can thus be called the 'spiritual children' of Cyril and Methodius.

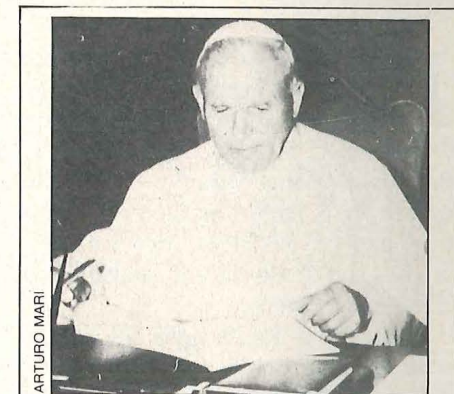
By promoting the translation of Byzantine religious works, the brothers laid the foundation for a flourishing literature in the Slavonic languages, particularly Russian. And today's 'Church Slav' is the same Macedonian



Early Glagolitic manuscript

dialect in which they originally taught nine centuries ago.

The seeds of religious independence remained like leaven among the people their work had influenced. Their presence is unlikely to bring ease to a government supposedly devoted to secular internationalism. The underlying principle of the Methodian message, 'spiritual equality among nations', still appears powerful enough to cause the Czech authorities, with an eye on events in neighboring Poland, to feel uneasy. □



Pope John Paul signing the encyclical

To mark the 1100th anniversary of Saint Methodius's death, Pope John Paul II last month issued an encyclical, the fourth of his papacy, titled *Slavorum Apostoli* (Apostles of the Slavs). In it he called Saint Methodius and his brother Cyril "a spiritual bridge between the Eastern and Western traditions." The encyclical was seen in Greece as a reassessment of the significance of the brothers' work and an overture to the Orthodox Church. It also made veiled references to the problems of Catholicism in Slavic nations now part of the Soviet bloc, declaring that the two saints "took as their own the difficulties and problems inevitable for peoples who were defending their own identity against the military and cultural pressure of the new Romano-Germanic Empire."

Π	Ρ	Σ	Τ	Υ	Φ	Χ	Ψ	Ω
pi	rho	sigma	tau	upsilon	phi	chi	psi	omega
П	Р	С	Т	У	Ф	Х	Ψ	Ω
pokoi	rtsy	slovo	tvoyordo	izhita	fert	kha	psi	omega

Saving a dying tradition

by Katerina Agrafioti



Nikitas working on a costume

In the heart of Plaka, surrounded by restored neoclassical buildings, is a charming square called Plateia Filomoussou Etairias, the Square of the Muse-loving Society. Above the square, in a studio marked only by a tiny sign on the door, two brothers, Nikitas and Tassos Nakas, make Greek traditional costumes.

Nikitas and Tassos grew up in Metsovo, a village in Epirus. Their father was a tailor who specialized in local costumes, and he taught them all the secrets of his craft.

Over many centuries, the Greek popular costume assimilated a number of diverse elements and styles, from the simple tunics of ancient times to the elaborate garments of the Byzantine court, and elements of Turkish and Western dress. The result was a remarkable variety of garments adapted to the Greek way of life, the climate, and local requirements and customs. Not only are there different types of costumes for each district, but for each village there may be two or three versions of the same local dress.

The basic Greek costume can be divided into the men's and the women's costume. The men's costume is of two main types: the first has as its main element the *foustanella*, the short pleated white skirt, while the second is based on the *vraka* or baggy trousers. The *foustanella* was generally worn on the mainland and in the Peloponnisos. Introduced from Albania via northern



Traditional costumes displayed in the studio



The entrance to the studio

Epirus, it became the uniform of Greek fighting men. The *vraka* was found on the islands, notably in Crete.

The traditional women's dress comprised the holiday costume and the everyday clothes worn at home or out in the fields. The design varied according to the age and social status of the wearer. Women's dress was much more elaborate than men's, often with fine material and rich embroidery. Every detail of both men's and women's clothing was made by hand.

During the Ottoman occupation, Yannena, the capital of Epirus, and the neighbouring village of Metsovo, became important centers of Greek costume-making. In Metsovo, costumemakers started to specialize in particular types of costume and embroidery stitches.

The *terzides*, or tailors, worked without patterns, using their imagination, their skill and the inspiration of the moment to create outstandingly beautiful designs. They never quoted prices in advance, because they could not predict how much work the making of a dress would involve or how much gold they would have to use. A richly decorated costume, whether for a woman or a man, could cost a small fortune – almost as much as a house.

Male tailors and embroiderers worked in special workshops, while women always worked at home. Eventually, all the embroidery work was taken over by men, but the weaving remained in women's hands. All the materials, from the stiff heavy woolen *sayiaki* to the finest silks, were woven on their looms.

After Greece won independence from the Turks, King Otto decreed that the official dress for men at court would be the long *foustanella*, which

until then had been the soldiers' costume. The traditional holiday costume of the Peloponnisos was made the official dress for ladies, and was named Amalia, after the queen.

Meanwhile, Westerners were arriving in Greece, bringing with them new social customs and new fashions. Around this time, the *terzides* (tailors) became divided into *ellinoraftes* (Greek tailors), who continued to make the traditional garments, and *frangoraftes* (French tailors) who began copying the Western styles.

In Athens today, only two *ellinoraftes* are left – the Nakas brothers.

They first came to Athens in 1973. In the beginning they worked together with their father, but later started their first workshop. Unknown, in a society which had little use for the traditional costumes they made, the two young provincials had to work very hard.

"We knocked on many doors," Nikitas says simply. "If we had stayed in Metsovo, maybe we wouldn't have continued doing this work," he continues. "But here in Athens we had to prove, first to ourselves and then to others, what we could do.

"We love our work. We don't mind working long hours, as long as we are satisfied with the results. We have dedicated our best years to this work, and we couldn't stop now, even if we wanted to."

Now Nikitas and his brother work from morning to night and still have more orders than they can fill. "It is very difficult to find assistants," Nikitas says. "Young people don't like this kind of work. It's too time-consuming."

Their only 'assistant' is their mother, Haido, who takes care of the house and in her spare time knits magnificent multicolored woolen socks on five needles.

"After so many years," says Nikitas, "we are still learning new things about our work... every order we get is a new challenge for us. If, for instance, an association or an individual comes and asks us to make a specific costume with which we aren't familiar, we have to do research. For this, the books of (the Greek folklorist) Angheliki Hadzimi-hali are invaluable. We also visit museums and the Lyceum of Greek Women. And we collaborate with the Dora Stratou Dance Group, for whom we have done a lot of work. They helped us greatly during our first year in Athens.

"Traditional costumes are inextricably linked with traditional music and dance. This is why many of our orders

come from cultural associations and dance troupes from all over Greece, as well as from associations of Greek immigrants abroad."

Recently, the French director Jean-Louis Barrault staged in the Théâtre Rond-Point in Paris a production of Aristophanes' *The Birds*. In an imaginative attempt to link modern and ancient Greece, he had the actors wear traditional Greek costumes – made by Nikitas and Tassos.

Around the Nakas brothers' atelier hang a variety of completed costumes or parts of costumes: little gold-embroidered bodices, long white woven chemises with multicolored, meticulously worked hems, aprons with vivid cord trimmings, ample pleated skirts with linings carefully chosen and worked.

"We always try to be as faithful as possible to the original designs of the costumes and their accessories," Nikitas says. "And we try, wherever possible, to find the traditional materials. Nowadays they are hard to come by, but even if the material is not exactly the same, we try to choose the colors and the style that most closely match the original." Most of the material they use is made in Greece, except for the velvet and the gold thread, which are imported.

"These days," Nikitas continues, "it is almost impossible to recreate all the costumes exactly as they were originally made. For instance, we cannot remake the extremely complicated and difficult costume of the nomadic shepherds, the *sarakatsiani*. As for price, he says, "The price of a costume, or a part of a costume, is hard to figure out in advance. It depends on the customer, on the type of embroidery they want and on how much money they wish to spend."



Tassos' and Nikitas' mother Haido spinning

The brothers do most of their work on a special machine; only the very detailed and intricate work is done by hand. "But the machine doesn't work properly if you don't know how to do the same thing by hand in the traditional way," Nikitas insists.

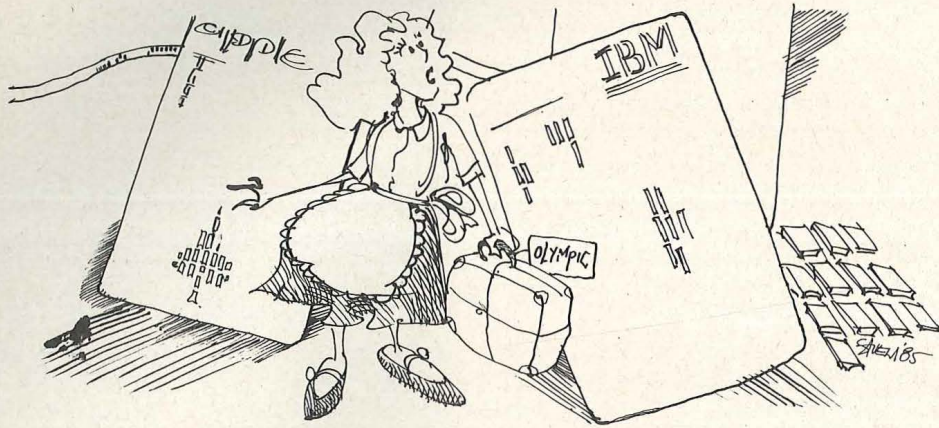
Nikitas and Tassos have never received any assistance from the state, even though they are among the very few completely traditional costume makers left in Greece. But they dream of a state-run school of traditional costume-making crafts. "In this way we could keep our art alive by passing it on to young people," says Nikitas. "Then it wouldn't have to die out with us." □



Nikitas' mother

Alice Van Winkle, dunderhead

ELIZABETH HERRING



Dateline, USA: Every time I come home for an extended stay, I feel like a cross between Rip Van Winkle and Alice in Wonderland. In the interval between visits – usually two years – America invariably pulls a fast one on me. The Queen of Hearts changes all the rules of croquet. Gnomes relocate all the old familiar landmarks. Even the language everyone speaks is totally incomprehensible. I try to interject bits of the new American vocabulary into my everyday speech, and end up sounding like Julio Iglesias singing something in phonetic German.

But that's America for you: like English weather, as uncertain as a baby's bottom – and, for those of us out there in 'the developing world', the shape of things to come.

This year, I feel like some superannuated and redundant piece of 'hardware', to use a term from current American newspeak.

I came home hoping to acquire a computer, and it's been sobering to discover I've almost waited too late. Another year or so, and learning how to use one might have been beyond me.

My father, who taught me my first Latin noun, used to say, "Do your homework! We can't have you turning into an ignoramus (Latin for 'dunderhead')"

Well, I've found that although I did my homework dutifully all those years, my father's worst fear has been realized. I've managed to become an ignoramus after all. Witness this proof: the first time I heard a writer friend say

she'd put her cookbook manuscript on a floppy disk, I wondered why she hadn't parked it somewhere more secure.

In fact, I'm doubly ignorant, as I'm caught between two unlearned, and now all but unlearnable, technologies. Unlike my grandfather, whose grandfather clock I cannot set – for the rest of its life and mine, it will go on striking six at 12 – I know nothing of crop rotation, animal husbandry or tractor repair. Yet I depend on these 'technologies' for my daily bread.

Nor, like my writer friend, do I know anything yet about software, interfaces, dot matrices, or floppy disks. As a writer, I feel that at this stage of the game I'll have more luck with the Apple IIe than with hybrid corn, though, so I've begun trying to reeducate myself to enter this brave new world: computerland.

After all, even I can see the value of courting a machine that will correct my spelling, move paragraphs around and do multiple letter-quality copies at the rate of three pages a minute.

Just don't ask me to *like* having to start from scratch at my age. Like Thurber's female relative who mistrusted electricity because she felt sure it leaked from its sockets into her house, I am not a willing convert to High Tech. You may ask how someone who grew up watching *My Friend Flicka* and *The Lone Ranger* could ever identify with the psycho in *Taxi Driver* who kicks in his TV set. Well, it's because, in my heart of hearts, I know it's going to be them or us. As my grand-

father feared the approach of the combines, so I fear these toys that think and write.

But since I can't beat 'em – and that's a foregone conclusion – I've no choice but to sign up for a course in 'Basic'.

Stan Street, an amiable tyke who was probably doing calculus while I was writing the answers to algebra problems on the inside of my elbow before high school finals, introduced me to the IBM.

The software program he started me out on was designed for writers of cover letters, and was the computer's equivalent of the "Puff and Spot" books, for those of you in my age bracket.

Stan typed out a sample letter and then edited and polished and proofed it on the IBM's sweet little screen. Three intentional spelling errors were cleverly, and tactfully I might add, queried by the machine, which supplied the correct spellings from somewhere in its high-tech insides.

I stood back shredding my cuticles as Stan printed out the flawless prose, and it was only then that he admitted the computer couldn't proofread for proper names or for punctuation.

When Stan typed in his address, on Dunwoody Street, the IBM asked if he hadn't meant to write 'dunderhead' or 'dumbwaiter', a question Stan answered in the negative, with the punch of a button.

"They're not as smart as they seem," he explained sheepishly.

If he hadn't been so intent on pulling out copy after copy of the perfect letter, he'd have seen a beatific smile appear on his student's face. Ignoramus though I may be, I know my dunwoodies from my dunderheads, and my it's from my its. So it looks as though, even if computers *are* the columnists of the future, Alice Van Winkle, Dunderhead, will still have a job, even if it's just checking addresses and apostrophes.

It may comfort some of you to know that Mr Street still hasn't sold me an IBM or an Apple. You see, while going through the attic here the other day, I happened upon my stepfather's 40-year-old Royal typewriter – the model known as the Quiet De Luxe.

It's in mint condition, forms the most beautiful characters in Christendom and would never presume to write even so much as a conjunction without me. And, if you'll excuse me, the clock's striking six – lunchtime for dunderheads. □

FACT 44 offices
abroad

FACT 460 domestic
branches

FACT 29 affiliated banks
and companies

FACT Total assets:
\$ 15 707 m. DEC 31 1984

FACT Total deposits:
\$ 11 111 m. DEC 31 1984

FACT Among the largest
banks in the world

NATIONAL 

BANK OF GREECE

mAny significant

fActs...

Goddesses and modern woman

Goddesses in Everywoman: A New Psychology of Women, by Jean Shinoda Bolen, MD. San Francisco: Harper and Row, 1984. 295 pp.

No one can fault Dr Bolen for being too technical. In fact, she explains the mysteries of the female psyche so simply that one feels she must be putting us on. Knowing the Greek goddesses, she posits, and understanding the myths that surround them, is the key to comprehending the female. "There are many goddesses in an individual woman. The more complicated the woman, the more likely that many are active within her... These goddess patterns also offer insights into what is motivating (even compelling), frustrating, or satisfying to some women and not to others."

The author also points out that knowledge of the goddesses ought to be helpful to men who want to understand women better, as they can use the goddess patterns to identify the different types of women and what to expect from them. Can relationships between the sexes really be facilitated by this approach?

Dr Bolen, a psychiatrist and Jungian analyst, claims her theory provides a new psychological perspective based on images of women derived from Greek goddesses; it differs "from all theories that define a 'normal woman' as a woman who conforms to one 'correct' model, personality pattern, or psychological structure. It is a theory based on observing the diversity of normal variations among women."

She groups the seven major goddess types which influence women's psychic life into three categories:

Virgin goddesses (Artemis, Athena, Hestia). Women in whom the Virgin-goddess archetype predominates are independent and self-sufficient, and do not allow emotional attachments to deflect them from their goals.

Vulnerable goddesses (Hera, Demeter, Persephone), on the other hand, feel a strong need to build relationships and are particularly vulnerable because of their strong desire to bond. These goddesses provide women with an understanding of loss, grief and the potential for growth through suffering. Their individual characteristics are fidelity, generosity, nurturing and motherliness.

The alchemical goddess (Aphrodite), seeks intense and sensual relationships, values the creative process and is flexible. Like the Virgin, the Aphrodite-type maintains her autonomy, yet in her personal relationships she allows a two-way interchange through which both she and the other person can be transformed.

A chapter on "The Goddess" describes the Greek goddesses in history and legend. "The Archetype" explains the underlying psychological patterns a goddess represents. "The Woman" deals with how such patterns reveal themselves. "Psychological Difficulties" shows the personality traits (rage, jealousy, depression, manipulation, ruthlessness) that women need to recognize within themselves. "Ways to Grow" advises women how to make conscious choices in order to achieve well-being, to enhance their ability to love deeply, to be sensual and creative and to engage in truly meaningful work.

Clinical professor of psychiatry at the University of California, San Francisco, a fellow of the American Psychiatric Association, a diplomate of the American Board of Psychiatry and Neurology, and a board member of the Ms. Foundation for Women, Dr Bolen certainly has the credentials to instruct us. Yet her theory, at least as it is presented in this book, seems facile.

Goddesses in Everywoman is attractive, however, for the way it takes Greek mythology and gives it a 20th-century twist.

Invasions of Privacy, by Marian Christy. Reading, Massachusetts: Addison Wesley, 1984. 212 pp.

If Marian Christy were to read *Goddesses in Everywoman*, would it help her understand herself? In her own story of how she became a successful "celebrity journalist", as she puts it, she does a lot of soul-searching. American author of the nationally syndicated column "Conversations", she is also a journalist for the Boston Globe. From her early days as a fashion journalist in the Boston bureau of *Women's Wear Daily*, she has built a career with admitted single-mindedness.

To explain her vaulting ambition, she refers to the psychic wounds her

Greek immigrant father inflicted on her when she was 17 and about to graduate from high school. A good student, she asked her father if she could go on to university. "I knew instinctively what was coming. I was already aware of my father's olympian view of women, his attitude of unconditional male superiority. I had never been allowed to have friends, to belong to school clubs, to go to parties or dances.... It was my 'duty' to help keep the house clean, to iron the laundry, to do the dishes... Now I was doing the unthinkable. I was asking for an education... He turned around, looked at me as if I was crazy, and laughed."

Certainly, if Marian Christy applied Dr Bolen's model, she would find in the Virgin archetype - the independent, self-sufficient woman who is rarely deflected from her goals - a reflection of herself. As she writes: "(I) was shocked to see how obsessed I had been with journalism, with the business of turning my life around, with proving my own potential and worth. I had blocked everything and everyone out. I was astonished at the steep price of success and how willingly I had paid it. The terrible truth was that I had no friends to confide in, no one to whom I could explain how I felt about what I had done."

In true Virgin-goddess fashion, she put herself through university by working during the day and studying at night, a tiring process that took seven years. It was only a few years ago, during a conversation with Prince Michael of Greece, whom she was interviewing, that she realized, "I had finally able to verbalize my feelings about my father. I had overcome the deep resentments and could speak about them in a healthy way."

Those who are familiar with Marian Christy's interviews will recognize her style - she writes a few introductory paragraphs and then, for the rest, quotes the remarks of the person being interviewed, without her own intrusions. She has been named one of the top five women journalists in the United States by *Cosmopolitan Magazine*, and is the only woman to have received the J.C. Penney Award for journalism three times.

Her book gives an insight into the making of a journalist. She tells an honest and direct story, and despite the hard-boiled and competitive world in which she travels, she remains genuinely accessible and humane. □

come cruise
with

EPIROTIKI

for a world of difference

choice

1, 2, 3, 4 and 7 days



 **EPIROTIKI LINES**

HEAD OFFICE: EPIROTIKI BUILDING
AKTI MIAOULI 87, PIRAEUS · TEL. 452 6641/9 ·
CABLES 'APOTAMIANOS' · TELEX 212 302 EPIR GR



CHARTER A VALEF YACHT FOR LESS THAN THE COST OF A HOTEL ROOM!



For less than the price of checking into a hotel room, you can check out the thousands of hidden islands, the tucked-away beaches, and the quaint fishing villages of the Greek Isles in your own, fully crewed, luxury yacht. Snorkel in a secluded cove, water ski from your yacht's private ski boat, explore the remains of an ancient civilization, or just relax whenever or wherever you choose to cruise. If it sounds like a vacation fit for a millionaire, it is.

Except that this dream holiday costs no more per day than an average hotel room. In fact, it may even cost less! So find out for yourself why it pays to charter a Valef Yacht and leave the crowds, the pollution, the lines and everyday hassles. Turn a hotel room key and you open the door to four walls. But charter a Valef Yacht and you open the door to an Aegean adventure you'll never forget. Please write/phone for our brochure.



VALEF YACHTS LTD

USA HEADQUARTERS: 7254 Fir Rd. AMBLER, PA 19002 Tel.: (215) 641-1624 or (215) 641-0423 Telex: 846146 VAL AMBR

INTL. HEADQUARTERS: 22, AKTI THEMISTOKLEOUS, PIREAUS, GREECE Tel.: 4529.571, EVENINGS: 4529.486
CABLES WILEFA - PIREAUS Telex: 21-2000 VAL GR

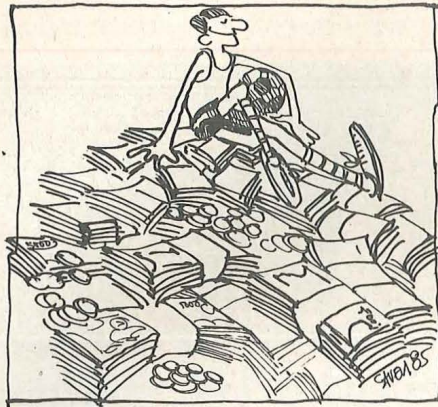
Mr Vardinoyannis, can you spare a drachma?

It's that time of year again when we all head for the seaside and when Greek soccer players all head for the bank.

Yes, it's *pazari* (bargain) time, when the sports pages here are filled with soccer teams' shopping bills to the tune of hundreds of millions of drachmas.

What's a good soccer player worth in Greece?

Nikos Sarganis, the Greek national team goalie, was sold to Panathinaikos by his Olympiakos squad for 47 million drachmas. For his efforts (what efforts?) Sarganis took home 25 million drachmas. Not bad for the 31-year-old player, who has already set up a large disco in the shore area.



Sports on TV

The following sports programs will be broadcast on ERT-1 during the summer:

August 2-4, the Balkan men's **athletic** championships from Bulgaria.

August 4-7, the Balkan **swimming and water polo** championships, also from Bulgaria.

August 7, the West German Grand Prix Formula One **car racing** championship.

August 10-11, Bruno Zaouli **track and field** championships from Hungary.

August 17-18, the finals of the Bruno Zaouli **track and field** championships from Moscow.

August 24, the Dutch Grand Prix Formula One **car racing** championship.

August 30 - September 1, the world **rowing** championships.

September 5-6 and 9, the European **water skiing** championships.

September 8, the Grand Prix **track and field** championships from Rome.

Swimming safety

Swimming is, without a doubt, the most popular summer sport in this sea-surrounded country.

According to the Coast Guard, some 1000 people have drowned in Greek waters during the last five years, including four people in one June weekend alone. The Coast Guard has offered us the following tips on safe swimming:

- Don't swim far out to sea, especially if you are not an experienced swimmer. Remember the return to shore is more tiring than the swim out.
- Do not go swimming until three or four hours after your last meal.
- Don't drink alcoholic beverages before swimming.

Don't swim in areas where swimming is prohibited because of pollution.

Avoid diving into water when you do not know the depth or what is on the bottom.

Don't let children approach the sea without adult supervision.

Don't spend too much time in the sun, especially on your first days out, because you risk sun-stroke and sun-burn.

If you feel dizzy or faint while swimming, leave the water immediately.

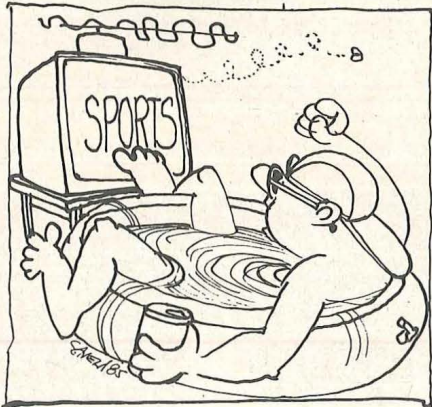
If you become tired while swimming, don't panic. Float on the surface in a horizontal position and begin swimming again when you have regained strength.

If you feel a cramp, stay calm. Release tension from the area of the cramp and slowly swim toward shore.

Never swim beyond boundary posts which mark the areas boats are forbidden to enter.

If you discover a swimmer in distress and you cannot help, call for assistance.

Swimming is one of the most useful skills a person can learn. Held motionless, your body will ordinarily sink if it is upright but will float if you lie on your back or stomach. Learning to swim is largely a matter of learning not to be afraid of the water. Once you realise that you can easily stay afloat, you will be able to swim.



Sarganis was one of 11 soccer players who were sold during late June and early July for a total of 220,900,000 drachmas.

Panathinaikos, with the rich oil tycoons the Vardinoyannis brothers backing them up, bought four national-team players, including Sarganis, for a total of 124 million drachmas. What a bargain!

Olympiakos went to West Germany for its biggest splurge. It signed Eintracht Frankfurt's Jurgen Mohr for 38 million drachmas.

Probably the best buy so far was made by Panahaiki of Patras, which bought Notis Paolinos from Achillea for only 250,000 drachmas (at that price you can't even buy a car!)

High price scales are not limited to soccer. Nick Galis, the American-born basketball player with Aris of Thessaloniki, has been offered 30 million drachmas to play for the neighboring PAOK club. It certainly pays to be an athlete!

ST CATHERINE'S BRITISH EMBASSY SCHOOL

(Incorporated Association of Preparatory Schools)

★ ★ ★

Children are accepted from 5-13 years.

St Catherine's prepares children for all types of British and Commonwealth Senior Education; particular attention is given to children who wish to sit Common Entrance Examinations into British Public Schools.

If there are places available, we can offer vacancies to English-speaking children of other nationalities.

Prospectus and particulars from:

The Headmistress,
St Catherine's British Embassy School,
British Embassy, Athens, Greece.

tel: 801-0886

French masterpieces at the National Gallery



Auguste Rodin, "The Burghers of Calais"

France's contribution to the celebration of Athens as Cultural Capital of Europe 1985 includes two great works, *The Burghers of Calais* by Auguste Rodin (1840-1917) and *Greece Expiring on the Ruins of Missolonghi* by Eugène Delacroix (1798-1863). Each depicts a tragic moment in history.

The Greek War of Independence in 1821 kindled throughout Europe a literary and artistic fervor of which Lord Byron and Delacroix were the leading Romantic exponents. The twelve-month siege of Missolonghi, one of the most heroic battles of the war, inspired the Delacroix painting. Starving men, women and children took part in a desperate defense of the town, valor being their chief weapon. In the painting, Greece is personified by a gallant woman of Missolonghi standing over the ruins of her beloved city with arms extended, her face filled with anguish and suffering. The contrast of her white robe with the dark brooding colors of the background and sky intensifies the sense of drama. This large painting (two meters high), executed in 1827, belongs to the Museum of Fine Arts in Bordeaux.

The monument of the *Burghers of Calais* commemorates another heroic

siege, in 1347, when six brave townsmen offered themselves as hostages to Edward III of England to prevent a massacre of the people of Calais. With nooses around their necks and carrying the keys of the city, they saved the lives of their fellow citizens. Like that of Missolonghi, the siege of Calais lasted about a year, starvation escalating its end, and the defenders' heroism made it a high point in French history.

Rodin was commissioned by the town of Calais to sculpt one townsman. But as he worked he realised that he had to do six, for six had surrendered as hostages. It became a costly project with long delays in payment by the town. Meanwhile Rodin worked on other important sculptures including the "Gates of Hell" and the Victor Hugo monument. In 1889 the "Burghers" had their first public viewing in a joint exhibition of Rodin and Claude Monet, but stirred little enthusiasm. The project, cast in bronze, was finally completed in 1895 and set in a public park where at last it received the admiration and honor it deserved.

Zola called him a realist, Victor Hugo a romantic, but Rodin thought of himself above all as an observer, a workman, and a sculptor. As one walks

around the monument so beautifully set in the garden of the National Gallery, it is easy to appreciate all these qualities of Rodin the artist. The six burghers are set on a low base allowing the close rapport with the viewer that Rodin intended (the township, overriding the artist's objections, had set it on a five-foot pedestal). The tragic sacrifice of these men is eloquently depicted in their facial expressions and posture. One need not know the historical details to sense their inner agony and torment. Long robes cover their naked bodies, revealing realistically sculpted hands and feet. Two of the burghers – Eustache de Saint-Pierre and Jean D'Aire – are particularly impressive. The former is the oldest of the group and clearly an aristocrat, his sorrow expressed with the greatest dignity. The latter, who is carrying the keys of the city, is a younger man, desperately controlling his grief and anger: his in-

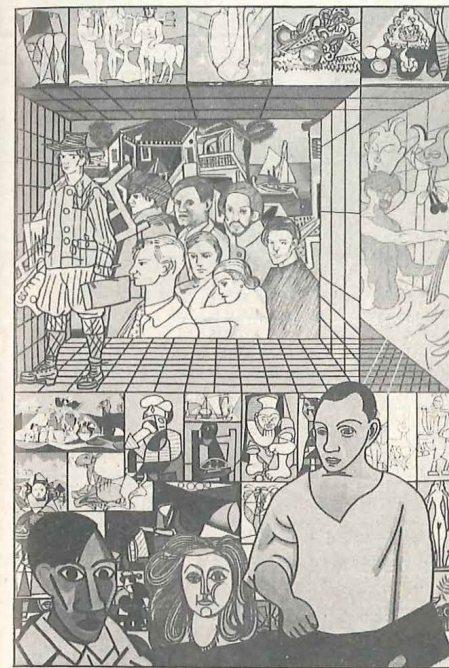


Eugene Delacroix, "Greece Expiring on the Ruins of Missolonghi"

ner conflict is visible in the tension of his muscular body and the grim determination on his face. Don't miss the small exhibit of Rodin's preliminary studies for the piece on the lower floor of the gallery.

National Gallery of Art (Ethniko Pinakothiki). Both exhibitions on show until September 30.

'Bonjour, Monsieur Picasso'



"Picasso-Antibes" by Erro

In 1981, to commemorate the 100th anniversary of Picasso's birth, the Museum of Antibes, the recipient of a good number of his works, invited 13 European artists to participate in a homage to the great artist. Each one responded with a painting in his own style and a new collection, called "Bonjour, Monsieur Picasso", was born. It was recently shown here at the French Institute.

The artists were inspired by mythology, geography, and by Picasso himself. Erro, Valerio Adami, the Equipo Cronica and Louis Le Brocquy chose Picasso, the man and the artist, as their theme. Very expressive is the *Image Ulérieure de Picasso*, by Frenchman Le Brocquy, showing the inner image of the artist: a skull-head with deep blue piercing eyes. Adami, an Italian, sees Picasso as an actor in *Picasso et la Femme Néo-Classique*. In his characteristic outline style, he sets a nude and virile-looking Picasso on a vast stage next to a neoclassical woman whose dark wine-red skirt sweeps across the canvas to become one with the stage and the receding background. *Picasso-Antibes* by Erro, of Iceland, resembles a biographical review in which parade miniatures of several of Picasso's paintings belonging to the museum: the *Pastorale*, depicting simultaneously all his various styles (the blue period, the pink period, and cubism), several self-portraits, and one in red of his mistress, Françoise Gilot. The Equipo

Cronica (founded in 1964 in Valencia by Rafael Solbes and Manuel Valdès), added collage to their conception of Picasso's life and art. *Lévitacion d'un Poète* depicts in icon style the artist as an angel towering above a paper collage of sheet-music, the Quatres Gats (a Catalan café he frequented in his youth), *Boy with a Pipe* (an early painting of his rose period), *The Flutist* and many abstract motifs relating to cubism.

The Belgian artist Pierre Alechinsky is part of the COBRA movement which advocates an art free of formalism bordering on primitive and children's art. In *Grain de Malaga*, he traces on a map of Europe an outline of Picasso's native town towering over childlike figures of playful fauns. Jean-Michel Folon's *Les Clefs d'Antibes* are enigmatic designs worked up from his sketchbooks: imaginary figures, gently painted in pale pastel watercolors. Jean Messagier's painting of *Picasso Fishing in Antibes* is quite the opposite: surges of strong violet and red color swirl together, entrapping like fish the comic-strip characters Betty Boop and the Marsupilamis. Antonio Saura of Spain offered his own well-known version of Picasso's Dora Maar, *Le Portrait Revisé de Dora Maar*: a grotesque head painted in dark colors wearing the hat of a Spanish civil guard. The English artist David Hockney contributed a 1974 pen-and-ink drawing, *Picasso and David Hockney à Table*, in which Picasso, dressed in a striped polo shirt, reads a newspaper opposite a nude, bespectacled Hockney.

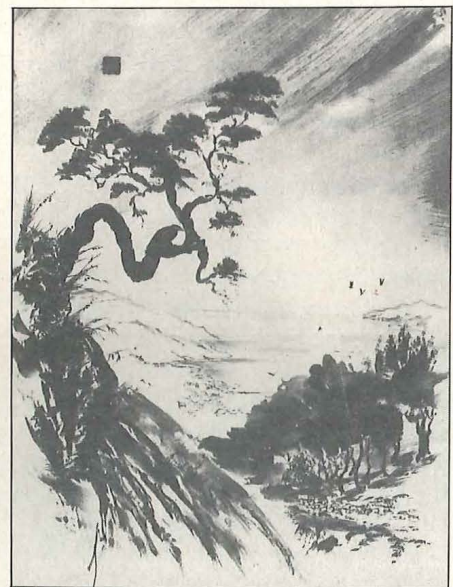
The other participating artists were Vincent Bioules, Antoni Clavé, Edouard Pignon, Martial Raysse, Claude Viallat, and César. Also shown was Picasso's own abstract version of Manet's *Le Déjeuner sur l'Herbe*.

Sumi-e landscapes

Neil Evans, a young Australian painter now living on Samos, recently exhibited sumi-e and watercolor paintings – mainly views of Samos – at the Philomousa Gallery in Plaka. Sumi-e is a technique of ink painting introduced to Japan in the 14th century by Buddhist monks. Evans has been working in this style since he began his studies of Zen

Buddhist arts in Melbourne in the 1970s.

The elements of the sumi-e technique are simplicity, spontaneous brushstrokes applied without pre-sketching, inspiration from nature and a balance between painted and unpainted surfaces which derives from the Taoist concept of yin and yang. These qualities lend to Evans's work a harmony and simplicity that complement the Greek landscape he depicts. The spontaneity of his brush strokes conveys a sense of energy and movement that invests his unassuming themes with special charm and magical lyricism. To preserve this spontaneity, Evans does not try to render nature in exact detail. Instead he vaguely indicates distant mountains, a tiny village, or the sea while concentrating on the swaying of a contorted tree clinging precariously to a steep precipice (*Clinging*). A careful planning of space creates the illusion of distance and height. The interrelationship of opposites embodied in the concept of yin and yang is reflected in the dynamic and passive parts of the paintings, in the solidity of the dark ink against the softness of gray or white.



"Clinging" by Neil Evans

In his watercolors Evans blends the traditional technique with the sumi-e ink-painting technique. Working here, too, without preliminary sketching and using the same brush for everything, he achieves color harmonies of rare delicacy. Also very fine and perceptive are the charcoal sketches, one of a woman making a call in a phone booth, and another of a man neatly spreading out his lunch on a park bench.

Samos: island of Hera

by Richard Stoneman

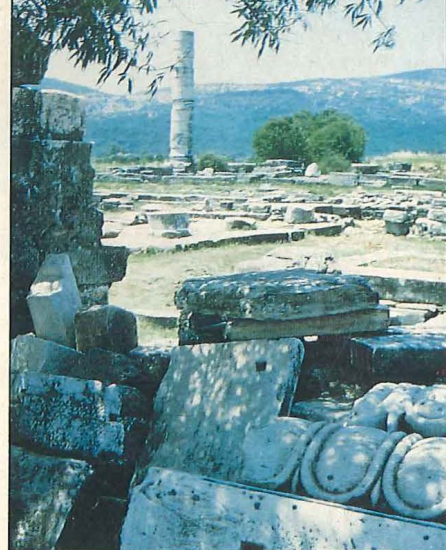
Weather seems to have been a common hazard for early travellers to Samos. The German traveller Bartholdy in 1803 complained of the winds that blow throughout spring – though most of his discontent was occasioned by what he considered the unhealthy air, the “miasmas”, of the island.

Bad weather was also a direct cause of the earliest written account of Samos

of blue ranunculus. They finally left in mid-March.

That gave them plenty of time to explore the island. Aside from plants, Tournefort's chief interest was the ruins of the Temple of Hera on the River Imbrassus, which they reached on foot from Pithagorio (then called Tigani).

This tranquil and reedy site, fragrant with tamarisk and agnus castus and



Hera's birthplace

celebrated every July or August the festival of the Heraea. The women of the island walked in procession to the temple, richly dressed and adorned with jewellery, including the golden grasshoppers for which Samian luxury was famous, to assist at the sacrifice. Behind them came the men, bearing weapons and with their long hair combed down over their foreheads and onto their shoulders. Incense and the smoke of roasting ox thighs ascended to heaven.

Four successive temples were built on this site. The third was commissioned from the architect Rhoikos in 570 BC. Erected in the lifetime of Pythagoras, it exhibits, it has been said, “an inordinate attachment to the square root of 2”. So complex were its colonnades (it had 104 columns) that it acquired the nickname of ‘the labyrinth’.

This temple too was destroyed, perhaps in the unrest that followed the rise to power of the tyrant Polycrates in the 4th century BC. He immediately set about building a still grander temple, but it was never completed. It is the remains of this temple that are most apparent today. Only one column



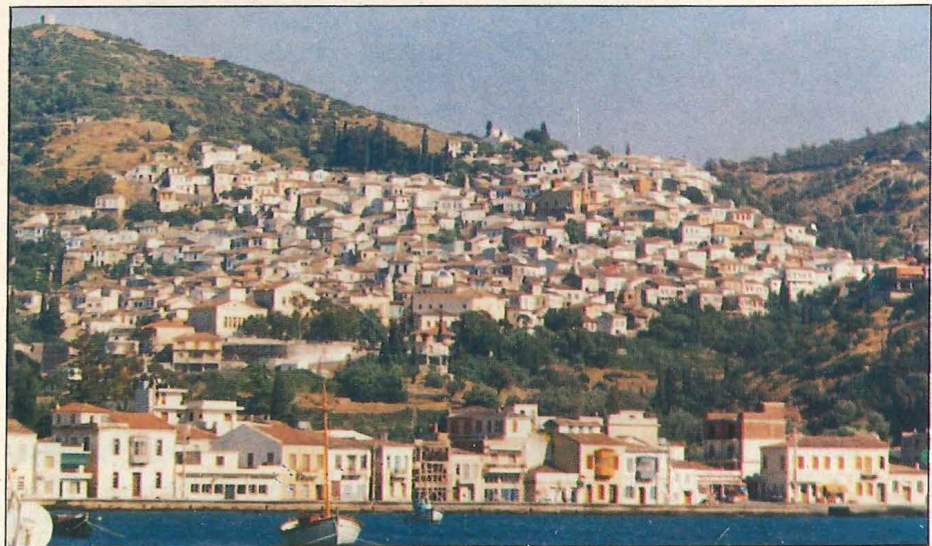
The port of Vathy seen from the mountains

by a modern traveller – that of the French botanist Joseph Pitton de Tournefort. He visited the island in January, 1702, at the end of his long journey through the Levant to Anatolia and Georgia to collect plants and political intelligence for Louis XIV. As his travels progressed, his interest turned increasingly to antiquities. Samos offered rich attractions.

The botanist and his companions (who included the painter Aubriet, after whom aubrieta, that favorite flower of English front driveways, is named) intended to make Samos merely a staging post, and they set sail from Vathy (the name included the port at that time) in early February. Heading for Icaria, they were blown off course and forced back to the Samian shore nine miles from Carlovassi; biscuit and water ran short, the incessant rain made hunting and fishing impossible, and they were marooned for a week. A second attempt got them as far as Patmos; but on leaving they were blown back to Carlovassi again. Resigned to a long stay, the party made its way to the Convent of ‘Our Lady of the Thunder’ (Vrondá, above Avlákia). On February 21 it was still raining, but Tournefort was briefly consoled by finding a clump

bright with pomegranates, is said to be the birthplace of the goddess Hera. The first temple was erected here by the Argonauts on their way back from the quest for the Golden Fleece, and contained a famous wooden image of the goddess. (Later, Etruscan pirates tried to steal it; but the goddess, adept as goddesses are, ensured that they could not embark with it on board, so they left it on the beach.)

Here in ancient times the people



Vathy: below the harbor

KATERINA PAPALASKARIS

KATERINA PAPALASKARIS



Ruins of the temple of Hera

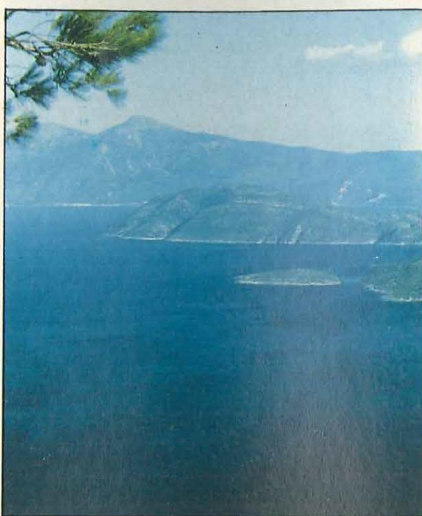
stands, and it was re-erected in the 19th century. Several of the capitals are broken and Tournefort tells us why. Many of the Turks who then inhabited and ruled Samos believed these great stone columns must conceal a treasure; they could not imagine why else so many foreigners should wish to come and examine them. So a group of them mounted a cannon nearby and proceeded to shoot the capitals to pieces in the hope of finding the gold!

There is plenty else to see on Samos, for visitors less rain-sodden than poor Tournefort, but the rich history of the island can be fully reconstructed only with the help of books and the imagination. Its famous sons were many – most notably, the philosopher Pythagoras (who was also interested, of course, in the square root of 2). An excellent little guide book by D.G. Davaris will tell you about the most prominent, and for those who want a full history there is E.I. Stamatiades' *Samiaka* (in Greek: Athens, 1862).

The museum holds an incomparable collection of early ivory sculptures, statuesque and oriental in style, of lions, of Perseus slaying the Gorgon, of elegant youths – and the great stone *kouros* from Pithagorio whose face was found only last year.

But travellers to the Greek islands will scarcely spend all their time in historical speculation. Samos offers magnificent scenery, and it is easy to explore the island by hiring one of those redoubtable mo-peds that will carry you up all but the very steepest hills. A flask of water and some wine, bread, cheese and olives lashed to the luggage rack along with swimming trunks, a towel and a book, will give you a pleasant day – and an easier ride than the mules Tournefort's party would have used.

I decided one afternoon to go north-east from Samos town to the monastery



The eternity of landscape

of Zoodochos Pigis, the Fountain of Life. After Vathy, the almost deserted road climbed steadily through olive, agnus castus, pomegranate and pine trees. On the verge of the first plateau on Mount Thios I could look down on Vathy Bay at the ranks on ranks of mountains, receding into the mist and dazzle of sunset as each towered higher

than the last until lost to sight – like the centuries that have passed on Samos, all with their vivid glow of life but more and more unapproachable the more distant, until lost in the obscurity of prehistory.

At the top, finally – I had to push the mo-ped the last few hundred yards – the monastery and the far side of the mountain were my own. Perched among pines above a desperate cliff pricked with poppy, saxifrage and stonecrop, I looked down on the straits of Mycale, aquamarine and azure, that separate Samos from the Turkish mainland. The centuries dissolve in the eternity of landscape. Those little boats might be the ships of Darius' fleet, gathering against the mustered Greeks and soon to be routed; harsh polysyllabic Persian, melodious accentual Greek seem to drift up through the vacant spaces – or is it only the hum of the cicadas?

My reverie was broken by the view, on the opposite curve of the col, of the monastery of Zoodochos Pigis. What a name for such a place! Yet it speaks of a different Greece, the bejewelled and Byzantine world of the Orthodox Church. Some way from the door, half underground and overgrown with fragrant rosemary, is the charnel where the bones of generations rest undisturbed, turning quietly to dust – a jumble of thighs and staring skulls.

Not far away, however, the present intrudes, in the form of the sandbagged gun emplacement and the swivelling radar scanner on the eminence above. It is time to turn around, descend the mountain to the clatter of donkeys and mo-peds and the cries of children, and look for a quiet drink on the quay and a meal. Even on Samos one must live in the present. □



The mountain village of Marathokambos

The Jewel of the Nile



JONATHAN CHARTERIS-BLACK

Kathleen Turner and Michael Douglas hanging over a pit of rats

As soon as the well-known Greek actor Spiros Focas stepped outside the luxurious Hotel Palais Jama i in Fez, Morocco, the local youths lounging about sprang into action. "Omar! Omar!" they chanted, waving their arms over their heads. Many of them had been extras in *The Jewel of the Nile*, the sequel to the smash hit *Romancing the Stone*, and although Focas was now dressed simply in jeans and a knit shirt, to them he was still Omar, the dashing villain. Omar is a charismatic, western-educated Arab who uses high tech and his charms to convince thousands of followers that he

is their spiritual leader. Joan Wilder (Kathleen Turner), the romance novelist who is now married to Jack Colton (Michael Douglas), also falls under his spell.

"People say to me, 'What is your job? You kiss beautiful women, that's all,'" Focas complains. Yet he admits with a sly smile that the love scene with gorgeous Kathleen Turner wasn't hard work.

A strikingly handsome man with salt-and-pepper hair and moustache, Focas has aged remarkably well in the course of his 27-year career. The endless hours he spent watching movies as a

youth – often at the expense of his schoolwork – fanned Focas' burning desire to become an actor. He kept this ambition to himself, however, because he didn't want to upset his well-bred family. The Focas can trace their ancestry back to a 10th-century Byzantine emperor, while a 16th-century Focas discovered the Straits of Juan de Fuca. Acting was not exactly the occupation they had in mind for young Spiros.

A part in an uncompleted film made by a family friend led to his first starring role, in the Greek film *Sunset of Blood* (1958) directed by Andreas Lambrinos. Focas then went to Italy to appear in Francesco Rosi's *Death Of A Friend* (1959), Lucino Visconti's *Rocco and His Brothers* (1960) and the Taviani Brothers' *A Man For Burning* (1962). His career was thriving when he was forced to interrupt it to return to Greece and serve his compulsory military service. From enjoying *la dolce vita* on the Via Veneto, Focas was assigned to guard duties on the Greek-Yugoslavian border, where he earned 26 cents a month.

After completing his military service, Focas starred in a series of films in Greece and returned to Rome in 1969. The industry there had changed with the advent of 'spaghetti westerns' and Focas got the chance to star in a number of action and adventure films such as *Shaft in Africa* and *Roots of the Mafia*. In 1975, he made *A Matter of Time*, the only film Vincente Minnelli directed with his now superstar daughter Liza. In 1976, Focas worked with Kirk Douglas in *Holocaust 2000*, which was filmed in Tunisia. Ironically, his next desert film was *Jewel of the Nile*, which starred Douglas's son Michael.

Romancing the Stone was shot in the tropics of Mexico. For *Jewel of the Nile*, Michael Douglas, the film's star and producer, says he wanted an exotic location "that didn't have mud, rain or jungle". Morocco seemed to fit the bill, but as luck would have it, a drought that had lasted for years ended when the shooting began, causing some delays. Terrence Knight, the talented set designer, recalls, "One set I was particularly proud of was swept away by an eight-foot wave." Knight designed 500 flags, posters and license plates for Omar, only to discover that they couldn't be used because they contained the word 'Khalifa', or caliph, which implied a connection to Omar,

the second caliph, or leader, of Islam.

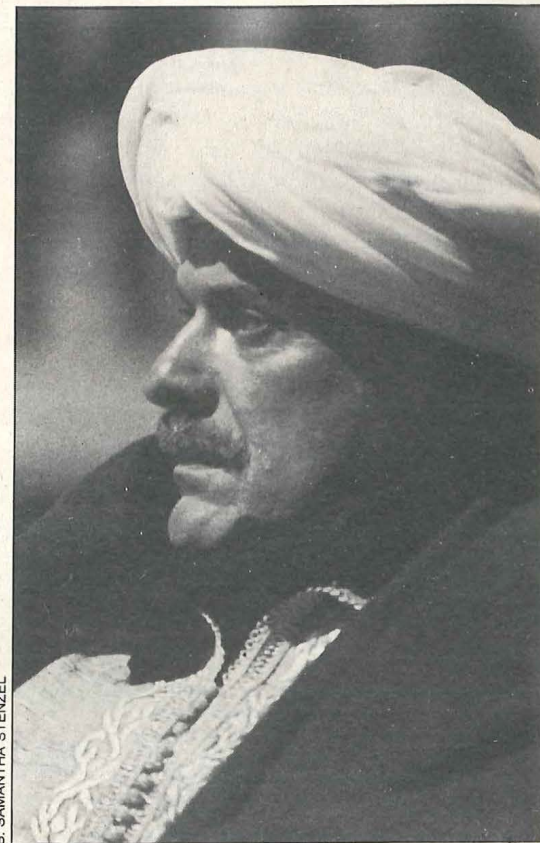
Focas is used to hot, dry climates and feels he was a bit like a camel because he would survive quite well in the scorching heat of the desert as long as he had enough water. He recalls with a shudder a drive he took through the Tunisian desert while making *Holocaust 2000*. "I had finished shooting and the driver was told to take me back to my accommodation." It seemed to Focas that they were driving in circles and when he got a close look at the driver, he knew they were lost: "He had turned grey from fright." Focas realized they were in great danger when they continued to drive aimlessly with no sight of tyre tracks. Eventually they came across a group of nomads who told the driver to look for some bamboo poles and follow them. They found the poles and were very relieved when they reached the edge of the desert.

Focas studied acting in Athens and Rome and believes in the 'Method', which incorporates Stanislavsky's tech-

career or myself – and I chose me," he said. Focas would like to make more films in Greece but admitted that except for Dimitris Stavrakas, who cast him as the star in *The Misunderstanding*, "directors are not giving me leading parts lately".

The main problem of Greek cinema today, he says, is a lack of good scripts. He also feels that more money could be spent on advertisements for Greek films in show-business newspapers with the message "Come to Greece!". Besides the income for local technicians and actors, it would be good for tourism but he admits, "A national cinema office is needed for people to contact and we don't have the laboratories so that directors can see the 'rushes' of the previous day."

Focas is in a comfortable financial position right now but says, "Acting is a very difficult and bitter profession. There are times when you don't have the money to eat and others when you are shooting a film and they propose three others to you." He hasn't forgot-



B. SAMANTHA STENZEL

Spiros Focas as the dashing villain Omar



RENEE PAPPAS

Omar and his followers in his palace courtyard

niques with an emphasis on 'living' a role. While in New York a couple of years ago, his friend Elia Kazan took him to observe at the Actors' Studio, where the 'Method' evolved.

He left Italy seven years ago and returned to Greece because "the paradise I had lived in and really grown up in was finished." The Red Brigades were terrorizing the streets and kidnappings were very common. "At one point I had to decide if I should save the

ten the 'agony' that led to his selection for the role of Omar in *Jewel of the Nile*. "The 'Boss' (his affectionate nickname for his wife Renee of Urania Productions, who is also his agent) was in New York and she talked to Michael Douglas who was looking for a tall, dark, younger Omar Sharif type." She showed him Spiros' photograph and he later received a call from Douglas who said the director, Lewis Teague, would like to see him. "We had left a video in

London," remembers Focas, "but would you believe it got lost?" Finally, after a number of unsuccessful attempts to make a telephone connection, Spiros was called to Casablanca. "I hate reading for a part," he confesses. "It's what is known as *agiachante*, which means you turn to plaster or ice." So he was relieved when he realized at dinner that he had already been chosen for the part. "I closed my mouth then because my heart was coming out."

Spiros muses that these are "chances that you can have once or twice in a lifetime." He recalls going to an audition in New York for the part of Sonny in *The Godfather*. When he walked into the office, the casting director sprang from her chair and shouted, "You're fantastic! You've got the part." To his dismay, she turned him down when she found out he was a Greek actor because she needed someone who had a Brooklyn accent. "If Renee had been my agent then, I would have had the part," asserts Focas. "She's a real nerve-breaker and she fights battles." On a recent trip to the United States, Focas fell in love with Los Angeles, Renee's hometown. "New York is big, very tall and grey," he says. "But Los Angeles? That's a place I could hang my hat." □

Postcards: between Greece and Greekness

For the first decades after the civil war, both Greeks and foreign visitors concurred in their vision of a romantic Greece. The images projected through the postcards of that time were of Greece's classical past, its picturesque landscapes and the idyllic life of fishermen and villagers.

Anyone looking at the slick images on kiosk stands today will see that they have little in common with their predecessors. Various factors, including developments in abstract photography and the emergence of Greece as a lead-

The new touristic postcard only seldom depicted panoramas or archaeological sites, the staples of earlier postcards. With its abstract style, frame and signature, it was a postcard with prestige, more artistic than touristic.

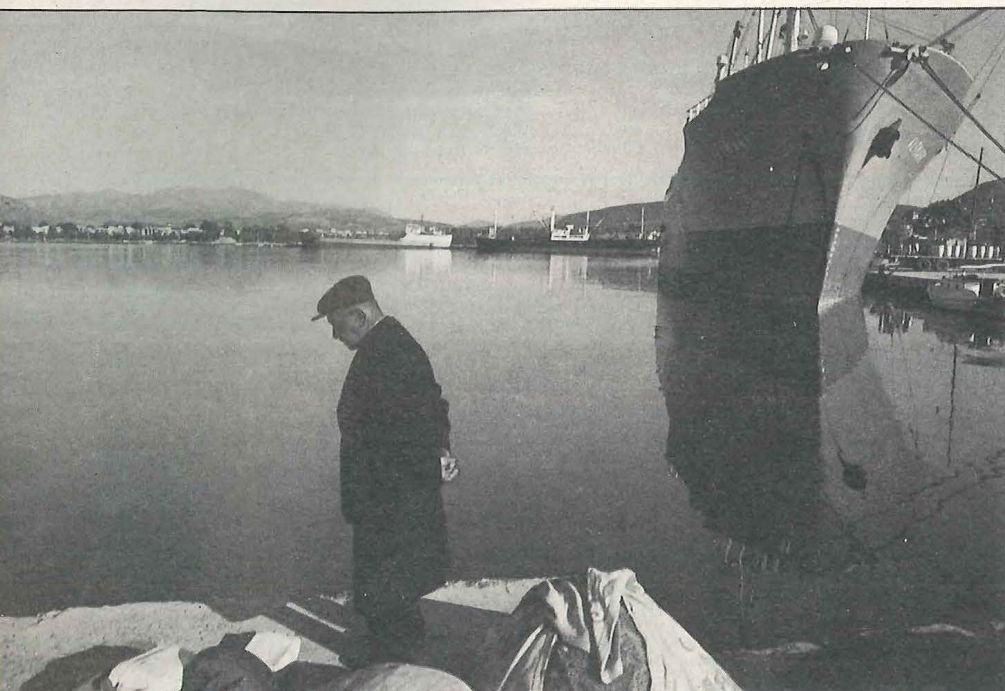
Over the last five years publishers have adapted, imitated and modified the new abstract style. At the same time, traditional publishers, often with no knowledge of photography, have been replaced by photographers. This generally positive development limited the number of intermediaries between

ning, is an astounding multitude of postcards characterized mainly by thematic repetition. The odd worthwhile pictures and the few qualitative differences among publishers do not compensate for the overall mediocrity of the postcard market; still less do they establish a new style.

The new postcard has renewed and modernized the picturesque image Greece wishes to project. While its advent has coincided with an ecological decline which has affected even tourist areas, the abstract postcard conveniently sidesteps the problem of finding unspoiled panoramas to embody 'picturesqueness'.

The subjects of the new postcard can be divided into two basic categories: inanimate and animate. The former, which readily lends itself to abstract portrayal, includes every sort of detail: walls, doors, steps, windows, little churches, caiques, windmills, potted plants, a little archaeology here and there, and panoramas – frequently viewed in the abstract light of dusk. To this category belong also the 'still lifes' of fish and octopuses and perhaps also a few headless but decorative derrières.

The second category includes, in addition to people, the entire animal kingdom of Greece, which, to judge by the postcards, consists of four species:



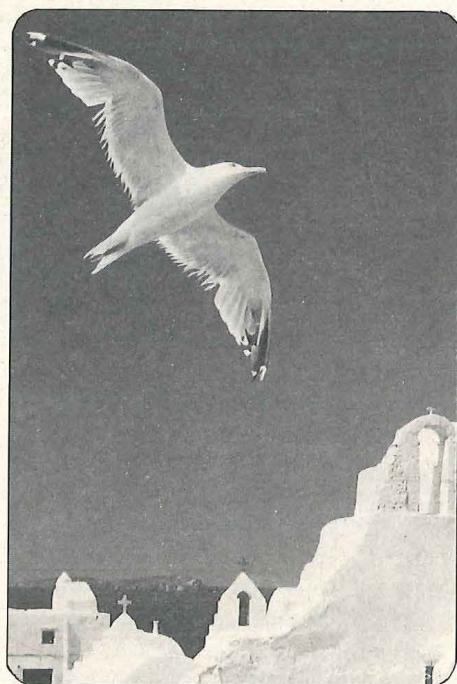
Greece: a real man in a real place

ing tourist destination, contributed to the evolution of today's postcard.

The process of transforming traditional Greek postcards into these modern, more abstract images began in 1980 with the "Ariane" series by the French publisher-photographer Maurice Subervie. This new kind of postcard, aside from its size, had nothing in common with traditional postcards. It was more expensive, and better printed on high-quality paper, with a wide white margin which was separated from the picture itself by a thin black line. The bottom of the photograph included, for the first time, the signature of the photographer, while on the back the name of the photographer and the copyright were printed. This impressive series also included the signatures of several well known Greek photographers.

the photographer and his work, underscored the validity of photography as a profession and improved the visual quality and increased the variety of postcard images. Unfortunately, it had negative aspects as well. In many cases the quest for commercial success (in familiar Greek fashion), in an area where competition is increasingly fierce, forces the publisher-photographer to sacrifice quality to profit. Realizing what is marketable, he becomes repetitive rather than renewing his stock of images. He resorts to turning out visual stereotypes and imitating the commercially successful images of his competitors. Worst of all, believing that he is able to take any kind of photograph, he becomes his own exclusive photographer.

The outcome of all these developments, five years after a hopeful begin-



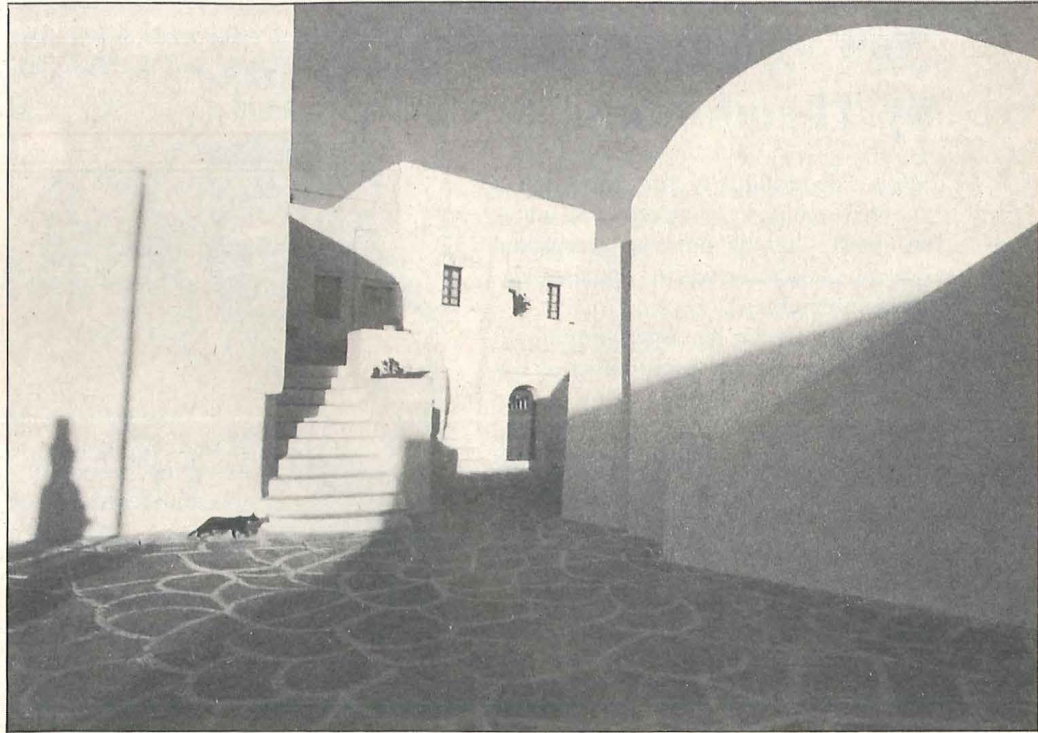
'Greekness': one cliché superimposed on another

donkeys, cats, seagulls and, less often, chickens. The most commercial of these, the seagull, is not required in the original photograph as it can easily be superimposed later.

If the person in the photograph is a local, it is invariably an old man or woman. In the case of foreigners, it is usually a pretty blonde girl sunbathing nude or walking, her short skirt lifted by meltemi winds.

All sorts of combinations of animate and inanimate objects can be achieved, thus reproducing, with endless variations, a general image of a quaint and charming Greece. The form of the touristic postcard has changed, but the ideological mythmaking has not.

There will always be postcards and there will always be tourists who are not particularly interested in reality and are willing to accept the picturesque images proffered by the tourist industry as an ersatz for authentic experience. We can neither stop the game nor change its rules. But we can try to make it more exciting, more intelligent. We can look for more interesting, tasteful cards that avoid stereotyping



In between: a 'touristic' scene, but the image conveys a genuine atmosphere

Greece and try to discover in the multitude of clichés the few good cards where reality is not distorted but transformed creatively. Such a photograph

by a Greek photographer speaks for Greece much more than all the other hackneyed images of 'Greekness'. □
Translated by Angela Zerbe

Summer Starlight Buffet

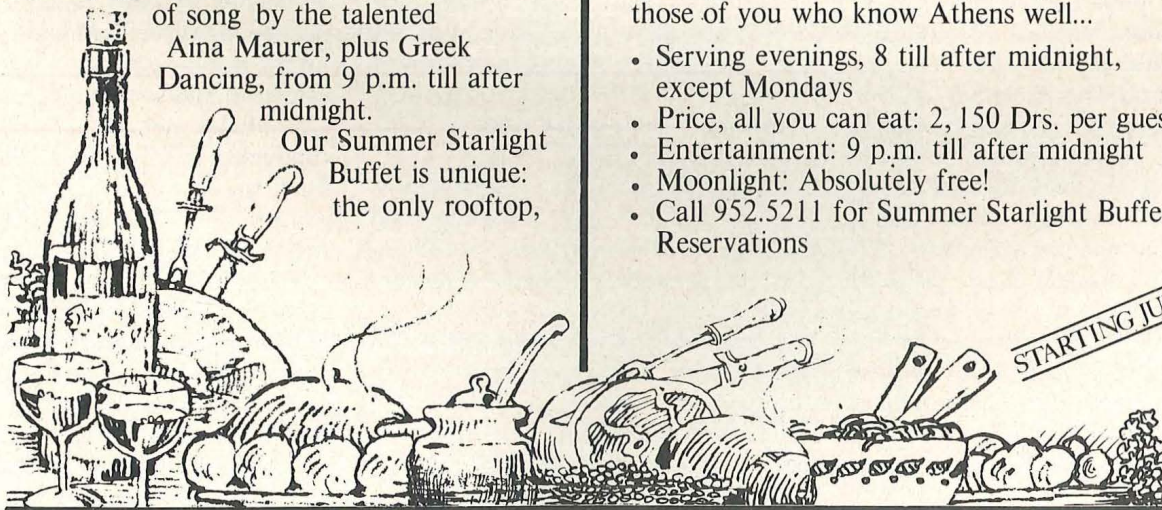
Feast under the summer stars on tempting continental and refined Hellenic specialties. And enjoy, while you dine, a program

of song by the talented Aina Maurer, plus Greek Dancing, from 9 p.m. till after midnight.

Our Summer Starlight Buffet is unique: the only rooftop,

poolside buffet in the city with Marriott cuisine, live entertainment, and our incomparable view. Evenings designed for those of you who know Athens well...

- Serving evenings, 8 till after midnight, except Mondays
- Price, all you can eat: 2,150 Drs. per guest
- Entertainment: 9 p.m. till after midnight
- Moonlight: Absolutely free!
- Call 952.5211 for Summer Starlight Buffet Reservations



STARTING JUNE 14th

Ledra Marriott Hotel

"small details make a great hotel"

115 Syngrou Ave., GR 117 45 Athens, Telephone 952.5211

INNOMedia

New symphony by Theodorakis

Mikis Theodorakis is best known as a talented composer of songs and popular music, but he has also composed several symphonic works, some of impressive length.

Unfortunately, his new symphony, the Seventh (Spring Symphony), is not as compact or as inspired as his earlier Third. It is, apart from a few inspired moments, a lax, heavily orchestrated work with little coherence or discretion. The orchestra is used almost like an organ, with little transparency, scant respect for the soloists (is the composer, by now, completely accustomed to the idea of a microphone obbligato for his singers?) and no true 'dialogue' between the sections. The work repeatedly brings to mind on the one hand the worst moments in Prokofiev and Shostakovich, and on the other a conscious – unsuccessful – effort to imitate them at their best.

Nevertheless the chorus parts are impressive, though monotonous, and the work overall evokes a tragic and gloomy atmosphere. The last section is truly inspired and comparatively very balanced, perhaps because it was composed first, before Mr Theodorakis received the order to write a symphony.

Maestro Dimitri Kitayenko was the hero of the evening. He had clearly studied the work carefully and left nothing to chance. His tremendous control of the music's forces was almost Protean and one was left with the feeling that he had probably improved the overall impact of the symphony.

The soloists were soprano Natjienda Dabrivona, mezzo-soprano Veselina Zarova (poor in Greek but fine in her deep 'veiled' singing), tenor Zahos Terzakis (who was not at his best) and bass Kostas Dinkof. It is difficult, however, to comment on the quality of their individual performances for Theodorakis let them get lost in a mass of loud, and sometimes inappropriate, orchestral sound. They sang parts of poems by Ritsos and Kouloukis, both of whom were present. The chorus's singing was almost perfect. The program also included Tchaikovsky's symphonic poem *Romeo and Juliet*, which Kitayenko conducted with power and pathos, sharply contrasting the lyrical and the dramatic elements. The orches-

tra followed him reluctantly at first, but with more precision and rhythmic impetus later.



'Otello': strangling the wrong person

After the fiasco of *Il Trovatore* in 1982, the post-New Democracy administrations of the Lyriki Skini have refrained from presenting Greek opera at the Athens Festival. Given their record of expensive but poor productions it appears they have acted wisely. *Otello* confirmed this impression.

Even before its staging, the question arose: Why *Otello*? With Athens as Europe's cultural capital, couldn't the Lyriki find something as 'clever' as the Karlsruhe opera did – an opera on a Greek subject, for example?

Then on opening night Carlo Cossuta, the tenor, was 'indisposed' and had to be replaced by Spass Wenkopf, a former Wagnerian star who is now almost voiceless. Yiannoulakos, who was to sing Iago, also failed to appear, and Sermié, who replaced him, was theatrically and vocally inadequate. Of the main characters, only the respected veteran Jeannette Pilou sang well. What a pity that, in the story, it is she who is strangled!

Apostolaki as Emilia, Gabrielides as Cassio, Fakitsas as Lodovico and Stafetas as Roderigo were adequate. The chorus, under Palamidis, sang very well, and the orchestra, under the experienced Anton Guadagno, was very good indeed, without, however, sounding in any way special.

The sets and costumes by Fotopoulos were appropriately lavish and sombre. I found Jules Dassin's staging very good, but he betrayed a mistrust for music not uncommon among prose theatre directors and the disembodied voice, explaining the action from behind the stage, was particularly unnecessary. □

Milan orchestra and Uto Ughi

When the Milan Radio and Television Orchestra appeared at the Herod Atticus Odeon on June 15 for the first of two concerts, the theatre was more than half empty. This may partly account for the omission from the program of the scheduled overture to Rossini's opera *L'Italiana in Algeri*.

The first item in the concert was Beethoven's Violin Concerto in D Major, Op. 61, played by the famous Italian violinist Uto Ughi. Looking at the rows of empty seats, I felt truly ashamed for the Athenians who pay black-market prices for tickets to hear Agnes Baltsa and fail even to notice the presence of an artist of such refinement as Mr Ughi.

His interpretation of Beethoven's concerto was balanced, stylish, flowing – in a word, impeccable. Ughi's approach is esoteric and he seems to be searching for Beethoven's inner self, while avoiding any trace of exhibitionism. The second part was so marvelously contained and melodious that one almost felt the audience was holding its breath. The conductor, Carl Melles, managed to sustain a kind of dialogue, a complementarity, with the soloist which served Beethoven's great work masterfully.

Next came Ottorino Respighi's *Fountains of Rome* (1917), a lush and descriptive work of, I am afraid, little originality. It does require fine conducting, however, for it aims at a colorful depiction of the composer's imagination and is lavishly orchestrated. Carl Melles met its demands well and conducted the final part, the "Medici Fountain at Sunset", with an almost expressionist, Ravelian, delicacy and with minute attention to detail.

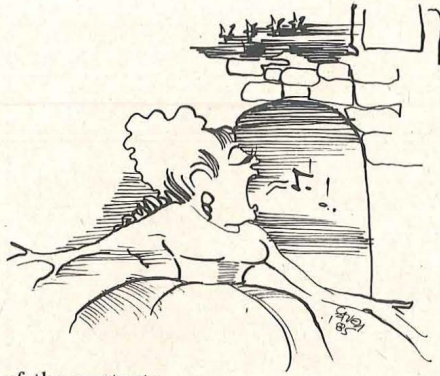
The RAI is a fine orchestra, but certainly not a great one. The tone-color of strings and woodwinds is unremarkable and the brass section is miles away from Verdi's description of "our fine Italian trumpets".

Carl Melles' talent was best revealed in Mendelssohn's Symphony No. 4 in A Major, Op. 90, the "Italian". The first part, *allegro vivace*, he conducted with Rossinian swiftness and verve – it was irresistible, as was the rest of the symphony, which benefited from Mr Melles' rhythmic accuracy and brio.

A Baroque opera

The performance of *Xerxes*, one of Handel's late operas, was one of the highlights of the Athens Festival. It was presented by the Baden State Opera of Karlsruhe and, unfortunately, was in German. The translation was an unnecessary luxury for a Baroque opera whose words most of its original audience did not understand anyway.

The stage direction and the adaptation of the scenery for the Herod Atticus Theatre were among the best I have seen: the scenery was 'absorbed' by the theatre, on the one hand, and on the other, it managed to impress with its sumptuousness and baroque luxury. At the last minute the tenor, Alexander Stevenson, was replaced by Mr Wagner, an excellent American tenor who learned his elaborate part within hours. Arsamenes was sung by the fine English counter-tenor Robin-Martin Oliver, the sound of whose voice was itself a novelty for Athenian audiences. According to musicologist Ion Zottos, a specialist in Baroque opera, Mr Oliver's voice is as close as we can get today to the ethereal voice



of the castrato.

Though not great voices, both Pamela Hamblin and Tony Peters, as Romilda and Atalanta respectively, were stylish singers, and Anne Wilkens (Amastris) and Mark Munkittrick (Elviro) were excellent too. Special praise should go to the stage director, Uwe Wand, the designer, Heinz Balthes, the costume designer, Ute Frühling, the chorus director, Hans-Joachim Gallus, and, above all, to the conductor, Charles Farncombe, whose contribution to the whole was singularly impressive. He conducted with seemingly perfect knowledge of the requirements of Baroque opera, drawing from the orchestra irresistibly rhythmic impetus,

clarity, balance between strings and woodwind instruments, and astonishing control. It was, in short, a marvellous achievement.

Dr Zottos, who is preparing a book on Handel and the Baroque opera, said the performance was "as authentic as possible under the circumstances". He pointed out that, as the curtain did not close at the end of each act in Handel's day and as each of the first two acts normally ends with an 'exit aria', an interval could occur at any dramatically appropriate moment. In this case it fell in the middle of the second act (the opera has three), without upsetting the balance of the performance.

Acts II and III, Dr Zottos said, were heavily cut and we lost, among other pieces, the fine duet in G Minor in the second half. Even in Act I, *Xerxes'* long aria in F Major was omitted. Nevertheless, the work's equilibrium was not noticeably disturbed.

The final Romilda Rondo could have been taken at a slower pace, he said, since it is marked *andante* in the score. The beautiful melodic line did not emerge as clearly as it should have, and its *cantabile* character was rather lost.

Θάλασσα & Γιώτικ

Για τη θάλασσα ΕΝΑ είναι το περιοδικό

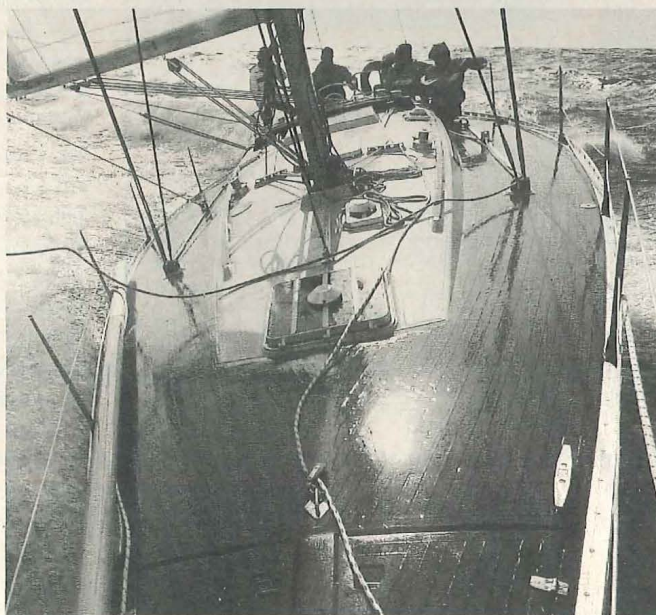
Από το 1977 κάθε 1η του μηνός στο περίπτερό σας ή με συνδρομή.

Όλα τα θέματα που καλύπτουν τη θάλασσα.

- Ερασιτεχνικό και επαγγελματικό γιώτικ
- Μικρά και μεγάλα, μηχανοκίνητα και ιστιοπλοϊκά σκάφη.
- Τεχνικά θέματα για τα σκάφη και τον εξοπλισμό τους.
- Ρεπορτάζ και άλλα πολλά.

Επίσης τα μοναδικά βιβλία για τη θάλασσα:

- Κυβερνήτης Σκαφών Αναψυχής



- Το Μικρό Σκάφος
- Τα Μυστικά του Γιώτικ
- Το πρώτο τρίγωνο Λεξικό του Γιώτμαν.

The first Greek yachting magazine since 1977

Sea & Yachting

Για να είστε πάντα... μέσα στη θάλασσα.

Ναυτικές Εκδόσεις ΕΠΕ, Ακτή Θεμιστοκλέους 22, Φρεατιίδα, Πειραιάς, τηλ. 4529.571 - 4527.845, Τέλεξ 21-2000 VAL. GR.

EXERCISE.....the basics

Breathing hints

- Correct breathing during exercise helps you relax and use your muscles rather than tensing them.
- Always breathe in through the nose.
- When you breathe out, make sure you push all the air out of your lungs. That way you will automatically take a deeper in breath next time.
- Use the out breath to deepen the particular stretch you are working on (the body has a little more elasticity at that point).
- Most of the exercises in this series

call for chest and rib breathing only (as dancers breathe rather than as singers breathe). The abdomen stays flat throughout.

- Put your hands on the sides of your ribcage and feel how it expands when you breathe in. Try to increase this expansion so you can feel the breath come right up into your armpits.

Start your exercise program with pelvic lifts (June) and stomach stretches (July) and continue with this month's exercise.

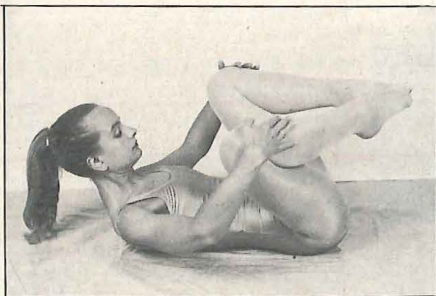
Double leg stretches

To start

- Lie on your back with toes together and knees shoulder width apart.
- Rest hands lightly on knees, keeping elbows open, shoulders down and back of the neck and spine long.
- Pull your abdomen in.

Stage one

- Breathe in
- With abdomen in and spine extended, curl your head forward.

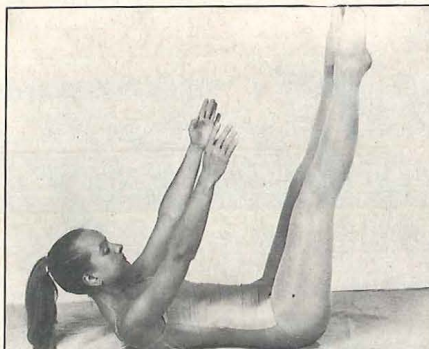


- Stretch your arms and legs to the ceiling, at the same time turning out your legs (remember the stomach stretches!).
- Keep your abdomen flat and your legs on a slight diagonal.
- Breathe out.
- Return to starting position.
- Repeat 10 times.

Stage two

- (when stage one is perfect)
- Breathe in.

- Curling your head forward, stretch your arms and legs to the ceiling, as in stage one.



- Breathe out.
- Keep your head forward, legs up, abdomen flat and lower back in contact with the mat.
- Make a large circle with your arms, stretching them right back and then bringing them around to the front.
- Breathe in.
- With head forward and legs up, reach for the ceiling and pull your abdomen down towards the floor.
- Breathe out.
- Return to starting position.

This exercise is particularly good for achieving a flat abdomen, but you must be sure you work with the abdomen pulled right in and not pushed out. As you improve you can take the legs lower, but remember to keep your middle back in contact with the floor.

E for Additives

Perusing the ingredients labels on the ever-increasing number of Common Market foodstuffs on supermarket shelves, you may wonder what lies behind the frequently occurring cryptic capital E followed by a three-digit number. If you don't, perhaps you should, because although E162 represents nothing more suspect than the juice of the friendly beetroot, used in coloring oxtail soup, E102 is a synthetic yellow dye found in such widely consumed items as soft drinks, cheese rind, salad dressings and chewing gum, and is capable of producing symptoms such as skin rashes, hayfever, breathing problems, blurred vision and purple patches on the skin of susceptible people (about 1 in 10 of the population), particularly those who have asthma or are sensitive to aspirin.

The EEC has been churning out 'directives' on food additives since 1962, when it established the E code to facilitate the trading of foodstuffs among its members. The code groups additives according to their function, so the E100 series comprises mainly colorings, the E200s are mostly preservatives, E300 and E321 are antioxidants, while the rest of the E300s and the E400s are mainly stabilizers and emulsifiers. However, the system is far from clear. Britain, for example, permits the use of some additives which have not been approved by the EEC and so have no E before their code number, and at the same time prohibits E-numbered items allowed by other EEC members. Some additives in British foods have not even been tested for safety, because they had been in use for so long before the E code was introduced. And the British use, in such dairy products as milk shakes, the additives with E numbers 1400 to 1442 which, although not suspected of being harmful, have never been officially accepted by the EEC.

The safety-testing of additives often lies in the hands of the food companies themselves, which may be more inclined to find the virtues in their products than the faults. It is difficult to extrapolate to humans the results of tests performed on animals. Moreover, as the effects of additives probably build up over a long time, it can be almost impossible to back-track a disease far enough to prove it was caused



by a particular chemical. The question of interaction of additives further complicates matters – while safe when tested individually, they may become dangerous when consumed with other chemicals in food, with drugs or with environmental pollutants. Also, though an additive may be safe in a certain quantity in a certain food, how do we assess the effect of the increased level resulting from its use in different foods consumed together?

Some additives, such as preservatives, are a necessary evil to protect us from food poisoning, but colorants and flavor enhancers are added solely to entice us into consuming more and more of the food manufacturers' tempting goodies. There are about 3500 food additives in use, and so widespread is their distribution in our food that it has been calculated that the average person in the UK consumes between 2.75 and 4.5 kg a year, while those who live on junk foods may ingest up to 13.5 kg – that is, the daily equivalent of over 100 aspirin-sized tablets. Our ever-increasing intake of preservatives in particular may account for the macabre finding by morticians that bodies last longer these days!

For those who want to avoid the least-acceptable additives, here is a 'hit list' of nine additives in common use which are known to cause health problems. 1) The antioxidants E320 and E321 found in butter, margarine, vegetable oils and baked products. 2) All dyes between the E and non-E numbers 102 and 180, except E120,

E140 and E141, and E160 to E163, inclusive, and E170 to E175 inclusive. 3) The sulphites E220/3/4/6/7 and 1513, widely used for preserving, flavoring, and coloring – especially of dried fruit and vegetables, tinned, pureed and juiced fruits, wines, beers and soft drinks, jams and sugars, flour and biscuits. 4) The nitrates E250/1/2, used to preserve and color cured-meat products and some cheeses. 5) The anti-mold benzoates E210 to E219 inclusive. 6) E310/1/2, added to inhibit oxidation and rancidity in vegetable oils and fats, breakfast cereals and bread. 7) The glutamates 621, 622 and 623, responsible for 'Chinese restaurant syndrome' and used as flavor-enhancers in many products. 8) The bleaches 924 and 925, permitted only in the UK in bread and flour, but not always declared. 9) The caramel colorant E150, in brown foods such as chocolate puddings, biscuits and savory spreads.

At present the EEC countries follow their own individual legislation on additive labelling, but from January 1986 they must opt for either the name or E-number system, rather than general type-specification. Flavorings, however, and chemicals used in processing, are exempt. At present Greece identifies additives by name, and no decision has yet been made whether this system will continue next year. It would seem more useful for the harassed housewife to have a general group name followed by a specific E number, rather than an arm-long ingredients label with such names as DL-alpha tocopherol, which is simply vitamin E.

As with many EEC matters, there may well be postponements and alterations of the E system, but those who want detailed information about what they are feeding their nearest and dearest would do well to buy Maurice Hanssen's book, *E for Additives*. Apart from a useful glossary of additives and full details of most additives in use, it contains comprehensive lists of those additives contra-indicated for infants, hyperactive children, and people with allergies. You will also find in it such conversation-enlivening nuggets of information as: the orange pigment used in mallow biscuits and sun-tan capsules is obtained from certain mushrooms and flamingo feathers!

D. REMOUNDOS

Recommended reading

E for Additives by Maurice Hanssen. Wellingborough, UK: Thorsons 1984.



Our main concern is to look for the best available food products and to look after them in the most perfect way out of respect for our customers.



Vassilopoulos

50% more delicatessen than any other store

Juggler of many priestly hats



Father Peake (right) chats with a parishioner

Anglican priest Jeremy Peake, who has lived in Greece for nearly eight years, describes his work here in terms of wearing several hats. He is the chaplain of the British Embassy, which involves prison and hospital visits and signing marriage licenses; he is the official representative, a sort of ambassadorial 'go-between', of the Archbishop of Canterbury to the Orthodox Archbishop of Athens; and he is the chaplain of St Paul's Anglican/Episcopal Church.

"I'm very keen on St Paul's not being thought of as just the British church," he says. "Wearing this hat means I am ministering to people of very different nationalities and cultures." And although he appears to have stepped right out of a Barbara Pym novel, his congregation sometimes does resemble a UN General Assembly meeting.

He worked for only two years in England — as a curate on the south coast after he graduated from university. When his close friend and fellow curate went off to South Africa, he was persuaded to follow. For nine years he was parish priest of a large colored parish outside Capetown, "up to the neck in problems of poverty and injustice. I loved South Africa and had many friends from all races, but it became increasingly difficult for a priest from England to identify with the people there."

His next job was in a copper-mining town in Zambia. "The white management of the mine lived in one part of town and were very wealthy, with lovely gardens and swimming pools. A short distance away lived the blacks who did the hard labor in the mines.

"Before I came they had one church and two different services. I went in to integrate, to have one service. Coming from South Africa where I thought I'd been quite a success, in my own sort of vain way I thought I could tackle anything. But I was a complete failure.

"We had absurd situations. The service would begin at, say, 8 a.m. with all the white people on time, and the blacks, who didn't have watches and relied on the sun, would start coming in about half past. This was just about the time the white people were going up to receive communion and the blacks would sit in their seats."

The culture gap and the language gap proved too difficult to overcome: only two white families came loyally to church every Sunday. Fortunately Father Jeremy's next post, at the Mindolo Foundation in Zambia, the largest Christian Conference and lay training center in Africa, was a welcome contrast.

"We were training the local people to do ordinary secular jobs, not just church jobs. It was a joy to work in a place that was an absolute model in the whole of that part of Africa for good race relations."

He and his wife Margaret ('Min') left Africa partly because it was time for his job to be africanized, or handed over to local people, and partly because of deteriorating security, but in his work at St Paul's he has drawn on his African experience and tried to make people aware of the needs of the church worldwide.

"It's all too easy in an expatriate parish just to be a cozy little family, depending on each other and supporting each other, forgetting that we're part of a world family. It's important for our people to see that the church isn't just for the wealthy people lucky enough to be in Athens."

To this end a group of church members visits English-speaking prisoners in Korydallos every week, contacting

their families and meeting with them if they come to Athens, testifying in court and supplying various personal needs. The church members emphasize financial aid, both to places like Ethiopia and, closer to home, to refugees within their own congregation.

"We helped a southern Sudanese recently and an Iranian couple fleeing from Khomeini. We found sponsorship for them in Canada and gave them some money. We still hear from them."

For anyone who thinks ministering is Sunday morning work with a few extra hours to write the sermon, Father Jeremy insists he's busier Tuesday to Saturday. The Peakes, who are keen nature-lovers, take Sunday afternoons and Mondays off and travel about in their camper van with their two dogs, but the rest of the week is full: personal counselling, bible study group, guild meetings, prison and hospital visits, the Filellinon social club. There is also St Peter's Church, which Father Peake started for people in the northern suburbs who found it difficult to commute to Athens every Sunday. "We're still very much one parish, but we have 51 families up there now, very staunch."

Father Peake often points to the significance of being a member of the Western Church in a country where 98 percent of the people belong to the Orthodox Church. "It's totally wrong for a Western church to live in isolation from the majority church of the country."

To encourage reciprocal understanding between the Western and the Eastern churches, he has established a branch of the Fellowship of St Alban and St Sergius. The fellowship was founded in the 1920s to help Russian emigrés settling in Europe learn about the Western Church and to inform Europeans about the Russian Orthodox Church. Today it is an international organization with many branches, but Athens is the first in an Orthodox country — the others are set up where there are Orthodox minorities.

"What an opportunity foreigners living in Athens have to study Orthodoxy — and our organization exists to help them do that. Even the tourists — I always tell them if they have only one Sunday here, I'd much rather they went to an Orthodox church." □

St Paul's Anglican/Episcopal Church, Filellinon 29, 721-4906

Farewell to the Summerskills

In 1979, John and Mimi Summerskill had just purchased a 31-acre farm in New Jersey near Princeton and planted 10,000 grape vines. John was happy with his position with the Princeton Educational Testing system, and the Summerskills were on their way to Europe to do some research when they were persuaded by the then chairman of the Athens College Board of Trustees, Mr Gregory Bookis, to come to Athens to meet with the directors here. The Summerskills already knew of the college, as they had had a home on Ios for 15 years and had many friends among the college alumni. As John tells it, the two days spent at Athens College were so fascinating that he immediately agreed to accept the position of college president – temporarily forgetting the small detail of a contract!

Leaving a young couple to tend the grapes, the Summerskills took up their new duties. But by the end of 1984, the vines were coming to maturity, and the couple was anxious to return home and develop their retirement project – a New Jersey white wine. John asked the board if he could be released from his contract as soon as a new president was found. Reluctantly, the trustees in the United States began the search for a replacement. They chose Dr Walter J. McCann, Dean of the Barney School of Business and Public Administration in Hartford, Connecticut, who will be arriving in Athens late this month.

So in the midst of the tremendous flurry of activity that ordinarily accompanies the end of a school year, John and Mimi Summerskill were also packing – and participating actively in fund-raising concerts for the student scholarship fund. In “An Evening of Surprises”, to which Michael Cacoyiannis donated his fine directorial talents as a ‘thank you’ for the use of the campus for his latest film, Mimi was coordinator and MC; John played Blake Carrington in the *Dynasty* skit, and together Mimi and John sang “As Time Goes By”.

Next in the series of semester-finishers was the afternoon at the college combining a buffet lunch under the trees in the Charles Bookis Plaza with the sell-out performance of Vladimir Ashkenazy, the world-renowned Russian pianist. Mimi Summerskill had approached his agent in London about the possibility of a performance to benefit the scholarship

fund. Mr Ashkenazy graciously agreed – but warned it would have to be sandwiched into his busy schedule. The only time slot available was at 2 p.m. on a summer Sunday. Though at first they despaired of luring Athenians to the College at such a time, the organizers were more than delighted with the response. So tight was Mr Ashkenazy’s schedule that he arrived at the theatre half an hour before the concert and was unable to give an encore for the enthusiastic audience because he had to leave at once for the airport.

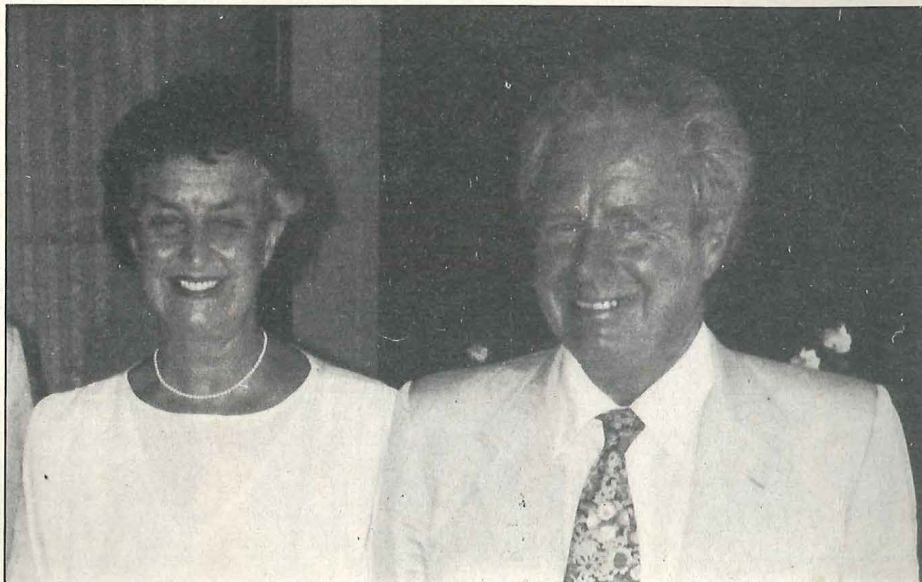
As if this were not enough, plans were also being set in train for the Aegean Pilgrimage. Thanks to some alumni, Athens College was able to offer a 16-day vacation in Greece combining the best Athens has to offer with an 11-day

responsible for organizing an outstanding and diverse program of musical and theatrical events.

Both the Summerskills feel that the most astonishing thing about the college is its sheer quality. The fine teachers continue to encourage a level of excellence from the students which enables them to be accepted at a practically unequalled array of higher institutions. And John and Mimi can’t say enough about the support and cooperation they have received from the students, the community, the faculty members and especially the Alumni Association.

But now it is time to return home and tend the vineyard. They are also eager to see their eight children, and their five (going on six) grandchildren.

They will both continue to be actively involved with the college: John was elected to the Board of Trustees in April



John Summerskill and his wife Mimi: rewarding years

private cruise on Epirotiki Lines’ *Nephtune* to Aegina, Nafplion, Epidaurus, Mycenae, Ios, Santorini, Rhodes, Istanbul, Thessaloniki, Volos, Skiathos and home. The delighted participants came from all over America and got to know each other at a pre-Ashkenazy reception at the home of Mr and Mrs Summerskill (as they pushed the packers out the door).

For the Summerskills, their time at Athens College has been a most happy and productive six years. Not only have they participated enthusiastically in all phases of college life, but they have personally undertaken entertainment, fund-raising and public-relations duties. In addition, Mimi, as president of the committee promoting the Athens College Theatre, has been re-

(the new Chairman is William P. Tavoulareas, until recently president of Mobil Corporation) and Mimi will maintain her affiliation with the Athens College Theatre in an effort to continue bringing top-flight performers to Greece.

John Summerskill’s farewell message in the Athens College Bulletin included these words: “Best of all are the friends one makes as president of Athens College. Because we built a summer house in Greece 20 years ago, we had many Greek friends before we came to live here. But nothing equals the warmth, the friendship and good times that the president and his wife experience as they come to know the parents, alumni, teachers, students, and friends of this great school.” □

Katey's corner



☆ Graduation day at the **American Community Schools** of Athens was as near perfect as the faculty and advisors could make it. The featured speaker at the garden ceremony was Mr Charles Cochran, a prominent Washington DC lawyer and ACS Alumnus (Class of '64). The class valedictorian was Ti-Cheng Shih and salutatorian was Kalliopi Sakkas.

Subject awards were presented by the Parent-Teacher-Student Association to: Art – Amanda Sanow; Band – Francois E. Rosa and Nicholas Anastasiades; Business – Con Marlassis; Chorus – Vada Robinson; English – Toni Vernadakis; French – Florence Hilgers; German – Anna Leontaritis; Greek –

al Honor Society status were Feisal Malik (elected president of the group), Jennifer Hale, Alex Laskaris, Christine Papadakis, Michael Davakis, Jill Lane, Ismini Lainiotis, Anna Leontaritis, Anna Magiorakis and Flora Podotas.

Congratulations were also extended to Scott M. Simpson, who has been named a finalist in the National Merit Scholarship competition, for which he received a certificate of merit. It is pretty impressive to be in the top one-half of one percent of *all* American high school seniors!

And, finally, the school itself received the Carnegie Foundation Award for the ACS Writing Project. Modeled after the San Francisco Bay Area Writing Project, it endeavors to teach writing 'across the curriculum', and required the cooperation of almost all staff members.

☆ Commencement exercises for graduates of **TASIS-Hellenic International School** were held on the verandah of the Cecil Hotel. The address



Lovely Aina Maurer graces the Panorama Rooftop of the Ledra Marriott nightly with her sparkling renditions of popular songs in several languages. Dance music by the band and Greek dances complete the entertainment program.

er) – Ogbi Okogeri; Art – Chrissa Baroga; and Drama – Steve Akers. Mark Garras received the European Council of International Schools Award for International Understanding and Chrissa Baroga received the Bard College Prize for Critical Writing in Course. The H. Miller Crist Memorial Award – the highest given at TASIS-Hellenic – went to Peter Comninellis.

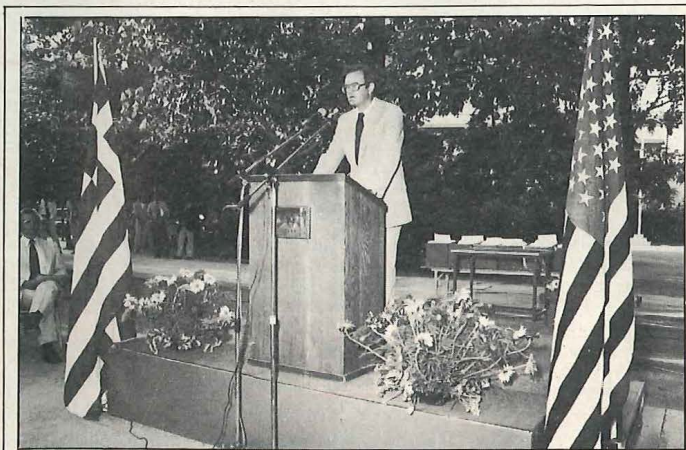
Scholarship winners were Christie Beiring, who won both the Mississippi State University Academic Scholarship and the Hellenikon Officer's Wives Club scholarship; Christina Poulon, the Vassar scholarship; David Stearns, the Foreign Service Dependent scholarship and Demetri Stroubakis, the US Merchant Marine Academy four-year scholarship.

☆ **Deree College** commencement this year was a special one, as the school was celebrating its 110th anniversary. President John Bailey of the American College of Greece told a record 437 graduates that the college is the oldest and largest American-sponsored school

in Europe, with almost 4000 students on two campuses. Anniversary festivities included an illustrated lecture, "The Ulysses Syndrome", by the author and art critic Ian Vorres, of the Vorres Foundation Museum, and a reception in honor of US Senator Paul Spyros Sarbanes of Maryland, who was the commencement speaker.

With such a large graduating class, special awards are even more difficult to achieve. The Alumni Award was won by Alexandros Pramagioulis (not present at graduation as he was already doing his military service); Deree College Parents' Association awards went to those students who had also achieved Highest Academic Achievement awards – Molly Susan Beja, Danai Manousou Manoussaki, Socrates Manoussakis and Alexandros Pramagioulis. Elisavet Tsatsoglou received the Parents' Award; the Athletics Award went to Nikolas Hinoporos; and the President's Awards were earned by (main campus) Nicolaos Intzeveis and (downtown campus) Serafim Papageorgiou.

☆ Many students graduat-

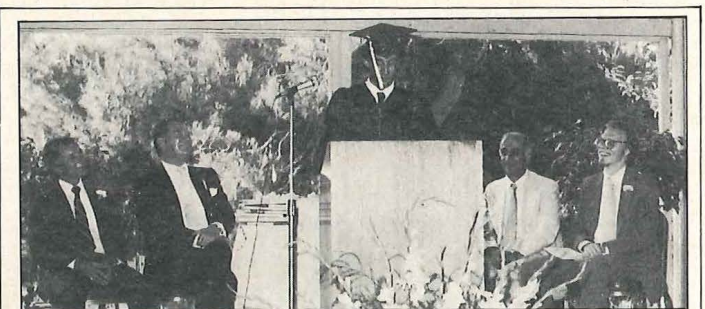


Mr Charles M. Cochran, Washington DC lawyer and ACS Class of '64 alumnus, addressing the 1985 commencement.

Helen Halkias and Michael Davakis; Industrial Arts – John Karatzidis and Alex Peroulis; Mathematics – Ti-Cheng Shih and Tariq Kawash; Photography – Raissa DelaRosa, Alex Laskaris and Diana Eldred; Physical Education – Jennifer Hale and Giovanni Tumicelli; Science – Kelly Sakkas; and Spanish – Christina Mefalopoulos.

Students achieving Nation-

to the graduates was given by US Ambassador Monteagle Stearns. Salutatorian was David Stearns and valedictorian was Mark Garras. Subject awards were given to: Athletics – Mark Garras; English – Raja Ziady; Mathematics – Tina Poulon; History – Chrissa Baroga; Biology – Maria Saez; Physics – Mark Garras; Greek (native speaker) – Angela Khan; Greek (foreign speak-



At the podium during TASIS-Hellenic commencement is senior class president Robert Fadel and seated from left are Director George Salimbene, US Ambassador Monteagle Stearns, R. Fadel, tainer of the president, and K. Christiansen, assistant headmaster.

ing from **Athens College** this year were accepted into American colleges – including MIT, Stanford, Caltech, Princeton, Cornell and Harvard. Several students also won substantial scholarships. Recognized with special awards were: Howland Prize – Stavros Papastavrou; 25th of March Award – Lambros Psicopos; Dolashik Prize – Spyridon Papadopoulos; Good Sportsmanship prizes – Demetrios Ioannides and Elias Papaeliou; Delta Prize – Nicolaos Nestoras; Perry Prize – Athanassios Pournaras and Petros Kofinas; Aristides Kyriakides Award – George Kyriakopoulos.

Subject awards were given to: Music – Ioannis-Nicolaos Synodinos; Edward Cappas English Prize – Anastassios Hadzikokolis and Christos Petrakos; Ancient Greek – Theophilos Tramboulis; Mathematics – Ioannis Merkouris and Ioannis-Nicolaos Synodinos; Emmanuel Benaki History Prize – Stavros Theodoropoulos; John Vakis Science Prize – Ioannis Sere-

the end of 1983, and were to leave at the end of July.

☆ **Finnish Ambassador Eva-Christina Makelainen** first came to Greece in 1974 from Belgrade and returned in 1980 after establishing the embassy here. Going now to represent her country in Denmark, she says she will miss both Greece and her many friends here a great deal – enough we hope, to come back occasionally...

We extend warm welcomes to new arrivals in the diplomatic community. **British Ambassador Jeremy C. Thomas's** career has included postings in the Foreign Office, Singapore and Italy. He was made a Companion of the Order of St Michael and St George (CMG) in 1980. Ambassador Thomas and his wife Diana have three adult sons who will not be accompanying them to Athens. **French Ambassador Pierre-Louis Blanc**, who has also served his country as Ambassador to Sweden, was recently the director of the



Mr and Mrs Spiros Roupas were on hand when their son Anghelos (right) won the 46th Delta Prize Speaking Contest just before his graduation from Athens College.

US Ambassador Monteagle Stearns and his wife Toni will be leaving Greece toward the end of September. They will be much missed. This bad news, however, is softened by some good news. Betty Godley, the wife of former US Ambassador to Lebanon G. McMurtrie Godley, tells us her friends of more than 30 years will be coming in the fall. A warm welcome will be awaiting **Ambassador Robert V. Keeley** and his wife Louise.

☆ Thanks on behalf of the **Statue of Liberty** to those of you who have already sent your contributions toward the cost of her major surgery. She is recovering nicely and is still on schedule to receive visitors on her 100th birthday – July 4, 1986. However, she continues to need help to pay her bills. Contributions in either drachmas or US dollars may be sent to: The Athenian, PO Box 17017, GR 100 24, Athens.

☆ The **Hellenic-American Union** brought the season to a close with a showing of Michael Cacoyannis' film of Euripides' *The Trojan Women* starring Katherine Hepburn, Vanessa Redgrave and Irene Pappas, followed by a starlit cocktail reception.

☆ The **Cross-Cultural Association** is looking for people willing to recount personal experiences relating to child-raising, education, language learning and/or working in Greece. Give them a call at 804-1212 if you can make a contribution to this worthwhile project.

☆ Projects of the **Amer-**

ican School of Classical Studies this year will include digs at Corinth, in the Nemea Valley (sponsored by Bryn Mawr), and in Komos in Crete (sponsored by the University of Toronto). Friends of long-term Athens resident John Camp were happy to welcome him as the school's new Mellon Professor of Classical Studies.

☆ In the Deree College concert series, the **Camerata Hellenica**, under musical directors Michalis Semsis and Diamantis Diamantopoulos, presented a concert conducted by Harry Ellis Dickson, Associate Conductor of the Boston Pops Orchestra. In a surprise ceremony during the interval, the college awarded Dr Dickson an Honorary Doctorate of Arts – only the tenth such honorary award in its 110-year history.

☆ New arrivals and members of the **American Women's Organization of Greece (AWOG)** are reminded to renew their memberships before September 30 so they can be included in the 1985-86 membership directory. You can sign up at the new AWOG clubroom, open during August on Tuesdays and Thursdays from 10.30 a.m. to 1.30 p.m. Call 801-8495 or 801-9826 for information. Beginning in September, the clubroom will be open daily during the same hours and the ECLO office will reopen downtown. Avoid the registration rush at the September general meeting by taking care of your membership during the summer. □



The departing Mellon Professor of Classical Studies, Frederick Cooper (left), and the new appointee, John Camp, were fêted at a garden party hosted by American School of Classical Studies director Stephen Miller.

lis, Petros Kofinas and Miltiades Sarakinos. The salutors were Vassilios Liakopoulos and Emmanuel Koutouzis and the valedictorians were Christos Tsaitourides and Ioannis-Nicolaos Synodinos.

☆ We extend sincere condolences to the wife and son of **Austrian Ambassador Herbert Amri**, who died suddenly last month. Ambassador Amri and his family had been in Athens only since

French National School of Administration... **Ambassador André Couvrette of Canada**, whose wife and 14-year-old son will be arriving in September, has served as Ambassador to Senegal, Lebanon and Sweden... **Ambassador Chang Hong-Sheng** represents the People's Republic of China... First-time **Ambassador Sukri Cajaseni of Thailand** is accompanied by his wife and their two teenaged sons... One final diplomatic note:

All you need for stylish outdoor dining

by Heather Tyler

Eating outdoors is an integral part of summer living in Greece. Entertaining while camping, or in your garden, on your yacht or simply on the veranda can be as casual and yet as stylish as you wish with the wide range of colorful, easy-care tableware available in Athens. Barbecues are one of the tastiest experiences in outdoor dining, and for those entrepreneurs who sizzle steaks and sear chops with flair, there is also an impressive range of barbecues to cater for every occasion. *The Athenian's* shopping sleuth offers this discerning guide.



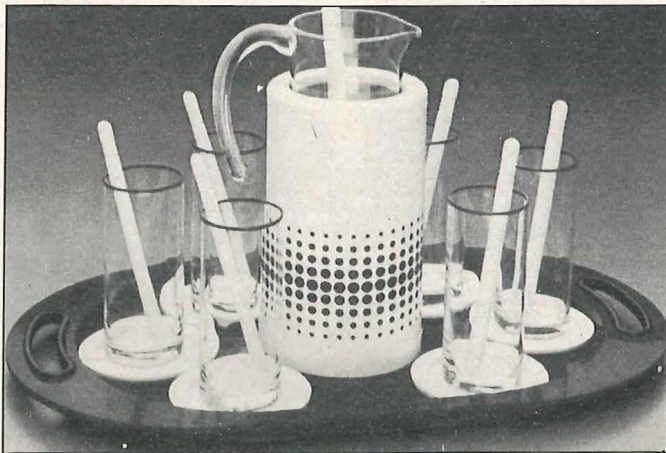
Pretty and practical outdoor dining from Alpac at Anais

At **Anais**, you step into a pretty, white-trellised garden setting to choose from their selection of French tableware and accessories,

available in three sizes, as are trays with folding legs – very handy for lazy eating with your feet up in a big deck chair.

washed. The compact designs ensure you make only one trip from the kitchen with everything stacked safely on a big, thermoplastic tray which has a raised rim to prevent spills. The prices are a nice surprise. The most expensive piece is the tray, at 2200 drs. Glasses average 350 drs, and the brightly colored ice buckets are around 1950 drs.

don't even have to reach across the table, these sets can be adapted for a cosy dinner for two, or a dinner party for eight. The fondue bowls are available in gleaming stainless steel, suitable for both cheese and oil cooking, and heavy cast iron, which is ideal for cheese as you can turn off the flame underneath and the cheese will stay melted and hot.



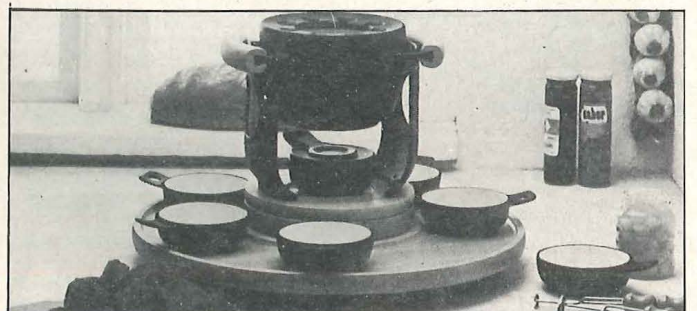
Lineadue thermoplastic tray from To Epiplo

featuring this summer's popular pastel shades in a range of patterns to fit almost any decor. The accessories include quilted aprons, double-insulated oven gloves, and trays with detachable supportive cushions which will sit comfortably on your knees so nothing from your plate need ever again slide off into your lap! These are

To Epiplo has a bold collection of Italian thermos jugs, vacuum bottles, ice buckets, icecream dishes, coasters, swizzle sticks, glasses, tongs, table napkin holders and 1001 items to match or mis-match, depending on your mood. The glasses are made of durable plexiglass, which won't shatter when dropped, or scratch when

Kosta Boda will stun you with their fondue sets for what is surely the most leisurely form of outdoor cooking. From 8000 drs to 25,000 drs complete, and with revolving trays so you

Sotrek has vividly colored collections of tableware from Holland (bright yellow), Italy (nautical and jaunty), France (pastels), and Germany (red, electric blue and others!). Al-



Fondue set from Studio Kosta Boda

though they seem to compete with each other in their imaginative graphics and unabashed zeal for color, what they do have in common is their stunning simplicity. You can set the smallest table and still have room for elbows.

Barbecues are available at an enormous variety of outlets throughout Athens. Your basic grill can be found at many hardware stores for as little as 500 drs, while elaborate models with handy storage trays, wind-up or battery-driven spits on fixed bases or trolley wheels go for up to 25,000 drs. Department stores, outdoor furniture shops and even some supermarkets carry models if you simply want to incinerate a sausage, or rotisserie a chicken. Gas-operated barbecues complete with a set of cooking utensils above the brazier feature among the German and

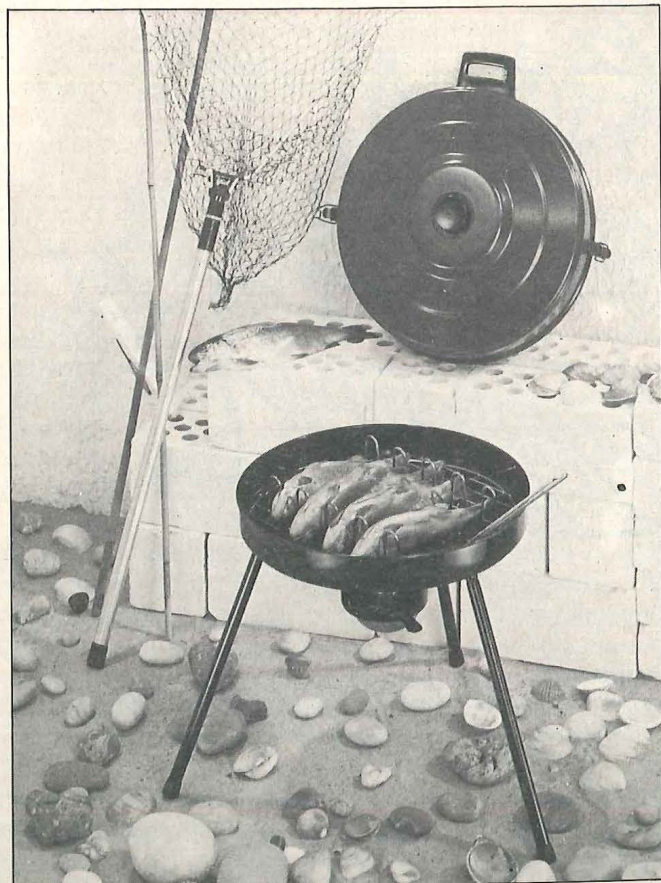
Greek models available at

A/phoi Pangrati. Their cheapest basic barbecue, at 2000 drs, is nicely compact for easy storage, and their most expensive German model, from Stuwe, is around 17,000 drs. The larger barbecues which are designed to be a permanent fixture come with snug, no-rust covers.

Garden Home has a range of Italian barbecues from about 6000 drs to 10,000 drs. All models have painted, sheet steel wind screens and strong, chromium-plated steel grills. The braziers are extensively perforated for good combustion. The special feature is the wind-up spit. All you do is wind it up and it will stop automatically after about 30 minutes of steady rotation. A set of long-handled cooking utensils can be easily attached to each barbecue.



Colorful ice buckets and thermos bottles from Sotrek



A delicious way to cook freshly caught fish, from A/phoi Pangrati



Multi-purpose barbecue from Garden Home

Anais Lycourgou 18, Neo Psychico, tel. 672-2740.

To Epiplo, Ermou 11, Athens, tel 321-2508, 321-9911; Mesogeion 490, Aghia Paraskevi, tel. 659-8466.

Studio Kosta Boda, Kifissias 30, tel 778-5118; Stadiou 19, tel 323-2576; 325-2814; Aiouli 5, Paleo Faliro, tel 982-4443; Patriarchou Ioakim 40, Kolonaki, tel 724-1004; Androutsou 146, Piraeus, tel 411-3852.

Sotrek, Drosopoulou 62, Kypseli, tel 821-4086; Akadimias 3, tel 363-3342; I. Metaxa 15, Glyfada, tel 894-4722.

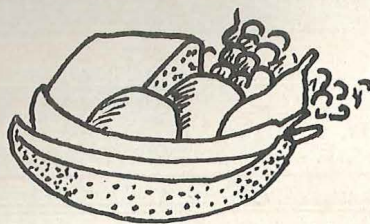
A/phoi Pangrati, Kallidromiou 16, tel 363-1436; Mesogeion 338, tel 652-9207; P. Constanda, Corfu, tel 0661-32078.

Garden Home, Kifissias 266, Filothei, tel 683-0975, 681-9792; Akti Moutsoupoulou, Passalimani, tel 453-3166; Nea Vouliagmenis 36, Glyfada

food

Fruits for summer

by Vilma Liacouras Chantiles



Fig, grape, medlar, apples and roses grew twice a year," wrote Aethlius of Samos, discussing fruits of his time, the fifth century BC. In *The Seasons*, Aristophanes recorded, "All fruits were to be found in Athens throughout the year... almonds, apples, arbutus-berries, myrtle-berries, celery, grapes in wine and marrow."

Today, 24 centuries later, all these fruits are still available here – together with the many fruits that have migrated from other countries. The ancients may have had two fruit seasons, but I am happy with a few weeks of overlapping abundance of ripe *yarmades* (freestone peaches) from Naoussa and Veria, the rosy *stafida* of Corinth, aromatic melons of Argos and, less plentiful in Athens, mangoes from anywhere.

Some fruits are with us all year – most notably, figs and grapes. Dried figs are delicious stuffed with walnuts, or soaked and plumped in semi-sweet wine. Currants and raisins, baked in breads and cookies or munched as a snack, always provide flavor and quick energy. Fruits can be preserved, frozen, simmered into a compote or whipped into a shake. When aromatic, melons (and most ripe fruits) are most delectable served immediately after slicing. Even if the sweetness of a watermelon is below expectations, the crisp texture as you bite stimulates and pleases the senses. I'm sorry for the ancient Hellenes – they didn't have even one season of them.

Try some of these recipes when you have time and can resist the impulse to eat the fresh fruit the instant you pick it up. *Kali orexi!*

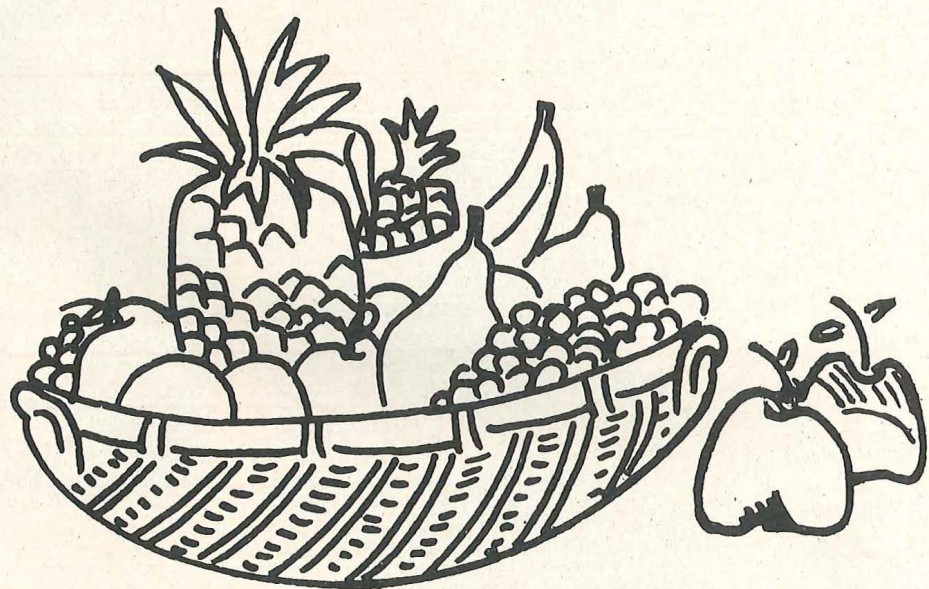
FREEZING FRUITS

You may freeze ripe fruits in syrup or with sugar, often with citric acid solution (1/4 teaspoon citric acid – *xyno* – to 4 cups water) which prevents discoloration. Freeze in syrup fruits that you'll use in desserts such as compotes or spiced fruits. Use the dry sugar method if you plan to use the fruits in fruit salads, on cereals or for baking (and reduce sugar in the recipe to compensate for the sugar on the fruit).

Blueberries can be frozen dry without sugar or syrup.

In sugar syrup: To make a light syrup, dissolve 1 cup sugar for each 2 cups water (cooking is not necessary, but you can boil for a few minutes with a clove and cinnamon stick for spiciness). Fill container one-third full. Add peeled, cored or pitted and sliced peaches, pears, plums, berries, cherries (unpitted), apples (dipped into citric acid solution for one minute and drained), oranges and lemons (membranes and seeds removed), grapes, melons. Fill with syrup, leaving head space for expansion.

In dry sugar: Alternate sugar and sliced fruit in the container, using a ration of 4 tablespoons sugar for each 2 cups of fruit (more or less for your taste). For peaches, pears, apricots and apples, add citric acid solution or ascorbic-acid powder to prevent discoloration.



EASY CANTALOUPE ICE

2 cups cantaloupe (about 1/2 medium size), seeded and cubed

1 1/2 tablespoons lemon or lime juice

2 tablespoons sugar or honey

Combine ingredients in blender and mix thoroughly. Pour into freezer pan, cover and freeze until solid. Break into chunks and blend again until ice breaks up. Return to freezer pan and freeze again, covered. Spoon into dessert dishes after softening slightly. Serves 4.

PEACH ICE

12 cups sugar

1 cup water

2 cups fresh peach pulp (whipped in blender or put through food mill)

Juice of 1/2 lemon or lime

Juice of 1 orange (about 1/3 cup)

Fresh mint for garnish

In a saucepan, combine the sugar and water, bring to a boil and simmer 5 minutes. Stir in the peach pulp, lemon and orange juices. Simmer 5 minutes; cool. Freeze in metal container. When frozen, break into chunks and blend again. Freeze until about 10 minutes before you serve the ice. Garnish with mint. Serves 4.

FRUIT SHAKE

Blending the flavors is the art. A blender is great to mix while also crushing the ice cubes. Use seasonal fruits, try to use one tart, one mild and one berry type for each shake and sweeten with honey, preserves, coconut cream or raisins. A favorite combination!

1 banana

1 cup fresh or canned pineapple slices

1 cup strawberries or 2 tablespoons strawberry preserves

5 ice cubes

Combine in blender and whip until the ice is crushed. Serve immediately in tall glasses. Serves 2.

FRUIT BOWL

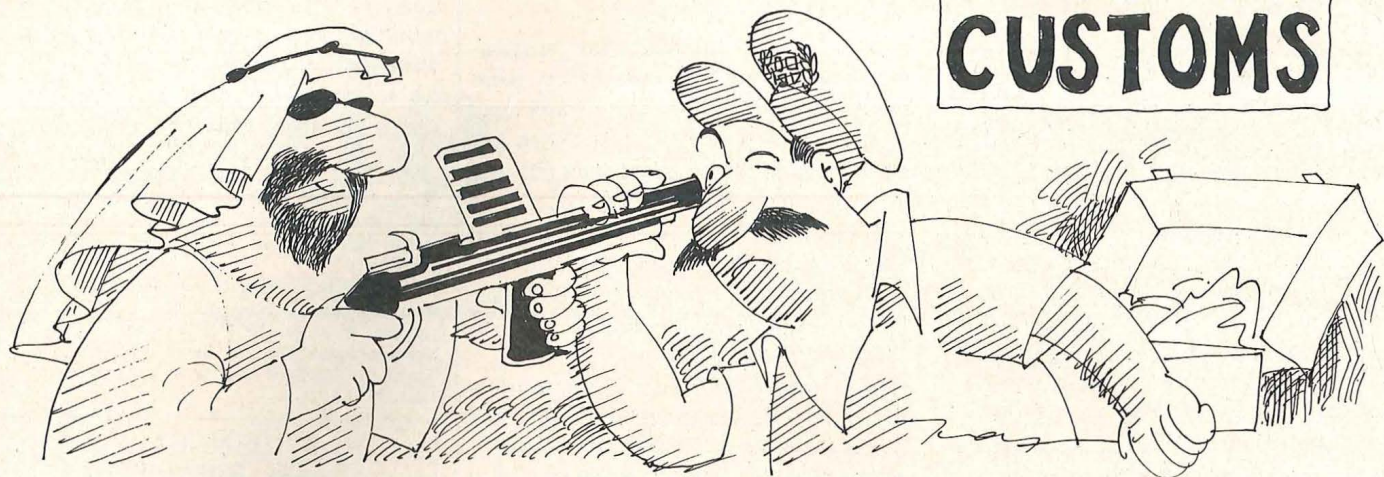
Watermelon, seeded and cut into cubes

Ripe melon or cantaloupe, seeded and cut into balls or slices

Red or white grapes, picked off the stems

Rose geranium leaves (optional)

Combine fruits to preserve the shapes and provide maximum variety of colors and shapes. Serve chilled with a geranium leaf tucked into each serving, if you have a rose geranium plant.



ANTONIS KALAMARAS

Coping with the presidential directive

HOTEL XENOPHILIA
(A Class)
Island of Friki
Greece

July 15, 1985

Mr Seymour S. Sisskind
Apt 6A
1456 Ocean Avenue
Santa Monica
CA 90401

Dear Mr Sisskind,
We inform you we have taken knowledge of your telegram of this date by the which you are cancelling your reservation for two weeks of one double room with twin beds and bath and half board from August 1 to August 14, 1985 because the President of your Democracy is counselling you not to visit Greece.

Mr Sisskind,
As it is known, you are not a by chance customer of this hotel. Your good self and the charming Mrs Sisskind are coming to Friki five years now, every summer and doing the honor to us of staying in our hotel. If you did not like Greece and Friki, you would not come and if our hotel was not endowing all the comforts you would go elsewhere. So we are bold to make the conclusion that you like Greece, you like Friki and you are satisfactory to our hotel. Given this, Mr Sisskind, we cannot understand why you are sacrificing your vacation only and only because the President of your Democracy, Mr Reagan is saying that it is not safety for Americans to come to Greece because the radiological machine at the airport of Hellenikon did not catch the revolvers and the handy bombs of the Lebanese air pirates.

Mr Sisskind,
Perhaps your newspapers did not write this but it is a true event that the air

pirates did not bring the revolvers and the handy bombs on the aeroplane at Hellenikon but that they were hiding in the toilets of the aeroplane from Cairo. Only some days ago a Lebanese official was making a categorimatic statement like this. Also, as it is known, in the last 10 or 20 years there have been only two air piraticals from Greece while in America there are 17 every year.

Mr Sisskind,
We are not telling you that when the President of your Democracy tells you not to do something you must do it. But in this hypothesis he is not issuing an order but is giving a simple counsel which you and Mrs Sisskind, as free citizens of a free Democracy can follow or not follow. Perhaps it would be beneficial to your knowledges if we make the bold to suggest the behind reasons why Mr Reagan is making this counsel. As its is known, Mr Reagan has not good relations with Mr Papandreou in the last few years because, as we say in Greek, he is entering his nostril. So now that Mr Reagan has the chance to do similar to Mr Papandreou, he is doing so with great satisfactory, not thinking that he is damaging the Greek tourism worse than earthquakes, war with Turkey or jellyfish and also damaging his own fellow American citizens who will not come to Greece and enjoy everything like Friki, the archaeologies, the music and wine festivals, the cruising, the bouzoukia and hotels like the Xenophilia (this one) where we give you all the best including, as they say in Greek, the milk of the birds.

Mr Sisskind,
We understand that basic to your cancellation is the anxious that you will make the embarkation on the aeroplane at Hellenikon at the end of your vacation with Mrs Sisskind and your

souvenirs and once you are in the skies many thousands of meters high the Arab air pirates will come out of the toilets with revolvers and handy bombs and if you are Greek or Greek-American or pregnant you will be all right but if you are American that is not so good and if you are American and Jewish that is terrible for you because they will take you to the mountains of Lebanon and ask for the release of the Sheets the Israelis are holding. Also they might shoot you on the aeroplane if they do not like your face because they are fanatic.

Mr Sisskind,
We can assure you that there is now no danger of these eventuals because all the Sheets have been released and the radiological machine at Hellenikon is barring all revolvers and handy bombs and the airport police is making regular visits to the toilets of all the aeroplanes. So we beg you to make reconsiderations of your cancellations and not sacrifice your vacation in Greece because there is no more reason and we are sure that after Mr Reagan is finished with his intestine he will recall his counselling about Greece.

Finally, Mr Sisskind, if you ate still anxious, we suggest you make the arrangements to travel from Greece by El Al or by Ethiopian Airlines. No air pirate has a chance in a million on an El Al plane and on Ethiopian Airlines they are slitting the throats of air pirates with great dexterity like chickens.

Hoping we shall receive another telegram from you very soon we are, meanwhile, retaining your reservations and are looking very forward to welcoming you and Mrs Sisskind like every year.

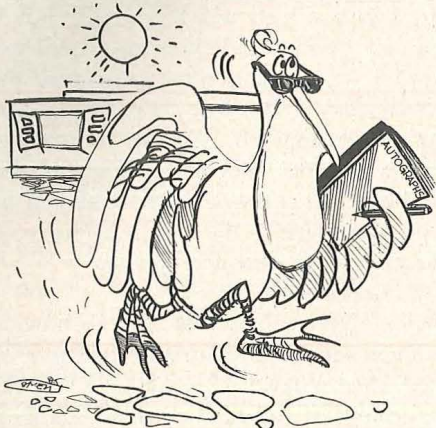
Yours very truly,
Xenophon Kalosoridis
Manager-Proprietor

Dis'n ata

Connie Soloyannis

Bo, Bianca & Bond (James)

Among visitors to Mykonos this summer is Catherine Oxenberg, who plays the naughty Amanda in "Dynasty"... Another familiar face is that of Samy Abdel Latif, Egypt's ambassador to Algeria, who started visiting the jetset's favorite island when he was assigned to the Athens embassy... Barbara Carrera (of James Bond film fame) and Nicky Mavroleon, her husband, are guests of the Niarchos family on Spetsoula ... Also in Greece is the actor who first played James Bond. Barry Nelson, today primarily a Broadway stage actor, portrayed the Ian Fleming hero in a CBS-TV film of *Casino Royale* way back when Sean Connery was still a chorus boy. The late Peter Lorre played the villain...



Bianca Jagger and her 13-year-old daughter are holidaying in Crete, but her ex, Mick, is not expected to yacht it about the Aegean this summer, as he has in the past ... Among those who will be cruising the Aegean is the Iraqi ambassador to Athens, Nabil Nazim, and his family ... There may be more of Bo Derek to see in Greece this season if her husband John's plans for a film to be called *Pirate Annie* come off.

"Like the Parthenon showing off immutable laws of aesthetics" is how producer Robert Stigwood (*Evita*, *Saturday Night Fever* and *Grease*) describes the *Jezebel* the refurbished yacht he bought from shipping magnate Maris Embiricos.

A recent visitor to Greece was Diane Knight. Once a slaving secretary at Epirotiki Lines, she has blossomed as a film actress in Nairobi, where she now lives with her husband and two children. Her first role is in *Out of Africa*, starring Robert Redford and Meryl Streep, her second in the projected

"Indiana Jones III" movie, to be shot in Nairobi later this year.

In response to American servicemen's persistent requests (they complained local Chinese dining spots were too expensive), the US Air Force has opened a Chinese restaurant in the Apollon Palace Hotel, in Kavouri.

Speaking of Chinese, MPs from both PASOK and New Democracy (including Gerassimos Arsenis and Miltiades Evert) are making the Red Dragon in Kifissia a favorite haunt.

The sensational Greek opera diva Jenny Drivala has been invited to sing at La Scala next April. Jenny, who is currently holidaying in Kalamata with her husband John and son Philip, has learned an incredible 16 new opera roles in the last 18 months.

Despina Papadopoulou (remember when she made the newspapers practically every day?) nowadays is often seen dining at the Stagecoach on Voukourestiou - which happens to be close to the offices of EPEN, her incarcerated husband's political party.

A special meeting 'on the water' is planned to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the Port of Piraeus chapter of the Propeller Club, according to newly re-elected president John Santicos.

Harry Dimitriou, who had the license to operate the gambling casino on Mount Parnes before the GNT0 took over, is all set to make a big splash in Las Vegas.

The staff of Olympic Airways must be incredibly honest. In an average month, cash amounting to as much as a million drachmas can be left behind on Olympic flights - and returned. Passengers leave behind not only cash, but cameras, wallets, radios and other paraphernalia as well.

Yiannis Kouros, the world-champion marathon runner from Tripoli, missed the super Spartathlon bash on the luxurious MTS *World Renaissance*. He was held up in Australia by a dispute over tax payments on his recent winnings Down Under.

The UPI's John Rigos missed the hijacked TWA flight because his mother "just doesn't fly on Fridays". They are now enjoying a long holiday in the United States.

Napoleon, Abel Gance's classic film, which had a sensational revival in Paris several years ago, may be screened in Athens Stadium at the end of August - if enough donors can be found to cover expenses. Music for the 4 1/2-hour silent movie may be provided by an orchestra from the eastern bloc if no Greek orchestra is available.

classifieds

Cost: 700 drachmas all inclusive for a minimum of 15 words, 15 drachmas each additional word.
All ads must be prepaid by cash, check or money order.

FOR SALE

1947 AUTHENTIC, RESTORED GYPSY CIRCUS CARAVAN. All oak and stained glass. 10 m., bedroom, salon, kitchen, bath, study and veranda. All customs cleared. \$42,000.

1953 ADLER MOTORCYCLE, top condition, 247 cc., twin seat, Greek plates, offers from \$4,000.

Very rare **MASONIC ARTIFACTS**, circa 1780. Sundial, barometer, urn, hourglass. Serious enquiries only. J. Boutos, c/- D.G. Smith, Alicarnassou 18, Nea Smyrni. Tel. 942-7303.

DENTIST

PHIL. ROSSI DDS

16 Nikis St. Syntagma Sq.

Tel.: 32.20.040

Residence telephone for emergencies 93.34.961

WANTED TO RENT

ATHENIAN STAFFER requires unfurnished house. Reasonable rental please. Tel 653-3030.

DUTCH STUDENT wants to rent a furnished room with use of bathroom and kitchen. Period: August 20 until December 23. Preferably Kolonaki / center of Athens. Please write to M.Y.A. Zieck, Rodkruislaan 1025, 111 ZZ Diemen, Holland.

PROPERTY IN MANI. 10,000 sq.m. and 14,000 sq.m. 200 mature olive trees, 2 km from sea, spectacular view, road, water, electricity. Write for info. Mr J. Boutos, c/- D. Smith, Alicarnassou 18, Nea Smyrni, Athens. Tel 942-7303.

PERSONALS

GURDJIEF OUSPENSKY CENTRE now accepting students Tel: 813-2262.

TRAVEL

YACHT CHARTER for every budget with or without crew GM Yachting Ltd: Tel.: 9815-619 Tlx: 225334.

CHRISTOS N. KOUTSIAS D.D.S.

Restorative Dentistry

F. Instructor Georgetown Univ., Washington, D.C., P.G. in Crown-Bridge and Occlusion Loukianou 19, Kolonaki Square.

Telephone: 729-0081

POSITION WANTED

DUTCH SECRETARY is looking for an administrative job, preferably in Piraeus or close by. In case of any vacancy, please write to: H.F. Rooy, D. Marke 19, 7431 GE Diepenveen, Holland.

DEPRESSED... LONELY...
SUICIDAL...
RING SOS IN CONFIDENCE

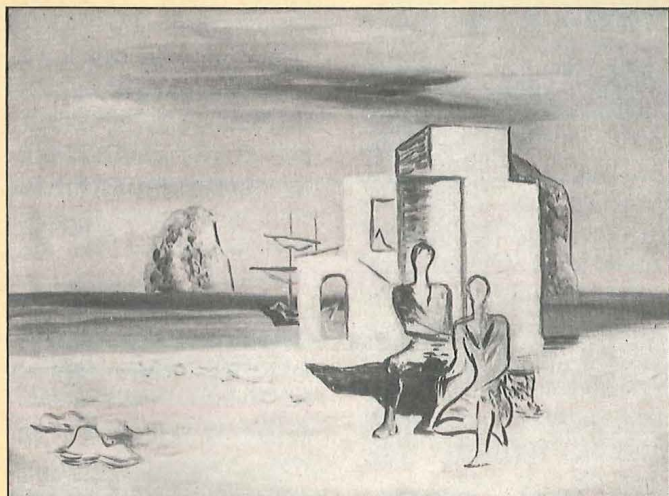
THE ATHENIAN guide

Where to go... what to do

focus • music • dance • drama • museums • sites • tourist tips • sports • matter of taste • restaurants and night life

focus

athens '85



"Apollo and Daphne", G. Steris (The 30s Generation)

First produced in 1984 for the Early Music Centre Festival in London by musician and medieval scholar Phil Pickett, **Medieval Extravaganza** tries to recreate the atmosphere of a medieval London gathering of minstrels with a mixture of music, dance and street entertainment. Medieval Extrava-

ganza comprises the New London Consort, which performs early music; the Companie of Dansers, who are specialists in early dance forms; and the Original Mixture Theatre Company, which includes acrobats, jugglers and fire-eaters. This spectacle can be seen at the Roman Agora on August 9 and 10; Alsos Smyrni on August 11; the Municipal Theatre in Argyroupolis on August 13; the Glyfada Marina on August 14; and the Theatro Petra in Petroupolis on August 15.

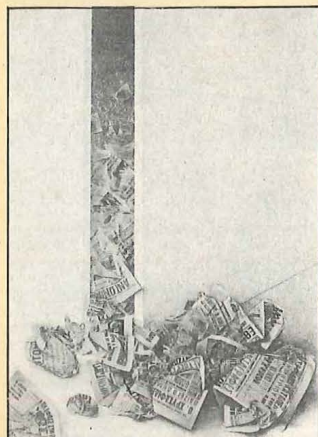
The Matsuama Ballet Company, considered to be one of the most disciplined dance troupes in the world, will be performing *Swan Lake* and *Giselle* at the Veakio Theatre from August 14 to 18. Yoko Morishita and Tetsutaro

Shimizu are two of the outstanding soloists who will be dancing with the company.

Canadians Michel Drapeau, Robert Lepine, Aldo Mazza and Chantal Simard, better known as **Repercussion**, will be performing Bach, Bartok, jazz and African music throughout Greece this summer. The band members also make their own instruments. They will be at Iraklion on August 13 and 14, the Glyfada Marina on

August 16, the Municipal Theatre of Argyroupolis on August 17 and in Thessaloniki on August 20 and 21.

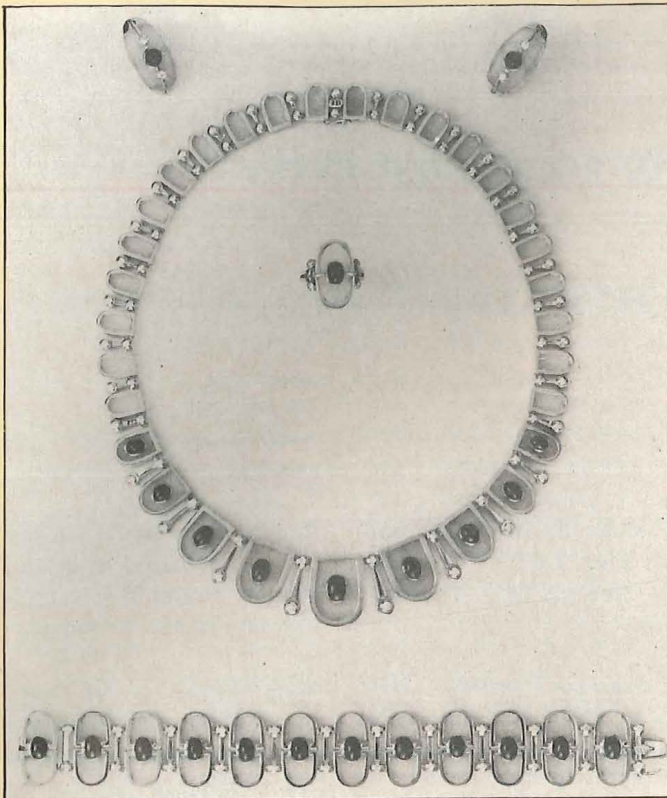
Well known Greek composer **Thanos Mikroutsikos** will give two concerts at the Lycabettus Theatre on August 2 and 3. Mikroutsikos studied music, theory and piano at the Athens Conservatory, continuing his studies on theory under composer Yiannis Papaioannou. He later studied mathematics at the University of Athens.



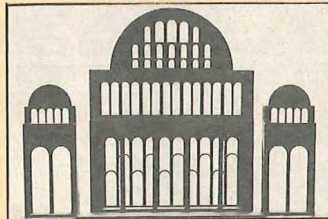
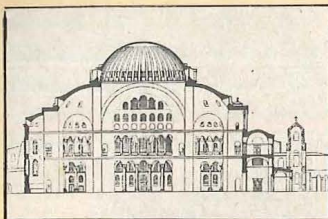
"Anti-Nikos," Nikos Kesanlis (The 60s Generation)



"Figure" by Yiannis Metzikov (80s Generation)



Lalaounis' new line of jewellery



St. Sophia, inspiration for 'Architectonemata'

The composer has been involved with theatre – notably the Nouveau Théâtre de Belgique – recording, TV, and cinema and has also composed music based on the works of Greek and foreign writers such as Euripides, Yiannis Ritsos and Brecht.

Democracy and Classical Education, an exhibition at the National Archaeological Museum, until October 20, traces and analyzes democracy as it evolved in the Athens of classical times. Special emphasis is being placed on the role education played in creat-

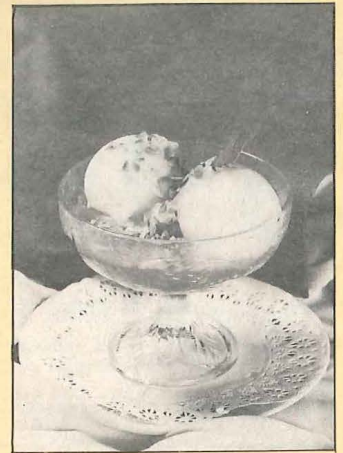
ing this unique political system an education which forms the basis of European civilization.

The exhibition, displayed in five specially redesigned rooms of the museum, is divided into seven sections: political development and democracy in Athens, philosophy, poetry, music, athletics, dance and theatre.

competitions

The Athens UN Information Center and the Youth Service of the Ministry to the Prime Minister have organized a **poster contest** within the framework of International Youth Year and the international cultural festival in Halki, Rhodes. "Participation, Development, Peace" is the theme of the contest. Those who wish to enter should submit their work to the UN offices at Leoforos Amalias 36 by August 15. Entries must be 42 x 59.4 cm, be suitable for offset printing, weigh no more than 100 grams and include the words International Youth Year and Participation, Development, Peace. For further information telephone 322-9624 or 323-4208.

The Valentino Bucchi Musical Association, in collaboration with the Conservatorio di Musica Santa Cecilia in Rome and under the sponsorship of the Ita-



Sounion Sunset

lian government, will present the **eighth Valentino Bucchi award** for clarinet performance and clarinet composition in Rome this year. Clarinetists who will not be over 35 by December 31 can participate in the former by submitting their applications no later than September 15. Unpublished compositions, which have never been performed in public, must be submitted before September 30 by musicians no older than 40 at the end of this year.

In addition, the Valentino Bucchi Musical Association is sponsoring two international composition competitions on the occasion of the European Year of Music. The themes are "Music and Poetry in the 20th Century" and "Music and Traditions for Childhood", and compositions should be submitted no later than September 30.



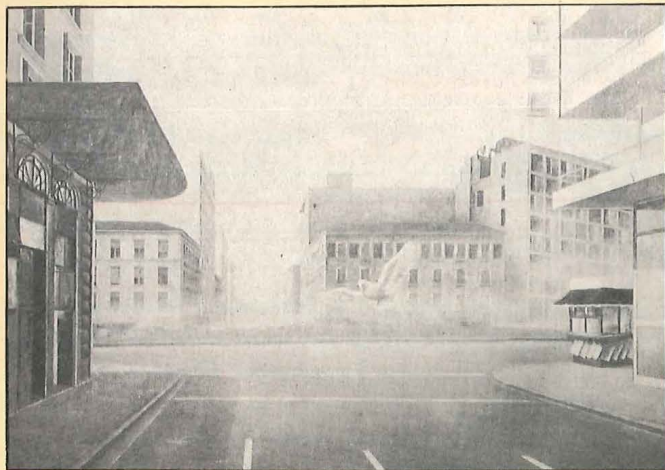
Bernstein at Mitropoulos' grave



The Mendelssohn Trio (Santorini Festival)



Athena Capodistria, organizer of the Santorini Festival

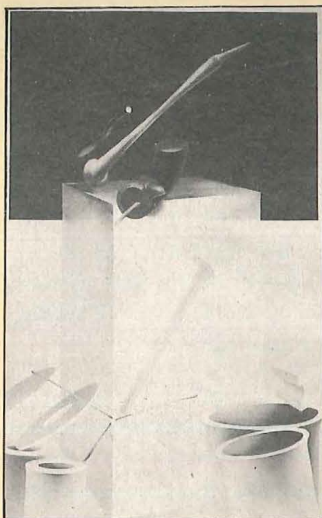


"Omonia," Petros Zoumboulakis (The 80s Generation)

Write to Segretaria del Premio Valentino Bucchi, Associazione Musicale Valentino Bucchi, Via Ubaldino Peruzzi, 20 - 00139 Rome, Italy for application forms and information.

swaps

Home Vacation, an international home exchange service, has opened a Greek branch in Athens.



"Metagrafes", Kostas Tsoklis (The 60s Generation)

the US. For further information contact: Zanic Kyriaki, Diakopes Spiti, Plateia Kolokotroni 3, 105 62 Athens, tel 323-2640 or 324-4000.

summer delight

For those stranded in Athens this month and dreading the heat and pollution to come, we suggest visiting the Athenaeum Inter-Continental for a taste of **Sounion Sunset**. Just what is a Sounion Sunset? Well, it's made up of marinated orange slices, orange and lemon sherbets, passionfruit sauce, almonds and fresh mint and is one of six specialty sundaes the hotel is offering for the summer. The others include Coupe Creole, Coupe Rainbow, Copaca-

bana Delight, Peach Melba and Coupe Riviera. August won't be so bad in Athens after all.

art

Works by Bedros Aslanian, Spyros Daglarides, Sophocles Lykos, Vassilis Mastoras, Sotos Papaspyropoulos, and Yiannis Petrakoglou will be displayed at **Diogenes** from August 10 to 31. Diogenes Gallery has moved to Thespidos 14, Plaka.



"Son of Bouzianis" by G. Bouzianis (30s Generation)

exhibitions

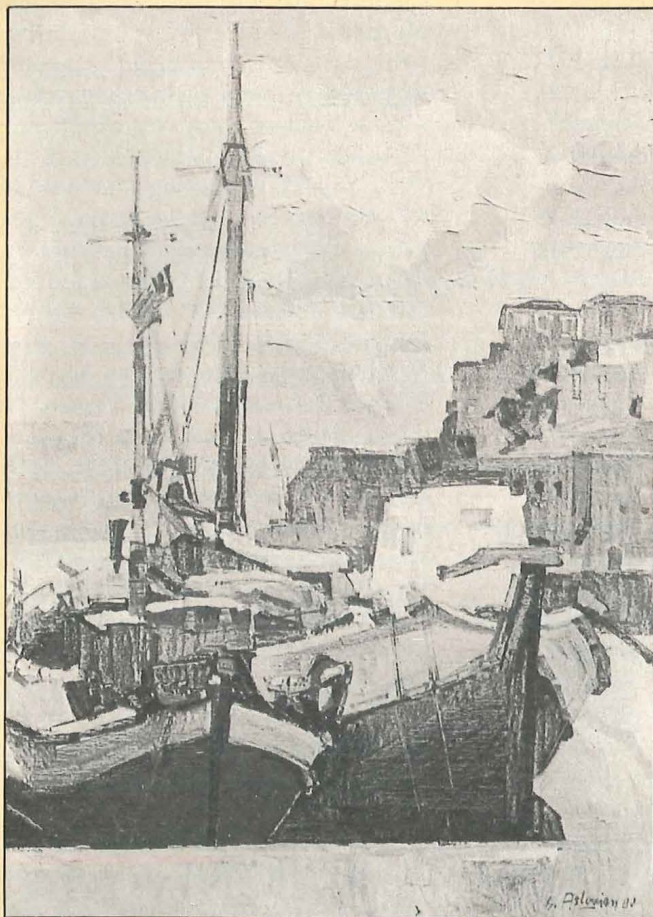
By adaptation and abstraction, Byzantine art revived and assimilated the heritage of antiquity, thus shaping new esthetic forms. To honor this year's nomination of Athens as Cultural Capital of Europe, Ilias Lalaounis has created a line of gold jewellery based on Byzantine **architectonemata**, or masonry.

A large, decorative showcase displays a vertical cut of the massive, ornate and imposing Cathedral of St Sophia, the highlight of Byzantine architecture. Lalaounis's craftspeople have adapted the cathedral's architectural elements to the scale of the human body and given them the form of jewels or decorative objects fitting the dimensions of a modern gallery or home.



"Woman" by Evangelos Kouzounis (museum Vorres)

The service is able to find a European or American family willing to exchange their residence for yours. All participants need do is fill out an application form, provide pictures of their home and have a flexible vacation schedule. At the moment, Diakopes Spiti has houses available in Denmark, England, France, Ireland, Italy, Portugal, Scotland, Spain and



B. Aslanian (art)

Festival Guide

This year's **Athens Festival** is being held in conjunction with the European Year of Music and the European Cultural Centre of Delphi within the framework of Athens: Cultural Capital of Europe. Performances will take place at the Herod Atticus Odeon and on Lycabettus from June until September.

Tickets can be purchased at the **Athens Festival box office**, Stadiou 4, tel. 322-1459 or 322-3111 (ext 240) on weekdays from 8:30 am to 1:30 pm and from 6 to 8:30 pm and on Sundays from 9 am to 12 pm; at the **Herod Atticus Odeon** from 6:30 to 9 pm on the day of the performance; also at the **National Theatre box office** at the corner of Ayiou Constantinou and Menandrou Streets, tel. 522-3242, on weekdays from 8 am to 1 pm and from 6 to 8 pm, for performances of the National Theatre; and at the **Lycabettus Theatre**, on the day of the performance, from 6:30 to 9 pm.

For performances at Epidaurus, tickets can be found at the **Athens Festival box office**; at the **ancient theatre in Epidaurus**, tel. (0753) 22026, on Saturday from 5 to 9 pm and on Sunday from 9 am to 1 pm and from 5 to 9 pm on the day of the performance; and at the **Olympic Airways Office** in Nafplion, Leoforos Bouboulinas 2, tel. (0752) 27456 or 28054.

Sales of tickets usually begin 10 to 15 days before each event. The programs are always subject to change.

Athens: Cultural Capital of Europe 1985

Two years ago the members of the European Economic Community decided to hold an annual cultural festival on a rotating basis in each of their capitals. As the birthplace of western civilization, it was thought appropriate that Athens be the inaugural city for this ambitious project. Athens will officially begin its reign as the cultural capital of Europe on June 21. The following tentative program outlines the events planned for the next six months. An official guide providing further details will be published some time this month by the Ministry of Culture. Until then telephone the National Tourist Organization of Greece (EOT) at 322-2545 for information.

August 1	Lia Meletopoulou's Small Dance Theatre at the Roman Agora European Community Youth Orchestra conducted by Leonard Bernstein at the Palais des Sports
August 2	Open Theatre at the Theatro Petra in Petroupolis: Shakespeare's <i>Much Ado about Nothing</i>
August 2-4	Cumbre Folklorica (spectacle de Flamenco) at the Veakio Theatre
August 3, 4	Municipal Theatre of Kalamata at the Roman Agora: Varnalis' <i>Attalus II</i>
August 5	Athens Experimental Ballet (Yiannis Metsis) at the Veakio Theatre
August 6	Nea Pontiaki Skini at the Roman Agora: Aristophanes' <i>Peace</i> in the Pontian dialect
August 7	Thiasos Theates at the Veakio Theatre: Sophocles' <i>Antigone</i>
August 8	A concert by Manos Hadzidakis at the Roman Agora
August 9, 10	The Company of Dancers and Strolling Players at the Roman Agora: <i>A Medieval Extravaganza</i>
August 11	Nea Pontiaki Skini at the Veakio Theatre: Aristophanes' <i>Peace</i> in the Pontiot dialect
August 13	Athens Ballet at the Roman Agora
Aug 14, 15, 17, 18	Matsuyama Ballet of Tokyo at the Veakio Theatre
August 16	Eleftheri Avlaia at the Roman Agora: Christodoulou's <i>The Weapons of Achilles</i>
August 17	Zürich Chamber Orchestra at the Roman Agora
August 21, 22	M. Mamagakis at the Roman Agora: <i>Erotokritos</i>
August 23	Yiorgos Hadzinasios at the Theatro Petra in Petroupolis
August 24	Athens Ballet at the Veakio Theatre
August 27-Sept 1	Tropicana Revue of Cuba at the Veakio Theatre
August 27	Hellenic Chorodrama (Rallou Manou) at the Theatro Petra in Petroupolis
August 29	Hellenic Chorodrama (Rallou Manou) at the Roman Agora
August 31	Australian Chamber Orchestra at the Roman Agora
September 2	Yiannis Markopoulos in concert at the Veakio Theatre
September 2, 3	Theatre Studio from Warsaw: <i>Tryptych</i>
September 3	Municipal Theatre of Patras at the Roman Agora: Euripedes' <i>Hecuba</i>
September 4, 5	Karolos Koun's Theatro Tehnis at the Veakio Theatre: Aristophanes' <i>The Acharneans</i>
September 5	The Berlin Schaubuhne directed by Peter Stein at the Theatro Petra in Petroupolis: Aeschylus' <i>Agamemnon</i>
September 6	The Berlin Schaubuhne directed by Peter Stein at the Theatro Petra: Aeschylus' <i>Libation Bearers</i> and <i>Evmenides</i>
September 7	Hellenic Chorodrama (Rallou Manou) at the Veakio Theatre
September 8	The Amphi-theatro at the Veakio Theatre: Moscou's <i>Neaira</i>
September 11, 12	Centre International de Créations Théâtrales directed by Peter Brook at the Theatro Petra in Petroupolis: a short version of <i>Le Mahabharata</i> adapted by Jean-Claude Carrière

- September 12-14 Synapse Theatrical Troupe from Germany at the Averof Theatre: A musical
 September 13 Centre International de Créations Théâtrales directed by Peter Brook: a longer version of *Le Mahabharata*
 September 22 Rock opera from the Soviet Union at the Veakio Theatre – first part
 September 26, 27 Rock opera from the Soviet Union at the Veakio Theatre – second part
 September 29, 30 Rock opera from the Soviet Union at the Theatro Petra in Petroupolis
 October 5, 6, 8, 9 El Tricicle (Compagnie Catalane) at the National Theatre: *Exit*
 October 16,17 A concert by Manos Hadzidakis at the Pallas Theatre
 October 17-20 The Berlin Schaubuhne directed by Peter Stein at the Lyriki Skini: *The Three Sisters* by Chekhov
 October 19 The Nash Ensemble: chamber music at the Pallas Theatre
 October 24-27 Residenztheater München directed by Ingmar Bergman at the National Theatre: Ibsen's *John Gabriel Bjorkman*
 October 30,31 New Shakespeare Company directed by Toby Robertson at the Pallas Theatre: Shakespeare's *Midsummer Night's Dream*
 November 1-2 Piccolo Teatro di Milano directed by Giorgio Strehler at the National Theatre: *Storm* by August Strindberg
 November 1, 2 New Shakespeare Company directed by Toby Robertson at the Municipal Theatre in Piraeus: Shakespeare's *Midsummer Night's Dream*
 November 2 Trio Sangit Mahabharati from India at the Pallas Theatre in the afternoon and the Trio Balchander in the evening, both groups are from India
 Greek popular music (afternoon performance) and Byzantine music (evening performance) at the Pallas Theatre
 November 5 G. Saade group from Syria in the afternoon and Irish folk music in the evening at the Pallas Theatre
 November 6 Polyphonic music from Holland in the afternoon and French folk music in the evening at the Pallas Theatre
 November 7 Folk music from Yugoslavia (afternoon) and Cyprus (evening) at the Pallas Theatre
 November 8 Dervish music from Turkey at the Pallas Theatre
 Nov 9, 10, 12 London Contemporary Dance Theater at the Municipal Theatre in Piraeus
 November 9,10 Theater an der Ruhr at the National Theatre: in the afternoon – Sophocles' *Electra* and in the evening Woody Allen's *God*
 December 10 Residenztheater München at the National Theatre: Waechter's *Nach Aschenfeld*
 December 11, 12 Bayerisches Staatsschauspiel at the National Theatre: Waechter's *Kiebach und Dutz*

Athens Festival

Herod Atticus Theatre

- August 2,3 Athinaion Theatre (Karezi-Kazakos): Euripides' *Medea*
 August 5 English Bach Festival – Handel tercentenary celebration performance: *Teseo*
 August 6 English Bach Festival – Bach tercentary celebration concert with leader and director Christopher Hirons, harpsichordist and director David Roblou, soprano M. Hill-Smith, and R. Beckett and A. Robson on recorders
 August 9-11 Amphi-Theatre (Spyros Evangelatos): Aristophanes' *Peace*
 August 12 Tonkünstler Orchestra and Singverein Choir conducted by Miltiades Karidis with soloists soprano M.A. Häggander, mezzosoprano Glenys Linow, tenor Pavlos Raptis and bass Georges Pappas: Beethoven's *Missa Solemnis*
 August 13 Tonkünstler Orchestra and Singverein Choir conducted by Miltiades Karidis with soloists soprano M.A. Häggander, mezzosoprano Glenys Linow, tenor Pavlos Raptis and bass Georges Pappas: Verdi's *Requiem*
 August 15-18 National Theatre: Euripides' *Hecuba*
 August 19 Philharmonia Hungarica conducted by Dimitris Agrafiotis: Works by Dvorak, Hindemith and Schumann
 August 20 Philharmonia Hungarica conducted by Dimitris Agrafiotis with soloists Yannis Vakarelis and Aris Garoufalis (piano): Works by Adamis, Poulenc and Tchaikovsky
 August 22-25 National Theatre: Euripides' *The Bacchae*
 August 28, 29 Kirov Ballet: Minkus' *Bayadere*
 August 31, Sept 1 Kirov Ballet: Extracts
 September 2 State Orchestra of Thessaloniki conducted by Josif Conta with soloist Aldo Ciccolini (piano): Works by Papaioannou, Respighi and Saint-Saens
 September 3 Zürich Chamber Orchestra conducted by Edmond de Stoutz
 September 4 Zürich Chamber Orchestra conducted by Edmond de Stoutz with soloist Dimitris Sgouros (piano)
 September 7, 8 Theatre National de Chaillot directed by A. Vitez: Victor Hugo's *Lucrece Borgia*
 September 10 ERT Symphony Orchestra conducted by Horst Newmann with soloist Ferenz Rantos (piano): Works by Varvoglis and Liszt
 September 11 Recital by Victoria de los Angeles

- September 14, 15 Nuria Espert Company: Oscar Wilde's *Salome*
 September 17 Washington Symphony conducted by M. Rostropovich: Works by Makris, Schubert and Shostakovich
 September 18 Washington Symphony conducted by M. Rostropovich: Works by Debussy, Kalamiris and Beethoven
 September 19 Piano Recital by Stanislaw Richter
 September 20,21 Britain's National Theatre directed by Peter Hall: Shakespeare's *Coriolanus*

Lycabettus Theatre

- August 2,3 Thanos Mikroutsikos in concert
 August 6,7 Municipal Theatre of Kalamata: Brecht's *The Resistible Rise of Arturo Ui*
 August 9,10 Jazz concert by Herbie Hancock
 August 12-15 Dancers Ballet
 August 17,18 Stefanos Karabekos in concert
 August 20,21 Tokyo Contemporary Dance
 August 23,24 Hellenic Chorodrama (Rallou Manou)
 August 26,27 Concerts by Aristoxenos
 August 28 Vangelis Pitsiladis in concert
 August 30,31 Elias Andriopoulos concerts
 September 3, 4 Yiannis Voglis' Anatoli Theatre Company: *Yiannis Ritsos - 75 years*
 September 6,7 George Hadzinassios in concert
 September 9,10 Popular music concerts

Ancient Theatre of Epidaurus

- August 3, 4 Karolos Koun's Teatro Tehnis: Aristophanes' *Thesmophoriazousae*
 August 10, 11 Karolos Koun's Teatro Tehnis: Aeschylus' *Prometheus Bound*
 August 17, 18 National Theatre: Aristophanes' *Ploutos*
 August 24,25 State Theatre of Northern Greece: Euripides' *The Suppliants*
 Aug 31, Sept 1 State Theatre of Northern Greece: Euripides' *Helen*

Rhodes Cultural Festival

The Rhodes Cultural Festival will run until the end of November. For information telephone the Rhodes cultural office at (0241) 27427 or 29678.

- August 3 Fatmeh in concert by the Moat
 August 1-10 Exhibition of painter Maria Stamataki's work at the Rodiaki Epavli
 August 7 Pianist Agathi Leimoni at the National Theatre of Rhodes
 August 12-22 Slide presentation of art work with commentary by poet Yiannis Ritsos and photographs of the Hellenic world in Constantinople at the Rodiaki Epavli
 August 17, 18 Dance company from Yugoslavia by the Moat
 August 22 Tokyo Contemporary Dance Company by the Moat
 August 24 Glykeria's 14-member band will give a concert by the Moat
 August 26, 27 Rorbeska Kapela musical group from the National Opera of Prague at the Palace of Knights
 September 2 Folklorica Dance Company of Cuba by the Moat
 September 7, 8 Citta di Milano under the direction of Bernardi Goliardo at the National Theatre of Rhodes
 October 5 Pianist Dimitris Sgouros at the National Theatre of Rhodes
 Nov 2, 9, 16, 30 Recital by the students of the Odeions of Rhodes to celebrate the European Year of Music
 November 23, 24 Choir Festival, organized by the Choir of the Commercial Bank of Greece in cooperation with the Rhodes municipal cultural committee within the framework of the Seventh Athenian Choir Festival, at the National Theatre of Rhodes

Iraklion '85

Tickets are available at special stands located at Plateia Venizelou, Plateia Eleftherias, Vikelea Library, EOT, the municipality's travel offices at the airport and the harbor, from 9 am to 1:30 pm and from 6 to 10 pm daily, as well as at the theatres. For information telephone (081) 282221 or 242977.

- August 1, 3 Yiannis Markopoulos in concert at the Kazantzakis Garden Theatre
 August 2 Musical evening with Byzantine, classical, modern and jazz music at the Kazantzakis Garden Theatre
 August 4 Yiannis Markopoulos in concert at the harbor

- August 5 The Singers conducted by Antonis Kontogeorgios at the Small Municipal Garden Theatre
 August 5-11 A week of music lessons for children from G. Kouroupos and N. Kypourgos at the Dominicos Theotocopoulos Hall
- august 6 Duo Mediterraneo at the Small Municipal Garden Theatre: traditional Mediterranean music by Y. Kaimakis and Egyptian Issam el Mallax
- August 7 Greek orchestra *Chanome Yiati Remvazo* with Savvina Yiannatou at the Small Municipal Garden Theatre
- August 8 *Opisthodromoki Compania* at the Small Municipal Garden Theatre: bouzouki music
 August 9 The Haris Aidonides Orchestra at the Small Municipal Garden Theatre
 August 10 The Greek Trio with violinist G. Demertzis, violoncellist V. Fidertzis and pianist D. Evnouchidou at the Small Municipal Garden Theatre: Works by Mozart, Petrides, Brahms and others
- August 11 Toula Tolia recites the Cretan poem *Gyparis* with visual aids at the Small Municipal Garden Theatre
 August 13 Toula Tolia presents Nikos Kazantzakis' philosophical work *Ascetic* at the Koules Castle Theatre
 August 13, 14 Canadian modern jazz group Repercussion at the Small Municipal Garden Theatre
 August 15, 16 Nikos Mamangakis' opera *Erotokritos and Aretousa* performed with accompaniment by the Iraklion Chorus and Orchestra at the Kazantzakis Garden Theatre
- August 15 Toula Tolia presents a poem of Mina Dimaki at the Koules Castle Theatre
 August 17 Pianist Helen Mousala at the Small Municipal Garden Theatre
 August 18, 19 Theodore Vassilikos Chorus performs Cretan hymns at the Basilica of Saint Mark
 August 19-22 Alwin Nikolais Ballet Company at the Kazantzakis Garden Theatre
 August 20-30 European Cinema Week at the Apollon Theatre
 August 24, 25 Amphi-Theatro at the Kazantzakis Garden Theatre: Aristophanes' *Peace*
 August 26 Amphi-Theatro at the Small Municipal Garden Theatre: *Fortounatos*
 August 27 A recital of Cretan composer Stratis Kalogerides' music at the Kazantzakis Garden Theatre
 August 29, 30 Karolos Koun's Teatro Tehnis at the Kazantzakis Garden Theatre: Aristophanes' *The Acharneans*
 August 31 Karolos Koun's Teatro Tehnis at the Kazantzakis Garden Theatre: Arthur Schnitzler's *Gaitanaki*
 September 1 Traditional Cretan music and dances at the Kazantzakis Garden Theatre
 Sept 4, 5, 7, 8 Kirov Ballet at the Kazantzakis Garden Theatre
 September 10, 11 Cretan Municipal Theatre at the Small Municipal Garden Theatre: Euripides' *Ion*

Seventh Annual International Santorini Music Festival

The International Festival of Santorini is organized by well-known pianist Athena Capodistria, who is also the founder, artistic director and guiding spirit of The Friends of Santorini Cultural Association which sponsors the festival. This year concerts will also be given on the nearby islands of Paros and Syros. For information and tickets contact Syrigos Travel, Nikis 20, tel 323-5500, in Athens and Damigos Tours, Thira, tel (0286) 22473, Pelikan Travel, Thira, tel (0286) 22220, or Kamaris tours, Kamari, tel (0286) 31455, on Santorini.

Santorini – Estia Hall, Thira

- August 30 The Vienna Consortium Margaritari Ensemble will perform Medieval, Renaissance and Baroque music with old instruments and in period costume: Works by Monteverdi, Schein, Händel, Telemann, Bach and others
- September 1 Clarinetist Allan Ware and pianist Barbara McKenzie: Works by Debussy, Brahms, Stravinsky, Poulenc and Bernstein
- September 6 Mendelssohn Trio from Amsterdam featuring pianist Alwin Bär, violinist Lex Korff de Gidts and cellist Elias Arizcuren: Works by Smetana, Mendelssohn and contemporary Spanish composer Tomás Marco
- September 8 Mendelssohn Trio with young Dutch violinist Marieke Blankenstijn: Chamber music by Antonin Dvorak
- September 13 Greek duo Eleftherios Papastavros and Parry Derembey Papastavros: Works by Vivaldi, Mozart, Beethoven, Respighi, Chopin and Papastavros
- September 15 The Athens Chamber Orchestra conducted by Byron Colassis with soloist Athena Capodistria, piano: Bach's Concerto in D minor

Paros – The courtyard of the church of Panayias Ekatontapylianis

- August 24 The Vienna Consortium Margaritari Ensemble: Works by Monteverdi, Telemann, Händel, Bach, Schein and others
- September 10 Mendelssohn Trio: Chamber music of Antonin Dvorak
- September 17 The Athens Chamber Orchestra: Bach's Concerto in D minor

Syros – Cultural Center of Ermoupolis

- August 21 The Vienna Consortium Margaritari Ensemble: Works by Monteverdi, Schein, Telemann, Händel, Bach and others
- September 11 Mendelssohn Trio: Chamber music of Antonin Dvorak
- September 18 The Athens Chamber Orchestra: Bach's Concerto in D minor

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

NAME DAYS IN AUGUST

In traditional Greek circles one's name day (the feast 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).

August 6	Sotiris, Soto, Sotiria
August 15	Panayiotis, Panayiota, Despina, Marios, Maria, Mary
August 30	Alexandros, Alexander, Alekos, Alexandra

DATES TO REMEMBER

August 6	Hiroshima Day
August 7	Tissa Beav (Jewish)

PUBLIC HOLIDAYS

August 15	Feast of the Assumption
-----------	-------------------------

ATHENS '85

DELACROIX'S "GREECE LAMENTING OVER THE RUINS OF MESSOLONGHI" and studies for the painting at the Pinakothiki until Sept 30.

"LES BOURGEOIS DE CALAIS" BY RODIN and preliminary sketches will be displayed at the Pinakothiki until Sept 30.

MEMORIES, TRANSFORMATIONS, AND QUESTS, an exhibition of painting and sculpture at the Pinakothiki and the Odeion Athinon, continues this month.

FIFTH INTERNATIONAL BIENNALE OF SCULPTURE is taking place at the Skironio Museum Polihronopoulou, on the 50th km of the old National Road to Corinth, and the Skironio Center, Georgiou Lira 73, Kifissia, until Sept 30.

BYZANTINE AND POST-BYZANTINE ART at the old university in Plaka. Greek paintings, sculpture, church artifacts and icons from the seventh to the 18th centuries continue to be displayed this month.

ATHENS: PREHISTORIC AND ANCIENT at the Stoa of Attalus until the 8 Sept.

GREECE AND THE SEA at the OLP building in Piraeus until Oct 10. The exhibition includes coins, sculpture, ceramics and nautical equipment.

DEMOCRACY AND CLASSICAL EDUCATION. See focus.

DOCUMENTS OF THE OCCUPATION DURING THE SECOND WORLD WAR will be displayed at the Kaisar-iani Shooting Range.

CYPRUS: CULTURAL ARTIFACTS SPANNING 9000 YEARS ARE PLUNDERED continues at the Academy of Athens, Panepistimiou 28, until Oct.

TROY: EXCAVATIONS AND DISCOVERIES OF HEINRICH SCHLIEHMANN at the Iliou Melathron, once his residence, all this month.

VORRES MUSEUM: A SELECTION at the Pnevmatiko Kentro of Rendi until Aug. 15.

NEW QUESTS: THE 80s GENERATION at the Dimotiki Pinakothiki until Aug 25.

NEW QUESTS: THE 80s GENERATION will go to the municipal building of Piraeus on Aug 28.

THE 30s GENERATION AND ITS PRECURSORS at the Pnevmatiko Kentro Peramatos until Aug 25.

THE 60s GENERATION AND ITS TRIUMPHS at the municipal building of Piraeus until Aug 25.

THE 60s GENERATION AND ITS TRIUMPHS will be displayed at the Pnevmatiko Kentro of Peramatos starting Aug 28.

SCULPTURE by Baha Zanni will be exhibited at the Pnevmatiko Kentro of Athens beginning Aug. 16.

VORRES MUSEUM: A SELECTION will be in Nea Smyrni beginning Aug 19.

ATHENS AT THE TURN OF THE CENTURY, the exhibition will be displayed at the Athenaeum Inter Continental Hotel starting Aug 20.

GREEK NAVAL COSTUMES AND UNIFORMS will be on show at the Nautical Museum as of Aug 20.

SMALL SCULPTURE: THE GENERATIONS OF THE 60s AND 70s at the Pnevmatiko Kentro of Athens starting Aug 25.

VIENNESE WORKSHOP, exclusive photographs of some of the art works at the Austrian Museum of Applied Arts, at the Pnevmatiko Kentro of Athens starting Sept 1.

GALLERIES

DIogenes, Thespidos 14, Plaka. Tel 324-5841, 322-6942. See focus.

DRACOS ART CENTER, Herodotou 2, Kolonaki. Tel 721-7103. A group show of Greek and foreign artists continues until the end of Aug.

AI THOUSA TEHNIS IAKINTHOS, Zirini 23, Kifissia. Tel 801-1730. Summer Salon '85, a group exhibition, will continue until Sept 30.

ATHENAEUM ART GALLERY, Athenaeum Inter-Continental Hotel, Syngrou 89-93. Tel 902-3666. A group show featuring painting and sculpture all summer long.

HYDROHOOS, Anapirou Polemou 16, Kolonaki. Tel 722-3684. A group exhibition featuring Eleni Melazoi, Maria Stiliadou, painter Kostas Haralambidis in a *trompe l'oeil* manner, Hristos Santamouris (prints), Eva Golya (prints), painter Maria Sotiri, ceramicist Mitropoulou, painter Apostolos Kiritisis, cubist Yiannis Kokkinakis and folk artist Lazaridou Douroukou, until Sept 6.

POLYPLANO, Lykavittou 16, Kolonaki. Tel 362-9822. Group exhibition until Aug 30.

SKOUFA, Skoufa 4, Kolonaki. Tel 360-3541. All summer long, a group show.

THE UNFOLDING OF LIFE IN ATHENS BEFORE IT BECAME THE CAPITAL, an exhibition at the Center for Folk Art and Tradition sponsored by the Pnevmatiko Kentro of Athens, until Dec.

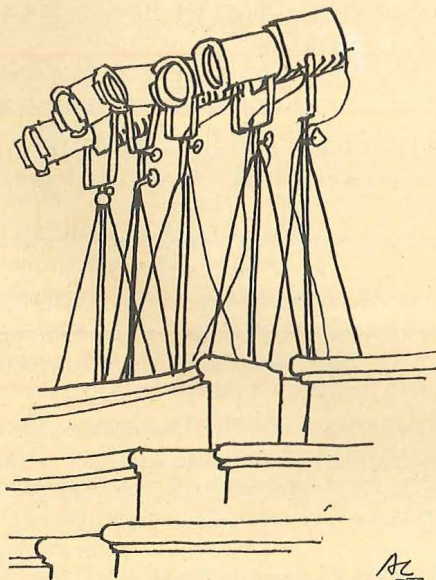
SALONICAN ANNIVERSARY

The Association to Celebrate Thessaloniki's 2300th Anniversary is sponsoring a series of cultural events until the end of the year. For details telephone (031) 218279.

MEDIEVAL EXTRAVAGANZA. See focus.

THE JAZZ OF DIZZY GILLESPIE at the Palais de Sports, Aug 9-10.

KIROV BALLET at the Theatro Dasos, Aug 20-25.



ATHENS MUNICIPALITY

The mayor's office, through the Pnevmatiko Kentro, is sponsoring a series of events to celebrate Athens: Cultural Capital of Europe 1985.

BOOKS AND PERIODICALS OF THE HELLENIC DIASPORA, an exhibition at the Pnevmatiko Kentro until Aug. 5.

THE GENERATION OF THE 80s, a painting exhibition at the Dimotiki Pinakothiki until Aug 25.

INTERNATIONAL CHAMBER ORCHESTRA OF NEW YORK at the Theatro Lofou Strefi, Aug 9.

IRAKLION '85

WILD ORCHIDS, photographic exhibition of rare plants from Crete at the Basilica of St Mark, Aug 1-15.

ITALIAN PAINTERS display their work, which is inspired by the island of Crete, throughout Iraklion, Aug 15-30.

WORKS BY ENGONOPOULOS at the Basilica of St Mark, Aug 20-30.

MANOLIS AND ARISTEA TZOBANAKIS exhibit, respectively, sculpture and sketches, and paintings, at the Basilica of St Mark, Sept 1-15.

MUSIC, DANCE, THEATRE

A NIGHT IN NEW ORLEANS at the Athenaeum Inter-Continental, Aug 8. The London Dixieland All Stars will perform jazz while the hotel chefs serve up a buffet inspired by the famed creole cuisine. Telephone 902-3666, ext 6776, for information and reservations.

GREEK FOLK DANCES by the Dora Stratou Theatre on Philopappou Hill until the end of September. Performances take place at 10:15 pm on weekdays and at 8:15 and 10:15 pm on Wed and Sun. For information telephone 324-4395 or 921-4650.

NELLY DIMOGLIOU GREEK DANCES until October at the Old City Theatre on Rhodes. The show begins at 9:15 pm daily, except Saturday. In addition the dance troupe is also offering a beginners' and two advanced dance courses for foreigners beginning mid-June. Tel (0241) 20157.

THEATRO DASOS 1985

The mayor's office has scheduled a series of cultural events at the Municipal Garden Theatre for the fourth year in a row. In addition, there will be performances by the municipal theatres of Ioannina and Serres at the Municipal Theatre in Ioannina, Aug 21-23 and at the Municipal Theatre in Serres, Aug 28-30.

Aug 7-11	Theatriki Diadromi performs Panos Theodorides' <i>Remake</i>
Aug 16-18	Daniel Lommel's Aenao Dance Theatre
Aug 19	Akis Yerontakis and Thanasis Zlatanios in concert
Aug 24	Concert by Kazantzi
Aug 26	Kassara in concert
Aug 31	Municipal Philharmonic
Sept 1	Mihalis Liatsos in concert

EPIROT FESTIVAL

The Society of Epirotic Studies sponsors a cultural festival at its open-air theatre every year. For information telephone (0651) 26442. The program is always subject to change.

August 3	Municipal Philharmonic of Ioannina
Aug 4	National Theatre at Dodoni: Euripides' <i>Hecuba</i>
Aug 7	Municipal Local Theatre of Ioannina: Armenis' <i>The Sheep</i>
Aug 10	Theatrical performance by the Society of Epirotic Studies' theatre group and the Local Municipal Theatre of Larissa
Aug 11	An evening of popular music
Aug 12	The Sophia Opera Company
Aug 16	Folkloric company from the Soviet Union
Aug 18	Karolos Koun's Theatro Tehnis: Aristophanes' <i>The Acharneans</i> .

FOLK FESTIVALS

THE PHOKIKA are held in Amfissa and other large towns of the province of Phokida from Aug 15-30. For information about the panygyria, concerts, performances, and exhibitions telephone (0265) 22744.

MONASTERY OF PROUSOS in Karpenissi sponsors a panygyri in honor of the Virgin Mary on Aug 23 Telephone (0236) 22296 for details.

METEORA '85 in the town of Kalambaka. For information about this cultural fortnight telephone (0432) 22346.

SHEEPFOLD AND MANOURIS FESTIVAL in the town of Vlasti, province of Kozani, some time during the first two weeks of the month. Manouris, the famous cheese of Vlasti, is offered to visitors while young people dance in local costume. Call (0463) 92311 for details.

KAVALARIDES, in the village of Siatista, Kozani, on Aug 13. Riders (kavalarides) race to the monastery of Mary at Mikrocastro, afterwards attending the service and breakfasting at the church of Prophet Elias. Prizes are given to the best group of horses. Call (0465) 21280 before attending to confirm the date.

OZOU FESTIVAL on the island of Mytilini, Aug 1-8. Ouzo is offered to visitors free of charge. In addition there will be several artistic and cultural events. Call (0251) 23180 before going to confirm dates.

WINE FESTIVAL OF SAMOS, some time during the month. Telephone (0273) 27204 for details.

SMALL HARMLESS SNAKES appear on Aug 15, the feast of the Assumption in Markopoulo, Cephalonia, near the church of Our Lady. Visitors can touch the snakes. There is also a popular fair.

ROBOLA FESTIVAL is held annually on the first Saturday after Aug 15 in Grageta, Cephalonia. The festivities include a presentation on how Robola wine is processed as well as samples of homemade Robola.

FLOCA FESTIVAL, near ancient Olympia, starts at the beginning of this month and includes sports competitions, fireworks, a parade of decorated carts and other events. Telephone (0624) 22751 for details.

CELEBRATION OF THE RAISIN at the village of Krestena in the province of Elia, some time in the middle of the month. Visitors are offered raisins and can view exhibitions of agricultural products, local craftsmanship and weaving. Telephone (0625) 22251 for information.

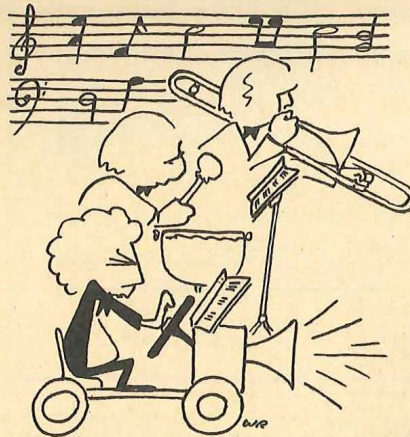
CULTURAL CENTER OF TRIPOLI sponsors ten days of cultural events at the end of the month. Telephone (071) 222235 for information.

CULTURAL SUMMER '85

Cultural Summer is an annual event sponsored by the mayor's office in Kalamata. All events take place at the fort's amphitheatre. For information telephone (0721) 22651.

- Aug 1, 5 Amateur Theatre Company of Messenia: G. Stavros' *Goodnight Margarita* Yiota Bey in concert
- Aug 7 A concert by Manolis Rassoulis
- Aug 10 Mikis Theodorakis' Orchestra and singers Kalliologlou and Moraitis: Works by Mikis Theodorakis
- Aug 13 Pianist Gratsiella Parasevaidi
- Aug 18, 21 Black Theatre of Prague
- Aug 23 G. Stavrianos in concert with A. Protopsaliti, M. Douraki and G. Zografos
- Aug 25 Cultural Society of Messenia: Folk songs and dances
- Aug 30 - Sept 1 Local Municipal Theatre of Kalamata: Aristophanes' *Lysistrata*

Athens Suite



FESTIVALS THROUGHOUT GREECE

LITERATURE AND ART 1985

The Pnevmatiko Kentro of Lefkada is sponsoring its 30th cultural festival this year with an impressive variety of international talent. For information and confirmation of the program telephone (0645) 23354.

- Aug 3 A concert by the Yugoslavian choir of Branko Krsmanovic with conductor Darinka Matić-Marovic in honor of the 30th anniversary of the Literature and Art cultural festival.
- Aug 4 The Greek Theatre of Australia: *Metamorphosis*.
- Aug 5 Classical Ballet Company of the Yugoslav National Theatre.
- Aug 6 Branko Krsmanovic Choir from Yugoslavia.
- Aug 7 Round-table discussion on the Hellenic Diaspora.
- Aug 8 National Theatre: Euripides' *Hecuba*.
- Aug 9 Loukianos Kilaidonis in concert.
- Aug 10 National Ballet Company of the Sophia State Opera: *The Goat's Horn*.
- Aug 11 Round-table discussion on the problems and prospects for Greeks living abroad.

INTERNATIONAL FOLKLORIC FESTIVAL

The International Folkloric Festival is also being sponsored by the Pnevmatiko Kentro of Lefkada from Aug 18-25. Groups from Yugoslavia, Italy, Bulgaria, Romania, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Syria, Palestine, Nepal, Malaysia, the West Indies, Greece and the Ivory Coast will perform.

FESTIVAL OLYMPUS

The prefecture of Piraeus is holding its 14th annual cultural festival this year. All performances begin at 9 pm. Some events are free.

- Aug 2 The State Theatre of Northern Greece at the Municipal Stadium of Alginio: Mihalis Hormouzis' *O Leprendis*
- Aug 3 Concert with Dimitra Galani, Arletta, Sakis Boulas, Yiannis Yiokarini at the municipal park of Lykio
- Aug 10 Dario Fo's Cultural Workshop at the municipal park in Lykio: *Please, steal less*
- Aug 10-11 Archaeologists will speak about Piraeus at the ancient Dion
- Aug 11 Dimitris Kehaidis' *Dafnes and Pikrodafnes* at the municipal park in Lykio
- Aug 17 The Pieriko Theatre performs *Dafnes and Pikrodafnes* at Kastro Platamonas
- Aug 18 Dario Fo's Cultural Workshop at Kastro Platamonas: *Please, steal less*
- Aug 19-25 Folk Week with Greek and foreign groups at Kastro Platamonas, Katerini and other towns

FESTIVAL OF VOLOS

Most performances will take place at the Municipal Garden Theatre of Volos. Telephone (0421) 21111 for details.

- Aug 21-31 Fourth Balkan Craftwork Exhibition with an emphasis on metalwork. All the Balkan countries have sent artisans to represent them.
- Aug 21 Inauguration of the cultural festival at Plateia Rhigas Pheraios. Unveiling of statue of Rhigas Pheraios by Memos Makris as well as a multi-media presentation about the life and works of the Greek patriot.
- Aug 22 French choirs and the Municipal Choir of Volos.
- Aug 23 The Local Municipal Theatre of Larissa: Goldoni's *The Coffeehouse*.
- Aug 24 Thimios Karakatsanis' Theatre Company: Aristophanes' *Nepheles*.
- Aug 25 Composer Manos Hadjidakis.
- Aug 26 Dimos Moutsis in concert.
- Aug 28 The National Theatre of Northern Greece: Hourmouzis' *Leprendis*.
- Aug 29 Folkloric groups from Greece and Romania.
- Aug 30 Folkloric groups from Bulgaria and Yugoslavia.
- Aug 31 Closing night celebration with free food and entertainment at Plateia Rhigas Pheraios.

SOUND AND LIGHT

ATHENS: ACROPOLIS-PNYX. The show is performed in Greek, English, French and German every day. For information and tickets drop by the Athens Festival box office, Stadiou 4, telephone 322-1459 or 322-311 (ext 240), or at the entrance gate at Ayios Dimitrios Lombadialis, telephone 922-6210, on the day of the performance. Tickets are 200 drs and 80 drs for students.

RHODES: MUNICIPAL GARDEN - PALACE OF THE GRAND MASTER. Information can be obtained by telephoning the Palace at (0421) 21922, the EOT office at (0241) 23255 and 23655 or the Town Hall at (0241) 25515 and 27679. Alternate performances are in Greek, English, French, German and Swedish. Tickets cost 200 drs and 80 drs for students.

CORFU: OLD FORTRESS. Call the EOT office at (0661) 30520 and 30360 for tickets, 200 drs and 80 drs for students, and information. The program is in Greek, English, French and Italian and includes Greek folk dances.

WINE FESTIVALS

DAPHNI. The festival is open daily from 9 pm until 1 pm. Admission is 160 drs. Tickets at the gate.

ALEXANDROUPOLIS. Beginning July 6, this wine festival lasts until August 11. Tickets can be purchased for 100 drs at the gate. Open daily from 9 pm until 12:30 am.

MUSEUMS/SITES OUTSIDE ATHENS

Peloponnese

ANCIENT CORINTH, museum and site. Tel. (0741) 31207. Ruins of one of 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 am - 7 pm and Sunday from 9 am - 7 pm.

MYCENAE, ruins of the most important Mycenaean palace on top of a citadel. Open daily from 8 am - 7 pm and Sunday and holidays from 9 am - 7 pm

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 theatre 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 am - 7 pm, Sunday and holidays 9 am - 7 pm Closed Tuesday.

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 am - 7 pm weekdays, 9 am - 7 pm Sunday and holidays.

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 am - 7 pm, Sunday and holidays 9 am - 7 pm

Central Greece

DELPHI, seat of the famous oracle, with ruins of a vast and rich sanctuary, and a fine museum. Site open from 8 am - 7 pm on weekdays and 10 am - 4:30 pm on Sundays and holidays. The museum, tel. (0265) 82313, houses finds from the excavations. Open daily 8 am - 7 pm, closed Tuesday, and Sunday and holidays 10 am - 4:30 pm.

OSSIOS LOUKAS MONASTERY, between Levadia and Delphi, was built in the 11th century AD. Outstanding mosaics. Open 8 am - 7 pm weekdays and 9 am - 7 pm Sunday and holidays.

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, 9-2:30. Closed Sat.

ATHENS COLLEGE LIBRARY, Psychiko Tel. 671-4627, ext. 60. Open Mon-Fri, 8:30 am-4 pm, closed Sat. 25,000 books in English and Greek; English periodicals.

AMERICAN LIBRARY (USICA), Hellenic American Union, Massalia 22 (4th floor). Tel. 363-7740. Books, periodicals, indexes and US government documents in English. A microfilm-microfiche reader-printer and a small collection of video-cassettes, films, records, slides and filmstrips *The New York Times*, *Time*, *Newsweek* and *Scientific American* available on microfilm. Mon-Fri, 9:30 am-2pm and Mon-Thurs, 5:30-8:30 pm. Closed in Aug.

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. Lending library closed in Aug.

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. Closed in Aug.

FRENCH INSTITUTE, Sina 29, Tel. 362-4301. Books, periodicals, references and records in French, Tues-Fri, 10-1:30. Closed in Aug.

THE GENNADEION, 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, Wed, Fri, 9 am-5 pm, Tues, Thurs, 5-8 pm and Sat, 9 am-2 pm. Closed in Aug.

GOETHE INSTITUTE, Omirou 12-14, Tel 360-8111. Mon-Sat, 9 am-1 pm. Books, periodicals, references, records

TAVERNAS AND RESTAURANTS

CENTRAL

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 noon-1 am.

DELPHI, Nikis 13. Tel 323-4869. Excellent lunchtime spot, very good food, reasonable prices, 11 am-11 pm

DIONYSOS, Across from the Acropolis. Tel 923-3182 or 923-1936. Complete restaurant and pastry shop. The house specialities are: "Adriatica" charcoal-broiled shrimps, "Lois" fillet of sole, "Vine Growers" baby lamb and veal mignonnettes in oregano sauce garnished with noodles Romaine
note: *Dionysos-Zonars* at the beginnings of Panepistimiou St. near Syntagma Square also has complete restaurant service. Tel. 323-0336.

A third *Dionysos* is on Lycabettus Hill

DRUGSTORE, Stoa Korai. Tel 322-6464, 322-1890. A multi purpose restaurant with news stand and pharmacy. Open from 8 am-2 am, except Sundays.

EVERYDAY, Stadiou St 4 and Voukourestiou corner. Tel 323-9422. Spacious and central, serving moussaka, grills and salads. Also convenient for coffee, croissants, pastries and ice cream. Open 7 am-2 am (Restaurant-cafeteria, pastry shop)

FLOKA, Panepistimiou 9, restaurant, pastry shop. Tel 323-4064.

note: *Floka* Leoforos Kifissias 118, Tel. 6914-001 also provides complete restaurant, pastry shop and catering services. Delicious club sandwiches and ice cream pies ("Black Venus" etc.)

IDEAL, Panepistimiou Ave 46. Tel 361-4604, 361-3596.

The Restaurant of Athens" founded in 1922. Pleasant atmosphere in a succession of well decorated rooms, discreet stereo music, attentive service, extensive menu. Open for lunch at noon. "Ideal" for late diners. Don't let the unobtrusive entrance put you off.

KENTRIKON, Kolokotroni 3, in arcade next to the Athenée Palace Hotel. Tel 323-2482, Greek and international cuisine with a huge menu from hors d'oeuvres, omelettes of all kinds, vegetable plates, grills, to ice cream, sweets etc. Reasonable prices. Open from noon until 10:30 pm

KOSTOYIANNIS, Zaimi 37 (Pedion Areos) Exarchia. Tel 821-2496. Large selection of appetizers. Main dishes are, among others, rabbit stiffado (stew with onions), souvlaki with bacon and quail. Closed Sunday.

LENGO, 29 Nikis. Tel 323-1127 Charming bistro restaurant, now has an outdoor garden dining area; white tablecloths, white-jacketed waiters, good Greek cuisine; a little expensive. Open daily 12 pm-1 am

Diva

RESTAURANT

"DIVA" A NEW RESTAURANT IN NAOUSA - PAROS.

A new restaurant which is breaking new ground has just opened in NAOUSA, the unspoiled harbour of PAROS. Directed by Fouli Leandry and Catherine Folâtre, who converted an old house and beautifully decorated it, the ambiance is of serene elegance enhanced by soft classical music. The food, from the hands of the young French chef Jean-Yves Malecki, is unforgettable: "Terrines" of local fish, dishes of fresh urchins, stews of lamb, sweets that are masterpieces, all help to make your holiday in Paros a huge success.

And the prices are low! DIVA: Tel. 0284-51441

SAVORIES, (formerly Earthly Delights), Panepistimiou 10, (in the arcade). Tel 362-9718. Lunch and cocktails in a personalized environment. Nikos and Gail offer high quality and savory mezes accompanied by their own popular San-torini wine. Open daily, except Sun, from 12:30-5:30.

SYNTRIVANI, 5 Fillenion St., near Syntagma Square. Tel 323-8662. Greek Cuisine, extensive variety of dishes including souvlaki and moussaka (specialities). This restaurant also serves fresh fish.

HILTON/U.S. EMBASSY AREA

BALTHAZAR, Tsoha 27 and Vournazou. Tel 644-1215. Renovated mansion not far from the U.S. Embassy. Entirely personal, inventive approach to food. Daily from 8 pm-2 am. Closed Sunday.

a matter of taste

A Taste of Southern Europe

Elaine Priovolos

Despite dire predictions for Greece's economy, 1985 seems like a good year to go into the restaurant business. We visited two restaurants, in Kifissia and Piraeus, both of which had opened recently.

Avoiding heavy meals in summer, or any time for that matter, can be difficult in Greece, but **Rive Gauche** has an interesting variety of dinner and dessert crêpes guaranteed to fill you up yet not to the point of bursting. Located in a quaint classical building on Leoforos Kifissias, the crêperie has a veranda for outdoor dining during the summer and a hand-carved marble fireplace to keep winter-time diners warm. The hand-painted ceilings, which the owner, Mr

Anglou, discovered while renovating the building, add to the charm of the interior.

We chose the ham, cheese, egg and tomato and the bacon, onion, egg and cheese crêpes from a menu which included such fillings as blue cheese, leeks and cream; artichokes, cheese and cream; and shrimps, mushrooms and onion sauce. A cool bottle of Atalantis, a light rosé wine, accompanied our meal. Rive Gauche has a small but excellent wine list of little-known Greek vintages. Dessert - crêpes with strawberries and cream and with chocolate, hazelnuts and cream - was our favorite part of the meal.

Rive Gauche, Leoforos Kifissia 252, Kifissia (tel 801-2871) is open seven days a week, from 8 pm to 2 am. Dinner for two, including wine and dessert, will be about 1700 drs.

For a more substantial meal we recommend **Casa Madrid**, overlooking Passalimani. Candlelight, a babbling fountain, the twinkle of Athenian city lights, and two strolling guitarists playing soft Greek and Spanish tunes cre-

ate a romantic outdoor setting. The restaurant will continue to operate during the winter inside a plush wood-paneled dining area.

Casa Madrid's cuisine is, of course, Spanish with a sprinkling of international dishes such as schnitzel Hoffmann. The specialties of the house are *paella* à la Madrid, *paella marinara*, stuffed squid, braised lamb à la Madrid, beef steak with *pueros* sauce, marinated roast pork and chicken à la Madrid. We began with mushrooms Provençale and crêpes stuffed with ham and cheese, then continued the meal with *paella* à la Madrid, a delicious helping of rice mixed with seafood placed in the middle of your plate and surrounded by oysters, mussels, crayfish, shrimp and pieces of chicken. Although sangria is served, the wine list consists primarily of Greek wines such as Cava Boutari and Danielis.

Open seven days a week, from 7 pm, Casa Madrid is located at Akti Koundourioti 4, Kastella, Piraeus, tel 412-3032. Dinner for two, including wine, should be between 3500 and 4000 drs. There are free parking facilities next to the restaurant.

restaurants and night life

FATSIOS, Efroniou 5, Pangrati (south of the Hilton). Tel 721-7421. Good selection of well-prepared Greek and Oriental specialties. Daily from 12-5 pm
LE BISTRO, Holiday Inn Hotel, Mihalakopoulou 50, Ilissia. Tel 724-8322. French and Greek cuisine. Piano.
MIKE'S SALOON, Vas. Alexandrou 5-7 (between the Hilton and Caravel Hotel), Tel 729-1689. Bar, snacks and meals. Daily 12 pm - 2 am and Sundays, from 6 pm-2 am
OTHELLO'S, 45 Mihalakopoulou, Ilissia. Tel 729-1481. Specialty: Beef Stroganoff. Open daily, from 12 pm - 2 am Closed Sunday.



**Open lunch and dinner,
 9 Hadjiyanni Mexi and Michalacopoulou
 Str. behind the Hilton,
 Tel. 723-8540, 724-3719.**

PAPAKIA, Iridanou 5 (behind the Hilton). Tel 721-2421. The specialty, as the name suggests, is duck. Daily from 8 pm-2 am
ROUMELI, Panormou 107, Ambelokipi (across the park from the Apollon Towers), Tel 692-2852. At lunchtime, a wide selection of Greek dishes; evening specialties are charcoal broils. Daily from 12 pm until late. *Bakaliaros*, *bifteki* special, snails, baked fish (*gavros*).
THE ANNEX, Eginitou 6 (between the Hilton and U.S. embassy). Tel 723-7221. Some Greek cuisine. Full cocktail bar. Open daily from 12-3:30 pm and 8 pm-2 am Closed Sunday.
THE PLOUGHMAN, Iridanou 26, Ilissia; (near the Holiday Inn). tel 721-2044. Dartboard; English cooking, and reasonable prices. Open daily from 12 pm-2 am, kitchen closed on Sundays.
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 pm-1 am Closed Sundays.

PLAKA

ANGELOS'S CORNER, Syngrou 17 near Temple of Zeus. Cozy nook with piano. Excellent Greek and French cuisine served in salon atmosphere. Seats 50 max, reservations necessary. (922-9773/7417). Serves dinner from 6 p.m. to midnight.
BAKALIARAKIA (TA), Kydathinaion 41. Tel 322-5048. Basement taverna specializing in salt cod in batter usually served with garlic sauce. Souvlaki and delicious salads.
DAMIGOS, where Kydathinaion meets Adrianou, basement taverna offering quality meat, fresh vegetables, specialty bakaliaro with skordalia; extremely reasonable, friendly service. Closed August.
FIVE BROTHERS, Aiolou St off the square behind the Library of Hadrian. Open daily from 8-1 am.
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), friendly service. Open daily from 8-12 am.
MILTONS, Adrianou 19 Plaka. Tel 324-9129. Charming island atmosphere. Large selection of traditional appetizers, homestyle Greek cooking and various steaks, also fresh fish. Open lunchtime, perfect for business lunches, and evenings. Reservations suggested.
PICCOLINO TAVERNA, Moni Asteriou between Hatzimihali and Kydathinaion, 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 am.
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 pm and 7 pm-2 am daily.
THESPIA, taverna on Thesspidos 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 pm-2 am.
XYNOS, Ag. Geronda 4. Tel 322-1065. Old Plaka taverna with extensive fare including stuffed vine leaves, fricassée. Wine from the barrel. Guitar music. Closed Sunday.

PANGRATI AND ENVIRONS

KARAVITIS, Arktinou 35, Pangrati. Tel 721-5155. Traditional old taverna serving 'wine drinker's meze' and meat with

potatoes and vegetables served in an earthenware dish. Wine from the barrel.
MARKIZA, Proklou 41 (Varnava Square) Pangrati. Tel 752-3502. Known for its 'wine lover's meze', onion pie, Cypriot meat balls. Wine from the barrel. Closed Monday.
MAYEMENOS AVLOS, (Magic Flute) Kalevku and Aminda 4 (across from the Truman Statue). Tel 722-3195. A gathering place for the theater and after theater crowd serving snacks, full meals, sweets and ice cream. Specialties include lemon pie and an unusual sauerkraut. Open all day for coffee and cake. It also sells pies and pastries to take out. Pleasant chalet atmosphere.
MYRTIA, Markou Mousouri 35, Metz. Tel 701-2276. Greek cuisine, large variety of hors d'oeuvres. The specialties include lamb in lemon sauce. Closed Sunday.
ROUMBA, Damareos 130. Tel 701-4910. Specialties include filet à la crème with mushrooms and "Roumbosalata". Closed Tuesdays.
THEMISTOKLES, Vas. Georgiou 31, Pangrati. Tel 721-9553. Extensive taverna fare, charcoal grills but the specialty is meat in lemon sauce. Delicious fried meatballs.

HOTELS

ATHENS HILTON, Tel 722-0201.
Supper Club, fresh gourmet food plus nouvelle cuisine items at reasonable prices. Music. Open daily from 8:30 pm-1 am (last order taken at 12:30 am) Dinner and buffet lunch.

*Considered to be one of the
 nicest restaurants in Athens*



*Excellent international menu
 First Class Service, Unusual salads
 Beautiful candlelit garden
 Curries twice a week*

37, Ionias str. Kifissia Tel. 80 14 260


Ta Nissia, taverna, downstairs. Music. International cuisine.

ATHENAEUM INTERCONTINENTAL, Tel 902-3666.
La Rotisserie, highest quality French food prepared by Executive Chef Hervé Merendat. Dinner from 8 p.m. Gastro-nomic menu and 5 special VIP menus on request.
Cafe Pergola, open daily from 6 am-2 am for breakfast, lunch, dinner, snacks. Rich lunch and dinner buffet.
Kava Bar, open daily from 11 am-2 am. Happy hour from 5-7 pm (drinks half price). Duo d'Amour performing nightly, except Monday, from 9 pm.
Kava Promenade, serving soufflés and crêpes plus other light lunch specialties, 12-3:30 pm weekdays. Live piano music.
Poolside Barbecue, evening dining under the stars, with appetizers and salad buffet plus wide range of grilled meat and fish. Music by D. Krezos trio, from 9 p.m. nightly.
ASTIR PALACE, Athens, off Syntagma Square. Tel 364-3112.
Apocalypse Restaurant, excellent international cuisine served in elegant surroundings. The menu also includes Greek favorites like *avgolemono* soup. Expensive wine list, including a very good house wine. Open every day for lunch, 12:30-4:30 pm, and dinner, 8 pm-1 am. Live dinner music.
Asteria Coffe Shop, open every day for breakfast, 7-11 am, lunch 12:30-4 pm, dinner, 7:30 p.m.-1:45 am.
Athos Bar, open every day from 11 am-1:30 am. Piano music.
ASTIR PALACE, Vouliagmeni. Tel 896-0211.
Grill Room, downstairs cafe-restaurant, piano music, sometimes a small orchestra for dancing. Open daily from 1-3:30 pm and from 8 pm-1:30 am.
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 pm and from 8 pm-12 am.
LEDRA MARRIOTT HOTEL. Tel. 952-5211.
Summer Starlight Buffet starting June 14. Poolside, evening dining with music and dance. Sumptuous buffet serving refined Hellenic specialties, spectacular view of the Acropolis, the city and the sea. Daily except Monday, from 8 pm.
Kona Kai, Polynesian food complete with waterfall, recessed pools. Open Monday through Saturday from 7 pm-12:30 am. 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 am-1.30 am; breakfast from 6.30 am, served à la carte or buffet, specialty

eggs à la minute; all day menu 11 am-11 pm; salad bar, geared to business lunches, wide selection of international local dishes; late night menu, 11 pm-1:30 am; Sunday brunch, 11 am-3:30 pm, buffet serving hot and cold dishes; wine on the house, guitar music.
MERIDIEN HOTEL. Tel 325-5301-9.
Brasserie des Arts, French cuisine, superb chef, tasteful portions, unique waiter service, Open for lunch, 1-3:30 pm, and dinner, 8 pm-1:30 am. Last order taken at 12.45 am.
The Athenian Bistro, snacks and buffet with Greek specialties, daily from 7-2 am. Great for business conferences.
CHANDRIS HOTEL, Tel 941-4825.
The Four Seasons, Greek and international cuisine, à la carte, drinks, music by the Trio Amantes, 9 pm.-1 am.

KOLONAKI

BRUTUS, Voulgaraktonou St 67, Lofos Strefi. Tel 363-6700. Attractive, quiet restaurant and full bar. Among the main dishes you will find "meatball Brutus" stuffed with cheese, bacon and mushrooms served with a baked potato and special sour cream-like sauce, tiny skewered meat balls, a "plat du jour" which changed daily. Desserts include homemade chocolate cake and lemon pie on alternate days, baked apples and yogurt with sour cherry sauce.
DIONISSOS, 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 9 am-11.45 pm.
DEKAOKTO, Souidias 51, Kolonaki. Tel 723-561, 723-7878. Small restaurant with pleasant atmosphere, a small number of well-prepared dishes. Good bar (with snacks). Daily 12 pm-2 am. Sunday 6.30 pm-2 am.
FAIYUM, 44 Kleomenous, Kolonaki, Tel 724-9861. Open every evening. Specialty: crêpes and desserts. A few Chinese and Arabian main dishes.
GEROFINIKAS, Pindarou 10. Tel. 362-2719, 363-6710. Fine Greek and oriental cuisine, fresh fish, out-of-season fruits and vegetables, rich sweets. Specialties include lamb with artichokes and eggplant puree. Cosmopolitan atmosphere.
NOUFARA, Kolonaki Str 21, Tel. 362-7426. Restaurant, Snack bar, Spaghetteria.
ROUGA, Kapsali 7, Kolonaki Square. Tel 722-7934. Set off in a small cul-de-sac (*rouga* means lane). Good selection of taverna fare. Well-deserved popularity: good food. Open nightly from 8 pm-2 am.
VLADIMIROU, Aristodimou 12, Kolonaki. Tel 724-1034 721-7407. Twenty years old this year and still going strong. Specialty entrées are pepper steak and spetsofai (sausages and green peppers in tomato sauce) from the Pelion area. Piano music and songs. Bar.



MEXICAN RESTAURANT
Kifissias 267, Kifissia
 (Behind Olympic Airways
 near Plateia Kifissias)
Authentic Mexican food!
 The only Mexican restaurant in Greece.
 Menu includes a glossary of all dishes.
 Open Mon-Sat 6-11:30 pm
 Closed for vacation August 18-Sept. 1

KIFISSIA/NORTHERN SUBURBS

APOSTOLIS, 11 Gortinias, Kifissia. Tel. 801-1989. Spinach and cheese pies, sweetbread pies, roebuck, filet of beef, oven-baked octopus. Open on Sunday for lunch.
AUBERGE, Odos Tatoiou. Tel 801-3803. International and Greek cuisine.
BARBARA'S, Ionas St., Kifissia. Tel. 801-4260. First class restaurant with a welcoming atmosphere. Secluded candlelit garden for summer dining. Snails bourguignonne, crêpes with fresh spinach, the best Chateaubriand in Athens. Home-made desserts. Barbara welcomes all guests personally.
BLUE PINE, Tsaldari 27, Kifissia. Tel 901-2969. Country club atmosphere. Renowned for its fine assortment of *hors d'oeuvres* also favored for charcoal broils. Piano. Closed Sun.
CAPRICCIOSA, Pizza Restaurant, Kassaveti and Levidou 2, Kifissia. Tel 801-8960. Open daily from 10 am-1:30 am.
EKALI GRILL, (part of the Ekali Club), Lofou 15, Ekali. Tel 813-2685. A posh yet hospitable restaurant with selection of some 20 wines mainly from small vineyards, the Ekali Grill will really provide a treat. Choose from a tantalizing salad bar with homemade dressings, continue on to a tournedou stuffed

with ham and parmesan and topped with melted cheese, (or Chateaubriand or filet of sole for example). Cream pies, cakes or fruit salad from the trolley will end your meal or select crêpes Suzette and capuccino or Irish coffee. Soft piano music.

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 pm, program at 11. Closed on Sunday.

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

HATZAKOU, 1 Plateia Plakas, Kifissia. Tel 801-3461. Open nightly and for lunch on Sunday. Specialty: Schnitzel Hoffman.

GRAND CHALET, Kokkinara 38, Politeia, Kifissia. Tel 801-4888. International cuisine with Greek specialties. Piano and songs.

KATSARINA, 43 P. Tsaldari, Kifissia. Tel 801-5953. Specialties: fried cod with garlic sauce, snails, savory pies and stuffed vine leaves.

KENTIA, on the corner of D. Petriti and Arhiepiskopou Hrisanthou, right off the main plateia in Drosia. Tel 813-4080. Specializes in French cuisine with a few Greek dishes. Personalized service.

LOTOFAGOS (Lotus Eater), 4 Aghias Layras, 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 or two special main dishes with vegetables, salad and wine. This restaurant is praised all over Europe. Limited seating. Reservations a must.

MOUSTAKAS, H. Trikopi and Kritis, Kifissia. Tel 801-4584. Also open for lunch on Saturday and Sunday.

NICHOLAS, 270 Kifissias Ave, Filothei. Tel 681-5497. On Sundays and holidays open also for lunch. Crêpes with cheese stuffing, snails, *dolmadakia* (vine leaves around rice and ground meat), *bekri mezés* (meat cooked in wine).

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.

PEFKAKIA, 4 Argonafton, Drossia. Tel 813-1273, 813-2552. *Youvetsakia*, *stifado* (rabbit stew) and large choices of *mezedes* (hors d'oeuvres).

PELARGOS, 83 G. Lyra, Nea Kifissia Tel 801-4653, closed Sundays. Specialties: skewered goat, also *kokkoretsi* (in-nards on the spit), apple pie dessert. Retsina from the barrel.

PICCOLO MONDO, Kifissias Ave 217, Kifissia. Tel 802-0437. Phone for reservations. Piano-restaurant with French cuisine. Main dishes include médaillons de boeuf and escalope with tropical fruits. Closed Sunday.

PITSOUNIA, 26 Halkidos, terminus of the Kato Kifissia bus. Tel 801-4283, open for lunch and dinner. *Bakalliaros skordalia*, (fish with garlic-sauce); snails.

SARANTIDI, Plateia Elaion, Nea Kifissia. Tel 801-3335. Large variety of food, good wine. Music. Also open for lunch on Sunday.

STROFILLI, Panaghi Tsaldari, Kifissia. Tel 808-3330. Also open for Sunday lunch. Greek and international cooking.

**HALANDRI/MAROUSI
PSYCHICO/ENVIRONS**

ALATOPIPERO, Konstantileos/Tsavella, Maroussi. Tel 802-0636. *Youvassi* (pork with garlic cooked in ladoharti) and chicken *sti gastrá*. Daily, except Monday, from 8.15 pm-2 am and Saturday from 8.15 pm-3 am.

DENI'S DEN, Sarantaporou 5 (make right turn at Mesogeion Ave 200). Tel 652-0243 - mornings Tel. 647-2109. Piano restaurant. Greek cuisine. Guitars and singing.

DOSKOURI, D. Vassiliou Neo Psychico. Tel 671-3997. Wide range of seafood and grilled dishes. Specialties: charcoal grilled fish, cooked specialties (casseroles and stews).

HATZAKOS, Irodou Attikou 41, Maroussi (just below the KAT hospital). Tel 802-0968. A variety of seasonal dishes. Specialty: lamb in filo pastry.

KRITIKOS, Pendelis Ave/Frangoklissia. Tel 681-3136. Two fireplaces, short orders, *dolmadakia beyerdi* (a Turkish dish), retsina from the barrel. Open daily, except Mondays, from 8 pm-12 am and Sunday from 12 pm-12 am.

KYRANITA, 4 Ithakis, Halandri. Tel 682-5314. Greek cuisine, music. Daily from 6 pm-2 am, closed Sundays.

O MORIAS, Vas. Konstantinou 108 and Peloponissou, Aghia Paraskevi. Tel 6599-409. Family taverna with very reasonable prices. Specialties include lamb in tomato sauce with pasta, grills (unusually good meatballs) salads. Wine from the barrel.

ROUMBOS, Aghiou Antoniou, Vrillissia. Tel 659-3515. Closed Fridays, pork with olives, beef *au gratin*, *gardoumba* (casserole liver, heart, etc.)

STEKI TOU ANDREA, Messinias/Kithaironos Frangoklissia. Tel 682-5041. Fried bakalliaros, *bifteki* special, snails, baked fish (*gavros*). Open nightly from 8 pm-2 am and for lunch on Sundays, 12-5 pm.

THE VILLAGE II, Moraitou 82 and Vrana (Neo Psychico). Tel 671-7775. Pleasant "village" atmosphere, good service. Specialties: lamb cooked over grápevines, *Irigandeli*, charcoal broiled quail.

**ROOFTOP
Restaurant**

Chandris hotel

Unforgettable evenings with unique view of the Saronic Gulf
Large assortment of food from the **Buffet** and the **Barbecue**
Piano, singing and the

TRIO AMANTES

1600 drs per person



Leoforos Syngrou 385

Telephone for reservations: 941-4824

OLIVEA



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



RESTAURANT
GRILL ROOM
BAR
INTERNATIONAL
KITCHEN
with
Stereo Music

17 A. DIAKOU ST. - SYNGROU AVE, ATHENS please call for Reservations
(NEAR THE TEMPLE OF OLYMPIC ZEUS AND 92-29-773
HOTEL ROYAL OLYMPIC) Reservations Tel. 92-27-417



CHINA restaurant

Superb Chinese cooking in a luxurious Oriental atmosphere
Open 12 to 3:30 p.m. and 7:30 to 1 a.m.

72 EFRONIOU STREET, ILISSIA TEL: 723-3200. 724-5746
(Between Caravel Hotel & University Campus)

DIOSCURI

restaurant



Charcoal grill - Fish
Cooked specialties

DIMITRIOU VASSILIOU 16 - N. PSYCHIKO
TEL. 6713.997 - SUNDAYS OFF



TO PRASINO, Plateia Drosopoulou, Filothei. Tel 681-5158. The taverna with (perhaps) the fastest service in Athens! The menu includes grills (sausages, chops, souvlaki and hamburger steak) and delicious deep fried meatballs. Salads. French fries and fruit round out the meal. The meat is all first quality. Lunch from 12:00-4:30 and dinner from 7:30-12:00 pm.

PALEO FALIRO/ALIMOS

CAMINO, Pizzeria-trattoria, Posidonos 54, Paleo Faliron. Tel 982-9647. Piquant pastas, pizzas and choice cuts of meat are special; draft Heineken and Santorini bottled "house wines". Not as pricey as neighboring Italian restaurants.

FONDANINA, Vas. Georgiou 31, Tel 983-0738. Specialties includes stuffed "Pizza Calzone", spaghetti carbonara, rigatoni with four cheeses, saltimbacca à la Romano, filetto diabolò, Italian and Capriccioso salads, chocolate mousse, creme caramel and "cake of the day."

GASKON TOMA, 20 Posidonos, Paleo Faliron. Tel 982-1114. Open every evening. Appetizers, short orders, *plaki* (fish and vegetables cooked in wine). Ouzo and wine free.

KAPRI, Posidonos, Paleo Faliron. Tel 981-6379. Open for lunch and dinner, 12-4.30 pm and 7.30 pm-1 am.

MOURIA, 101 Ahilleos, Paleo Faliron. Tel 981-3347. Specialty: squab in season. Retsina from the barrel.

PAPAGALO, Leoforos Posidonos 73, Eden. Tel 983-3728. Menu which will accommodate all moods and tastes. Snack and salad bars, charcoal grills, ice cream and crêpes.

PANDELIS, 96 Naiadon, Paleo Faliron. Tel 982-5512. Constantinopolitan cuisine, with various specialties. Daily from 12 pm-2 am and Sunday from 12-5 pm.

PANORAIA, Seirion/Terpsihoris Sts, Paleo Faliron. Tel 981-3792. On Sundays open only for lunch. Short orders for fish and meat; shrimps.

SEIRINES, 76 Seirion, Paleo Faliron. Tel 981-1427. On Sundays also open for lunch. Short orders, rabbit in red wine, *bakallarios* (cod).

STA KAVOURAKIA, 17 Vas. Georgiou, Kalamaki. Tel 981-0093, open only at night 6 pm-2 am. Crabs (*kavouria*), charcoal-broiled octopus, various fish.

GLYFADA/VOULIAGMENI SEASIDE

ANDONIS, 22 Armenidos, Glyfada. Tel 894-7423. Open for lunch and dinner. Shrimp ragout, charcoal grilled octopus.

BARBA PETROS, 26 N. Zerva, Glyfada, (Aghios Konstantinos). Tel 891-4937. On Sundays also open for lunch. Special cheese pies, kid, chicken, short orders.

CHURRASCO, 16 Pandoras St, Glyfada, Slick dining, outdoor terrace dining and bar; specialty, steak tartare, fixed at table. Elaborate, fairly expensive, elite Athenian crowd.

DOVINOS, 2 Plateia Fleming, 2nd stop in Glyfada. Tel 894-4249. Various fish dishes, baked and grilled.

EL ARGENTINO, *Parilla* - specializes in delicious barbecued meats of atypical cuts. Central firepit surrounded by classic Argentinian decor. No phone but open evenings. Reasonable prices.

EL GRECO, Cnr. Kyprou & Feves Strs., Glyfada. Tel 899-4249. Various fish dishes, baked and grilled.

EVOI-EVAN, behind the Zeus boat factory, Ano Glyfada. Tel 893-2689. International cuisine. Music.

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

IMBROS, Selinis/Iliou, Kavouri. Tel 895-1139. Open for lunch and dinner. Fish, meat, Constantinopolitan cuisine.

KANATAKIA, I. Metaxa/Pendoras Sts, Glyfada. Tel 895-1843. Short orders, specialty *hilopittes*. Wine from the barrel.

KASTRO BARBA THOMA, Vlahika, Vary. Tel 895-9454, open from 11 pm. Baby lamb, contrefilet, suckling pig, souvlaki, *kokkoretsi* (innards cooked on the spit), spleen, choice of appetizers.

KYRA ANTIGONI, Pandoras 54, Glyfada (near the swimming pool). Tel 895-2411.

LE FAUBOURG, 43 Metaxa and Pandoras, Glyfada. Tel 894-1556. A full menu of meat dishes including calf liver cooked with onions and bacon - a house specialty. Open daily except Sunday, for dinner only.

MAKE UP, Grill restaurant, Posidonos 4, Vouliagmeni. Tel 896-1508. Open daily for dinner.

PANORAMA, 4 Iliou Kavouri (opposite Hotel Apollo). Tel 895-1298. Constantinopolitan *mezedes*, lobster, fish of all kinds.

RINCON, corner of Pringipos Petrou 33 and Ermou, Glyfada. The menu is limited to a handful of entrées, mostly Spanish, but there are some basic British dishes like roast beef. Open every night except Tuesday and for lunch on weekends.

PIRAEUS

DOGA, 45 Deliyiorgi, Evangelistria. Tel 411-2149. Specialties: snails, kebabs, innards on spit (*kokkoretsi*), pureed yellow peas with onions (*fava*).

KALYVA, Vassilis Pavlou 60. Tel 412-2149. Colorful cartoon wall murals, dining balcony overlooking the sea and

hill, following the sea around to the tiny port (a five-minute walk). If you use the green bus in Syntagma, again get off at Faliron train station. A few of the more popular tavernas: **ZORBA**, Tel 412-5501; specialty is the tray of *mezedes* offering stuffed mussels, shrimp, octopus and much more. 26 Akti Koumoundourou.

THE BLACK GOAT, at No 6, an old favorite, and one of the first tavernas in the marina, choice of fresh lobster, crayfish and clams. Yachtsman's hangout.

Another less well-known and less expensive seafood row in Piraeus is at **Fraetes** around the coast from the Zea Marina yacht harbor. Several restaurants offering fresh fish and a cliffside view of the sea. Also for seafood:

ANDONOPOULOS, Frederikis 1, Glyfada. Tel 894-5636; an old and comfortable restaurant with an extensive sea-food menu. Daily noon-midnight.

BOUILLABAISSE, Zisimopoulou 28, Amfithea (behind the Planetarium, Syngrou Ave). Tel 941-9082. Bouillabaisse, fresh fish and a variety of shellfish. Nightly 7.30 pm-12 m.

LAMBROS, on the shore road, Posidonos 20, Voula. Tel 896-0144. Variety of appetizers and usually a good assortment of fish. Moderately expensive. Daily 10 am-1 am. Closed Mon.

PSAROPOULOS, Kalamon 2, Glyfada. Tel 894-5677. One of the oldest seafood restaurants, on the marina, open year round, tasteful service, tasty dishes, tasteful prices.

STEAKHOUSES

BEEFEATER STEAK HOUSE, 9 K. Varnali, Halandri. Tel 883-2539. A Canadian corner in Athens; American and national specialties. Air-conditioned. Open from 2 pm-2 am.

FLAME STEAK HOUSE, Hadziagianni Mexi 9 (near the Hilton). Tel 723-8540. Specializes in good charcoal broiled steaks and chops. Bar open for cocktails. Nightly from 7 pm-1 am.

PRINCE OF WALES, steakhouse and pub, 14 Sinopes St. Tel 777-8008. Open every day from 12 pm-2 am. Closed Sundays, businessmen's lunch menu (main dish, beer or wine, and dessert).

STAGECOACH, Voukourestiou 14 Kolonaki. Tel 363-5145. Specializes in steaks and salads, with an extensive bar. Reservations advisable. Daily 12 am - 4 pm and 7 pm-1 am. Closed Sunday.

STEAK ROOM, Eginotou 6, (between Hilton and US Embassy). Tel 721-7445. Full menu featuring charcoal broils. Includes a bar. Reservations advisable.

DISCOS

A.B.C., Patission 177, Amerikis Square. Tel 861-7922. Disco music. DJ Spyros.

AMNISIA, Leoforos Kifissias 4, Paradiso Amaroussion. Tel 682-3326. DJ Piero. Closed Tuesdays.

AFTOKINISI, (Dilina) 5th bus stop Ellinikon (airport) Tel 894-5444 DJs Nicola and Piero.

VIDEO DISCO, Leoforos Syngrou 255 Tel 942-4986. Disco and new wave music. DJs Nikos, Thanassis and Costas.

BARBARELLA, Leoforos Syngrou 253. Tel 942-5601/2. DJ Petros. Disco and new wave music.

DIVINA, Kifissia Shopping Centre. Tel 801-5884. DJs Nikola, Frank.

CREPERIES

MARIONETTA, 40 Ippokratous St and Diritou St. (corner). Old, neoclassical house with magnificent marionettes on the walls and hanging from the roof. Specialties: Shrimp crêpe, "Marionetta" crêpe, cold pork salad, wine barrel, beer, fruit juices.

PHADRA, Metsovou 14. Tel 883-5711. Neoclassic house decorated (as of this year) by young Greek artists. Large variety of unusual crêpes. Closed Tuesdays.

RUMOR'S, 35 Dimokritou St Kolonaki. Tel 364-1977. Specialties: Tuna crêpe, spinach and cheese crêpe, salads (also restaurant).

TO ROLOI, (The Clock), Aristotelous St, Victoria Square. Crêpes with chocolate, ice cream, honey and walnuts, dinner crêpes.

RIVE GAUCHE, Leoforos Kifissias 252, Kifissia. Tel 801-2871. Quiet restored classical building. Dining outdoors on the veranda during the summer and indoors by the fireplace when the weather gets cold. Filling dinner and dessert crêpes. Excellent wines.

FAST FOODS

GALLERIA TITANIA, (Titania Hotel, street level) Panepistimiou 52. Fresh fruit salad and fruit drinks, ice cream, sandwiches, pittas, sweets and coffee. Small bar. Open 7 am-2 am.

JOLLY'S HAMBURGERS, 122 Alexandras Ave and Askli-

The Stage Coach

We've been serving superb steaks in sophisticated surroundings for nearly 15 years. Menu highlights include Prime Rib of Beef, T-Bone, New York Sirloin plus several other steak cuts, cooked and served correctly. Crispy salads, steaming baked potatoes and mouth-watering onion rings provide added taste treats. Lunch features a variety of deli-sized sandwiches, hamburgers plus a Plat du Jour focusing on a Greek dish. Located off Syntagma Square in a beautiful neoclassical building, we are fully air-conditioned and have ample space for outdoor dining.

Voukourestiou 14
Tel. 363-5145

Microlimano; Established reputation for excellent quality of their meats. Daily from 8 pm-2 am.

LANDFALL CLUB, Makriyianni 3, Zea Marina. Tel 452-5074. Open for lunch from May to October and for dinner all through the year. Seafood and Greek cuisine.

VASILENA, Etolikon 72. Tel 461-2457. A long-established taverna situated in a renovated grocery store. The owner provides a parade a parade of 16 different dishes (in the order that he chooses) for a fixed price. Soup is usually served last! Be sure to have an empty stomach to do honor to this delicious food.

VLAHOS, 28 Kolytety, Freates. Tel 451-3432. *Bakallarios*, *bifteki* 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 pm-2 am.

ZILLER'S, Akti Koundouriotou 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 pm-2 am.

SEAFOOD

MICROLIMANO, (or Turkolimano, as it is still called) in Piraeus now hosts twenty-two seafood restaurants, all offering a good meal with excellent service at a table by the sea. Every taxidriver knows where it is, but if you want to use local transportation, take the metro to Faliron station, one stop before the Piraeus terminal, and walk towards the Castella

piou St. Tel. 644-4013-4. The Fast Food restaurant in Athens. Hamburgers, Jolly's burger, fried chicken, milk shakes. Open until 2 am.
PAPA GEORGE, 2 M. Karsoli St. Daphni. Tel 970-4279. Specialties: sausages, schnitzel with bacon.
 SI, Panepistimiou 9B. Tel 322-4190. A quick stop: sandwiches, pastries, croissants, coffee, ice cream and fruit juices. Open 7 am-2 am.
WHITE SPOT, 152 Alexandras Ave. Tel 644-8754. Specialties: deep fried chicken, breaded chicken livers, hamburgers.

FRENCH

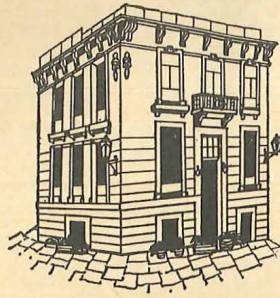
BELLE HELENE, Politeias Square, Kifissia. Tel 801-4776. In a lovely green park with two small lakes, Greek and French food. Specialties include "Symposio" (filet with madeira sauce, artichokes, bacon, ham, chicken livers, cheese, mushrooms) chicken crêpe with ham, mushrooms, cheese in tomato sauce. Open daily from 10 am-2 am.
ERATO, Varnali 7, Halandri (Dourou Square), Restaurant, bar. Open nightly from 7 pm-2 am., except Sunday when it opens for lunch at noon. International cuisine (Greek and French).
ESCARGOT, Ventri 9 and Hadziyianni Mexi (near the Hilton). Tel 723-0349. Piano. Open daily from 7.30 pm-1 am. 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 almond and crème anglaise.
JE REVIENS, Xenokratous 49, Kolonaki. Tel 721-1174. Specialty French and Greek cuisine. Open for lunch and dinner.
LE CALVADOS, Alkmanos 5 (near Athens Hilton) Tel 722-6291. A touch of Paris with a comprehensive menu from house pâté to "Mousse au chocolat" including a variety of steaks with original sauces, shrimps with curried rice, and cheese fondue. House wine. Specialities from Normandy and fine Calvados of course.
L'ORANGERIE, 55 Efroniou, (opposite the Caravel). Tel 724-2735, 724-2736. Nice atmosphere. Specialties: filet au poivre vert (filet with green pepper), risotto mediterrannée, seafood, seasonal salads. Piano.
PRUNIER, Ipsilantou 63, Kolonaki (across from the Hilton). Tel 722-7379. International cuisine. Full range of seafood.

ITALIAN

AL CONVENTO, Anapiron Polemou 4-6, Kolonaki. Tel 723-9163. Gourmet specialties: pasta and scaloppine. Nightly from 8 pm-1 am. 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 pm-2 am. Lunch Saturday and Sunday.
ARCOBALENO, 14 Nap. Zerva, Glyfada Square. Tel 894-2564. Specialty: shrimp provençal.
DA WALTER, Evzonon and Anapiron Polemou, Kolonaki. Tel 724-8726. Spacious bar. Specialties: rigatoni with four cheeses, fileto Piedmontaise, sauce madeira, profiteroles. Nightly 8 pm-1 am.
FONDANINA, 31 Vas. Georgiou. Tel 983-0738.
IL FUNGO, Posidonos 68, Paleo Faliron. Tel 981-6765. Specialties: filetta, 22 kinds of pasta, 20 varieties of pizza, 16 different scaloppine. Nightly from 8 pm-2 am, Sundays and holidays from 12.30-3.30 pm.
LA BOUSSOLA, Vas. Georgiou and Grigori Lambraki, Glyfada. Tel 894-2605. Italian cuisine and steak dishes. Daily from 12.30 pm-2 am. Saturday 12.30 pm-2.30 am. Closed Wednesday for lunch.
LA BOUSSOLA, near metro station Kifissia. Tel 808-3912. Formerly "Da Bruno". Under same management as "La Boussola" in Glyfada. Filet à la diabolio and "Triptiho à la Boussola" (three kinds of pasta with special sauces and cheese) are among the specialties.
LA FIAMMA, Plateia Dimokratias 5, Holargos. Tel 651-7355. Large variety of Italian dishes and oven-baked pizza. Take-out service. Open daily from 7 pm-2 am and on Sunday and holidays from noon-2 am.
LA TARTARUGA, 25th of March 38 and Palaiologlou Sts. Halandri. Tel 682-8924. Large portions of piquant entrees and pizza. Chilled glasses. Very reasonable prices. Quick service.
TOSCANA, 16 Thisseos, Vouliagmeni. Tel 896-2497-8. Open every evening. International and Italian cuisine (also Greek dishes). Specialties: escalope à la Toscana, escalope cordon bleu, filet with mushrooms, torta romantica (dessert).

CHINESE

CHANG'S HOUSE, Doiranis 15 and Athidon, Kallithea. Tel 959-5191, 959-5179. Under same management as The China. Open daily, 12-3.30pm, 7.30 pm-12.30 am. Closed Sun lunch.
CHINA, Efroniou 72, Ilissia (between Caravel Hotel and University Campus). Tel 723-3200. Oriental atmosphere. Daily 12n-3 pm, 7.30 pm-2 am Closed Sun lunch.



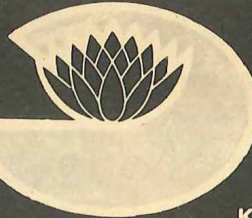
FILOMOUSA

Coffee Shop • Tea Room
Snacks • Pastries

OPEN 11:00am - 2:00am

1 Filomousou Etairias Square, Plaka, tel: 322-2293

ΝΟΥΦΑΡΑ



Restaurant
Snack Bar
Sphagettaria

Dine indoors or out in
pleasant Kolonaki Square

Kolonaki Sq. 21 Tel. 361-4508

CHANG'S HOUSE CHINESE RESTAURANT

The most wonderful, comfortable and tasteful Chinese restaurant in the world, and the prices are reasonable.

Fully air-conditioned.

Daily lunch 12:00 to 15:30 pm. Dinner 7:30 pm to 12:30 am.
(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)



JE REVIENS

Dine in the garden under the cool
of the mulberry trees.

Specialty French and Greek Cuisine
HOME CATERING

Open for Lunch and Dinner, 49 Xenokratous St., Tel. 721-0535, 721-1174



九

KOWLOON CHINESE RESTAURANT

龍

TAKE AWAY SERVICE
TEL. 894-4528

GLYFADA
KYPROU 78

Michiko RESTAURANT

日本料理

TEMPURA SUKIYAKI
SUSHI SASHIMI

by Authentic Japanese Chef

27 KYDATHINEON ST. PLAKA
322-0980 — 324-6851

restaurants and night life

GOLDEN DRAGON, 122 Syngrou Ave. and G. Olympiou 27-29. Tel 923-2315, 923-2316. A variety of Taiwanese dishes. For reservations call 923-2315, 923-2316. Reasonable prices. Open daily for 12:30-3:30 pm and from 7:30 pm-12 am.

KOWLOON, Kyprou 78, Glyfada. Open daily 12-3 for lunch and 7-1 in the evening. Specialties include fried rice, baked duck and king shrimps.

LOON FUNG TIEN, Alkionidou 114, coastal road near EOT Beach B. Tel 895-8083. You can choose chop suey, spring rolls, Chinese noodles among other dishes. Peking duck must be ordered 24 hours in advance. Every Sunday Chinese buffet lunch at a fixed price.

PAGODA, Bousgou and 3 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.

THE PEKING CHINESE RESTAURANT, 6 Fedras and Karapanou. Tel 893-2628. We recommend anything sweet and sour. The chef adds chilli sauce making the sweet and sour slightly fiery. Open daily from 1 pm.

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.

JAPANESE

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

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

SHOGUN, Asimaki Fotila 34 and Alexandra Ave (Pedion Areos). Tel 821-5422. Specializes in sushi, tempura and sashimi. Open for lunch and dinner.

KOREAN

GO RYEO JEONG, Alimou 33, Argyroupolis. Tel 991-5913. Authentic Korean, Chinese and Japanese cuisine. Air conditioned, parking. Open daily 10:30 am-4pm, 6:30 pm-1 am.

SEOUL, 8 Evriatanias Ambelokipi (near President Hotel), 692-4669. Specialties: beef *boukoui* (prepared at the table), *yatse bokum* (hors d'oeuvre), *haimon gol* (seafood and vegetables prepared at the table), *tsapche* (Korean spaghetti with black mushrooms).

MEXICAN

AZTEC, Leoforos Kifissias 267 (near the trochono). The only Mexican restaurant in Greece. Menu includes a glossary of all dishes. Open Mon - Sat, 6-11:30 pm.

LEBANESE/ARABIC

ALI BABA 2, Poseidonos Ave. 13 Kalamaki. Tel 983-0435, 9832-984. Restaurant and Arabian music hall. Superb Oriental cuisine with Lebanese "meze" and a rich variety of sweets. Floor show with belly dancers. Every night from 10:30 pm.

BEYROUTH, Karapanou 13, Glyfada. Tel 893-1169. Lebanese "meze", specialties and sweets. Garden. Take out service, home deliveries. Open daily 8 pm-2 am, Sat and Sun also 1 pm-4 pm.

KASBAH, (Caravel Hotel). Tel 729-0721. Entrees include chicken livers piquant and hommos (chickpeas with tahini). Closed Sunday.

MARALINAS, Vrassidas 11 (between Hilton and Caravel Hotels). Tel 723-5425. Open for lunch and dinner from noon. Lebanese meze, charcoal grills.

SHAHRAZAD, Akadimias Ave. 43. Central Athens. Tel 360-4260, 360-1877. Club-Restaurant. "An underground oasis in the heart of Athens." Select menu for cosmopolitan clientele. International and Oriental music floor show.

MIRAMARO, Aristotelous 5 and Syngrou (opp. Ledra Marriott Hotel). Tel 922-3290. Arabic/Greek menu. Floor show nightly. Open daily 11 am - 6 pm, 8 pm - 4 am.

CYPRIOT

AGRINO, Falirou Ave., Koukaki (opposite Inter-Continental Hotel) Tel 921-5285. Restaurant, taverna, bar. Traditional

Greek, Cypriot, English and Continental cuisine. Piano and guitar music. Special offer; Cypriot meze (21 different dishes) for very reasonable fixed price. Open from 10:00 a.m. until after midnight

KIRKY, 1 Pendelis, Kefalari. Tel 808-0338. Specialties: *haloum* (fried Cypriot cheese); *seftalies* (tasty village sausage). Fireplace.

BELLA PAIS, Plastira 77 and Meletos 7, taverna/music, Nea Smyrni. Cypriot and Greek specialties, *seftalies*.

INDIAN

TAJ MAHAL, Syngrou Ave. 5. Tel 922-2278. Specialties include "moghol", "tandoori", curries.

PHILIPPINESE

MANILA GARDEN, Peristratou 60, Tzitzifias. Tel 942-5912. Philippine, Chinese, Japanese specialties.

SPANISH

COMILON, Polyia 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 music. Nightly from 8 pm. Closed Monday.

SEVILLA, Theognidos 11-13 (begining Ag. Sostis Church). Tel 932-3941. Spanish and French specialties, music and songs. Paella, Andalusian steak, little meat loaves, Sevilla sangria.

CASA MADRID, Akti Koundourioti 4, Kastella, Piraeus. Tel 412-3032. Romantic outdoor setting during summer with stringing guitarists. Plush interior for winter season. Free parking next to restaurant. Specialties include: paella, stuffed squid, braised lamb, beef steak with pueros sauce, roast pork and chicken a la Madrid.

CZECHOSLOVAKIAN

SVEJK, Roybesi 8 (Neos Kosmos). Tel 901-8389. Specialties: *sbitkova*, *knedlik*, *palatzinka* etc. Closed Tuesday.

SPECIALTY SWEET SHOPS

HIGH LIFE, Akti Posidonos 43, Paleo Phaliron. A specialty sweet shop with Turkish delights: Taouk Gioksu, chicken breast mousse, traditionally ordered with Kaimak ice cream; Ekmeq, Turkish sweet made from honey and flour; profiteroles; Take-out service.

FAROUK HANBALI, patisserie, Messinias 4, Ambelokipi. Tel 692-5853. Lebanese sweet shop specializing in baklava-dakia with walnut and pistachio fillings. Near the President Hotel. Open daily from 8:30 am-9 pm.

GERMAN

ALT BERLIN, Kolokotroni 35, Kefalari. Tel 808-1324. Restaurant, sweets, ice cream. Open 9 pm-2 am.

PFEFFERMUBLE Kerkiras 47, Kypseli. Tel 882-9987. Restaurant and beer bar. Chef-owner trained in Sweden and Germany. Large and delicious selection of German foods. Draught beer.

RITTENBOURG, Formionos 11, Pangrati. Tel 723-8421. Boiled and grilled sausages, pork with sauerkraut.

AUSTRIAN

VIENEZIKI GONIA, Ventouri and Ouranias 13, Holiargos. Tel 652-0275. Viennese and Greek specialties, soft music, fireplace.

ICE CREAM PARLORS

ALASKA, Philadelphaios 1, Kefalari Tel 801-1485. Baked Alaska, Hawaiian pineapple icecream and parfait ice cream.

VARSOS Kassaveti 5, Kifissia Tel 801-2472. Specialties Varsos Special, The Boat, icecream sodas, various icecreams.

EDEL-ICE, Kolokotroni and Philadelphaios, Kefalari. Tel 801-5031. Specialities Tropicana icecream pie, milk-

shakes, icecream in tropical flavors.

THE IGLOO, Kifissias, G. Kriazi 34, Tel 808-2375: Plateia Neas Smyrnis, 2 Maiou Street 3, Tel 932-4708; Plateia Agias Paraskevis, Iavassi 11 Tel 659-7297; Zographou, Leoforos Papagou 89, Tel. 771-4162.

Specialties: icecream with fresh cream, mango, rum and raisin, blackberry and delicious sherberts. 30 flavors.

FLOKA, Leoforos Kifissias 118, Gerokomeio. Killmanjaro, Bébé, walnut sundae, icecream tortes, Black Venus.

TEA AND MILK SHOPS

BRETANNIA, Omonia Square, open before sunrise to wee hours; fried eggs, sizzling hot; tubs of yogurt with honey, rolls, butter and honey; hot milk and strong cognac.

DE PROFUNDIS, 1 Anghelikis Hatzimihali St. Tel 721-4959, 10:30 am-2:30 pm, 6 pm-2 am, *kafeneion* with French decor and French pastries; English teas, French, American and Greek coffees; classical music on the stereo. Closed Aug 1-20.

FILOMUSA, Filomousou Etairias Square and Kydathinaion, Plaka. Tel 322-2293. Remodeled neoclassical house on square. Fruit juices with or without alcohol, sweets, a large variety of teas. Discreet jazz-rock music. Open from morning to night.

OREA ELLADA, (Beautiful Greece), the charming mezzanine café of the Center of Hellenic Tradition, 36 Pandrossou St, Monastiraki; coffee, drinks and snacks; sit among pottery handicrafts and antique treasures and enjoy a view of the Acropolis, 9:30 am - 7:30 pm daily, Sunday until 2:30 pm.

LOTOS, Glafkou 14 and D. Vasiliou, Neo Psychico. Tel 671-7461. Sweet and savory pastries and tarts, natural fruit juices, teas of all kinds (jasmine etc) Also serves sandwiches, crepes. Recently enlarged.

STROFES, Hamilton 7, Plateia Victorias. Tel 883-3625. Hot and iced teas, spoon sweets, homemade liqueurs, fruit salad and pineapple jelly. French, Italian and American music from 1930-1950. Old Greek newspapers and magazines.

TO TRISTRATO, Ag. Geronda-Dedalou 4 Plaka Tel. 324-4472 Milk shop. Breakfast with fruit specialties, cakes, sweets, coffee.

OUZERIES

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

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

ORFANIDES, Panepistimiou 7, in the same block as the Grande Bretagne Hotel. Tel. 323-0184. In operation since 1916, it has long been a gathering place of lawyers, politicians and intellectuals. Open daily 8 am - 3pm and 6-11 pm. Sunday from 10:30 am-2 pm.

GENOVEFA, 17th of November Ave 71, "Vlahou" bus stop, Holiargos. Tel 653-2613. Large selection of appetizing appetizers to accompany wine, beer or ouzo. Choose from shrimps with feta cheese, eggplant, potato salad, lamb tongue with oregano, codfish balls, fried cheese etc. Closed Sunday.

BARS

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 rendez-vous spot. Open nightly from 9 pm.

KAROLOU DIL, Loukianou and Ahaïou, Kolonaki. Tel 721-2642. Refined atmosphere, soft music "en retro". Student and younger crowd mainly but suitable for all. Very "in". Drinks, snacks and food. Open 8:30-2:00 am.

MONTFARNASSE, 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 pm-2 am.

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 am-2am.

TAPAS de Comilon, 267 Kifissias (behind Olympic Airways). Athens wine bar, cold plate.

TO GERANI (O KOUKLIS), Tel 324-7605. Tripodon 14, Plaka. Superb and substantial 'mezes' make more than a meal. Try the sausages which you cook yourself in a dish of flaming brandy, and tasty salads. Accompany your meal with wine (hyma) or ouzo.

*Le temps Piaget
ne se mesure,
qu'en Or*



PIAGET
Polo

Modèles déposés ©

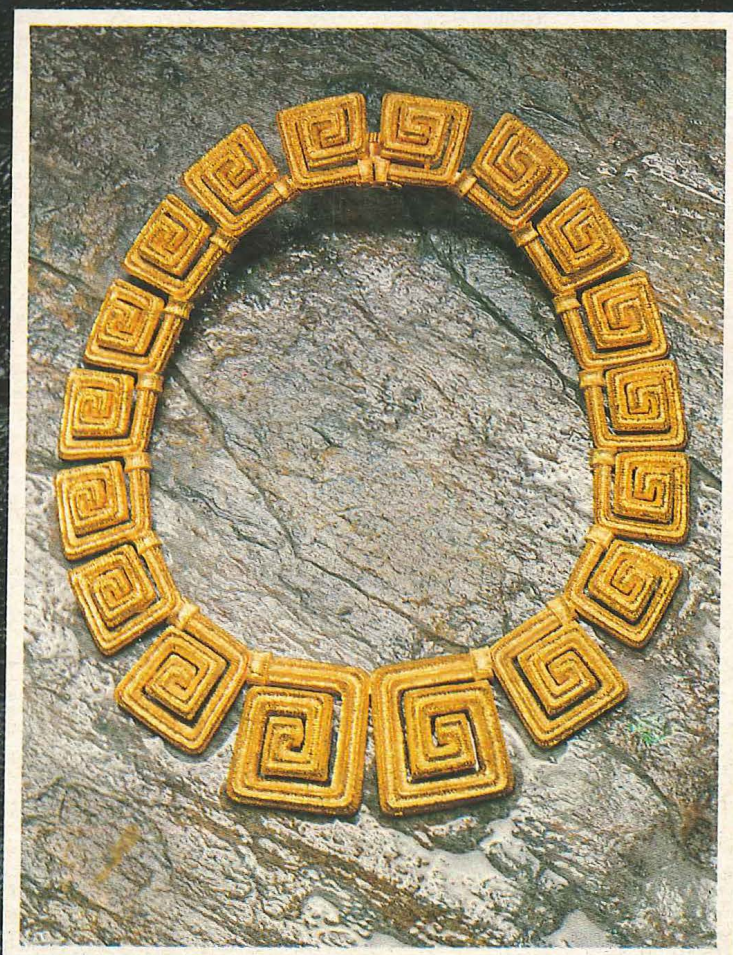
PIAGET

Chez les plus grands joailliers du monde

VOURAKIS

8, Voukourestiou Str., Athens

Discover the Golden Greek Tradition with the American Express Card



MARAMENOS & PATERAS

Gold, a word that conjures up in the mind the treasures of Ancient Greece, is used by Maramenos & Pateras to create unique pieces of jewellery, just like this exquisite 18 ct. gold "Greca" necklace.

Visit Maramenos & Pateras and choose your Greek Treasure. They'll give you and the American Express Card a warm welcome.

Maramenos &
Pateras
2, Stadiou St.,
Athens
Tel. 324.6885



THE AMERICAN EXPRESS
CARD USE IT
WHEREVER YOU SEE
THIS WELCOME SIGN