

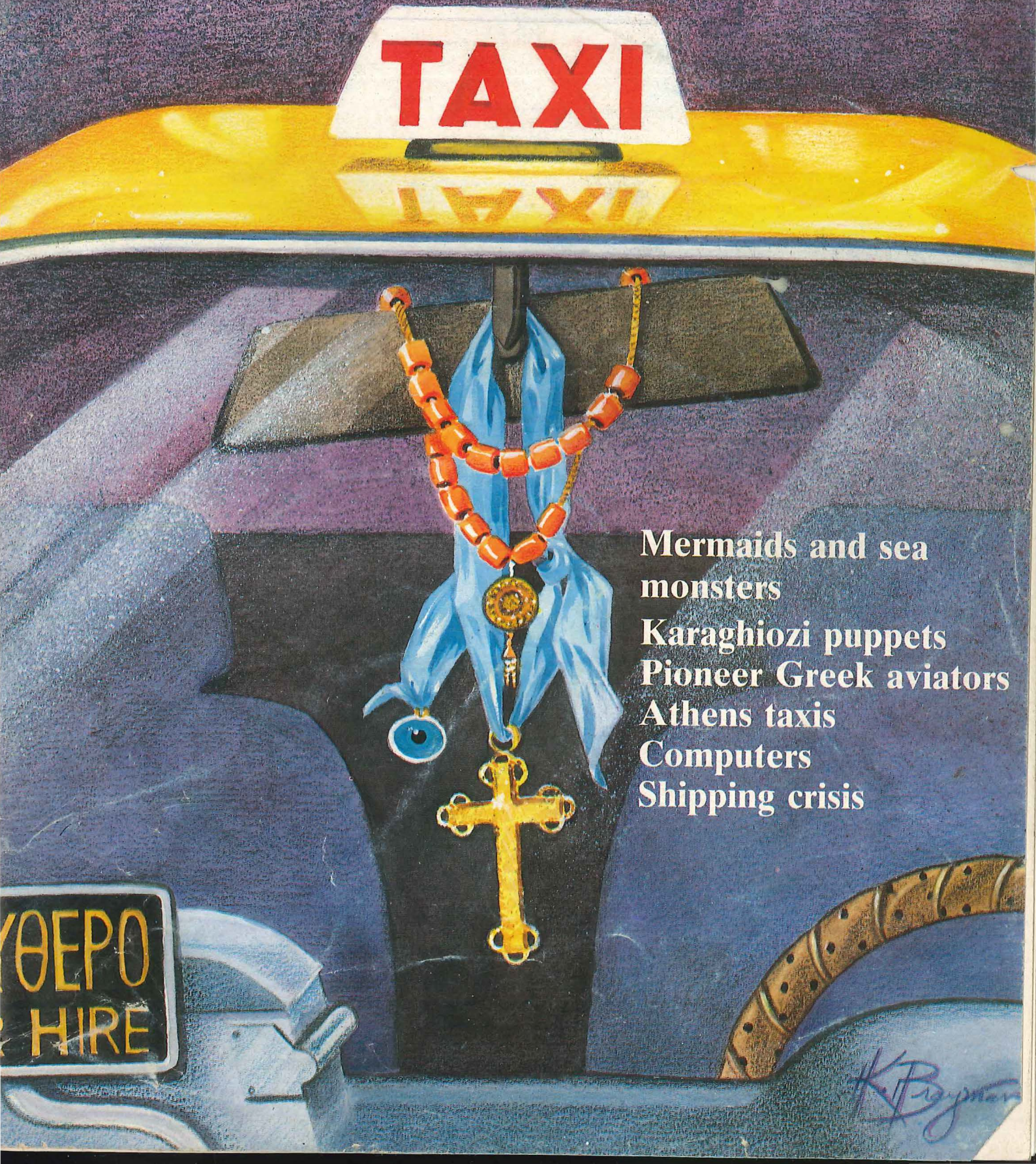
September 1985

THE

140 Drs

ATHENIAN

Greece's English Language Monthly



Mermaids and sea
monsters

Karaghiozi puppets

Pioneer Greek aviators

Athens taxis

Computers

Shipping crisis

ΚΑΕΡΟ
ΗΜΕΡΑ

K. Bryman

“Who says KLM
is the reliable airline,
apart from KLM?”

“The 44 other airlines
who rely on KLM
to train their crews.”

The Reliable Airline





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**

Going to SCANDINAVIA or on to your final inter- continental destination via COPENHAGEN?



Fly the NEW SAS, from ATHENS to SCANDINAVIA, offering more destinations in Scandinavia than any other Airline... We know SCANDINAVIA.

Direct connections in **Copenhagen**:

- to **South America** every *Saturday* and
- to **New York, Chicago, Seattle, Los Angeles, Anchorage** and **Tokyo** every *Sunday*.

Other days of the week enjoy an SAS stop-over in wonderful **Copenhagen** with plentiful inexpensive shopping facilities before you proceed on your intercontinental flight onboard SAS.

Your Travel Agent or SAS, Sina 6 / Vissarionos 9, 106 72 Athens, Tel. 363.4444, can tell you more about SAS Summer Programme.

SAS

The Businessman's Airline

THE ATHENIAN

Greece's English Language Monthly
Founded in 1974

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

Vol. XII No 143, September 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, Katey Angelis

Accounts and Circulation

Despina Samaras

Administrative Assistant

Niki Karametsos

Advertising Director

Eni Papanastasiou

Advertising

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

Tatoiou 56, Kifissia, Greece

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



our town

Slow burn

The heat had a great deal to do with it. On at least one day in August the cultural capital of Europe was the hottest capital in the world including Baghdad and Abu Dhabi. There was the four-day nationwide garbage strike which reheated the remains of several days' dinners out in the streets almost to the boiling point. There were the forest fires. Catastrophes one reads about and doesn't see are bad enough, but there were few vistas in the country without smoke. The blood-red sunsets visible over Mandra west of Athens for days last month added to the uneasiness. Frequently there was a high wind from the south, too, a sirocco which is well known for putting people out of sorts. These events may go a long way to explain the peevishness of certain statements made recently by public figures which would certainly not have been made during a milder season.

The prime minister's wife, Margaret Papandreou, in an interview with the August issue of *Interview*, replied to the question, "Isn't Mr Karamanlis identified with democracy?" as follows: "In the eyes of the Western world *only*. They forget that Karamanlis was a premier when we had a very strong police state in this country. He is more of a fascist."

Meanwhile, the honorary president of the New Democracy party, Evangelos Averof, remarked on ambassador-designate Robert V. Keeley's words during the Senate confirmation hearings about relations between the two countries' being held on a client-patron basis during the postwar period, with veiled acerbity: "This was naive, unfounded and, perhaps unintentionally, offensive to Greece."

Even President Sartzetakis brief-

ly lost his cool while conferring with a high-ranking military officer. As the latter was about to make use of an ashtray in front of him, the President snatched it away, exclaiming "This is the ashtray of the President of the Hellenic Democracy!"

What the reprimanded officer then did with his smoking materials has not been recorded and whether the President smokes or not is a moot point. Yet for lack of other concrete evidence, some observers felt that it was the closest to being an antismoking slogan aired by a government official since Dr Spyros Doxiadis was minister of Social Services ten years ago. The eminent pediatrician managed to get smoking banned in the hallways of hospitals and parliament. The lifting of this ban was one of the most popular social liberalization measures taken by the present government when it came to power.

Careless smoking habits are particularly hazardous during periods of very dry weather and high winds. Such conditions prevailed throughout the Mediterranean last month and many fires were reported in France and Italy. Yet they were so numerous and widespread in Greece that the situation was declared a national emergency. In a two-week period in August, 500 square kilometers of wooded land had been consumed and seven persons had lost their lives.

Although any issue is easily politicized here, there was a growing belief that arsonists were at work. It was not only the large number of fires that suggested this but the fact that so many broke out simultaneously. On the other hand, if terrorists were expressing themselves as pyromaniacs, it seemed odd that extremist groups were not making claims for doing so.

Whatever their cause, these fires

every year become an opportunity to accuse the government of gross negligence. Five years ago PASOK clamoured for the resignation of George Rallis on just this issue. While he at least was present at some of the conflagrations, today's government leaders have shunned these burned-over districts. Of course, any government prefers to accuse terrorists than to be accused of negligence. Mr Papandreou has publicly declared that arsonists are trying to destabilize his government and has offered a 30-million-drachma reward for every arsonist's arrest. This shows that top priority is being given to the matter, given the parlous state of the economy.

Most businessmen are also doing a slow burn. Very little commercial activity is completed in August except in tourism. Accountants slam shut their books and go on holiday. So nobody pays because nobody gets paid. Last month there was even less business than usual because nobody knew the price of anything. The official rises in price of homely products like bread, milk and water have at least the advantage of being clear-cut. It was the constant rise in the cost of every commodity — orders made on items which at the time of delivery would have a price that could only be guessed at — which left all commercial enterprise bewildered.

But perhaps a sense of moderation and accommodation was in the air. Some sort of price and wage freeze *might* be seen as publicly beneficial; new and better firefighting equipment and organization *may* be agreed upon. Christina Onassis and her husband *seem* to have gotten together; Mrs Papandreou has *said* she was a good sounding board for her husband, and for what more could a spouse ask? Now, if only the winds would drop...

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

THE ATHENIAN DIARY

by Steven Elliott, Elaine Provolos and Elizabeth Keenan

US-Greek relations 'have a future'

There were strong indications last month that often-strained Greek-US relations were on the mend.

On August 7, after a meeting in Helsinki with US Secretary of State George Shultz, Greek Foreign Minister Karolos Papoulias said that although the "issue" of the now-famous TWA hijacking had tried Greek-US relations, they now "have a future". Mr Papoulias said he and Mr Shultz discussed security at Athens International Airport and bilateral efforts to promote increased tourism and investment and improved economic, commercial and cultural relations.

Mr Papoulias also affirmed his support for US Ambassador-Designate Robert Keeley. The outcry over Mr Keeley's alleged statement to the US Senate Foreign Relations Committee that post-war Greek governments had had a subservient relationship with the United States was, he said, "a domestic problem...generated by a sector of the press." The US State Department said

Mr Keeley's remarks had been "misquoted and misinterpreted."

On August 18, government spokesman Kostas Laliotis announced that Greece had recently signed, and Parliament had ratified, a defence and economic co-operation agreement with the United States concerning the US bases in Greece. He did not give details of its contents.

Tourism up despite advisory

The US government lifted its official caution on use of Athens International Airport on July 26. Nikos Skoulas, Secretary General of the Greek National Tourist Organization, said the travel advisory had resulted in 25,000 cancellations and losses of around 40 million dollars. On the same day, he announced that 2.8 million tourists visited Greece during the first half of 1985, 19.6 percent more than during the same period in 1984. He said more than 7 million tourists were expected to visit Greece before the end of 1985.

F-16 deadline

The Greek government last month advised the US government via its embassy in Athens that it would cancel its order for 40 F-16C fighter planes and turn to other sources if the Pentagon continued to delay approval of the order. The government spokesman, Kostas Laliotis, did not disclose what deadline Greece had set for completion of the deal. He denied that the US Defense Department was delaying approval until Greece made firm undertakings to prevent leaks of restricted US technology to the Soviet Union.

However, according to a report in the *Sunday Times* on August 11, the delay is indeed caused by US concern over 'information security' in Greece. The report said Sergei Bokhane, a Soviet diplomat based in Athens who defected to the US in Athens in May, has told US intelligence officials that the Soviet Union is using Greece as a source of hard-to-get high-tech military and electronic equipment. It said the US Defense Department had asked Greece to guarantee there would be no "intentional or unintentional leak of American technology."

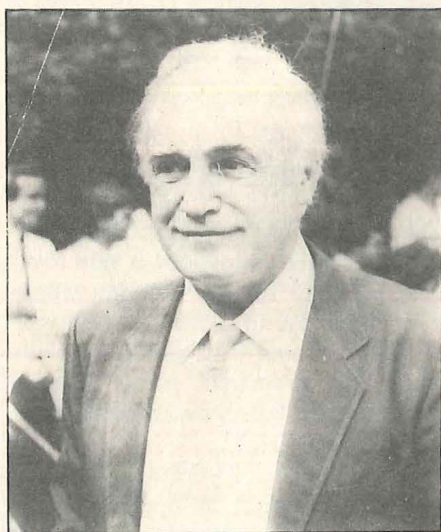
Meanwhile, a purchase agreement for 40 French-made Mirage-2000 fighter planes was signed on July 20. The first Mirages will be delivered to the Greek Air Force in January 1988. The total cost of the planes will be 7500 billion French francs.

Fires catastrophe

In the period from August 10 to 20, a total of 59 fires in various parts of Greece killed seven people, destroyed over 32,000 hectares of forest and farmland and numerous homes, and threatened dozens of villages and the town of Kavala in northeastern Greece.

Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou declared that the fires were the work of arsonists bent on destabilizing his government. Police arrested four people, including a retired policeman, in connection with the fires.

The government Council (KYSYM) met to consider increased penalties for arson, assistance for fire victims and a co-ordinated reforestation plan.



Karolos Papoulias



Kostas Simitis

New cabinet sworn in

The major changes in PASOK's new slimmed-down, streamlined cabinet were the replacement of Yiannis Haralambopoulos by Karolos Papoulias as Minister of Foreign Affairs and the appointment of Kostas Simitis, the former Agriculture Secretary, as Minister of National Economy. The latter appointment is of especial significance

as Mr Simitis, who replaces Yerassimos Arsenis, has been a popular figure with the farming vote and it is said that the new government will stress economic over diplomatic affairs. Kostas Laliotis, as undersecretary of the Prime Minister's office, is the new government spokesman, replacing Dimitris Maroudas. The new government was sworn in for its second four-year term by President Sartzetakis on July 27. □

Base chase

Why has no journalist yet set an unguided foot on the US naval base at Souda Bay in Crete, and why has no demonstration or other display of left-wing displeasure ever been recorded there? I went to Crete last month to try and find out.

Souda Bay, a natural harbor large enough to accommodate the entire US Sixth Fleet, is used by the Greek navy as well as the United States. Finding the Greek base was not too difficult. Finding the US base was another question.

As my companion and I drove along the pot-holed dirt roads above the bay, a view inconsistent with the panoramas often depicted on the travel brochures popped up on the horizon. There were docks upon docks, ships upon grey battle ships, submarines, military trucks, sailors from several NATO countries (Greece, West Germany, Italy and the United States) and barbed wire. Here and there enormous notices warned that anyone caught taking pictures would have his film exposed to the Cretan sun.

Eventually, having failed to find any trace of an entrance to the US base, we pulled up before the heavily guarded gates of the Greek Souda Bay naval base. "Where's the US base?" we asked the security officers. They invited us into the welcome shade of the guard house while they telephoned their superiors to find out.

Thirty minutes later, the phone rang. After speaking into the receiver for a few moments, a grinning guard hung up, stubbed out his Karelia cigarette on a sign saying "No Smoking", and informed us that the reason we couldn't locate the American base was simple: "It's hidden in the middle of the Greek naval base complex." Not surprising, then, that this particular US base has escaped becoming the target of anti-US demonstrators.

Several miles further along the road, a glimpse through barbed wire revealed old US navy planes, a refuelling depot, large numbers of trucks, and construction equipment. That was all we saw of the US base at Souda Bay.

What do the Cretans think of the US military presence on their island? The socialist mayor of Iraklion, Manolis Karellis, said that, while official government policy meant the US bases must presumably leave Greece,

"Nevertheless, this must be done in a way and a time to suit Greek interests."

Mr Karellis said he was unable to attend a July 4 reception at the Gournes air base, "First, because it coincided with President Reagan's travel advisory warning Americans to avoid using Athens airport. Second, you must understand, I have been elected mayor three consecutive times. If I went to a reception at a US base, I would lose the support of my working-class constituents."

"But," he added, "there have been no incidents involving American troops here, and relations between the community and the bases are as good as they can be."

George Matteakis, the local pro-Moscow Communist Party secretary and city councillor, was a little less sanguine. He said his party was involved in reactivating anti-base committees which became dormant when the socialists came to power in 1981.

"We communists see it as our duty to ensure that the socialists do not conveniently forget their promises to remove US bases from Greek soil.

"The people have had enough of American intervention, US bases and false promises. They want the bases of death out now. And we will ensure the people's voice is heard."

Lee Stokes

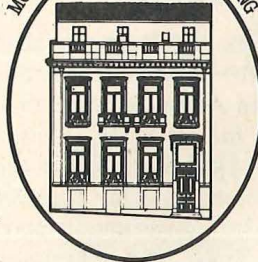
Vague anniversary gift

The Ministry of Planning and Environment recently announced a new five-year program for Thessaloniki whose major aims are to reduce environmental pollution and to organize stages by which all industrial plants causing pollution will be relocated outside the metropolitan area.

Debating the 70 billion drachma plan in parliament, all opposition parties pronounced it excellent in principle but far too vague in execution. The city, which is celebrating its 2300th anniversary this year, is said to be suffering from an equal number of problems. Leonidas Kyrkos, chairman of the Communist Party of the Interior, pronounced the plan an expression of wishful thinking.

It could not but be recalled that PASOK stated five years ago that the pollution in Athens was a political issue which could be cleaned up in a hundred days.

MORE FUN THAN JUST SHOPPING



Compendium

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

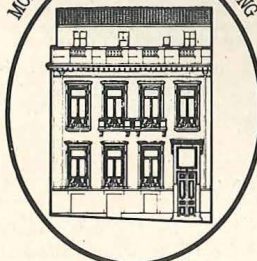
ΟΤΑΝ ΤΑ ΨΩΔΙΑ ΕΙΝΑΙ ΑΛΛΟΥ ΕΠΙΟΥΣ ΠΑΡΕΙ



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

AIDS victims

AIDS phobia reached a new peak in August. Eleven cases of the condition have been officially confirmed in Greece since the beginning of 1984. A twelfth case was reported late in August but denied by the Health Ministry. The Undersecretary of Health, Yiannis Floros, announced that information on persons known or suspected to have AIDS would no longer be made public. He said publicity created serious social problems for AIDS victims and their families.

The Panhellenic Medical Association has informed its members that all data on AIDS must be submitted to the Health Ministry's AIDS Control Committee. Failure to comply will mean subjection to an entity almost as fearsome-sounding as AIDS - the Medical Deontology Code.

Map wars

The issue concerning the emblem of Turkish Prime Minister Turgut Ozal's Motherland Party remained unresolved last month. According to the official Athens News Agency, the emblem incorporates a map of Turkey which includes the northern part of Cyprus.

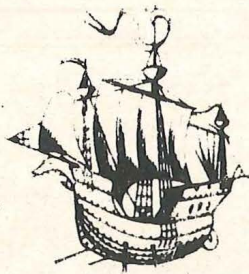
The controversy first surfaced late in July at a meeting of the Democratic Union in Washington DC, when New Democracy president Constantine Mitsotakis and Cypriot Democratic Rally party leader Glafkos Clerides called for the removal of northern Cyprus from the emblem. According to an Athens afternoon daily, the Motherland Party was obliged to comply in order to become a member of the European Democratic Union. However, once the alleged concession was made public by Greek newspapers, Turkish officials began to refute that any such concession was made.

Bulent Akartsali, deputy chief of the Motherland Party, denied that his party intended to change its emblem. He added that the emblem did not depict Cyprus, but only part of a cape.

The Greek government, however, lodged a demarche over the emblem through the Greek embassy in Ankara last month. Kostas Laliotis, the government spokesman, said Ankara replied that the matter was an internal party option.

HAMBROS BANK

At your service here in Greece



**COMPETITIVE RATES
OF INTEREST ON
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS**

Our specialists in Jersey also offer:
Full Banking Services in World-Wide currencies.
Fiduciary and Investment Management.
Offshore funds.

For details of these World Wide services send coupon below to:

**MR DEREK SHORT
MANAGING DIRECTOR**

HAMBROS BANK (JERSEY) LIMITED
13 Broad Sreet, St. Helier, Jersey, Channel Islands
Tel from Greece 00-44-534-78577. Telex 4192241

A WHOLLY OWNED SUBSIDIARY OF
HAMBROS PLC

Established 1839

This offer is available only to foreign residents with
Capital outside Greece

Copies of audited accounts available on application

Name.....

Address.....

.....

SILVA MIND CONTROL SEMINAR

OCTOBER 12 to 13 and 22 to 23
PRESENTED BY LAVERN REED
AT CHANDRIS HOTEL, 385 SYNGROU AVENUE

Registration September 9

The Silva Method gives you the opportunity to improve the potential of your mind, to overcome stress, to improve your memory, to abandon unwanted habits such as smoking and overeating, to speed up natural healing and have an improved holistic health.

**INFORMATION AND REGISTRATION:
Silva Mind Control Center of Athens,
10 Ippokratous Str. Tel: 361-7341**

POOH CORNER

Kindergarten 3 to 6 year olds
Nursery 2 to 3 year olds

1. Happy, friendly atmosphere
2. Each class has a qualified infant teacher, with helpers either British nursery or Montessori trained.
3. Latest educational toys and books.
4. Twelve years experience caring for the needs of cross-cultural children.

Phone 801-1827 or 804-8369.

the newsstand

The best selection of English paper-backs in Kifissia
 36 Kiriazi Str., Kifissia

dinogino

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
 ● men's salon ● esthetics

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

we care for you

Contacts but no contacts

The Turkish-Cypriot leader, Rauf Denktash, has rejected the proposals contained in the latest 'unified' document (see *The Athenian*, August) submitted in April by UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar.

According to the Turkish-Cypriot newspaper *Halkin Sesi*, Mr Denktash said the 'new' document differed in three important respects from the first version, presented in January. He complained that Mr de Cuellar had prepared the new document without consulting the Turkish Cypriots. The newspaper observed that, while Mr Denktash's reply to the UN Secretary General "leaves the door open" for further talks with Mr de Cuellar, "the language of the text sends a clear message that the Turkish-Cypriot side will not abandon its basic rights."

The Cypriot government declined to comment on the Turkish-Cypriot reply, saying it did not have access to the text.

Mr Denktash later said, "I will meet with Mr de Cuellar when conditions are right. Contacts are continuing."

Friendship with Bulgaria

Bulgarian President Todor Zhivkov's three-day state visit ended on July 24. During the visit, economic cooperation in science, technology and tourism was discussed. Bulgaria's recent progress in technology is of increasing interest to the Greek government.

Specifically, it was agreed that Bulgaria will purchase 200,000 tons of alumina from a plant which is being built in Greece with the participation of the Soviet Union.

Prime Minister Papandreou and the Bulgarian President noted at a press conference that both countries' views on international issues are nearly identical despite their being in different blocs and following different systems of government. Both were in total agreement on the need to establish a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans.

At a final meeting both leaders announced that it was the most fruitful set of meetings held between the two countries since former Prime Minister Karamanlis inaugurated a policy of closer Greek relations with its northern neighbors ten years ago.

Return to Psara

The brief report on the return of the descendants of Admiral Canaris to the island of Psara in these pages last month was slightly inaccurate and far from complete.

The group consisted of 57 French descendants of the Revolutionary hero, ranging in age from 73 years to 12 months. Many were distant cousins who met in Athens on July 27 for the first time.

The French connection comes by way of Canaris' son Lycourgos who married Lucie Brest, daughter of the French consul at Milos. Their daughter, Athina, married a French Levantine, Pierre Mihiere, a resident of Smyrna, and a granddaughter in turn married Jean Marbot. Curiously enough, the Marbots were closely related to Aimee Dubucq de Rivery, the Sultane Validee and adopted mother of Sultan Mahmoud, who ruled at the time of the Greek War of Independence.

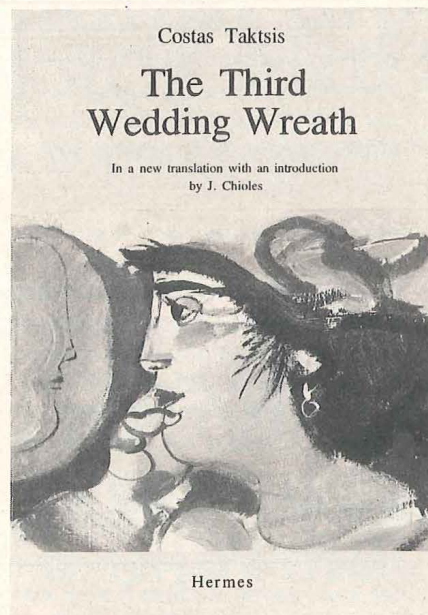
The descendants of Canaris were received last month by the municipality of Piraeus and members of the Academy of Athens and were escorted from Chios to Psara by units of the Greek navy. The prime instigator of this unique 'return' was sociologist Michael Goutos, former general secretary of the Ministry of Social Services, president of the Center of the World Council of Craftsmen and – most pertinently in regard to these events – president of the Society of Abandoned Islands.

Fofi Sarantopoulou

Coloratura soprano Fofi Sarantopoulou, 40, died in Athens on July 28 from injuries suffered in an auto accident a week earlier. Born in Athens, Sarantopoulou studied at the Odeon on a Maria Callas scholarship and completed her studies in Vienna. She made her debut here as Gilda in *Rigoletto* and abroad won first place in the Toulouse International Song Contest. Later she sang in Vienna and Sofia. For over a decade she was a leading figure at the Lyriki Skini, where, among many other roles, she sang the title parts in *Anna Bolena*, *Lucia* and *La Traviata*. Just last season she made a spectacular success as the Doll in Offenbach's *The Tales of Hoffmann*.

Costas Taktis

The Third Wedding Wreath



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



AMERICAN COMMUNITY SCHOOLS OF ATHENS

**KIFISSIA
ELEMENTARY SCHOOL**

**The only American Elementary School
in the Northern Suburbs**

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**

TRACOR, IDIOSCHE & PARTNERS



© ALECTOR



Vassilopoulos
50% more delicatessen than any other store

In Brief

The **hunting** season began on August 21. Hunters are reminded, however, that hunting on Tuesdays is forbidden.

Seven tombs of the Hellenistic and Roman periods have been discovered beside the Town Hall in Kotzias Square and new tombs are being found almost every day. Since the archaeologists are so energetic during this sultry season, perhaps they should move on next door and unearth those who are buried in red tape.

Molotov cocktails and stone-throwing rocked the performance of Boy George at the Panathenaic Stadium on July 26. The incident took place on the opening night of a two-day concert entitled "**Rock in Athens '85**", the biggest jamboree of its kind ever to take place in Greece. The two 8-hour sessions also featured Nina Hagen, the Stranglers, Culture Club, Clash and the Cure. A total of 80,000 fans, many of them foreigners, only half filled the ancient marble stadium which was restored in 1896 to inaugurate the modern revival of the Olympic Games.

Journalists have lately been inquiring into the whereabouts of the **El Greco** which used to hang in the Greek Embassy in Washington. When the painting was donated to the embassy in 1928, it was valued at six thousand dollars. Failing to get any response the question from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, journalists fear it may now be in private hands or perhaps even in a museum.

A 43-year-old employee of the National Bank — with apparently right-wing leanings — has cut extensive swathes through the **Benaki Museum archives**. From the bound volumes of the periodical *Estia* dating from 1938 to 1956, he has clipped out all photos and texts relating to the marriages, funerals and other vital statistics of royalty and the nobility.

With one gold and two silver medals to his credit, 17-year-old athlete **Hara-lambos Papanicholaou** became the star of the swimming events at the Balkan Games held in Iraklion late in July. Although he broke records in the 200-meter back stroke and 200 meter free-style events at the Pan-European Games in Geneva a week later, 'Super-Pap', as he has been dubbed by the international press, lost the gold medal to his Hungarian rival and had to content himself with four more silver ones.

The Leonard Bernstein concert "**Peace for Hiroshima**" took place at the Palais de Sport, New Faliron, on August 1. Although the performance was attended by 8000 people and much publicity, the 16,000-seat arena proved to be a more suitable venue for peace, friendship and field sports than for Mozart and Beethoven. The music, inaudible at first, had to be greatly amplified, becoming blurred and deafening.

Christina Onassis-Roussel and Thierry Roussel were the proud parents at the baptism of their daughter, Athina, held on the heiress's private island of Skorpios on August 17.

A teenager who pulled down a picture of **Prime Minister Andreas Papan-dreou** outside a *kafeneion* in the village of Tyrnavos near Larissa was arrested. Police said they charged Spyros Tzahrís, 17, with "contempt of authority".

An **explosion** at the London Hotel in Glyfada in the early hours of August 8 injured 13 people and destroyed the hotel's bar and kitchen. Police and bomb experts, who initially surmised that the blast was caused by a gas leak, attributed it after further investigation to "an explosive device deliberately set off by an unknown person or persons." But a group calling itself the 'Organization of Socialist Revolutionary Muslims', eagerly claimed responsibility, and publicity, for the explosion. In a telephone call to the AFP news agency in Paris, a spokesman for the group railed at "British groups which frequent the hotel under cover of tourism to make it a center of espionage and to draw up aggressive plans against Arab and Islamic regions." The organization has claimed responsibility for several other anti-British terrorist acts, including the murder in March 1984 of Kenneth Whitty, the deputy director of the British Council in Athens.

Casually mannered Athenians continue to be impressed by **President Sartzetakis** and his finely developed sense of decorum. Mr Sartzetakis turned down the resignation letter of Professor Kostas Beis, a member of the presidential staff, because of the impurity of his Christian name. Although he was baptized with this name, Mr Beis' letter was only accepted with the signature 'Konstantinos Beis'.

cial are reassuring the US behind the the moment when all the pro-
scenes that come type of formal "ill" government "it is"

THE LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

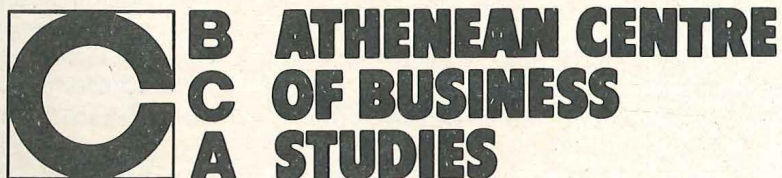
Commercial Educational Scheme-Founded in 1890

One year DIPLOMA courses in

- **MARKETING and**
- **SHIPPING**

tought by a highly qualified faculty.
Successful record of entry to British and
U.S.A. Universities. For information please call:

6712352-6726815 or write



Laboratories of Liberal Studies

Kifissias & Elikonos 2. P. Psychico

ΕΛΕΦΘΕΡΟΥΔΑΚΗΣ

BOOKSHOP

ATHENS TOWERS
Building A

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

ΕΛΕΦΘΕΡΟΥΔΑΚΗΣ

INTERNATIONAL
BOOK CENTRE

SYNTAGMA
at
4 Nikis Street

Over 150,000 titles
for every reading
interest and need

ΕΛΕΦΘΕΡΟΥΔΑΚΗΣ

MUSIC CENTRE

ATHENS TOWERS
Building A

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

In Brief

The hunting season began on August The Leonard Bernstein concert

by John C. Loulis

'Enforced moderation'?

During these past four years Prime Minister Papandreou has proved himself both a pragmatist and an ideologue. Though his rhetoric was radical in foreign policy, his most important decisions were in the last resort moderate. Though his government expanded the public sector considerably in the economy – and, after all, had not New Democracy done the same thing during the years 1974-1981? – he nonetheless never launched an all-out attack against the private sector. At the same moment that he chose the 'radical' option of removing Mr Karamanlis from the scene, he was careful to give his party, as the elections approached, a center-left rather than a leftist image.

There is little doubt that this blend of radicalism and moderation served Mr Papandreou well during these four years since, after all, he was hand-somely re-elected in June. However, as became apparent to him and his closest associates, the same blend produced, on the practical level, a series of negative results. In foreign policy Greece became more and more isolated within the Western Alliance and US-Greek relations soured to a dangerous point. In the domestic field the country's economic situation, due to the government's expansive populist policies and disastrous nationalizations, deteriorated rapidly, even though this deterioration was not immediately felt by the public. The figures are well-known: inflation hovers around 20 percent; unemployment is around 10 percent and rising; investment is almost non-existent and Greek industry is going through its most severe crisis. The public deficit is rising and foreign borrowing, which today is more than 13 billion dollars, is getting out of hand.

Consequently, the obvious question which arises following PASOK's victory is clear: will Mr Papandreou be forced to become more of a pragmatist in order to deal with mounting problems which his pre-electoral blend of radicalism and moderation brought to the surface? Will reality catch up with the Greek Prime Minister? Will we now witness what could be termed as an 'enforced moderation'?

"Calmer waters"

With the economic situation rapidly deteriorating, the Greek socialist government is well aware that it can hardly afford to strain its relations with the West even further. US military aid to Greece, which amounts to 500 million dollars, cannot be easily flouted. Foreign investment, which is already declining, is clearly vital for Greece and will of course never materialize if Mr Papandreou strengthens his anti-Western options. US goodwill, with the country borrowing more and more from US banks, is certainly a top priority.

For all these reasons it is hardly surprising that Mr Papandreou in his pre-electoral interview with *The New York Times* spoke of the prospect of 'calmer waters' in US relations. This statement was hardly an isolated one. Some months earlier, following the most severe crisis in US-Greek relations, Mr Papandreou had paved the ground for such 'calmer waters'. As it will be remembered, Mr Papandreou, in a February interview with *The New York Times*, claimed that tensions between Greece and the US "were the result of a squabble between friends ... a squabble within the (Western) bloc ..." Furthermore, he admitted that some of his comments on world issues that had irritated the US were "overstatements" and capable of "misinterpretation", while at the same time he reversed his well known position on the Korean airliner by admitting for the first time that he could "not confirm" that it was on a spy mission and that his initial statements on the subject had been "over-stated". "I don't say I am free of error," he added.

Recent developments seem to strengthen the impression that the Prime Minister will be much more cautious in his dealings with the US. Thus, following his electoral victory, he was quick to declare that he would "seek considerably improved relations with the US". Though PASOK's position on the removal of the US bases, in theory, has not changed, Mr Papandreou remains as evasive as possible on the issue. At the same time, there are definite signs that Greek government offi-

cialists are reassuring the US behind the scenes that some type of formula will be found to maintain US bases when the five year -agreement elapses.

A clear sign of Mr Papandreou's newly discovered *realpolitik* is certainly the cautious way with which the Greek government reacted to the US administration's boycott of Athens airport. Following the hijacking of the TWA airliner, Yiannis Haralambopoulos, then Minister of Foreign Affairs, in a letter to the State Department, emphasized that following the crisis the Greek government "dealt with self-restraint in order to avert any setbacks in the improvement of US-Greek relations". Finally, Karolos Papoulias, the new Minister of Foreign Affairs, following his return from Helsinki, emphasized that "US-Greek relations have a future".

What we have termed as 'enforced moderation' is also visible in the domestic field. Though Mr Papandreou himself has avoided clarifying his position, all the signs are there that an austerity policy is in the making. It is in fact hardly a coincidence that just at

the moment when all the pro-government press was suddenly discovering the existence of a severe economic crisis and when the government announced increases in the price of gasoline and public sector services, the Governor of the Bank of Greece, Mr Halikias, a well known "realist", should make a series of statements - with obvious governmental consent - underscoring the country's economic troubles. Mr Halikias not only dispelled notions that inflation and unemployment can be tackled without severe sacrifices but also attacked the socialist government's taboo, the indexation system (ATA). "ATA," he argued, "feeds inflation." And though he claimed that ATA in theory should "not be abolished" but "reformed", the concept of a "reformed" ATA will essentially signify its demise. Mr Halikias' outspoken concern for the public debt, the foreign debt, the lack of productivity and competitiveness in the Greek economy all, undoubtedly, sound like the first noises preceding the implementation of an austerity policy. Mr Simitis, the new Minister of National Economy, has made state-

ments, though less blunt than those of Mr Halikias, that are certainly in the same vein.

What does all this amount to? Clearly it seems that in their second term the Greek socialists will add a greater dosage of realism and moderation to their 1981-1984 mixture when implementing their foreign and domestic policies. In effect one could argue that it is no coincidence that the two ministers called upon to implement such policies - Mr Papoulias and Mr Simitis - are leftist radicals (though sensible ones and highly effective as ministers) who could 'sell' their approach to the party apparatus. No doubt the 'soul' of PASOK has not changed. But the mind and the body is being forced to respond to new realities. After all, PASOK, in spite of New Democracy's hopes, has proved to be a living organism which not only failed to disintegrate as expected, but instead shows an impressive amount of vitality. Yet continued survival means adaptation. That is why Mr Papandreou seems to accept the moderation and realism that is being forced upon him by existing internal and external circumstances. □

AMERICAN COMMUNITY SCHOOLS OF ATHENS

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

Special Services: Personal and College Counseling Services, 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

Combating the crisis at sea

Updating vessels, pooling expertise and establishing joint-venture schemes are among the options for weathering out the present shipping slump

by Melissa Cutter

The sea is in my blood," says George Foustanos, a Greek shipowner. "My grandfathers on both sides were sea captains. There will always be shipping in Greece, as there has been since ancient times. We have survived several crises in the past and shall also overcome this bad period. Leave it to Greek seamanship and ingenuity," he adds.

The shipping industry in Greece has been shaken by its worst and longest crisis in 50 years. Although the golden Greek shipping tycoons, the Onassis',

the Niarchos' and the Livanos', are not about to go broke, there are many smaller Greek shipowners who have not survived the bad international shipping market of the last four years during which too many boats have been chasing too little cargo. The longer the crisis lasts, the bigger will be the losses, many here contend. The prevailing opinion is that this past year has been the worst.

Greece commands the fourth largest privately owned merchant fleet in the world, following Liberia, Japan and

Panama. The Greek flag fleet of 2650 vessels (30,331,545 grt) – mostly bulk carriers and tankers – represents about 13 percent of total world shipping tonnage.

Although precise statistics are not available, Greeks are suspected of owning the largest privately owned fleet in the world, when Greek-owned vessels registered under other flags of convenience are taken into account.

It is estimated that there are currently about 1500 Greek owned vessels registered under foreign flags – as Greek shipowners continue to register a part of their fleet, particularly in Liberia and in Panama, where they are able to employ alien, mostly Asian crews at substantially lower wages. Greek seamen's wages have risen by 20 percent each year, and are comparable to those of other EEC countries.

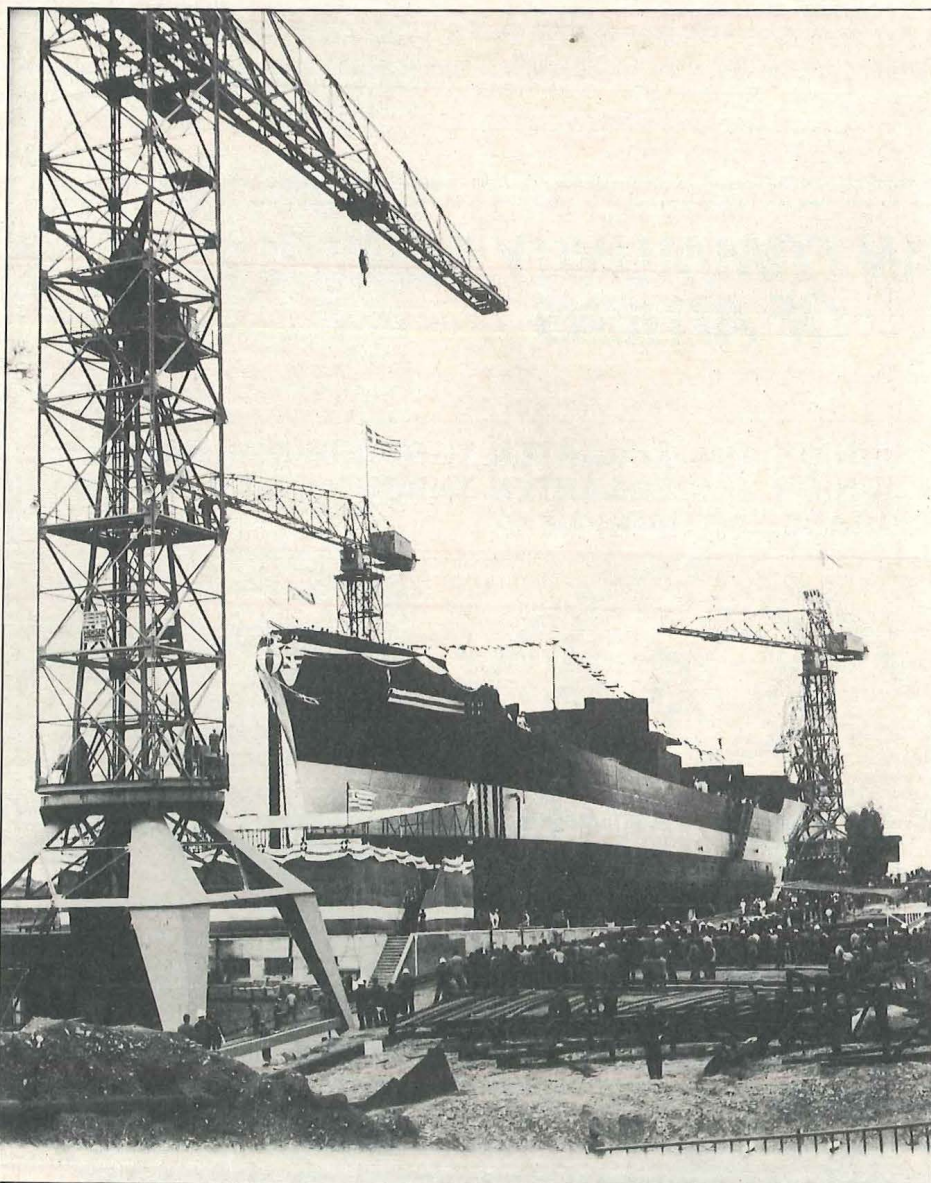
Since 1981, the Greek flag fleet has lost 2132 vessels, (25,504,764 grt), as some of this tonnage has been sold or scrapped, and the rest has been registered with other flags.

"One tenth of all Greek families live directly or indirectly from shipping," says Stathis Gourdomichalis, President of the powerful Union of Greek Shipowners. "Greek shipping must remain a traditional shipping industry, with a national base, for its own good and for the good of the country."

Greek shipowners are quick to point out that the world economic recession of the past few years and the resulting slowdown in world trade has adversely affected not only Greek shipping, but the shipping industries of most traditional maritime nations. England and Norway, for example, have lost an even larger part of their merchant fleet over the past few years. The British fleet has been more than halved, from 1614 vessels in 1975 to around 700 vessels today.

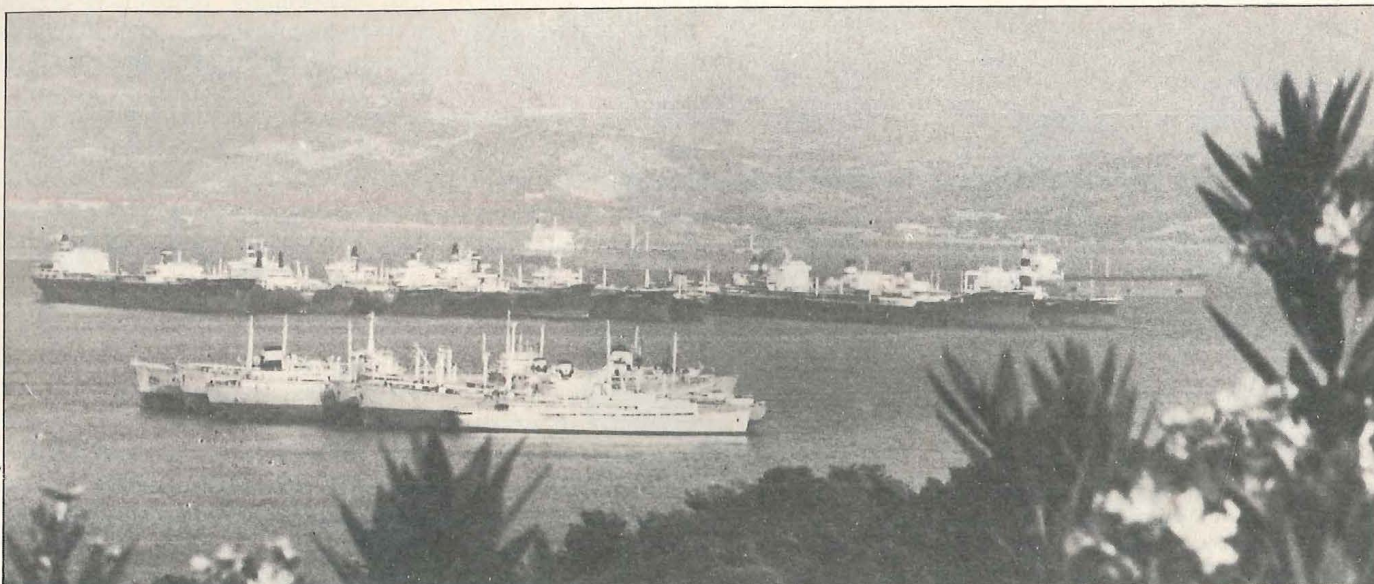
The European Community Shipowner's Association reports that, at the end of 1984, surplus European shipping tonnage was 40 percent in excess of global requirements. European freight rates continued to be the lowest they have been since the 1930s. A recovery of freight rates expected in 1984, as a result of an improved U.S. economy and better economic prospects from OED countries, largely failed to materialize. The recent small pickup in sea trade and freight rates has not been enough to overcome the overtonnaging problem.

At present 333 vessels, or about 19



Courtesy Athens Star

Niarchos' Hellenic Shipyards, now state-owned



Ships lying idle in bay of Elefsina

percent of total Greek flag tonnage, are lying idle around Greek shores. The bay of Elefsina is strewn with hundreds of these forgotten grey and ghostlike hulks, many of which will probably never be revived again and eventually turned into scrap.

Freight rates are so low that Greek shipowners find it difficult to turn a profit from the transport of cargoes. "The lucky ones are just barely covering their expenses," says Kostas Fafalios, President of the Hellenic Chamber of Shipping.

Earnings from shipping, one of the country's major sources of foreign exchange, have been substantially reduced, from \$1.8 billion in 1981 to \$1.1 billion in 1984.

Hellenic Shipyards, owned by Stavros Niarchos, suspended its operations last March largely as a result of shrinking new orders for vessels and due to politically instigated strikes and labor problems. The government has recently purchased the shipyards, thus preserving 5000 jobs.

Of the one thousand Greek shipping companies, it is said that a good number of the smaller ones, particularly the companies with one or two vessels, have failed or are on the verge of bankruptcy.

"There are many companies which actually have no ships," says Mr Kostas Fafalios.

"Many of these companies bought vessels when prices were high; they tried to expand at the wrong time, without enough of a capital base to support their operations," says an American banker. "They then found themselves with large loans to pay off and with their ships rapidly losing in value. The prolonged depression of the

market has not helped them."

A few of the bigger shipping companies have also failed or are on the verge of failure. Hellenic Lines, a 33-vessel company specializing in the liner trade, went bankrupt last year. In 1979 the company launched a massive expansion program, wherein it invested \$320 million in container ship vessels to serve what it expected to be a thriving Middle East market.

"It is the decline in Mideast imports and the resulting overtonnaging and falling freight rates which have hit us," said Mr Gregory Callimanopoulos, president of the Company, as his problems were mounting. Last December, *Hellenic Challenger*, one of the company's 21,465 ton vessels, was auctioned off (as have been many of the company's other vessels) to US interests for \$454,000.

"It is easy to understand why some people have gone bankrupt," says a Piraeus shipowner. "If you were buying a boat in 1980, it would have cost you \$5 million. In 1981-82 the value of the vessel dropped to \$2 million. Now its market value is \$1/2 million - and you still have to repay the interest and principal on the \$5 million loan in dollars!"

Perhaps the biggest losses for Greek shipping were incurred when millions of tons of the very large crude oil tankers, which Greek shipowners have been buying since the 50s, had to be laid up or scrapped as a result of the slowdown in world oil transport which developed after the OECD price rise of 1973.

According to Intertanko, the Independent Tanker Owners Association, the world tanker fleet was reduced in 1984 by 17 million deadweight tons. In spite of predictors that lower oil prices

would improve the market, the still overtonnaged tanker industry remains in the doldrums.

Despite the overtonnaging problem and because values of vessels are so low, Greeks have in the last three years been prominent buyers on the second-hand ship market, as has been their practice during depressed periods in the past. They have also been ordering new, more technologically advanced vessels. Shipping concerns such as the Vardinoyiannis and Daifas enterprises have, since 1981, placed substantial orders for new vessels.

Although Intercargo, the International Association of Dry Cargo Shipowners, has encouraged the purchase of young 5-10 year old vessels, it has recommended that its members desist, for the time being, from ordering new vessels which would add tonnage to the already glutted market. Intercargo has also recommended the scrapping of older vessels.

By its very nature the Greek fleet has been particularly vulnerable to the downturn of the international shipping market. Since Greece has virtually no national cargo, 95 percent of its fleet has traditionally been involved in cross-trading or in transporting cargoes for other nations on a 'tramping' basis. Vessels are hired out, usually for short term periods, much like a taxi service. Shipping charges are based on the freight rates of the day and there are usually no contracts involved.

In order to survive economically, such a fleet must be able to compete effectively on the open shipping market and can only do so under conditions of free and fair competition in ocean trade. This is a principle which is firmly subscribed to by both the Greek gov-

ernment and shipowners.

Only about five percent of Greek shipping is involved in liner service. These have specific regulated routes, scheduled sailings and set freight rates. Liner services have not been so seriously affected by the crisis as tramp shipping.

"Greek shipowners have made substantial profits as term traders," says D. Rigas-Cottakis, editor of the influential Greek shipping magazine *Naftika Chronika*. "As such, they have been able to move their ships freely and to take on the best weight available on each day. Long term charters cannot always get the benefit of a good market when it comes," he says.

If freetrading fleets were to disappear, then cartels would increasingly monopolize the market and transport charges would be driven upward, shipowners contend.

Because there is virtually no national cargo, the Greek government does not subsidize or finance its shipping industry. Shipowners have therefore had to resort to foreign banks, mostly American and European, for most of their capital. Greek banks finance only about five percent of Greek shipping.

With the continuing shipping crisis and the rapid loss in vessel values, banks have become increasingly tight in their lending policies. They have been financing Piraeus shipping companies on a very selective basis.

"It is becoming more and more difficult for small owners, without a capital base, to find financing," says Gillian Whittaker, Managing Editor of *Shipping Magazine*.

"Our policy has been to concentrate all along on what we consider to be the financially strong owners," says a foreign banker, who estimates that banks have lost \$300 million to \$400 million since the beginning of the crisis in mid-1981.

Shipowners contend that the cyclical nature of the shipping industry should be recognized by bankers who are willing in a good market to lend enormous sums, without taking into consideration, at times, that there will be certain years when patience and restraint are required.

Although the majority of the big shipping houses have not been greatly affected by the crisis – mainly because they have a large capital base, as well as diversified investments to fall back on – nobody, from the largest to the smallest company, has been immune.

"The large companies have tremendous costs, mostly attributable to labor and to the demands from unions," ex-

plains a director of one of the leading Piraeus shipping houses. "The overhead expenses are too high. There is not enough cargo."

The Greek government has shown some support for shipowners by allowing them to conclude bilateral agreements with Asian countries for the employment, on Greek-flag vessels, of up to 30 percent of alien crews, who are paid according to their own national wage scales. This law applies only if Greek seamen are unavailable for employment. Greece provides the world's largest number of seamen – an estimated 55,000 – of which 5073 are currently listed as unemployed.

Relations between shipowners and the Socialist government of Andreas Papandreou, however, have not been cozy. There is a very controversial crew rotation law which obliges shipowners to rotate their vessel crews every 7-9 months, so as to afford Greek seamen more job opportunities. Shipowners complain that it is very costly, especially during this difficult period, to transport rotated crews, either to their boats or back to home base.

Although the government has expressed concern about the decrease of national income from shipping, it has so far – probably for its own political reasons – not relented on the crew rotation issues.

"Although well-intentioned, the government has not been very imaginative in its dealings with us," explains a shipowner.

Piraeus shipowners have, over the last few years, been doing some soul searching. Some in the industry believe that Greek shipping cannot continue along the same traditional lines. Since times have changed, they contend, the fleet needs to be reshaped and new forms of entrepreneurial enterprise need to be developed.

Over the last 10 years of world economic crisis, growing protectionism, unfair competition and rapid technological advance have created special challenges. Specifically, the Greek fleet has been losing some of its important clients, as the developing countries have been building up their own national fleets and increasingly transporting their own cargoes. State controlled fleets, such as those of Eastern Europe and China, have also become competitive as a result of the low cost of running their vessels. The same is also true of commercial shipping companies based in Hong Kong, Japan and Taiwan.

Furthermore, a mass of international rules and regulations increasingly control almost every aspect of the indu-

stry. Particularly threatening to the crosstrading fleets has been the cargo-sharing scheme being considered by UNCTAD. By this plan 40 percent of cargoes would be reserved to the vessels of the importing country, 40 percent to the vessels of the exporting country, and 20 percent to the crosstraders. The scheme already applies to the liner trade.

"Five or ten years ago, we had the Japanese as our customers," says Kostas Hadziantoniou, Managing Director of the Ceres Hellenic Company. "We transported South American grain and also carried coal and scrap exports from the United States. But not anymore. I am afraid that we are not going to see again the volume of charters we had then," he adds.

Towards fuller employment of their vessels, Piraeus shipowners are seriously considering the establishment of joint-venture companies between Greece and especially third world countries, whereby Greeks would, essentially, provide their extensive shipping expertise and trade connections, while capital resources would be pooled and profits shared.

"The Greek shipowner knows his business," says D. Rigas-Cottakis. "Most of these people are former captains, engineers, or third generation shipowners. They know how to move quickly and flexibly in picking up their charters. Above all, they know how to run an organized shipping office. The government could help them to export their shipping expertise and thus create a climate of international cooperation which we can all use."

Most Greek shipowners agree that in order to remain competitive they will have to maintain a modern updated fleet of vessels with fuel efficient engines and all the latest breakthroughs in technology.

Some would prefer a smaller fleet with fewer Greek shipping companies to manage it. "I would like to see a smaller fleet of about 1500-2000 modern, technologically up-to-date vessels which would be run, not by a thousand shipping companies, but by perhaps no more than a hundred efficient and healthy companies," says Gregory Hadjieleftheriadis, of the Eletson Corporation.

"The one guy – one ship – one company situation cannot survive today's cutthroat market. People will have to pool their resources and merge. Unfortunately, we Greeks are too individualistic. We hate to join with others voluntarily and share our profits!" he laughs. □

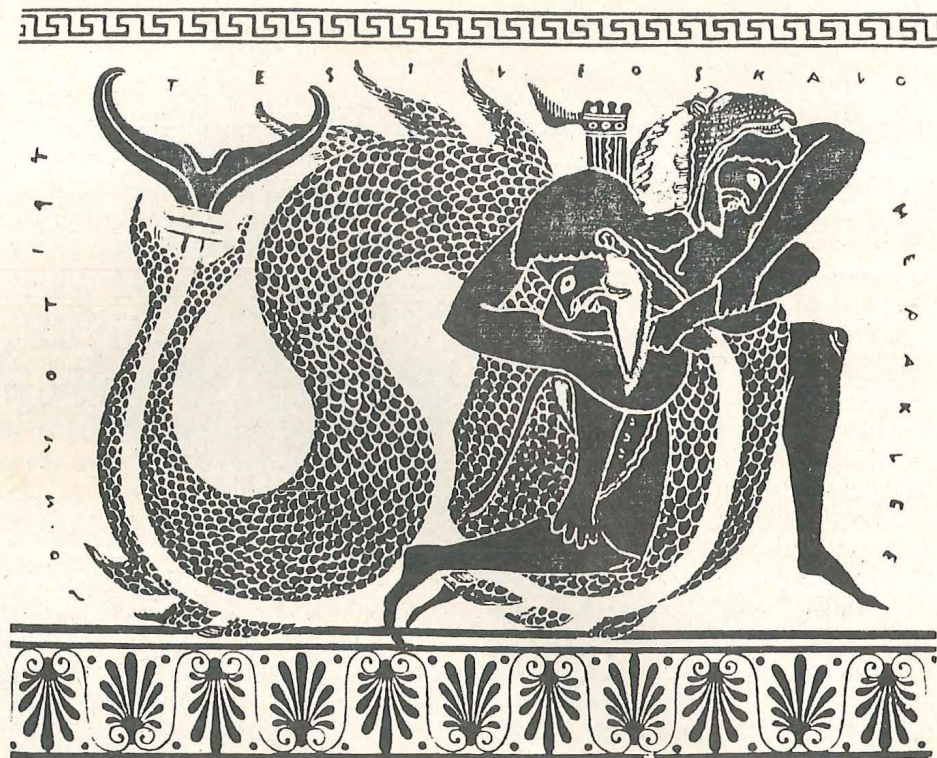
A triton pulled my leg!

Greek mermaids and sea monsters

by Adrienne Mayor

Tritons are always quite a sight," wrote Pausanias, "but this one would really make you gasp!" The travel writer *par excellence* of the second century AD had once seen a merman preserved in Rome, but found the Greek specimen displayed in Tanagra, Boeotia, much larger and more impressive. The creature's sleek hair was the color of "frogs in a stagnant pond", its upper body was covered with fine scales, gills were visible behind the ears, and the fish-like mouth was studded with large, sharp teeth. Pausanias also described the merman's greenish-grey eyes, shell-encrusted fingernails, almost-human nose, and scaly dolphin's tail.

According to the ancient Boeotians, this particular triton had menaced women bathing in the sea and attacked boats along the coast. It was finally lured into a trap baited with a bucket of wine set out on the beach, and killed while in a drunken stupor, then pickled for posterity. A famous expert on marine monsters named Damostratos investigated the triton 100 years after Pausanias saw it. An advertising flyer for a cabinet of curiosities in London in 1774 featured a "merman from



Heracles wrestling with a sea monster

Greece", but it seems highly unlikely that it could have been the same creature.

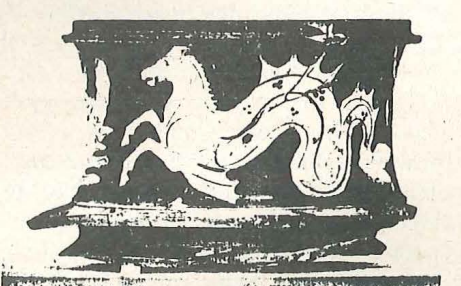
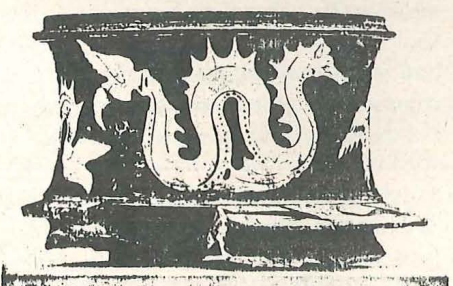
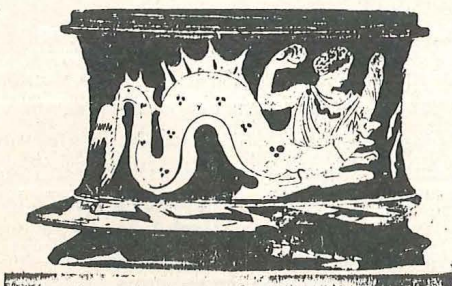
Tritons, who were believed to speak in human voices, were not invariably malevolent beings. A helpful merman guided Jason and the argonauts through the lagoon at Lake Tritonis. Tritons were certainly jealous of the superiority of their conch-blowing abilities, however. One ancient legend had a triton drown a mortal who dared challenge him to a trumpeting contest.

It is unfortunate that the treatise by sea-monster expert Damostratos no longer exists, but luckily ancient art and literature contain enough depictions and descriptions to satisfy the most demanding Mediterranean sea-serpent buff. The first eye-witness account of a sea-monster sighting in the Mediterranean was recorded in the eighth century BC by the Assyrian King, Sargon, who observed an unidentifiable marine creature near Cyprus. In the fifth century BC, the Persian fleet on its way from Thasos to Athos met a violent storm. Those who were not drowned, according to the historian Herodotus, were devoured by the sea monsters that infested the sea

around Athos. A century later, Aristotle noted that experienced Greek fishermen occasionally encountered unknown sea animals which pursued and capsized their boats. Some resembled massive beams of black wood, while others were like giant shields, red and with many fins. The Roman naturalist Pliny mentioned 30-foot "dragons" that swam with heads raised like periscopes, in the classic Loch Ness sea-serpent pose. Another ancient scientific writer referred to "crested sea monsters".

But for sheer drama, it is hard to match Virgil's vivid description of the pair of monsters that swam across the Aegean near Lesbos to strangle Laocoon and his sons. "I shudder to think of it," he wrote in the *Aeneid*. "Two giant snakes came over the peaceful sea unwinding their huge coils... Their necks rise above the billows, their blood-red crests tower over the waves... vast tails curve in sinuous coils... burning eyes shine red... tongues dart and flicker."

The presence of aquatic monsters was, of course, trying for the inhabitants of Aegean shores. Travellers between Athens and Corinth had to worry about the ogre Sciron, who used to



Sea horses circle these Classical vases

throw his victims over the cliffs near Megara, into the jaws of a gigantic, savage sea turtle lurking below. Pausanias mentioned that swimming in the sea off Troezen was dangerous because of the "large numbers of marine monsters there, including sharks." And so many sea monsters inhabited the Adriatic that "their smell hung thick in the air." The 19th-century classicist J.G. Frazer, intrigued by Pausanias' comment, sailed those waters three times, but never caught a whiff of anything untoward.

Since Phoenician times Rhodes had been known as "the isle of serpents". During the Punic Wars, a Roman soldier named Attilius Regulus had slain one of the Rhodian monsters – and its skin was over 100 feet long. Ferocious crocodile-dragons periodically harassed the islanders living around the marshes below Mount Saint Etienne. In 1329 the Grand Master of the Knights of Rhodes forbade any of his men to attempt to destroy the current marauder. Already several had lost their lives trying to kill the dragon, whose scales seemed totally impervious to their weapons. However, a young knight named Gozon de Dieu-Donné secretly vowed to exterminate the beast. For some weeks he observed the monster from a safe distance, then returned to his chateau to meditate upon his strategy. Gozon constructed a wooden model of the dragon, covering the belly with leather. He spent months training

ble burning eyes, and foul odor" of the monster that it threw Gozon to the ground. At the knight's signal, the dogs rushed in and fastened their teeth in the dragon's belly, causing it to writhe in pain. Instantly Gozon was on his feet, plunging his sword into the monster's exposed vitals.

The heroic knight was given a triumphal parade, after a mild scolding by the Grand Master for disobedience. The hideous head of the last dragon of Rhodes was displayed for many years on one of the city gates.

Some very deep lakes in the Peloponnese held their own brand of mystery. Pausanias told of a lake near Gythion where no-one cared to fish, since whoever disturbed the denizens there was immediately transformed into a frogfish – a particularly loath-



A man riding a sea monster



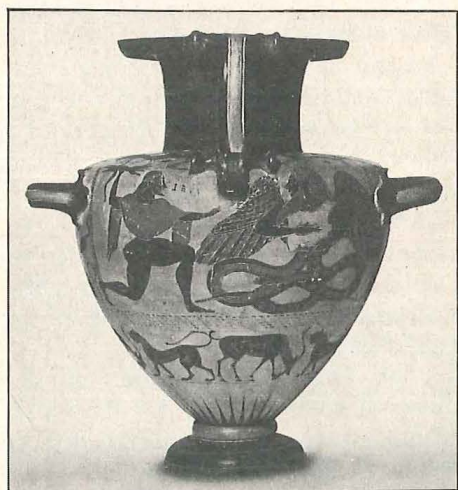
Nereids

some creature, according to the illustration in D'Arcy Thompson's *Glossary of Greek Fishes*. Near Lerna, the legendary home of the monstrous Hydra, the Alkyonian Lake was said to be bottomless. Even the Emperor Nero was unable to discover its depth. The calm surface was deceptive, for the lake inexorably pulled any swimmer down into its fathomless murk.

Sightings of monsters in Greek waters were not confined to antiquity. Tuna fishermen in the Ionian Sea reported in 1742 that prodigious eels were wrecking their nets. Giant eels were seen in the area again in 1907, 1924, and 1958. In 1877 officers of the royal yacht *Osbourne* saw a multifinned monster; some 20 years later another British crew described a 150-foot "giant centipede" propelled by "an immense number of fins". That same year a pair of sea serpents whose heads resembled those of "greyhounds without ears" kept pace with a ship sailing at eight knots. A ship's log of 1924 noted the appearance of a 100-foot "serpentine animal with raised head" rolling in the waves in "vertical undulations".

On a spring day in 1916, Lieutenant Edouard Plessis and a party of sailors set out from Thessaloniki in a Greek fishing boat, headed for Thasos. Just west of the island, the men were startled to see what looked like a periscope travelling in the opposite direction. The object projected about six feet out of the water and moved quite swiftly – at about 15 knots, they estimated. At a loss to identify the thing, Plessis sounded the "submarine warning", even though he knew no submarine could go that fast submerged. Upon his return to Thessaloniki, he was reprimanded by his superior for giving such an absurd warning. Years later Plessis was still wondering what manner of beast he had seen.

Plessis surely would have been interested to know that in 1912, off Cape Matapan, Mani, the crew of the steamer *Queen Eleanor* had observed a 25-foot mottled sea serpent swimming alongside at the same speed as their ship. Captain A. F. Rodger described the incident for a 1961 BBC program on sea monsters. He noted that the eel-like creature "had two coils or humps behind the neck", and explained the



Battle with a sea monster

a team of large and fearless dogs to dash under the lifesize model and attack the leather underbelly.

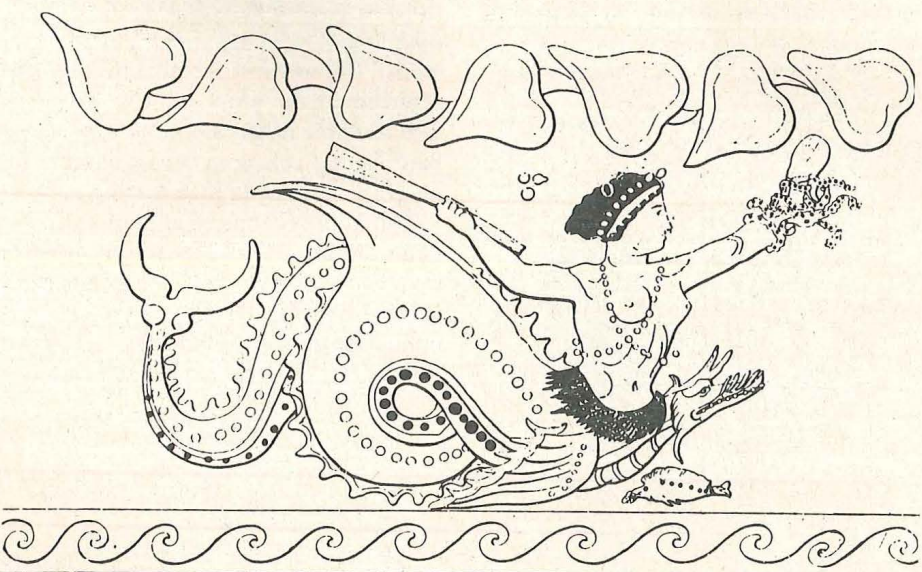
Finally Gozon and his dogs were ready. The knight donned his armor and rode his charger to the marshes. The Rhodian chronicle relates that his lance "shivered on the hide of the serpent as though it had struck a stone wall." Gozon's horse was so unnerved by the "wide-open slavering jaws, terri-



Gozon de Dieu-Donné defeats the dragon of Rhodes



A sea monster on the rim of a calyx



Scylla

coloring as "camouflage". It disappeared after the chief engineer took a shot at it with his rifle.

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, who maintained an interest in prehistoric animals, found his experience with mysterious Greek marine life more fascinating than threatening. The creator of the unflappable detective Sherlock Holmes was on his way to Aegina with his wife in 1928. They were standing on the deck of a steamer, gazing at the temple of Poseidon on Cape Sounion when they were distracted by something swimming parallel to the ship. According to the author, "the curious

creature had a long neck and large flippers. I believe, as did my wife, that it was a young plesiosaurus." Perhaps it was this incident that inspired Conan Doyle to write the story *The Lost World*, in which extinct animals are brought back alive to London.

In ancient times, the Old Man of the Sea, Nereus, lived in the ocean with his daughters, the nereids. Nereus has been identified with Proteus, the great shape-changing triton. In Classical art, Hercules is often shown wrestling with this formidable sea god. The eldest of Nereus' daughters, Thetis, used her in-

herited ability to change shape to elude the embrace of the mortal Peleus. Thetis transformed herself into fire, water, wind, a tree, a bird, a tiger, a lion, a serpent, and finally a cuttlefish, in which form she was seized by the determined Peleus. Thetis then assumed human form and became the young man's bride. Their son was Achilles, the great warrior of the *Iliad*. The people of ancient Phocis, near Delphi, believed that they originated from a similar courtship between the mortal Aeacus and the nereid Psamathe.

Legends of love between nereids and men persist in Greece. Several modern Greek families claimed to be *Neaidogennemeni* or 'nereid-born'. The renowned Maniot clan, the Mavromichalises, traced their lineage to the day one George Mavromichalis found a nereid sitting on a rock on the Mani shore. The adventurous Kondouriotis captured a nereid when he was shipwrecked; descendants of their union still existed in 1900. Around the turn of the century, a family in Menidi, near Athens, boasted a nereid great-grandmother, and everyone knew of the three nereid sisters who lived in the gardens along the Kephissos River in Patissia. Descendants of nereids were endowed with great beauty, yet romantic liaisons with them were destined to end unhappily. Sooner or later, every nereid tired of earthly life and returned to her watery home.

Over the years nereids assumed many of the attributes of sirens and other water spirits. They were said to dwell near wells, streams, fountains, grottoes and springs, as well as the seashore. All authorities agree on their appearance and character: dangerously beautiful and wilfully capricious.

Being struck blind or dumb was often the penalty for interrupting a bevy of nereids in their revels. Falling in love with one was even more dangerous. Young men under the spell of nereids became melancholy and prone to seizures or wasting illnesses. Only rarely was a 'nereid-doctor' able to cure the nereid-struck with charms or potions. Besides their fickle and not entirely benign nature, nereids were known as wonderful cooks and skilful spinners of delicate cloth. Strangely, they are not immortal - their life span is only about 1000 years, but their beauty never fades.

Lonely young shepherds, especially skilful flute players, are apparently the most susceptible to a nereid's wiles. One old island song warned, "Do not play your flute by the lonely river, lest the nereids, finding you alone, gather

of the Cypriot government's Press and Information Office, with English-speaking staff whose only job would be to arrange interviews and find out the answers to foreign correspondents' questions.

A further obstacle in the way of foreign journalists in Greece is their Greek colleagues. Greek journalists at certain ministries, notably the Ministry of Culture and Sciences, are adamant that foreign pressmen should not be admitted to the regular, sometimes thrice-weekly, press briefings they have with the ministers. The only exceptions to this rule were the Ministry of Agriculture under Kostas Simitis and the Energy Ministry under Lefteris Veryvakis. Both ministers welcomed the foreign press.

There is also a difference of value judgments between some Greek and Western journalists. "Journalism here seems to mean something completely different to what it means in Britain or North America," says one disgruntled pressman. "I've often had Greek journalists tell me it's not their job to ask questions but to transmit what officials say and criticize it according to their own political viewpoint."

Many foreign pressmen find it difficult to adapt to the way some of their Greek colleagues view events. One veteran reporter observes: "Our colleagues here don't seem to ask the right questions; they don't seem to get to the point. They make a speech before posing what to my mind should be a brief, to-the-point question. This may go back to the Greek education system, where a lot of learning is by rote. Education here appears not to be objective, but more in the clouds. One never learns to be inquisitive and alert. So journalists here never go beneath the surface of what is given them, unless a political point has to be made. It's not that the government suppresses journalists, it's just that journalists don't see it as their job to be watchdogs of what's happening."

Although Greece has been obliged to produce more and better statistics since it joined the European Community, it has not always increased the quality of or access to information, at least not to the level enjoyed in Western countries.

"It's a matter of time," says one diplomat. "You can't expect quality information from a rotten civil service. It will take time for the civil service to improve with the influx of new blood, but eventually this will result in drastic improvements in the gathering and distribution of information." □

The shadow players

Through a popular art form, three creators of Karaghiozis puppets illuminate the spirit and vicissitudes of a nation

by Katerina Agrafioti



MARCOS HIONOS

Yiorgos Haridimos behind the screen

"I am haunted by demolition and new construction. Every old house I move to and settle down in to make my puppets is pulled down after a while and replaced by modern apartments. How can I work in a new apartment? I need an old house to work in."

These are the first words I hear from the Karaghiozis puppet-maker, Yiorgos Haridimos. And they are apt words from a man who is also a player, director and producer of an art form which has suffered such difficulties in adapting to changing times.

We are backstage in his little theatre in Plaka. There, just beside the new archaeological dig which surrounds the monument of Lysicrates, and adjoining an open-air taverna, Haridimos every night continues a long tradition, not only of his family but of his nation: the fading art of the Karaghiozis shadow theatre.

Another well-known Karaghiozis theatre player is Vangos. He, too, is both player and puppet-maker. He greets me in his modest house in Nikaia, a working-class neighborhood of Piraeus. On his doorbell is written 'Evangelos Korfiatis, *Karaghiozopheitis*'. He comes from Zakynthos and this is his real name. His grandfather, being

a *kontes* (count), and his father, a graduate of the Polytechnical School of Berlin, were neither happy nor proud with his choice of profession, yet, turning down a decent career in the railroad company for which his grandfather worked, he changed his name and became an itinerant Karaghiozis player. (It is not surprising that Haridimos' family name is Haritos. He, too, felt it necessary to change his name for reasons of 'prestige'.)

A third specialist, Thanassis Spyropoulos, has become even better known from recent television shows. He is usually travelling, though he has turned down invitations abroad because he doesn't like airplanes. His only concession to modern technology is a telephone-answering machine.

The art of shadow theatre, whose hero in the Greek version is Karaghiozis, seems to have originated in China or Southeast Asia, as the French term *ombres chinoises* suggests. It came to Greece via Syria and Turkey — the name Karaghiozis being Turkish for 'black-eyed'. Yet its dominating element of the grotesque is thought to be an inheritance from ancient Greece by way of Byzantium.

It was only in the second quarter of the 19th century, shortly after the



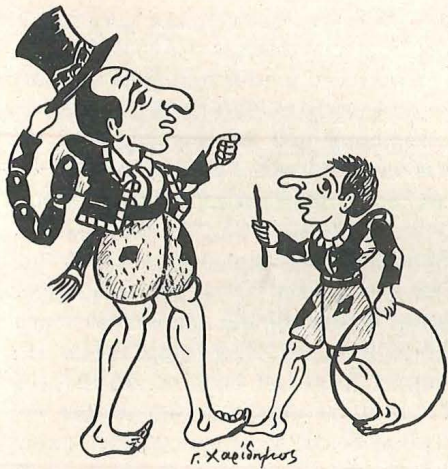
Haridimos with Karaghiozis



Vangos presents ...

formation of the independent state, that shadow theatre took root in Greece and acquired a form and content adapted to its new home.

Its chief character, Karaghiozis, is a jack-of-all-trades, short, hunch-backed, bald-headed, bulbous-nosed and bare-foot. "If Karaghiozis put on shoes," says Haridimos, "he'd get sick." One of his arms is extremely long and he often uses it to strike others over the head. Poorly dressed in patched clothing, constantly and insatiably hungry, Karaghiozis is forever trying to find food for himself and his large family: his nagging wife, Aglaia, and his three sons, little replicas of himself. With a cunning, alert and indefatigable tem-



perament, he is always finding temporary solutions to his never-ending problems. He is beaten, thrown in jail, punished in every conceivable way, yet he overcomes every adversity and starts again with undiminished optimism.

The search for food, however, is his consuming passion. For example: he pretends he needs a needle and asks a girl sitting in a window to throw him down one. "But, my Karaghiozi, the needle will be lost if I throw it down." "Then pin it to a loaf of bread," he replies slyly.

Says the straightforward Karaghiozis in a play by Haridimos, "Poverty is a

family disease."

No doubt Karaghiozis reflects the experiences and miseries of the Greek people in the past, though these stories may seem irrelevant today. Yet because Karaghiozis has entertained so many generations with his humor and adventures, he has passed into the present as a character who, though he exists no longer, is still more or less understood by every Greek since he incorporates the popular, innate wisdom and instinct of the nation. So, in spite of his Asiatic beginnings, Karaghiozis, like the servant-heroes of Aristophanes, continues to personify the Greek soul.

In the same way, the Karaghiozis players have created and perpetuated a popular consciousness of Greek union and tradition. This tradition remained verbal, emerging from the people and spreading by word of mouth. No play or text of Karaghiozis was originally written down. Players knew them by heart. Their only innovations were to add words of their own or adapt known plots to suit the needs of a particular audience or time.

Although many traditional plays were based on heroes of the War of Independence, historical and legendary figures play important roles, too. As a genuine popular artist, the Karaghiozis player is not concerned with chronological order or historical veracity. Karaghiozis' mother-wit is gathered through the course of time. The plays are not only for children. They are also addressed to adults, often boldly and philosophically.

All Karaghiozis players make their own puppets. Though they use the same patterns and more or less the same techniques, each has his own style which can be distinguished, at least by the eye of an expert.

The early Karaghiozis puppets were made of cardboard, because it was inexpensive and easy to cut. But as the quality of the cardboard was poor and the puppets intensively used, those which survive today are all in museums

or private collections.

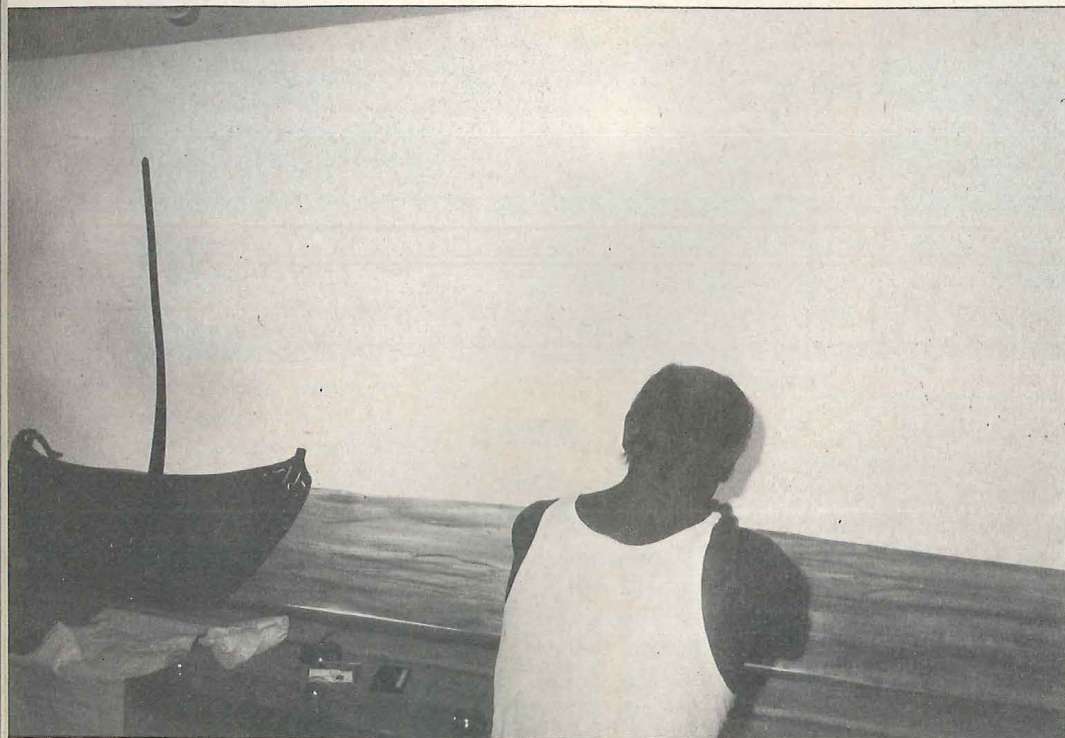
The different parts of the anatomy were drawn separately on the cardboard: the head, the upper and lower parts of the torso, the arms and the legs. Sometimes the arms and the legs were designed in two or more parts so they could move in a more realistic way. The same method is used today, though the cardboard is of higher quality - "imported", as one of the *karaghiozopehtes* told me.

After the puppet is designed, it is cut all around its contour with special straight chisels, tools absolutely necessary to the artist. So indigent were puppet makers at one time that they used to place nails on tramway rails. The tram passing over the nail transformed it into the straight chisel desired.

After the puppet has its definite shape worked with other straight chisels, the artist cuts out small pieces from inside the forms to produce the see-through effect he wants. Chiselled in this way and held against the screen when in play, these flat figures give a charming effect of black and white.

The early puppets were animated by means of a wooden stick which was glued to the figure's middle, on the side facing the performer. When a puppet was to walk out of the screen, it





Vangos prepares a seascape



Vangos with assistant

could not do so by turning, so it had to move out backwards. Such primitive methods could not last.

Well before World War II the almost fatal rival of Karaghiozis arrived in Greece. With the spread of cinema the difficult years began. Karaghiozis became an outcast and an object of derision. By comparison to films, his plays and performances seemed naive, old-fashioned and technically rudimentary. Mollas, the famous *karaghiozopehtis* of the day, wrote: "A monster has come to us from America." Vassilaros, another luminary, said, "Our spirit is ebbing away drop by drop."

As a result of this competition, technical and artistic innovations were introduced not only in the way of playing but in the making of the puppets themselves. First came color. The coloring today has an india-ink base for the general lines and the contour, and aniline paints for the inside areas. The colors grow more vivid according to social rank: Turks, chieftains and their women are richly dressed. Karaghiozis himself is covered with multi-colored patches. The revolutionary heroes have white pleated *fustanellas* and elaborate short jackets. The scenic backgrounds are spectacular in their materials and ornamentation.

Another innovation is the material used in the making of the puppets themselves. Puppets made of camel or ox hide, a material introduced only recently, are expensive but very impressive. They take subtle colors and the skin shades are very realistic and appealing. Because the material is costly there can be no mistakes in the cutting.

For this reason Haridimos first designs a puppet on rough paper, later transferring it onto hide. As with cardboard, he first cuts out the contours with straight chisels, then, with a piece of glass, he laps the hide to make it even, smooth and quite transparent. Afterwards he wets it with a little water and spreads it out under a heavy weight, such as a block of marble, for three or four days. In this way the hide dries out and stretches properly. The inside chiselling on these figures is minimal, restricted to areas around the

eyes and the collar. Then the painting begins. The features and clothing are meticulously worked and exposed skin is treated and painted in such a way as to make it appear as natural as possible.

Vangos is among the few who also use gelatine, or hard cellophane, to make puppets, though most *karaghiozopehtes* disdain it as "plastic stuff". In some puppets Vangos combines cardboard, hide and gelatine. To these materials Spyropoulos adds tissue paper. Spyropoulos is well known not only as a player and puppet-maker but for his naif paintings.

Vangos explains precisely how each puppet should be proportioned to achieve harmony. While dimensions depend largely on the whim of the artisan, they must reflect the importance of the character. For example, Karaghiozis' uncle Barbayiorgos, a crude mountain peasant, is the tallest figure, measuring up to 90 centimetres. Others, like Karaghiozis' brusque and naughty urchin son, Kollitiri; the milk-sop bourgeois, Morfonios; the tough guy, Stavrakas; the flowery, westernized islander, Dionysios; the Sultan; and Karaghiozis' friend Hadjiavatis are created in different sizes. The characters that come out of Greek tradition and history, however, are usually larger than the others.

Two more innovations have recently been introduced to puppet making. In assembling and holding together the various parts of the puppet, cotton pins are now used instead of string, which sometimes broke during performances. Similarly, the wooden stick-handle has been replaced by a specially made hinge whose spindle extends to form a long, thin rod. This hinge holds the puppet from the back on either side. Its main advantage is that it does not unglue or cut the figure as the former handle did. It also allows the player to turn the figure with a skilful movement and change its direction.

Vangos was in the midst of repairing some of these hinges and rods when I visited him. "Years ago," he said, "all these gadgets were made in one piece from wrought iron by a blacksmith. Nowadays this is too expensive, so we make them ourselves and weld the hinge to the spindle."

Over the years the Karaghiozis players have passed on a valuable and unique tradition. Today, the few who are left are bitter that the state has shown so little interest in either the art or the artist.

How, they say, can we build our future if we neglect our past? □



Life is a cab-arrêt

by B. Samantha Stenzel

"Turning, we saw an ancient Dodge parked by the kerb and behind the wheel sat a short, barrel-bodied individual with ham-like hands and a great leathery scowling face surmounted by a jauntily-peaked cap. He opened the door of the car, surged out on to the pavement and waddled across to us. Then he stopped, scowling even more ferociously, and surveyed the group of silent cabdrivers. 'Thems been worrying you?' he asked Mother."

Gerald Durrell wrote this description in 1956 of Spiros, the lovable taxi driver of his book *My Family and Other Animals*, set on the island of Corfu. This Spiros, who befriended the Durrell family and arranged their accommodation, was a soft-hearted soul who once stopped his taxi to help a young man gather spring flowers at dawn for his fiancée.

I met my own, Athenian, Spiros one cold, rainy night when I was clutching a tiny, sickly black kitten in a blanket, trying to find a taxi to take her to the veterinarian. Many taxis had passed me because they were full or their drivers didn't want to bother with a cat. But as soon as he caught sight of us, Spiros screeched to a halt and took us directly to the veterinarian, clucking sympathetically all the while about the "poor little sick one", which he carried into the clinic himself. He then waited outside until the vet was finished so he could drive us back home. When I saw him again, I didn't immediately recognize his weathered, gargoyle-like features until he inquired about "the little patient". He beamed happily when I told him she had fully recovered.

I was looking for a colorful local taxi

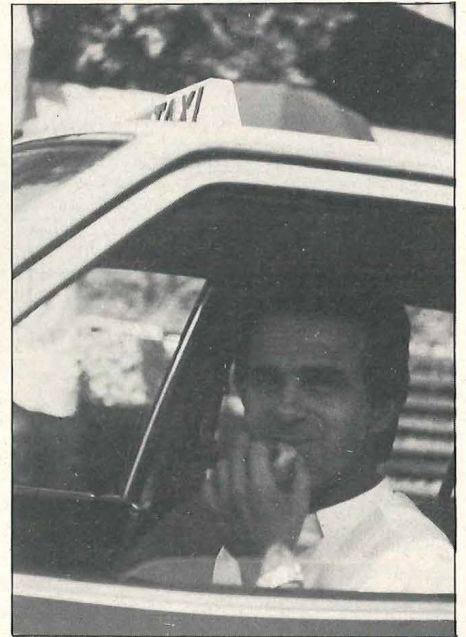
driver who knew the ropes and would take me out on a typical day so I could observe him at work. When I explained to Spiros that I was a journalist and asked if he would be willing to let me ride with him for part of a day, he looked suspiciously at me, in the rear-view mirror – he later explained he thought I might be a tax inspector – and, after scrutinizing me carefully, he enthusiastically consented.

We arranged a meeting at six o'clock the next morning at a *kafeneio* in Omonia Square which is a hang-out for cabbies. When I arrived, he gestured to me to sit down and, looking rather bleary-eyed, he slumped over the table and indelicately slurped his coffee. Within a few minutes, however, he was surrounded by a group of fellow drivers who were an appreciative audience for Spiros' fast-paced round of jokes, which soon turned into an animated discussion on politics. It was only a few days before the general election, and most private cars in Athens were decorated with a banner of either green, blue or red to indicate their owner's party preference. Spiros, instead, had three double ribbons of green and white, red and white and blue and white draped down his dashboard "to keep 'em guessing".

Spiros has been driving a taxi for over 30 years and is now the proud owner of his third vehicle, a slightly tarnished yellow Datsun, the most common make of taxi in Athens. He paid about 1.3 million drs for it (a Mercedes-Benz runs to about 3.5 million drs) and an additional three million for his permit, which he bought from an older driver who was retiring. The majority of drivers of Athens' 15,000

taxis are owners or part-owners. Every couple of years the authorities issue a limited number of new permits without charge if they decide there is a need for them. But if you don't qualify for one of these or if no permits are issued, the only recourse is to buy a permit from another driver.

Spiros' taxi has a folksy character: gaily colored rag rugs adorn the front seat and a dazzling variety of knick-knacks, including small *komboloi*, silvery miniature icons and a cross, dangles from the mirror. Prominent among them is a large blue glass ball with an eye painted on it – an amulet few taxi drivers would go without, and which is



supposed to ward off the 'evil eye' in case the blessing given the car by a priest is not sufficient. The dashboard sports a sign that says *Siga, siga tis portes* (close the doors gently), another which forbids smoking and, in the corner, a small framed photograph of Spiros' wife and his three children. A whimsical touch is added by a plaque that states cryptically in English: "You may have for the ask."

Spiros' taxi was grey until three years ago, when the taxi drivers were going on strike every other week to publicize their demands for better working conditions, pension benefits and higher fares. (Athens is said to have the lowest taxi fares and the largest number of taxis of any European city.) Instead of meeting the drivers' demands, the government declared that all taxis must be painted yellow in an attempt to 'brighten' the city. This move only further disgruntled the drivers, for whom it added yet another expense to the upkeep of their car and who generally found it as sensible as the command of the tyrannical queen in *Alice*

in *Wonderland* to "Paint the roses red!"

Spiros chuckles as he remembers the strikes of those days. Striking drivers would remove the 'Taxi' signs from the roofs of their cabs or use their private cars and pick up passengers illegally. This practice actually gave the drivers a higher, untaxable profit but they discontinued it when they realized it was ultimately self-defeating.

Spiros let me ride 'shotgun' next to him in the front seat, which by law is equipped with seat belts. He popped a tape of prime *taxizithika* into the cassette player. The music rasped through the speakers, filling the car with a mournful, off-key voice proclaiming, "I love you, I love you, please believe me when I say I love you." The volume was so high that we were forced to shout, but Spiros seemed to find this quite normal.

The first passengers of the day were blue-collar workers on their way to work. They were mostly a glum lot, though Spiros' friendly comments seemed to brighten them up a little. If they consented, he would stop to pick up additional passengers going in approximately the same direction. The taxi seemed to function for most of the day like a Turkish *dolmusch* (a communal taxi), although all passengers paid a full fare. Spiros quietly explained to me that while this was illegal, all drivers did it and the authorities looked the other way. "What can we



KATERINA PAPALASKARIS

me out before he parked and as I opened my door, I narrowly missed being hit by a motorcyclist who was passing illegally on the left-hand side. The young cyclist hurled an insulting epithet at me as he weaved unsteadily to a stop. Spiros turned crimson with rage. He leapt from the taxi, rushed over to the startled cyclist and literally lifted him off the ground by his lapels.

"Are you an animal that you speak to one of *my* passengers like that? And to a *lady*, as you can plainly see – if you can see at all, that is." And as a final thrust, he bellowed, "Your mother would die of shame if she could hear you!" The cringing cyclist sputtered and whimpered but Spiros raged on louder and louder and demanded he apologize to me in front of the crowd

Spiros' glove compartment contains his license, his taxi permit, a flashlight that doesn't work, and no map or street guide. He seems to regard maps as superfluous – "What would I do with them in Athens?" – and feels customers should know better than to start out without a clear notion of where they are going. But, unlike some drivers, Spiros does know most of the main streets in Athens, and in the case of those he doesn't, he tries his best to ask the way from kiosks and pedestrians. Anyway, he confesses sheepishly, he can't read a map.

Dimitris Peparidis, the general secretary of the General Federation of Drivers, one of the two private organizations which represent Greek taxi drivers, says that besides the yearly safety inspection, drivers must pass a test every two years on their knowledge of the main roads, hospitals, hotels and tourist sights. This test is nowhere near as tough as the one London taxi drivers take, in which they must know every central street in London and for which they often take years to prepare, prowling the neighborhoods on foot or riding along with experienced drivers.

In Mr Peparidis' office I met Panayiotis Bitsikas, who has been driving a cab for 32 years. He complained of the long hours, meager pension and the stress of driving taxis. The noise and air pollution of Athens, not to mention its formidable traffic jams, are believed to be responsible for a disproportionately high incidence of back problems, ulcers, nervous disorders, and heart and kidney ailments among cab drivers. Even so, Spiros looks quite mellow and healthy and agrees that he has escaped these side effects; his main complaint is the distinct pear shape of his body, due to "taxi spread".

Sophia Skiatha, one of Greece's 50 women cabbies, started driving 23



KATERINA PAPALASKARIS

do?" he shrugged, "After all, we have to eat, don't we?"

Spiros became very protective of me during our ride together and generally introduced me to his customers as his "journalist friend and admirer".

Late in the morning, we took a short break for coffee. Spiros stopped to let

of about 50 people who had gathered to watch and throw in their opinions. Finally, the cyclist complied and offered a nervous expression of contrition; the crowd applauded and gallant Spiros released him, disdainfully wiping his hands and muttering about the "wild younger generation".

years ago and is one of the few women drivers who own their own taxi. She also laments the decline in working conditions but says the prejudice against female drivers has lessened. "Many of the people in Athens are still very provincial and feel a woman is meant to wash dishes and nothing more," she says bitterly. Yet women drivers are more accepted now. These days Sophia rarely comes across passengers who jump out of the taxi when they realise the driver is a woman – a frequent occurrence 20 years ago.

In most countries, taxis are owned by companies and most taxis have two-way radios. In Greece, however, there is only one small company, based in Omonia, which has 50 drivers using radios. The company sees itself as per-

back seat for a few hours' rest.

Spiros is disdainful of such weaknesses, although he admits that the lure of the night-life is one of the pitfalls of his job. He observes (with a sly wink) that there are temptations of all sorts in his field, often in the form of lonely women who invite him inside for a drink. "Really what they want is to talk, more than anything," he says, and admits he often plays the role of an amateur psychologist. He has taken many sick people to hospital, racing against time with horn blaring, since ambulances are scarce in Athens. He has also patched up marital squabbles, consoled bereaved relatives after funerals and given advice to the lovelorn.

Spiros' sense of courtesy to passengers is matched by his aggressiveness

Spiros recalls the old days in Athens when there were few cars and he could work seven or eight hours a day with minimal stress. Now he must work 10 to 12 hours a day, six days a week to make the same money.

"Ah, it would be better to be a donkey who carries packs up mountains than a taxi driver," he sighs. He feels most drivers have lost their sense of professionalism. Some, he says, have even become con artists or "sly ones", and try to take more than the correct fare. Among the tricks used by these "pirates" is starting the meter before the passenger gets into the taxi, or not dropping the flag and charging an exorbitant fare at the destination – a technique often used on inexperienced foreigners who arrive at the airport. If



KATERINA PAPALASKARIS



forming a public service by picking up people who are crippled or old and can't get out to hail a cab on the street, as well as those who live in remote areas.

Spiros has a great sense of pride in his profession and refers to his taxi as his little "moving home". This attitude is common among owner-drivers; they feel they offer a necessary service and that they must show respect to their passengers and vice versa. Passengers who are rude, drunk and verbally abusive, as well as couples who engage in lascivious behavior, may be summarily ejected on to the street.

Yiannis, one young driver I met, confessed he had taken the 'abode' attitude to an extreme and was actually living in his taxi, using a friend's flat to shower and shave in. He had fallen prey to the temptations of the night-life and had begun to linger in the expensive bouzouki clubs to which he often drove merry-makers. Then he had started playing the horses during the day. The result was huge debts which forced him to give up his flat and work almost 16 hours a day, stopping only to park in a side street and crawl into the

towards other drivers. The day I rode with him, he had several verbal altercations in which he mercilessly berated the other driver. His easy-going manner disappeared and he shouted fervent curses while gesturing wildly with his arms; apparently he is quite practised in driving with his knees. "You bum! You idiot! How did you ever get a licence when you are obviously blind and stupid?" he shrieked at a driver who cut in front of him and nearly made him hit a parked car.

Yet a few minutes later he was calm, singing along with the song, "I love you; do you hear me?" When a lovely young German girl got in, he plied her with questions: Did she live here? Was she married? Was she married to a Greek? Did she like Greece? Was the life better here or in Germany? Although he repeated these basic questions with other young women, he always listened attentively to the reply, gazing in his mirror at the passenger. For taxi drivers, no topic seems to be taboo, and questions like "Why aren't you married?", "How much money do you make?" or "Why don't you have children?" are not considered prying.

caught, a taxi driver can be fined at least 10,000 drs for a first offence of this kind and 50,000 drs for a subsequent offence.

Despite all these drawbacks, Spiros echoes the feelings of many drivers when he says he could never change his occupation. "I would sooner die than work in an office," he declares. He likes being his own boss and setting his own hours. "To sit in an office and move papers all day while my supervisor eyed me from the next office to make sure I was busy would kill me," he says. He admits he envies his cousin who lives in New York City and earns an impressive salary working as a taxi driver. "Yet I can drive without carrying a gun or fearing for my life as he does," he says.

As I left him to take his hour's afternoon break, the car behind us skidded to a halt, barely avoiding slamming into us. "How could you be so dumb? God gave you eyes, didn't he? Go to the devil!" his shouts rang out, while in the background the song droned on, "Please tell me you love me; I can't live if you don't love me. Do you love me? I love you." □

Tiniest of the 'small fry'

by Marc S. Dubin

After Rhodes it is fair to call these islands (Kastellorizo, Symi, Halki, among others) smaller fry."

Lawrence Durrell,
The Greek Islands

MARC DUBIN

Never has an archipelago's reputation been more sullied by one sweep of a pen, but then Durrell's blithe dismissal may have had the salutary effect of keeping overwhelming numbers of tourists away until now. Greek and foreign *cognoscenti* are gradually spreading the word that there is more to the 'lesser' Dodecanese than the flyspeck that meets the eye of travellers planning their trip to the eastern Aegean with a map.

The tiniest and easternmost of the "small fry", Kastellorizo, also has the most turbulent history. This heart-

shaped islet lies barely three nautical miles off the Turkish mainland port of Kas, and extends hardly that distance further out to sea: its Greek name, 'Meyisti' or 'largest', was clearly bestowed as a joke.

When the Dodecanese were a province of the Ottoman Empire, Kastellorizo comfortably supported a population of 15,000. The best natural harbor between the Western Aegean and Beirut sheltered a fleet which made fortunes transporting goods from the Greek towns of Kalamaki (today Kalkan) and Andifelos (now Kas) on the

coast of Asia Minor. Wet plates exposed in the 1890s (sepia prints of which are still sold on Meyisti) show the elephant's-foot-shaped harbor crammed with two and three-masted schooners and completely enclosed by sloping shores crowded with sumptuous Anatolian-style houses. But the advent of the steam age and the cession of the Dodecanese to Italy in 1916 spelled the end of the island's heyday. Shipowners failed to make the transition from sailpower to steam, preferring instead to sell much of the fleet to the British for the Dardanelles campaign. The new invisible frontier across the water, and the expulsion of Greeks from Anatolia in 1923, deprived any remaining ships of their former customers. Kastellorizo went into a tailspin from which it never recovered, and more than two-thirds of the island's pre-World War I inhabitants emigrated to North America and Australia.

During the 1930s the island enjoyed a brief 'Indian summer', when it became a haven of sorts for the 'seaplane set'; several hydroplanes daily plied the route from Genoa via Bari and Piraeus to Meyisti. When the sea was too rough for seaplanes bound for Cyprus and Haifa to land at Rhodes, the backup refuelling stop was Meyisti. Another sepia print shows the harbor during this period, with several retired schooners overshadowed by three sea-



MARC DUBIN

Deceptive greenery masks decay

planes. But a collapsed house roof in the foreground gives a hint of the island's impending decay.

Reports conflict concerning events on Kastellorizo during World War II. When Italy capitulated to the Allies in the autumn of 1943, a few hundred British commandos occupied the island until they were displaced by the Germans in the spring or early summer of 1944. At some stage during the hasty departure of Commonwealth forces, the fuel dump was set alight; the fire spread to the ammunition depot, which blew sky-high, taking with it over 1000 houses (almost half those on the island). The controversy centers on who set the fire and why. For a long time orthodox histories held that a German bomb from an incoming Ju-88 was responsible. However the revisionist view, propounded by Kastellorizans evacuated to Egypt, Palestine and Cyprus before New Year, 1944, and hotly debated in the British press this past year, alleges that the departing soldiers set the fire deliberately to cover up evidence of their widespread looting. Evacuated islanders testified to having

lorizo has a permanent population of fewer than 200; wags say the Greek government supplements this figure with permanent Australian residents of Kastellorizan parentage, cats and the deceased, to lessen the chances of the island's reverting to Turkey. All full-time islanders are subsidized heavily by Athens and by remittances from relatives abroad, there being little to do on this dry, barren rock other than fish and smuggle goods over from Turkey. Each summer the population is swelled by returning descendants of old Kastellorizan families, who come to show their children the birthplace of their forebears, to be married in a traditional island ceremony, or to look into the restoration of their ancestral home.

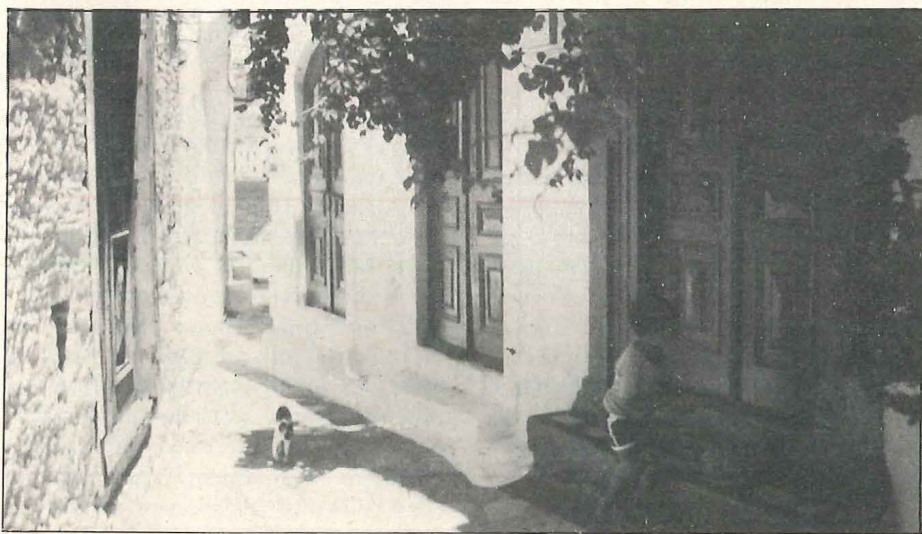
The facade of intact buildings lining the harbor is deceptive, for it marks streets where homes, even those which escaped the conflagration, are often little more than plaster shells with collapsed roofs. Sisters Karen and Lynda Benglis, both artists from New England, belong to one of the lucky families. Karen, here on her second visit, says, "Our grandmother's house still



Mansion in Meyisti

up. I ask him what became of it. "They'll reopen it a few buildings up the hill," he replies, letting the sheet go and resting on a bollard. "The mosque is going to be a duty-free shop starting next year, when Meyisti becomes an official Greek port of entry — that's why they hired me. You see that mess on the dock? After the storm they took the opportunity to dredge the harbor so it can admit cruise ships. And they've just finished a big airport inland. I'm from Ioannina, in the north, and this is heaven," he adds, as he takes off on a fresh gust of wind.

Much larger craft than windsurfers still ride the seas to Meyisti; the impending change in official statutes will be a further enticement to the many yachts which put in here on their way between Israel or Cyprus and Rhodes, which is still 70 nautical miles away. Ankara-Athens politics will determine if regular air and sea contacts with Kastellorizo will resume, and only time will tell if the island once again becomes a major harbor of the eastern Aegean. □



Return from school

seen their household goods for sale in the markets of Limmasol and Alexandria, and in recent years an Anglo-Greek reparations committee has stood ready to pay some tens of thousands of pounds in reparations to approximately 850 claimants. This appears tacitly to acknowledge that the British forces perpetrated at least some looting, but the latest accounts tendered by those on the scene in July 1944 seem to agree that Greek pirates set the fire, either deliberately or accidentally, while engaged in some looting of their own.

Over the years, vegetation has slowly overtaken the vast scar on the hill east of the port which marks where the vanished homes stood. Today Kastel-

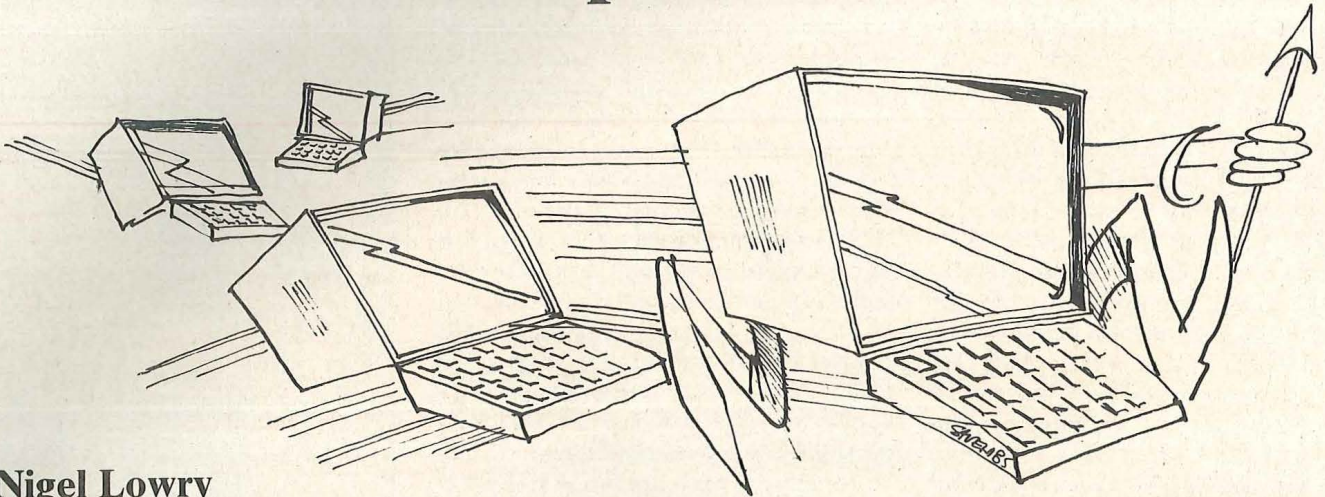
lorizo has a roof of sorts, and only a few of the banister railings are missing — it's mostly an interior refurbishing job. Many people have to start from scratch." Most of the restoration work on Meyesti has been contracted to Ricardo, a young Italian, and his wife — an ironic echo of the Greek policy, following Italy's surrender in 1943, of using Italian POW labor to restore burnt mountain villages.

Further down the quay, which was heavily damaged by unusually severe storms in 1983 and is now in the disarray of repair, a young port policeman is spending his siesta windsurfing. Behind him the old mosque, which used to house the island museum, is boarded



Kastellorizo, seen from Kas

Has the microcomputer met its match?



by Nigel Lowry

During the past few years personal computers have swept the world with the kind of remorselessness formerly associated with Mongol hordes. Though it is many years since computers in the bulky shape of 'mainframes' first came to Greece, the microcomputer revolution, which has put millions of small computers into homes and offices worldwide, has so far made relatively little impact here.

True, there are now some 40 computer shops in Athens and most of the popular micros are available, either from the manufacturer's Greek subsidiary or its official dealer, or from shops which in some cases have imported brands on their own initiative. There are also five established magazines devoted to business systems, home computers and software and there is every sign that Greeks who dip more than half a toe into computing's dark pool become as enthused by what they see there as computer buffs in any other country.

But few Greeks buy a daily newspaper, there are no television programs dealing with microcomputers, and advertising outside the specialist magazines is sparse. It is not surprising then, that awareness about the latest electronic marvels is low. According to Greek computer professionals, Greece is three years behind even backward Turkey with its computer science degree program, and microcomputers have not yet found their way into junior and secondary schools. The anxiety of parents to see their offspring kitted up with the latest computer hardware so they can hold their own in the 21st-century job market has been one of the biggest influences on sales in other countries, but in Greece, where access to micros has been limited, such paren-

tal concern has not yet developed.

High taxes, the small size of the market and the lack of a domestic industry to provide value-for-money competition has made computers comparatively expensive here. However, there have been some discussions about a Greek home micro to be based on existing foreign designs. A decision to put such a computer into every Greek school would be a big step towards putting the country on the computing map as well as stimulating computer demand and computing experience in a new generation of Greeks.

On the business front, overseas-based and multinational companies have inevitably led the way with computerization but they have been closely followed by banks, insurance companies, progressive shipowners, large national interests such as Olympic Airways, and the ministries of Defence and Research and Technology - whose minister, Professor George Lianis, is a computer enthusiast.

"We believe the Greek market has started to understand computer applications," says Steve Grossomanides, spokesman for IBM, which has sold more than half of the estimated 5000 business systems so far installed here. The IBM PC has outsold other microcomputers to such an extent that the initials 'PC', which once stood for any personal computer, are now generally used to refer to the IBM machine. The IBM PC owes its success not to any special technical feature, but to IBM's reputation, which has inspired software house after software house to develop programs for the PC in preference to other micros, giving it by far the biggest library of software available to any system. But other manufacturers have been able to buy licences to use an operating system very similar to that of

the IBM, and so to design micros which can run programs originally written for the IBM. Despite the fact that none of them can claim to be 100% compatible with the IBM machine, those which have been able to incorporate extra design features or simply sell at a lower price have competed quite successfully with the micro that spawned them. The 'IBM-compatibles' have begun to arrive in Greece and it will be interesting to see where the tastes of Greek companies lie.

However, while well-known manufacturers worldwide have succumbed to the temptation to ride on IBM's coat tails, Greece's only computer manufacturer has resisted doing so. Although Gigatronics imports vital components from abroad, the most important design and production work on its Hermes system was done in-house, by Greeks. Lack of expertise and imagination are clearly not the reasons why computing has not yet entered the country's mainstream. The Hermes runs software developed for it by Gigatronics and is designed to expand easily to accommodate the needs of any business.

"We don't think the IBM PC is such a smart machine," says Gigatronics' director, Dr John Garyfallos, "and that goes for the Apple too. We think we understand the needs of Greek companies much better." The Hermes has received good reviews from the computing press and a larger multi-user system based on it has already won banking and shipping clients, but Gigatronics is having to battle against Greeks' notorious suspicion of locally-produced goods as well as against its illustrious competitors.

Handy briefcase-sized computers, once regarded as ostentatious executive toys but now increasingly carried

everywhere by their proud owners in the UK and US, haven't made any impact here – a pity, as they seem ideal for business people who may waste many potential working hours in the choked Athens traffic.

But to get the most from your battery-powered 'lapheld', as they are called, you need a larger micro in the office to send information to, and there are few of those in Greece at the moment. Another problem is that to use a modem, a device which plugs computers into the telephone system, enabling them to talk to each other electronically along regular telephone links, you need a licence. In other countries, if a licence is required it is obtained by the manufacturer, and it is up to the customer to buy an 'approved' modem. In Greece, however, the entire onus is on the ordinary user.

Software houses, the companies which write the programs without which the computers themselves would be next to useless, have made a healthy start in Greece. So far they haven't come up with any major original programs for export abroad, but they have performed a vital role in writing additional routines to make imported software intelligible to Greek speakers. Gaps in areas such as word processing, where imported programs are simply no good to non-English speakers, or 'integrated' packages which link word processors with other programs to provide complete systems for storing and analysing information and turning out executive-style reports, are slowly being covered by Greek programmers. Gigatronics has written just such an integrated package. It uses the latest 'window' system to enable the user to see the program's different functions simultaneously on screen. Called 'Foundation', it is available for the popular Apple IIe microcomputer and will soon run on the company's own machines.

Home computers here are used almost exclusively for playing games, either shop-bought or self-programmed – as they are elsewhere in the world, to the consternation of evangelical parents and would-be social historians. In Greece the range of games available to non-English speakers is restricted mostly to the traditional action types, the small cousins of those played on the arcade machines over which, the popular image has it, maladjusted youths stand hunched with glazed eyes, faces lit by a series of blue flashes as the alien invaders are shot down. Space combat games, chases through mazes and other games which test reflexes

and dexterity in handling the joystick or the computer keyboard, seem to be almost universal in appeal and don't need translation. But the 'adventure' games, text-and-video novellas which require players to type instructions to the program hidden inside the computer's memory if their characters are to progress through the story, do need translation. They have become enormously popular in the UK and the US and Greek versions have only just begun to appear.

Outside Greece, more and more people who are tired of using their personal computers simply for playing games are buying modems and tapping into the vast databases available over



ordinary telephone lines. A first step is to latch on to 'bulletin boards', computer-accessible information services run by enthusiasts providing such tempting items as free programs to copy, information about computers and lonely hearts messages. Then there are bigger, more established systems like British Telecom's Prestel, which in 1978 became the world's first major database accessible to the public, offering a wealth of bulletin-board type features, news, arts reviews, hotel and travel bookings, and specialist and consumer advice. There are many other similar databases, such as Dialog in the US, which has about 90 million pages of data available on line at any moment.

Apart from the hurdle of the modem licence, there is little here for a modem-telephone combination to connect the home computer user to – unless the cost of lengthy overseas calls is within your budget, or you have a friend with a micro and modem to 'write' to.

In spite of its obvious disadvantages, Greece's late entry into the world of microcomputing might not be such a bad thing. The micro has posed many problems in other countries and perhaps Greece will be able to learn

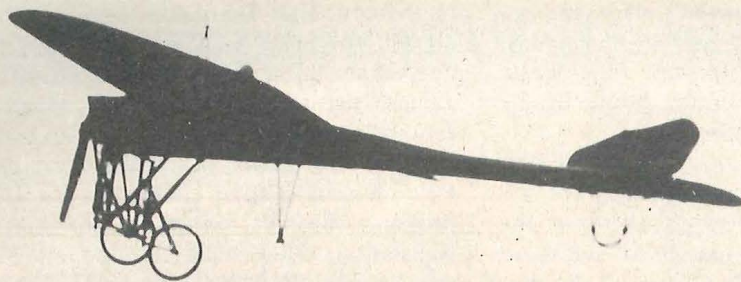
from their mistakes. For example, home micro buyers in the US and the UK have learned the hard way that there is no such thing as the perfect micro. Many have agonized over the choice of a machine only to find it superseded or withdrawn just after they've bought it, or to watch its supply of new software dry up as programmers turn their talents to other brands.

The Greek computer-owning public hasn't been lucky enough to have a large company like IBM impose a rough measure of standardization on the scene and programs written for one machine continue to be unusable on another. This is equivalent to a hi-fi system playing Frank Sinatra music but

rejecting Beatles records and is clearly intolerable. In particular, the Greek public has the chance to see how successful MSX, the technical standard devised by several Japanese manufacturers to make their micros compatible with each other, will be in other countries.

In its more practical applications the microcomputer represents a threat to existing workforces. In the UK, for example, union resistance has so far prevented newspapers from taking advantage of the savings in time and labor costs offered by direct computer typesetting by microtapping journalists, and the uneasiness of Greek workers about the prospect of computerization has not gone unnoticed by governments here.

Greece, with its problem of overstaffing and its chaotic public filing systems, is ripe for transformation by the new technology. Experts predict that the number of computer installations in business will double during the next 18 months. Nevertheless, in trying to break into the Greek market, the microcomputer industry is sure to meet the most stubborn resistance it has yet encountered in a Western country. □



Those magnificent men Greece's pioneer aviators

by J.M. Thursby

Every summer, hundreds of thousands of tourists travel to and from Greece by air. Yet only 75 years ago men were risking their lives in what look to us like balsakit planes for the accolade of becoming the first modern Greek to follow Daedalus and Icarus into flight.

Among these daring pioneers was Leonidas Arniotis, a well known Athenian theatrical entrepreneur. In his mid-30s, he took a crash course in flying in France and rushed home with his 30-horse-power Bleriot monoplane.

In September 1910 he organized a well-advertised attempt at flight. The newspapers of the day all reported the story with much fanfare: "Only Greece has so far failed to put an aeroplane into flight. But by the grace of Mr Arniotis this event will now take place on September 24. People will gather in their tens of thousands at Tatoi to witness the flight, and the police will take the necessary measures to ensure order... The bands of the Orphanage and the Musical Society will play at the aerodrome." (*Athina*, September 22, 1910.)

As the great day dawned, the excited inhabitants of Attica, caught up in aviation fever, made their way to Tatoi by cart, carriage or on foot. Before the enormous crowd stood King George I, Queen Olga and their children, together with interested observers from the army and navy.

Like a man already famous, the eccentric Arniotis – dressed for the part in full flying gear – greeted every-

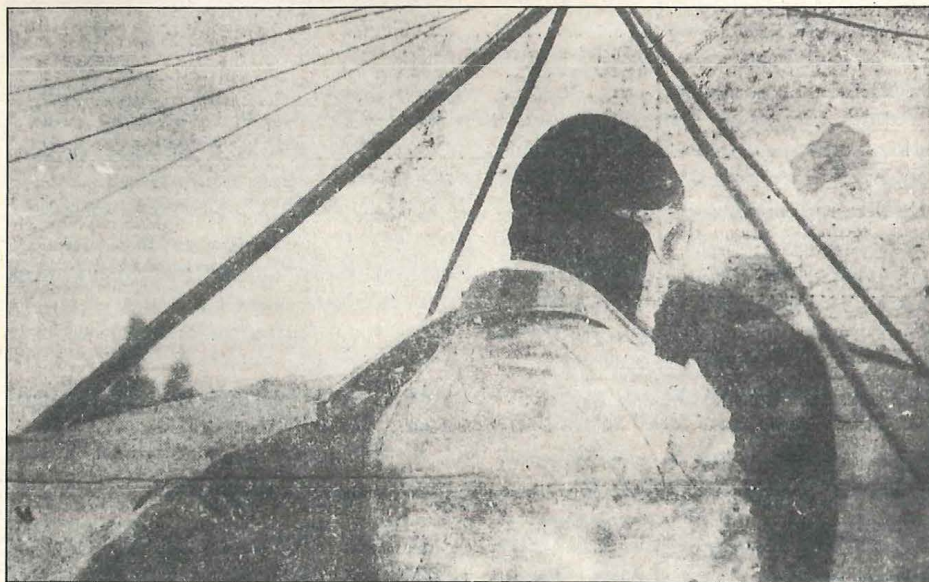
one with great panache. The crowds fell silent in anticipation as he climbed into his plane. The Bleriot growled to life, roared, swung this way and that, sent up huge clouds of dust and then tore off like a mad thing to the end of the open ground belonging to the royal country palace.

The crowds scattered in panic. But their curiosity proved greater than their fear and they gathered again to watch the second attempt. Poor Arniotis made seven runs up and down the 'airstrip' until the vibration of the engine knocked the tail off his plane. He never managed to get more than a few inches off the ground.

The crowds relaxed and began to enjoy themselves, jeering and shout-

ing, clapping sarcastically at every failed attempt. When the 'show' was over, the pilot had to run the gauntlet of their catcalls as he crossed to the royal stand. "Don't be upset, my friend," said the king, with a straight face. "You didn't manage to fly today, but at least you levelled my plot."

Arniotis tried again and again over the next two years and took his small plane by rail to various sites in an effort to achieve a successful liftoff. Despite his well publicized failures, however, he had fired the popular imagination with the dream of flight. And others with enough money to do so soon followed his example. Eleftherios Venizelos, the prime minister, was fascinated by aeroplanes and did



Argyropoulos in flight. The photo was taken by the passenger, a newspaper reporter

not fail to recognize their military potential. In 1911 he sent a group of enthusiastic young army officers to train at the famous Henri Farman aviation school in France.

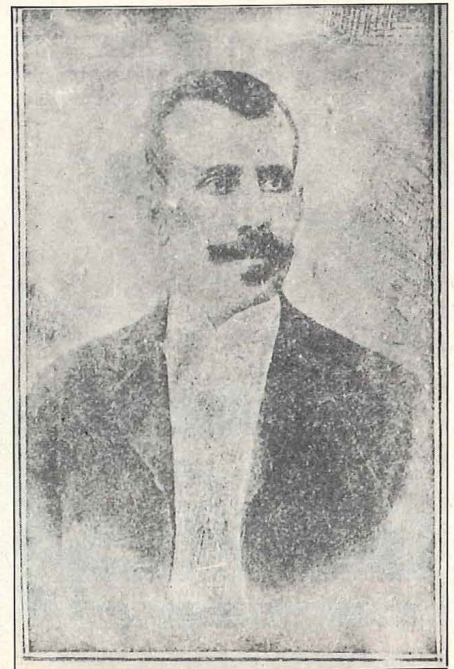
On a biting cold New Year's Day the following year, the now desperate Arniotis tried to launch a seaplane at Faliron Delta. But just as its predecessors had stuck to the ground, the seaplane refused to leave the water. A few days later, on January 6, crowds again lined the shore for Arniotis' second attempt. As he sped up and down the coast, his plane suddenly veered and shot out towards the Imperial Russian fleet, anchored for a visit in Faliron Bay. In an effort to avoid a head-on collision, he jerked the plane back and, slowly and ignominiously, it sank beneath the waves.

A month later, a 22-year-old Greek, Emmanuel Argyropoulos, returned

Venizelos, and a bitterly disappointed Arniotis.

Venizelos pressed Argyropoulos to take him up. The pilot was understandably reluctant to assume the responsibility of such an illustrious passenger. Moreover, he wasn't at all sure his 50-horse-power Nieuport could carry them both. But Venizelos insisted and an hour later they took off. And after a short flight they landed safely to a rapturous welcome. With a bottle of champagne, they christened the plane Alkion. "Venizelos first Greek leader to fly," announced the newspaper headlines next day.

An air show was planned – somewhat ambitiously, perhaps – on March 26 in the Athens suburb of Goudi. Arniotis, Argyropoulos and another young man, Alexander Karamanlakis, were to take part. Karamanlakis, a journalist from Aegina in the Pelopon-



Argyropoulos



Karamanlakis, the first victim of Greek aviation

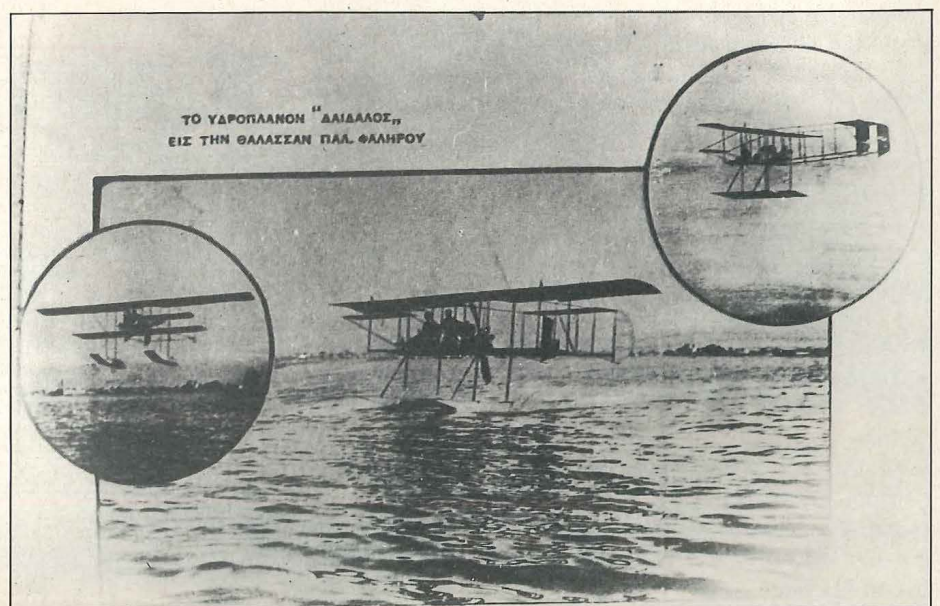
home from France. He had studied electronics and mechanics in Germany before attending a French flying school. He appears to have paid more attention to his flying lessons than Arniotis did.

Early in the morning of February 8, 1912, Argyropoulos circled above the Athenian district of Rouf and entered history as the first Greek to fly. The newspaper *Acropolis* described the event: "A large bird flew above Athens yesterday. It disappeared on the western horizon only to reappear against the clear sun. Tracing circles in the milky sky, it disappeared down near Thision, among the olives and cypress trees." The whole area resounded to the cheers of the enthusiastic crowds of onlookers, who included King George, Prime Minister

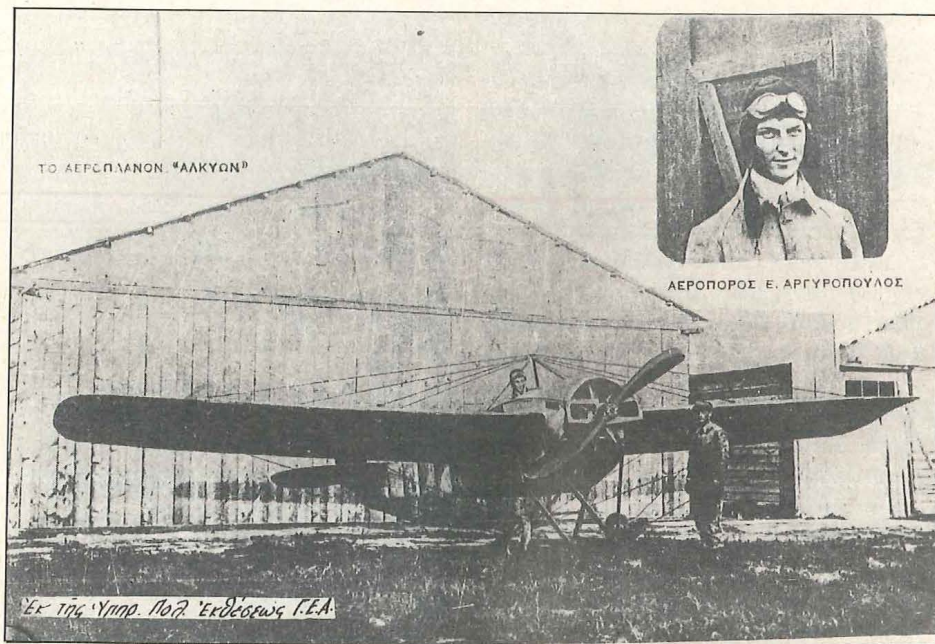
nese and the owner of the newspaper *Independent*, had lost his chance of being the first Greek to fly. But he confidently announced that, as part of the program of events, he would fly to the air show from Rio, outside Patras, thus becoming the first Greek to fly between two towns.

Thousands of people gathered from all over the Peloponnese to cheer on their local boy. In their enthusiasm, the spectators broke through the cordon of police and rushed into the plane's path as Karamanlakis started his take-off run. To avoid injuring anyone, he took off too soon and crashed in a vacant lot nearby.

He was unhurt and tried again ten days later. The same thing happened. The third time he was luckier: the crowd was controlled and Karamanla-



The seaplane "Daedalus" taking off



Argyropoulos, the first Greek to fly, with his plane, "Alkion"

kis circled the area. The newspaper *Patris* spread the news "to every town and village in Greece".

Karamanlakis still had not set his record, though, and in April he prepared for the big flight. Despite the advice of his mechanics and the British consul, he took off in severe winds, only to crash – this time badly.

Undaunted, he took his damaged plane to Athens to obtain spare parts, and finally left for Rio early one morning in August. Unsuitable weather conditions forced him to change his plans in mid-flight, but he decided not to waste the occasion and to try instead to reach the highest altitude his machine was capable of attaining. He climbed to 1000 meters over Vouliagmeni, 2000 meters over Piraeus, 2500 meters over Tatoi and 3050 meters over Aegina. Karamanlakis' name thus entered Greek aviation history – not quite in the way he had planned, but alongside an altitude record.

His pleasure was tempered, however, by the feeling that he had let his home town down by not flying all the way to Rio. So one Sunday morning he took off from Faliron Delta. An hour later he was sighted on course over Corinth. But at nine o'clock a telegram reached Athens: "August 29. An unknown airman crashed today at 8 a.m. in the sea 200 meters from the coast at Ligia (Gulf of Corinth)." Greek aviation had claimed its first victim.

As the fate of the brave young pilot became known, a wave of mourning swept Greece and Karamanlakis was given a public funeral, attended by the Prime Minister.

The same year, a young officer in



Eleftherios Venizelos with soldiers



Dimitris Kamberos

the newly formed Greek Royal Air Force, Dimitris Kamberos, returned from training in France and made a successful flight in his 50-horse-power Farman, "Daedalus", a replica of which hangs over the entrance to the War Museum. The site at Faliron Delta from where he took off became the headquarters of the new air force. By this time the Balkan Wars had broken out, and Kamberos was the first Greek air-force pilot to go into action.

Today, as blasé travellers fly out of Athens airport to every corner of the earth, they might spare a thought, on the 75th anniversary of flight in Greece, for those "magnificent men in their flying machines" who made Greek aviation possible. □

The legend of flight

Daedalus was an Athenian sculptor and architect who, legend has it, entered the service of King Minos of Crete in about 1400 BC, and built the labyrinth which housed the Minotaur. For displeasing Minos, he and his son Icarus were imprisoned. There seemed no hope of escape until, watching eagles soaring over the prison walls, Daedalus conceived the idea of making wings from feathers and wax. He and his son thus managed to fly away from the island. Daedalus warned Icarus not to fly too close to the sun. But like most sons, Icarus failed to heed his father's advice. He flew higher and higher, the wax fastenings on his wings melted and he dropped like a stone into the Aegean Sea near the island which bears his name. Daedalus flew on to Sicily and safety.

come cruise
with

EPIROTIKI

for a world of difference

choice

1, 2, 3, 4 and 7 days



EPIROTIKI

HEAD OFFICE 2360
AKTI K. 981-5747
CAP 682-6128
 ing club 661-1088
 981-5572
 692-4853
 723-6211

ong Deve... ..
 Kerasoundos St. 6 779-3800
 Italian, Chamber of Commerce
 Mitropoleos St. 25 323-4551
 Japan External Trade Organization,
 Akadimias 17 363-0820
 Yugoslav Chamber of Commerce
 Valaoritou 17 361-8420
 Athens Association of Commercial Agents
 Voylis St. 15 323-2622

The Athenian organizer

The Athenian Magazine, Daedalou 20, 105 58, Athens Tel. 322-2802, 322-3052

Useful numbers

Police

Tourist police	171
City police	100
Suburban police	109
Traffic police	523-0111
Coastguard patrol	108

Fire

	199
--	-----

Health care

First aid	166
Poison control	779-3777
Pharmacies open 24 hrs	107
Hospitals	106
SOS Support Line	644-2213
US military first aid	981-2740
US citizens emergency aid	721-2951

Automobile and touring

Automobile and Touring Club (ELPA)	779-1615
ELPA road assistance	104
ELPA touring guidance	174

Tourism

EOT information, Kar. Servias 2	322-2545
EOT office, Amerikis 11	322-3111

Aliens' Bureau	362-2601
----------------	----------

Athens Mayor's office	324-7056
Lost property	770-5771
For items in buses or taxis	523-0111
Consumer complaints	321-2213

Telephone and telegrams

Telephone information, general	134
Numbers in Athens and Attica	131
Numbers elsewhere in Greece	132
International telephone information	161, 162
International telegrams	165
Domestic operator	151, 152
Domestic telegrams	155
Complaints	135
Repairs	121 + 1st 2 digits of your number
Application for new telephone	138
Transfer of telephone	139
Wake-up service	182

Recorded information (in Greek)

Time	141
Weather	148
News	115
Theatres	181

Utilities

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

Main post offices

(open 7.30 am to 8.30 pm)	
Aiolou 100	321-6023
Syntagma Square	323-7573

Parcel post offices

(for parcels over 1 kg going abroad)	
Koumoundourou 29	524-9568
Stadiou 4, in arcade	322-8940
Psychico	671-2701
Parcels should not be wrapped until after inspection	

Travel and transport

Flight information

Olympic Airways	981-1201
Olympic timetable (recording)	144
International flights except Olympic	969-9466/67

Airlines

Aeroflot (USSR)	
-----------------	--

As the fate of the brave young pilot became known, a wave of mourning swept Greece and Karamanlakis was given a public funeral, attended by the Prime Minister.

The same year, a young officer in

Alitalia, Panepistimiou 9b	989-9414
Austrian Airlines, Filellinon 4	323-0844
Balkan-Bulgarian Airlines, Nikis 23	322-6684
Biman (Bangladesh), Panepistimiou 15	322-8089
Braniff, Voulis 36	322-7338
British Airways, Othonos 10	322-2521
Canadian Pacific, Voukourestiou 36	360-9492
CSA (Czechoslovakia), Panepistimiou 15	323-2303
Cyprus Airways, Filellinon 10	324-6965
Egyptair, Othonos 10	322-2521
El Al (Israel), Othonos 8	323-0116
Ethiopian Airlines, Filellinon 25	323-4275
Finnair, Nikis 16	325-5234
Gulf Air, Nikis 23	322-1228
Iberia, Xenofondos 8	324-5514
Icelandair, Kriezotou 4	363-2572
Interflug (GDR), Panepistimiou 20	362-4808
Iranair, Panepistimiou 16	360-7611
Iraqi Airways, Syngrou 23	922-9573
Japan Airlines, Amalias 4	324-8211
JAT (Yugoslav), Voukourestiou 4	323-6429
Kenya Airways, Stadiou 5	324-7000
KLM (Dutch), Voulis 22	324-2991
Kuwait Airways, Amalias 32	323-4506
Korean Airways, Voukourestiou 4	322-4784
Libyan Arab Airlines, Mitropoleos 3	324-4816
LOT (Polish), Amalias 4	322-1121
Lufthansa, Karageorgi Servias 4	329944
Luxair, Kriezotou 6	360-3134
Malev (Hungarian), Panepistimiou 15	324-1116
Middle East Airlines, Filellinon 10	322-6911
Northwestern Orient, Voukourestiou 36	360-4166
Olympic Airways, Panepistimiou 15	324-1116
Pan Am, Othonos 4	323-5242
PIA (Pakistan), Panepistimiou 15	323-1931
Qantas (Australia), Filellinon and Nikis	325-0521
Royal Air Maroc, Mitropoleos 5	324-4302
Sabena (Belgian) Othonos 8	323-6821
SAS (Scandinavian), Sina 6, Vissarionos	363-4444
Saudia, Filellinon 17	324-4671
Singapore Airlines, Filellinon 22	323-9111
South African Airways, Kara. Servias 4	322-9007
Sudan Airways, Amalias 44	324-4716
Swissair, Othonos 4	323-1871
Syrianair, Panepistimiou 39	323-8711
Tarom (Romania), Panepistimiou 20	362-4808
Thai International, Lekka 3-5	324-3241
Turkish Airlines, Filellinon 19	322-1035
Tunis Air, Filellinon 19	322-0104
TWA, Xenofondos 8	323-6831
Varig (Brazil), Othonos 10	322-6743
World Airways, Voulis 36	322-7338
Yemenia, Patission 9	524-5912
Zambia Air, Akti Miaouli 79	413-3244

Radio taxis

Coach (bus) stations

Recorded station numbers	142
--------------------------	-----

Trains

Recorded timetable (Greece)	145
Record timetable (Europe and Russia)	147
To Northern Greece and other countries	522-2491
To Peloponnisos	513-1601

Ships

Recorded timetable (Piraeus, Rafina, Lavrion)	
---	--

Marinas

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

Embassies and consulates

Albania, Karachristou 1	724-2607
Algeria, Vas. Constantinou 14	751-3560
Austria, Vas. Sophias 59	722-4753
Bulgaria, Mesogeion 15	775-7560
Canada, Andras 26	821-1036
Czechoslovakia	361-7886
Dominican Republic	721-3039
France	360-9411
Germany	723-9511
Greece	777-5017
Italy	672-3282



Dimitris Kamberos

Colombia, Vas. Sophias 117	646-4764
Cuba, Kehagia 48, Filothei	681-3042
Cyprus, Herodotou 16	723-7883
Czechoslovakia, Georgiou Seferi 6, P. Psychico	671-0675
Denmark, Kolonaki Sq. 15	724-9315
Egypt, Vas. Sophias 3	361-8612
Ethiopia, Davaki 10	692-0565
EEC Vas. Sophias 2	724-3982
Finland, Eratosthenous 1	751-9795
France, Vas. Sofias 7	361-1663
German Democratic Republic, Vas. Pavlou 7	672-5160
German Federal Republic, Dimitriou 3	369-4111
Honduras, Vas. Sophias 86	777-5802
Hungary, Kalvou 16, P. Psychico	671-4889
Iceland, Paraschou 5, P. Psychico	672-6154
India, Meleagrou 4	721-6227
Iran, Stratigou Kallari 16, P. Psychico	647-1436
Iraq, Mazariki 4, P. Psychico	671-9530
Ireland, Vas. Constantinou 7	723-2771
Israel, Marathonodromou 1, P. Psychico	671-9530
Italy, Sekeri 2	361-1723
Japan, Mesogeion 2-4	775-8101
Jordan, Pan. Zervou 30, P. Psychico	647-4161
Korea, Eratosthenous 1	701-2122
Kuwait, Papanastasiou 55, Psychico	647-3593
Lebanon, Kifissias 26	778-5158
Libya, Vyronas 13, P. Psychico	647-2120
Luxemburg, Stisiorou 11	721-7948
Malta, Filellinon 7	323-0068
Mexico, Vas. Konstantinou 5-7	723-0754
Morocco, Mousson 14, Psychico	647-4209
Netherlands, Vas. Constantinou 7	723-9701
New Zealand, Ari. Tsoha 15-17	641-0311
Nigeria, Eratosthenous 1	751-3737
Norway, Vas. Constantinou 7	724-6173
Pakistan, Loukianou 6	729-0214
PLO Vas. Sophias 25	721-7146
Panama, Vas. Sophias 21	360-2992
Philippines, Kanari 5-7, Piraeus	452-3015
Poland, Chrissanthemon 22, P. Psychico	671-6917
Portugal, Loukianou 19	729-0096
Romania, Em. Benaki 7, P. Psychico	671-8020
Saudi Arabia, Marathonodromou 71, Psychico	671-6911
South Africa, Kifissias 124	692-2125
South Korea, Eratosthenous 1	701-2122
Spain, Vas. Sophias 29	721-4885
Sudan, Victor Hugo 5, P. Psychico	671-4131
Sweden, Vas. Konstantinou 7	722-4504
Switzerland, Iassiou 2	723-0364
Syria, Marathonodromou 79, Psychico	671-1604
Thailand, Amalias 26	322-3428
Tunisia, Ermou 8	323-1739
Turkey, Vas. Georgiou B 8	724-5915
United Kingdom, Ploutarchou 1	723-6211
United States, Vas. Sophias 91	721-2951
USSR, Nikiforou Lytra 28, P. Psychico	672-5235
Vatican, Mavilis 2, Psychico	647-3598
Venezuela, Vas. Sophias 112	770-8769
Yemen (North Yemen), Patission 9	524-6324
Yugoslavia, Vas. Sophias 106	777-4344
Zaire, Deigeni Griva 3, Filothei	681-8925

UN Representatives

Information Centre, Amalias 36	322-9624
High Commissioner for Refugees, Skoufa 59	363-3607

Ministries

Agriculture, Aharnon 2	524-8555
Commerce, Kaningos Sq. 15	361-6241
Communications, Xenofondos 13	325-3015
Culture and Sciences, Aristidou 14	324-3015
Education, Mitropoleos 15	323-0461
Energy and Natural Resources, Mihalakopoulou 80	770-8615
Finance, Karageorgi Servias 10	322-4071
Foreign Affairs, Vas. Sophias 5	361-0581
Health and Welfare, Aristotelou 17	523-2821
Interior, Stadiou and Dragatsaniou	322-3521
Justice, Socratous and Xenonos	522-5903
Labor, Pireus 4	523-3110
Merchant Marine, Vas. Sofias 150, Piraeus	412-1211
National Defense, Holargos Sq.	646-5201
National Economy, Syntagma Aq.	323-0931
Northern Greece, Thessaloniki	(031)264321
Planning, Housing & Environment, Ambelokipi	643-1461
Presidency, Zalokosta 3	363-0031
Press and Information, Zalokosta 10	363-0911
Prime Minister's Office, Zalokosta 3	323-1506
Public Order, Katehaki 1	692-9210

The Athenian organizer

Public Works, Har. Trikoupi 182.....361-8311
 Research & Technology, Syntagma Sq.....325-1310
 Social Security, Stadiou 21323-9010

Banks

National Bank of Greece, Aeolou 86.....321-0411
 Commercial Bank of Greece, Sophokleous 11.....321-0911
 Ionian and Popular Bank, Panepistimiou 45.....322-5501
 Bank of Attica, Panepistimiou 19.....324-7415
 Bank of Greece, Panepistimiou 21.....320-1111
 Credit Bank, Syntagma Sq.....322-0141

The following exchange centers are open extra hours:
8 am-9pm, Mon-Fri, 8 am-8pm Sat, Sun:
 National Bank, Kar. Servias & Stadiou.....322-2738
Mon-Fri 8.30 am. - 1.30 pm., 3.30 - 7.30 pm.
 Hilton Hotel, Vas. Sophias722-0201

Foreign Banks

Algemeine Bank Nederland,
 Paparigopoulou 3, Klawthmonos Sq323-8192
 American Express, Panepistimiou 17.....323-4781
 Arab Bank, Stadiou 10.....325-5401
 Arab-Hellenic Bank, Panepistimiou 43.....325-0823
 Bank of America, Panepistimiou 39.....325-1906
 Bank of Nova Scotia, Panepistimiou 37.....324-3891
 Bank Saderat (Iran), Panepistimiou 25.....324-9531
 Bankers Trust, Stadiou 3322-9835
 Banque Nationale de Paris, 5 Koubari 5364-3713
 Barclays Bank, Voukourestiou 15361-9222
 Chase Manhattan, Korai 3323-7711
 Citibank,
 Othonos 8322-7471
 Kolonaki Square.....361-8619
 Akti Miaouli 47-49, Piraeus452-3511
 Continental Illinois of Chicago, Stadiou 24324-1562
 Credit Banque Commercial de France,
 Filellinon 8.....324-1831
 First National Bank of Chicago, Syngrou 9.....981-8904
 Grindlays Bank
 Merlin 7362-4601
 Akti Miaouli 15, Piraeus.....411-1753
 Midland Bank
 Sekeri 1A, Kolonaki.....364-7410
 Akti Miaouli 93, Piraeus.....413-6403
 Morgan Grenfell, 19-20 Kolonaki Sq360-6456
 National Westminster Bank,
 Filonos 137-139, Piraeus452-9215
 William & Glyn's, Akti Miaouli 61451-7483

Churches and Synagogues

Greek Orthodox Churches of special interest:

Agia Irmi, Aeolou322-6042
 Agios Dimitrios (Ambelokipi)646-4315
 Chrisospiliotissa, Aeolou 60321-6357
 Mitropolis (Cathedral), Mitropoleos322-1308
 Sotiros, Kidathineon.....322-4633

Other denominations:

Agios Grigorios (Armenian), Kriezti 10.....325-2149
 Beth Shalom Synagogue, Melidoni 5325-2823
 Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-
 Day Saints, 15 Meandrou, Ilissia723-7183
 Christos Kirche (German Evangelical),
 Sina 66.....361-2713
 Crossroads International Christian
 Center, Kessarias 30, Ambelokipi770-5829
 First Church of Christ, Scientist,
 Vissarionos 7At721-1520
 Roman Catholic Chapel
 Kokkinaki 4, Kifissia.....801-2526
 Skandinaviska Sjomanskyrkan,
 Akti Themistokleous 282, Piraeus451-6564
 St. Denis (Catholic), Venizelou 24.....362-3603
 St. Andrew's Protestant Church,

Frangogianni 47, Papagou.....652-2209
 St. Paul's (Anglican), Filellinon 29.....721-4906
 St. Nikodimos (Russian Orthodox),
 Filellinon 21.....323-1090
 Trinity Baptist Church, Vouliagmenis 58,
 Ano Hellenikon894-8635
 Church of 7th Day Adventists,
 Keramikou 18.....522-4962

Cultural Organizations

British Council, Kolonaki Sq. 17363-3211
 Goethe Institute, Omirou 14-16.....360-8111
 Hellenic American Union,
 Massalias 22362-9886
 Institut Francais, Sina 29362-4301
 Branch: Massalias 18361-0013
 Instituto Italiano, Patission 47522-9294
 Jewish Community Centre, Melidoni 8325-2823
 Lyceum of Greek Women,
 Dimokritou 14361-1042
 Parnassos Hall, Karytsi Sq. 8.....721-8746
 Society for the Study of Modern
 Greek Culture, Sina 46.....363-9872

Educational Institutions

American Community Schools.....659-3200
 Athens Center.....701-2268
 Athens College (Psychico).....671-4621
 Athens College (Kantza).....665-9991
 Champion School813-2013
 College Year in Athens721-8746
 Deree College (Agia Paraskevi).....659-3250
 Deree College (Athens Tower).....779-2247
 Dorpfeld Gymnasium682-0921
 Ekali Elementary813-4349
 Italian School228-0338
 Kifissia Montessori School808-0322
 LaVerne University801-0111
 Lycee Francais362-4301
 St. Catherine's British Embassy801-0886
 St. Lawrence College.....682-2100
 Tasis/Hellenic International School808-1426
 The Ionic Center, Strat. Syndesmu 12360-4448
 The Old Mill (remedial).....801-2558
 University Center for Recognition of
 Foreign Degrees, Syngrou 12922-9065

Social/Sports Clubs

Alcoholics Anonymous.....933-7524
 American Legion (Athens Post)
 Tziraion 9 (near Temple of Zeus)922-0067
 A.C.S. Tennis Club,
 129 Ag. Paraskevis, Halandri659-3200
 AOK Tennis Club, Kifissia801-3100
 Athens Tennis Club, Vas. Olgas 2923-2872
 Attika Tennis Club, Filothei681-2557
 Cross-Cultural Association.....804-1212
 Ekali Club, Lofou 15, Ekali813-2685
 Fed. of Bridge Clubs, Evripidou 6.....321-0490
 Fed. of Greek Excursion Clubs
 Dragatsaniou 4.....323-4107
 Golf Club, Glyfada894-6820
 Greek Alpine Club, Aeolou 68.....321-2429
 Greek Girl Guides Association
 Xenofondos 10.....323-5794
 Greek Scout Association, Ptolemeo 1724-4437
 Greek Touring Club, Polytechniou 12524-8600
 Hippodrome, Faliron941-7761
 International Club.....801-2587
 New Yorkers Society
 Chiou 4672-5485
 Overeaters Anonymous346-2360
 Republicans Abroad (Greece).....881-5747
 Riding Club of Greece, Paradiassos682-6128
 Riding Club of Athens, Gerakas661-1088
 Sports Centre, Agios Kosmas981-5572
 The Players, Theatre Group692-4853
 The Hash House Harriers, jogging club.....723-6211

Multi-National Women's Liberation Group
 Romanou Melodou 4281-4823
 Paradiassos Tennis Club, Maroussi.....681-1458
 Politia Club, Aristotelous 8801-1566
 Yacht Club of Greece, Microlimano.....417-9730
 YMCA(XAN), Omirou 28362-6970
 YWCA(XEN), Amerikis 11.....362-4291

Business Associations

Athens Business and Professional Women's
 Club, Ermou 8324-2115
 Athens Cosmopolitan-Lions Club
 (Mr P. Baganis)360-1311
 European Economic Community (EEC),
 Vas. Sofias 2.....724-3982
 Federation of Greek Industries, Xenofondos 5.....323-7325
 Foreign Press Association Akadimias 23363-7318
 Greek Productivity Centre (EL-KE-PA),
 Kapodistriou 28360-0411
 Hellenic Cotton Board Syngrou 150922-5011
 Hellenic Export Promotion Council, Stadiou 24322-6871
 Hellenic Olympic Committee, Kapsali 4.....724-9235
 Hellenic Shipowners' Association,
 Akti Miaouli 85.....411-8011
 National Organization of Hellenic Handicrafts,
 Mitropoleos 9322-1017
 National Statistical Service, Lykourgou 14-16324-7805
 National Tobacco Board Kapodistrias 36514-7311
 Propeller Club522-0623
 Rotary Club, Kriezotou 3.....362-3150
 Thessaloniki International Fair, Hellexpo
 Egnatious 154, Thessaloniki.....(031)23-9221

Chambers of Commerce

Greek

Athens Chamber of Commerce
 and Industry, Akadimias St. 7-9.....360-4815/2411
 Chamber of Fine Arts of Greece,
 Mitropoleos St. 38323-1230
 Geotechnical Chamber of Greece
 Venizelou St. 64, Thessaloniki(031)27-8817-8
 German Hellenic, Dorileou 10-12.....644-4546
 The Hellenic Chamber for Development and
 Economic Cooperation with Arab Countries
 180 Kifissias, Neo Psychico671-1210, 672-6882
 Handicrafts Chamber of Athens
 Akadimias St. 18363-0253
 Hellenic Chamber of Hotels Aristidou 6.....323-6641
 Hellenic Chamber of Shipping
 Akti Miaouli 85.....411-8811
 International, Kaningos 27361-0879
 Piraeus Chamber of Commerce & Industry
 Loudovikou St., 1, Plateia Roosevelt417-4152
 Professional Chamber of Athens
 El. Venizelou St. 44.....360-1651
 Professional Chamber of Piraeus
 Ag. Konstantinou St. 3.....412-1503
 Technical Chamber of Greece
 Kar. Servias 4.....322-2460

Foreign

American Hellenic Chamber of Commerce
 Valaoritou 17361-8385
 British Hellenic Chamber of Commerce
 Valaoritou 4.....362-0168
 French Chamber of Commerce
 Vas Sofias 4.....723-1136
 German Hellenic Chamber of Commerce
 Dorilaioi 10-12.....644-4546
 Hong-Kong Development Council
 Kerasoundos St. 6.....779-3560
 Italian, Chamber of Commerce
 Mitropoleos St. 25323-4551
 Japan External Trade Organization,
 Akadimias 17363-0820
 Yugoslav Chamber of Commerce
 Valaoritou 17361-8420
 Athens Association of Commercial Agents
 Voylis St. 15.....323-2622

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

.....	361-1663
erman Democratic Republic, Vas. Pavlou 7,	672-5160
erman Federal Republic, Dimitriou 3.....	369-4111
onduras, Vas. Sophias 86.....	777-5802
ngary, Kalvou 16, P. Psychico.....	671-4889
land, Parnassou 5, P. Psychico.....	672-6154



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.



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

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)

the world of music

A Chinese approach

In his first appearance in Greece, the talented and accomplished Polish conductor Marek Pijarowski led the Athens State Orchestra on July 8 in a program which opened with a recent work said to be committed to the cause of Solidarity. If so, Solidarity has a devil's advocate, for I found Krauze's Piece for Orchestra No. 2 simply unbearable. To be sure, Pijarowski did his best to ensure a clear reading of this pseudo-avant-garde piece. Decisive and precise string entries, transparent woodwind 'chorales' and sombre, homogeneous brass tones were all there. But the composition lacked unity and – above all – inspiration.

The program continued with Beethoven's Fourth Piano Concerto with soloist Fu Ts'ong (from the Greek program notes I am not certain of the correct transliteration), a pianist of international reputation. As this reputation is largely based on Ts'ong's personal interpretation of precisely this work I was looking forward to his performance. The results were both rewarding and disappointing. Though it was truly novel, attentive to minutiae and certainly original, Ts'ong's interpretation did seem to lack some qualities usually attributed to Beethoven's genius. At the risk of sounding foolish, I would describe his approach as... Chinese. It was artful; there was tremendous attention to detail; of coherence there was no lack; color came in minute brushstrokes; it was full of inner life. But this inner life, so interesting and mysterious, was not Beethoven's. Nothing wrong in that – on the contrary, the boring path of standardization which beats down so many interpretations in this age of record idols needs a new approach. Yet, somehow, Beethoven – the 'giant', the tormented spirit, the romantic – was not there. We may be wrong in always expecting him, but when we do not reach him, we miss him.

Overconfidence?

Veteran musician Dimitris Chorafas, a former director of the State Opera, is a fine conductor whom recent administrative boards of musical institutions have, most unjustly, neglected. This restriction has prevented Mr Chorafas from enjoying the close relationship he once had with musical groups here.

The results of this were lamentably clear when he conducted the Athens State Orchestra on July 15. With inadequate time for preparation as well, his former command of the orchestra was largely lost. Consequently, in both Brahms's Concerto in D Major for Violin and Orchestra, op. 77, and Mahler's Symphony No. 1 in D Major, "Titan", the orchestra was neither well synchronised nor coherent and therefore unbalanced. This was more obvious in Mahler's symphony, though Brahms's work is essentially a symphony with the violin firmly integrated with the orchestra.

The soloist, celebrated young violinist Leonidas Kavakos, was disappoint-

ing. To begin with, he lacked proper orchestral support in a work which calls for an integrated approach. His violin was not first-rate. (Incidentally, what happened to Mr Papandreou's promise that the government would get one for him?) Although his playing was fine, rarely was there anything that was new or exciting, even in a youthful, impetuous way.

Kavakos was better in his three encores: Paganini's Capriccio No. 24 (though some notes were lost in haste); a piece by Ysaye impeccably done; and Paganini's Capriccio No. 5 in which he was truly remarkable.

I'd like to sound a minor note of warning: Kavakos is already appearing

popular music

Hadzidakis

Manos Hadzidakis, along with Mikis Theodorakis, drew upon the *rembetika*, the songs of the refugees from Asia Minor who fled to Greece between 1920 and 1955, to forge the new post-war style of Greek music.

Hadzidakis, a former student of piano at the Athens Conservatory, began his career around 1948, writing piano suites and ballets which transformed the 'rough' bouzouki-*rembetika* tradition into a personal, more refined pianistic language. At the same time, he was writing a great deal of music for the theatre, especially the Art Theatre of Karolos Koun, and dozens of film scores. Later, he wrote simpler popular songs, using the bouzouki together with its Western counterpart, the mandolin. Thus he became very popular. His first international success came when he received an Academy Award for the bouzouki song "Never on Sunday", sung in the film of the same name by the current Minister for Culture and Science, Melina Mercouri.

Now, 25 years later, Manos Hadzidakis is offering his public a maturer version of his views. Still drawing upon the *rembetika*, both as orchestral color (bouzouki) and as modal language ("curious games over semitones"), he is trying to establish a more serious approach, one which is growing increasingly Western. With the help of pianist-arranger Tassos Karakatsanis, he is attempting to incorporate attractive European stylistic elements (refined song forms, musical chords) as well as a select group of classical instruments (no-

tably the clarinet, flute, cello, trumpet, and horn).

The result is interesting, but somewhat lacking in power and in that scholastic elaboration which makes European music so consistent and compact. In other words the ambition surpasses the result.

Public feeling was stirred up when Hadzidakis, having obtained the Roman Agora free, set the price of his concert tickets at an unheard-of 2500 drs. Furthermore, he provocatively declared that if he could set a different price for students and workers he would demand 10,000 drs so no students or workers could attend, because "they know nothing". His ever-decreasing faithful (and wealthy) public will of course rush to listen to his overplayed pieces, sung by a handful of young singers, in slightly altered but questionably improved versions.

Hadzidakis' concerts this month will include:

The Caucasian Chalk Circle: Eight songs from an Art Theatre performance of Brecht's play, originally composed about 30 years ago. The lyrics, based on the play, are by the Nobel Prize-winning poet Odysseas Elytis. Hadzidakis has consistently taken pride in treating these songs as *lieder*.

For Eleni: Twelve 'popular' songs, with lyrics by Mihalis Bourboulis. They have been recorded three times, first by a young singer, Stelios Marketakis, who has since left the profession, then by *rembetika* singer Alexandra, and most recently by a well known 'epic' singer, Maria Dimitriadi, whose voice is powerful and expressive.

too often and the public has become accustomed to acclaiming him because of his youth. Although he is technically very assured (and rightly so), could these 'advantages' be already working, in a not unfamiliar way, against him? Beware, young Leonidas...

Opera – at last!

The Royal Opera's *Macbeth*, following so soon after the Greek National Opera's *Otello*, reminds me of Alfred Einstein's claim that *Macbeth* is the best Shakespearean opera; that is, a work which retains the traditional operatic conventions and set pieces and yet approaches and at times expands on

the genius of Shakespeare. *Otello*, on the other hand, is a musical drama creating within itself the terms of its own expression. Given, therefore, the conventions – or perhaps *because* of them – *Macbeth* should be judged as a truly unique experience.

The Royal Opera's version was basically the traditional Paris one without the ballet. In my view this is not quite satisfactory. It omits Macbeth's fine last monologue which can be retained with the finale of the Paris version. Other omissions include some of the witches' choruses and the ballet which includes finely orchestrated, highly suggestive music and should not be arbitrarily dropped. Another problem is

Lady Macbeth's inappropriate appearance on the heath after her husband's second consultation with the witches. The ensuing duet is rather silly with its staccato 'vendetta, vendetta'. Better to restore the forceful cabaletta of the 1847 version. Late Verdi is not necessarily the best Verdi.

It gave me a sense of almost personal satisfaction to hear Ghena Dimitrova at Herod Atticus once more, for, when I was still on the Greek Opera board in 1981 and she still relatively unknown, I insisted on having her sing in *Nabucco* in what turned out to be one of the Lyriki Skini's most successful Athens Festival productions.

Dimitrova has developed tremendously since then. Still brilliant, her voice has gained in color, subtlety, decisiveness and theatricality. She was a thrilling Lady Macbeth and we should readily dismiss any carping about her difficulty with florid passages and about her *not* producing the high D-flat at the end of the sleepwalking scene.

Renato Bruson's interpretation of *Macbeth* is the subtlest I have ever seen and a truly theatrical one. The voice is smooth, evenly spread in the middle and lower registers and used with great mastery. Tone, color and articulation are all excellent. When stressed, though, the voice shows some slight signs of fatigue.

The rest of the cast was very adequate but not really noteworthy. Robert Lloyd as Banquo and tenors Dennis O'Neill and Robin Leggate were vocally artful but not perfect. It was the fine ensemble work which drew the true measure of the production's success. Special praise must go to the chorus and its director, Peter Burian. Every word was clearly articulated.

I'm not as enthusiastic as others about Edward Downes's conducting. Although he supported the singers marvellously and set the atmosphere, he quite often lacked the power to retain Verdi's characteristic 'eclat'.

The production was splendid, somber, and Doric. John Napier's sets and costumes – and at Herod Atticus it is the latter one talks of – were appropriately gloomy. Nevertheless, the production was skillfully adapted to this huge Roman space. The staging was by Jeremy Sutcliffe and the production by Elijah Moshinsky. Great thanks are due to the many sponsors, British and Greek, who made possible this visit of the Royal Opera to Athens.

by Dimitris Lekkas

Mamangakis

Crete is the only part of Greece which, under Venetian rule, experienced a renaissance while the mainland was under Turkish occupation. At that time many texts were written, in a local dialect, which bear similarities to Western European medieval and Renaissance epic texts.

The most extensive and interesting of these is *Erotokritos*, a long and involved tale of a tormented love affair which ended happily. It was composed by Vitzentzos Kornaros, a native of Sitia. *Erotokritos* is still sung all over the island at folk festivals, weddings and gatherings, with a repetitive tune which lets people enjoy the narrative. Many older people know the 999 15-syllable verses by heart.

Nikos Mamangakis is an extremely well trained composer, who has notched up important achievements in the symphonic and avant-garde fields. As a Cretan (from Rethymnon), he was deeply influenced by the Venetian 'renaissance' climate, preserved in Crete in the local dialect and the surviving texts and songs of the period.

Over the years, Mamangakis has given profound renditions of most Cretan texts, using the original music as a starting point. He first recorded an epic-ballad version of *Erotokritos* around 1960, in which actors sang the parts. His new rendition is a full opera, complete with singers and stage action.

Some extremely capable singers have now undertaken the task of singing Mamangakis' intricate parts: Savina Yannatou, a young, sweet and con-

scientious girl, famous baritone Spyros Sakkas, Nena Venetsanou, a rich, full mezzo-contralto and Yannis Stamsiaris, a high-voiced tenor.

Markopoulos

Yiannis Markopoulos grew up in Crete, where he was exposed to the music of the island, and learned to play the two traditional instruments, the *lyra*, a short, pear-shaped fiddle, and the *lagouto*, the Greek lute. He also played in the small band of his home town, Hierapetra. Later, while receiving formal musical training, he concentrated on Greek traditional music, which led him to form his very characteristic style using musical elements drawn from all over Greece.

In his concerts one is likely to encounter unfamiliar instruments in a unique coexistence: bouzouki and *baglamas*, its smaller version; Cretan *lyra* and *lagouto*; Black Sea *lyra* (box-shaped), and clarinet (played in a heavy manner, unfamiliar to the western ear, in the style of Epirus in north-western Greece); *santouri*, the dulcimer of the Aegean islands, violins and bagpipes.

Markopoulos, who wrote the theme music for the BBC series "Who Pays the Ferryman?", is giving a series of concerts all over the country this month, together with a group of singers including his wife, Vassiliki Lavina, and two male singers with distinctly Cretan voices: Vassilis Skoulas and Haralambos Garganourakis. The concerts should be an interesting experience for those who equate Greek folk music only with *syrтаки* and bouzouki.

Rossignol Tennis Club

at the
Astir Palace Hotel,
Vouliagmeni,
tel. 896-1197

4 "green set"
tennis courts



Coaches – Antony Liberopoulos, ex-Davis Cup player for Greece and Helen Chantoutes, ex-tennis instructor with Club Méditerranée

'King Priam'

The Royal Opera's production of Sir Michael Tippett's *King Priam* was an even greater triumph of ensemble work than *Macbeth* and its staging at Herod Atticus was highly suitable. The work itself, however – composed between 1958 and 1961 – is showing signs of wilting. For so pitiful and human a story as the fall of the royal house of Troy, the music is curiously unemotional. One wonders if the expulsion of the whole string section in the second act and the consequent overdependence on winds is not slightly dogmatic and dated.

The conductor, Edgar Howarth, presented a transparency of a quite outstanding order and the cast, supported by Howard Haskin as the Paris of the Kent Opera production – he replaced an indisposed Robin Leggate – was excellent. It included Elizabeth Bainbridge as the nurse, Phyllis Cannan as Hecuba, Rodney Macann as Priam, Neil Howlett as Hector, and the lovely Anne Howells as Helen. Kim Begley as Achilles struck a valiant note from his high Roman arch – a glorious moment in this fine production by Sam Wanamaker staged by Ande Anderson.

A night to forget

On July 29, the Athens State Orchestra confirmed that it is again in decline. I attended two of the three works performed. The first, "Aya Varvara", a suite by 'national' composer Marios Varioglis, was well-orchestrated, mediocre and unimportant. The reading by conductor Vyron Kolassis was decent. Schumann's Piano Concerto, which followed, wasn't. All the misfortunes which can befall a students' orchestra, when it is no good in the first place, were present. The tempo was often merely lost; orchestral coloring, subtlety, dynamics and coloring were never there to begin with. The pianist Dora Bakopoulou, who has just recovered from a long illness, was apparently not prepared to face the fatigue which this work produces. Her playing was loud and faltering. She did, however, play an encore – a Schumann Etude Symphonique, I believe – very well indeed.

Under the circumstances, most of the audience at this point could not bear to face the pain of hearing Brahms's First Symphony. Neither could I. □

Make the body
you want.

Jenny Colebourne's

BODY CONTROL
CENTER

18 Dimoharous Street
Kolonaki
723-1397



Bring this ad in for 500 drs. off your first block of 10 lessons.

Independents have their day

Head Talking Head David Byrne in *Stop Making Sense*.



The independent film-making movement has enjoyed a boom in the last few years but it is hardly a new phenomenon. In the infancy of the cinema industry, the independents were inspired by Carl Laemmle, a motion picture tycoon who founded the Independent Motion Picture Company of America. Its first production in 1909 was *Hiawatha*. Laemmle concocted a clever publicity stunt in 1910 after he lured away from Biograph Films the most popular actress of the day, Florence Lawrence. He planted a report in the newspapers that Lawrence, known only as 'The Biograph Girl', had been

killed in a streetcar accident. The next day he published a prominent advertisement refuting the report and announcing that Miss Lawrence, renamed 'The Imp Girl', was fit as a fiddle and working for his company.

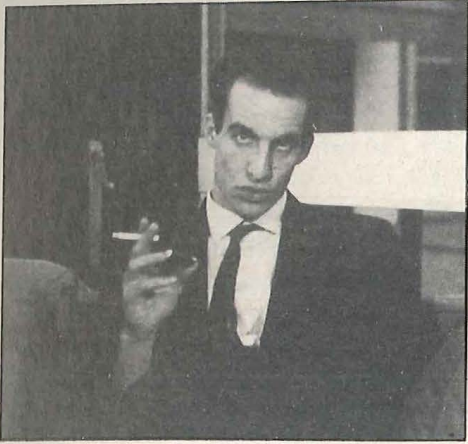
He also enticed Mary Pickford, 'America's Sweetheart', to work for him and proudly proclaimed, "Little Mary is an Imp now." Laemmle publicized his actors extravagantly. He mentioned them all by name (a practice producers had previously avoided since they believed – correctly – it would result in increased salary demands), and thus the star system was born. He also

fended off determined efforts by the powerful trust, the Motion Picture Patents Company, to put him out of business and won a court battle in 1912 which led to its demise.

Despite this promising early start, independent film-makers have encountered rough going in all countries. Recently, however, independent films have enjoyed a resurgence in the United States. Hollywood no longer has a monopoly on the production, distribution or exhibition of films. 'Off-Hollywood' would perhaps be a good label for the films which are challenging the major studios' ethics and methods, just as 'off-Broadway' was developed as an umbrella alternative to expensive commercial Broadway plays.

More than being a mere challenge, these independent productions are filling a gap created by the mainstream industry. As the independent film industry is being weaned, it is developing its own distribution companies and cinema outlets. It is also acquiring the business *chutzpah* needed to make enough profits from current releases to support future productions and to maintain organizations that will represent its interests. One such organization is the Independent Feature Project (IFP), founded and run by film-makers, which helps its members master the legal, financial and marketing skills needed to make it in the unpredictable realm of show business.

The film schools many independent film-makers attended emphasized technique and ignored the realities of financing and marketing. The Sundance Institute, a non-profit organization established by actor Robert Redford, is a 'summer school' which meets in the mountains of Utah and brings together independent and Hollywood film-makers to break the barrier between artistic 'purity' and commercial strength. Redford, the star of many Hollywood productions and the director of *Ordinary People*, has commented, "The only thing that can break through the present distribution-exhibition system is a film that people really want to see. Our assumption is the talent, stories and diversity are there – they just have to be encouraged and developed." He and the Sundance staff members believe it is not enough to be independent; a film must be compelling enough to compete in the marketplace.



John Lurie, star of "Stranger Than Paradise"

The term 'specialized films' is no longer appropriate. Although the majority of independent film-makers started their careers making documentaries, most have now turned to dramatic films. As Sandra Schulberg, an independent film-maker and founder of the IFP, observes, "Through fiction, you can do things that have a bigger theatrical impact and convey just as many facts as a documentary. The form also permits more artistic freedom," she adds, and, practically speaking, it is easier to sell a fiction feature.

Women workers, immigrant families, illegal aliens, newly released prisoners and labor organizations have all been subjects for independent films. As Marc Weiss, a consultant to the New York Film Festival, points out, "These all have in common 'the people' and their daily concerns rather than the glamorized people of Hollywood films. There's a real excitement when (ordinary) people see themselves on the screen."

At the Cannes Film Festival, it may appear that attention is given only to the big studio efforts which feature well known stars. In fact the festival screens about a hundred films a day, many of which are independents, in backstreet cinemas that often seat only a couple of hundred people. Although it takes a hefty publicity budget to afford these screenings, the investment often pays off. This was the case last year with Jim Jarmusch's low-budget 'indie' *Stranger Than Paradise*, a low-key humorous drama about the adventures of several Hungarian immigrants in the US. It won a special award at Cannes and has gone on to achieve great commercial success in the US and Europe.

Other independents such as *El Norte*, the poignant tale of a young brother and sister from Guatemala trying to survive as illegal aliens in Los Angeles,

have also had impressive box-office receipts. *The Brother From Another Planet*, about a black extra-terrestrial who lands in Harlem, was widely acclaimed and is now being distributed in Europe. Two other films that attracted notice at Cannes were *Blood Simple*, a thriller about two ill-fated lovers who are uncertain which of them has killed the meddling husband, and *Stop Making Sense*, an exhilarating documentary of a concert by the rock group Talking Heads.

One of the main reasons for the success of these and many other 'indies', is a new group of distribution companies which are committed to American independents and are increasingly involved in film production. A fledgling director a decade ago had only two choices: either to make a studio deal (if possible), which could mean relinquishing final artistic control, or to borrow and beg for funding with no assurance that the film would ever be distributed. Now the substantial profits from this current crop of films have allowed major distribution companies such as Cinecom International, Island Alive, The Samuel Goldwyn Co. and Skouras Pictures to offer directors another option. These companies often provide personal guidance to less-experienced directors and are often responsive to off-beat ideas.

Cinecom International, less than three years old, seems to be riding the crest of the 'indie' wave. Its president and chief executive officer, Amir Malin, 31, founded Cinecom with John Ives, a friend from law school. "The concept behind Cinecom was to release American independent cinema," said Malin. "We started Cinecom with the idea that we're working in partnership with the film-makers on a business level and an artistic level." An unusual aspect of this arrangement is that "Cinecom will not see a penny on any film unless the producer does so as well."

The term 'non-majors' is often used instead of 'independents' and even though a film might not be made at a major studio it could still have a substantial budget. This year both Woody Allen's *Broadway Danny Rose* and the official US entry, *Insignificance* by Nicolas Roeg, were considered independents. Sandra Schulberg of IFP emphasized, "Independent features have a personal, hand-crafted quality that can be destroyed when you throw a lot of money on it." Yet this view seems overly idealistic to most directors and

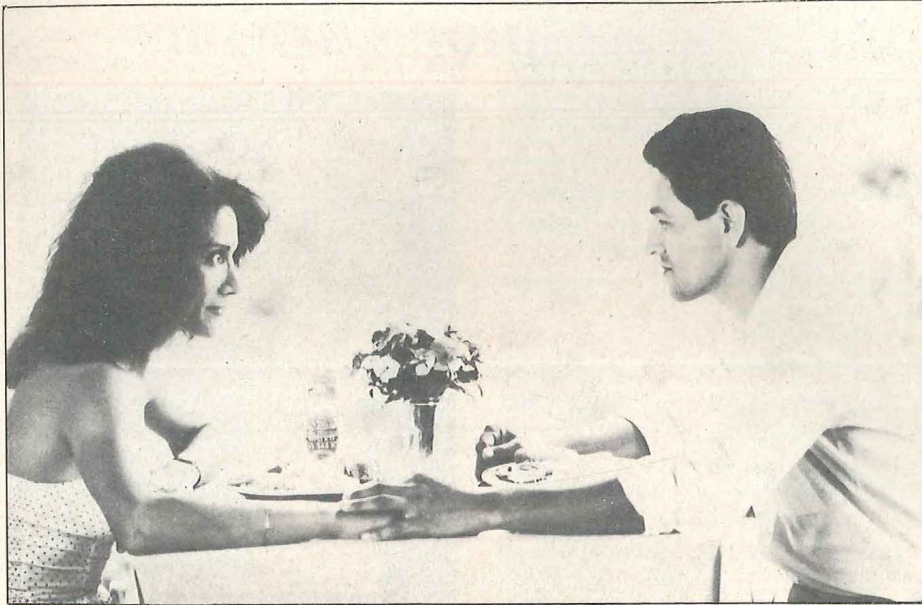
few would turn down an offer of a substantial budget; the picture need not necessarily end up looking slick and glossy because of it.

Desperately Seeking Susan, the second feature of Susan Seidelman, was an entry in the Directors' Fortnight section at Cannes and proof that high-budget films can still be down-to-earth. Rock star Madonna plays an adventurous free-wheeler whose life becomes mysteriously interwoven with that of the more sedate Roberta (Rosanna Arquette), leading to a case of confused identities. The film is delightfully human yet stylish enough to appeal to the European market and, its backers hope, to repeat the smash success it had in the United States, where it raked in over \$20 million. Seidelman made her first feature, the critically acclaimed punk comic-drama *Smithereens*, on an \$80,000 budget, while *Susan* was made for Orion for \$5 million.

Another independent woman director is Martha Coolidge, who directed shorts and produced, edited and wrote film scripts for 18 years before she was offered the chance to direct the feature *City Girl*. The film is about an ambitious photographer who roves through the hip world of music and art while attempting to juggle relationships with a number of flawed men. *City Girl* proved to be Coolidge's big break, and an independent director's dream. Made with \$350,000, it has now grossed \$17



Rosanna Arquette and Madonna



Annette Cardona and Eddie Guerrero in "Latino"

million. When asked if her being a woman accounts for her late breakthrough, Coolidge replied, "On the international level, there are major French and South American women directors but it is ironical that the US, the leader of feminism, is so far behind. Usually, you first become an actress and then maybe do something on the production side. I think it's changing for women directors in Hollywood but it takes a long time for doors to open."

Independent productions seem to have more-prominent and better-developed women characters and often focus on the feminine psyche. One of the more unusual entries at Cannes this year was Affinity's *Pumping Iron II: The Women*, which follows the careers of seven champion female bodybuilders. According to Affinity's executive director, Joy Pereths, it "combines the highest form of showmanship entertainment with an examination of the profoundest ideas behind feminism." It was conceived and directed by George Butler, who also directed the first *Pumping Iron*, which made Arnold Schwarzenegger an international celebrity. The seven women were present in Cannes and gave a number of bodybuilding demonstrations. Comments from the fascinated audience ranged from "Aren't they gorgeous?" to "Who are these muscle-bound freaks?"

Independent films have no production center that is the equivalent of Hollywood. Instead, directors usually feel that films are more authentic when the stories and action spring from actual locations. Wayne Wang's *Dim*

Sum, shot in San Francisco's Chinatown, is about a boisterous, loving family which includes a roguish uncle who is a bartender and a 30ish daughter who is torn between marrying her fiancé and remaining in the family 'nest'. Haskell Wexler, an Academy Award-winning cinematographer, shot *Latino* on location in Nicaragua under very dangerous conditions. *Latino* is a defiant film which takes the point of view of a young Mexican-American Green Beret. Though he is very proud of his country, he balks at taking part in an illegal raid into Nicaragua.

John Boorman lived with the people of the Amazon rain forest in preparation for *The Emerald Forest*. This film is based on the true story of the kidnapping of an American boy who is carried back through layers of civilization to be raised by the 'invisible people', a tribe of stone-age Indians.

The international film market is gradually changing. There is no longer room for the spate of poorly-made exploitation films which once glutted the market. Yet this doesn't mean they have disappeared completely, as the titles of some recent cheapos shown in Cannes demonstrate. They include *Bloodsuckers From Outer Space*, *The Naked Cage* ("Raw violence and hot rage explode behind bars"), *It Ate Cleveland* ("He's a man-eater and a lady killer"), and *The Miracle At Blood Circus* (a two-hour, tear-jerking, comedy-sci-fi-action-horror movie).

Yet some efforts of the schlock genre can have entertainment value. The midnight-movie cult favorites were re-presented two years ago at Cannes by

John Waters' campy classic *Polyester*, which starred the 220-pound transvestite Divine (*Pink Flamingo*) as a housewife who has a fling with a porno cinema manager (Tab Hunter). Audiences were handed scent-soaked cards with numbered patches which were to be scratched and sniffed as the corresponding number flashed on the screen. Many viewers were dismayed to find the aromas of dirty sneakers and toilet disinfectant represented. Worse yet, number two really was 'number two'.

This year the 'Sleaze Prize' should have gone to Chicago theatrical director Stuart Gordon for his kinky first feature *The Re-Animator*, a gory tale of a scientist who invents a serum to bring dead bodies to life, after which they behave in a most violent and obscene manner. It was a big audience favorite, eliciting much whistling and hand-clapping.

In Greece, virtually all films are independent since there are no major studios now and production has dropped from over 100 films a year in the late Sixties to about 20 quality productions a year today. Almost every Greek film-maker will empathize with Randall Conrad's comment: "Anybody can make a feature film if they're willing to spend three years of their life starving and scraping." Almost every substantial production gets funding from the Greek Film Centre, which pays up to 40 percent of the costs. Recently, many film-makers have obtained additional funding from distribution companies or television stations.

What are the chances of Athens audiences seeing independent films? Not very good, if trends continue as they have in the past. George Michailidis, of the ELKE distribution company, claims Greeks have an opportunity to see more European independent films than Americans do but admits not many American 'indies' are screened here. Much of the blame for this lies on the unfavorable drachma-dollar exchange rate, which forces distributors to be very cautious when they purchase American films. They prefer to stick with the more reliable 'majors' with big-name stars. As Alex Massis, president of the US company InterPictures asked rhetorically, "How can any international business dealing with American properties have a good year with the dollar so strong?" He flatly answered himself, "After all, people *can* survive without American films." □

The Skironion Center: a sculptor's dream

The creation of a center where young sculptors could meet to exchange ideas, to work on site, experimenting with the latest avant-garde trends, and to exhibit their art was a dream of the late sculptor Kostas Polychronopoulos. The Skironion Museum and the Skironion Center are the realization of this dream, executed in his memory by his wife Mari.

The museum, built on the steep rocky hillside of the 'Skironides Petres' overlooking the sea on the old road to Corinth, has been fulfilling its aims since its opening in 1976. In addition it has organized five international biennales of sculpture and several symposia on art.

This summer, to coincide with the celebrations of Athens as Cultural Capital of Europe, the Skironion Center was launched as an exhibition site for the foundation's permanent collection. On a large tract of land in Nea Kifissia near the National Road, this sculpture-garden is set within a grove of ancient olive trees. The 11 acres of open space offer the sense of distance necessary to the large-scale art works, while the rough unlandscaped ground juxtaposed with the satiny marbles enhances the beauty of the natural setting. Still in the process of completion but open to the public, the display features sculptures by Greek and foreign artists, many of whom work on the premises of the Skironion Museum. In exchange for the free use of workshops, material and equipment, they contri-

bute their finished works to the foundation. This is an ideal solution to both the sculptor's need for a large workspace and the enormous expense of handling and transporting the marble — a serious consideration in working nowadays with this otherwise inexpensive material.

At present the Skironion Center is also offering its premises as a workshop to two artists who, continuing their past relationship as teacher and student, are collaborating on a seven-meter-high marble monument destined for a site in Volos. Theodoros Papayiannis, who teaches at the School of Fine Arts, has on display an abstract sculpture, a compact composition of curved and linear surfaces carved out of rare marble from Chios, ochre-colored with reddish veins. Constantine Dikephalos, his former student, works with the same grey and white Attica marble as that gracing the Apollo Temple in Sounion. His *Synthesis* of waves comprises swirling marble concave surfaces which invite an ethereal play of light and shadow.

The female figure as a symbol of motherhood and suffering is a favorite theme of the Greek sculptors: Nikos Doghoulis, who lives in Florina, realistically carves a peasant woman relaxing at the end of a weary day; Evangelos Kotrotsos shows a reclining female with the same rhythmic abstraction of curves that recalls Henry Moore; and Vassilis Doropoulos sculpts three women out of one marble torso, heads



Marble sculpture by Jasper Neergaard

huddled together, sharing a common fate. Alexandra Raftopoulos, who lives in Paris, makes sculptural constructions from ceramic and metal, painting the terracotta in the manner of the ancient Greeks. Her husband, Aristides Patsooglou, makes small figurative sculptures in bronze. And George Karakalas combines geometric marble shapes with tall, slim metal rods.

The avant-garde trends seem to be favored more by the visiting artists. Harada, a Japanese sculptor who lives in Paris, shows an earth sculpture consisting of two marble rocks facing each other as if in dialogue. One is split in half yet held together visually by a geometric design carved into each of the two halves; small pebbles spill out from the broken parts to close the dis-



Constructions by Martek Szankowski, Jan Berdyzak



Marble sculptures by Nicapetre, Philip Flip, George Kalakalas

tance between the 'talking' stones. Ma-jek Szankowski and Jan Berdyzak, considered the most avant-garde artists in Poland, often work together and are responsible for the two large construction-pieces on show. One installation, made of wooden posts, refers to the day, the night, the sun and its rays, and is titled *The Longest Day of the Year*. The shadows change every minute as the sun travels around the sculpture. The other construction makes a physical connection between traditional materials and modern technology, using aluminum, glass and marble. Jasper Neergaard, from Denmark, carves a soaring pillar made up of receding graceful layers of Pendeli marble. And Robert Sikszentmihalyi from Hungary shows *The Waiting Mother*, an elongated piece of velvety smooth marble sweeping up from the ground, swaying with the wind, its head shaded by a hand, looking and waiting.

This year the Skironion Museum is holding its Fifth International Biennale of Sculpture. The theme, "Sculpture and the Quality of Life", refers to open-space installations and their relation to the environment. The museum



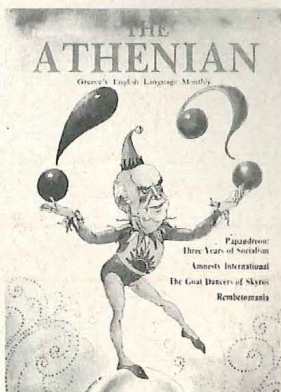
Earth sculpture by Harada

also organized last month an international symposium of art critics and historians, who met alternately at the Skironion Museum, the French Institute and the Hellenic-American Union. The topic was "Greece, a Mediterranean Model". These activities reflect

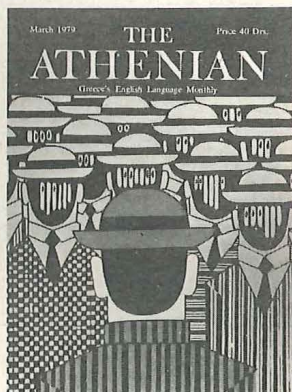
the continuity of Kostas Polychronopoulos' dream of an intellectual and artistic center.

Skironion Center, Yiorghiou Lyra 73, Nea Kifissia (near the National Road). Open daily.

What keeps an Athenian in touch?



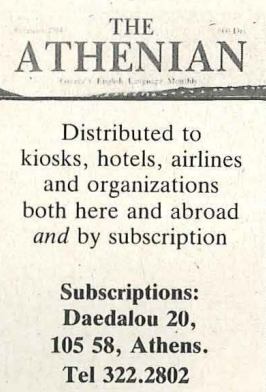
Expert political analysis, an up to the minute watch on business, society and events, and an eye for the lighter side of life in Greece



More pages on cinema, music, the visual arts, theater and literature than any other magazine



Major features on travel, lifestyle, history, government, and interviews with leading personalities



Plus much more – and each month the best guide to what's on in Greece

We have been saying it in English for over ten years

Impressions from an exhibition

"Athens 1839-1900 - A Photographic Record", on show at the Benaki Museum last month, was the most important exhibition of historical photographs ever to take place in Greece. The results of a long and painstaking process of tracking down and bringing together some 600 photographs from private collections and Greek and foreign institutes were truly impressive.

The exhibition was accompanied by a thick catalogue containing reproductions of nearly all the photographs on display and five articles dealing with various aspects of Greek photography as represented in the exhibition. In a brief but highly relevant piece, Matoula Skaltsa pointed out the socio-ideological dimension of 'photographic records' and suggested that the photographs in the exhibition offered a one-dimensional, limited photographic record of Athenian society in the late 19th century. Most depicted either historical monuments or views of the city, or were static studio portraits of notable citizens.

The clientele of the earlier studios and the photographers themselves were, for the most part, members of the upper strata of Athenian society. The alienation of the upper middle class from the lower classes and their consequent indifference to 'how the other half live' became apparent when the exhibition was viewed as a whole. In this 'photographic record', the lower classes were conspicuously absent.

Foreign photographers visiting Greece in the 19th century sought and photographed the mythical Greece of the archaeological monuments. The occasional appearance of local people in their pictures functioned either as an implicit refutation of this glorious past, or as a measure of the scale of the monument, or both.

The very choice of material for collection by individuals and museums predetermined the character of the exhibition. It took a long time, even in Western countries, for a comprehensive photographic record of a broad social spectrum to be compiled. Even in Greece, however, there must have

been photographs which recorded a more representative picture of social reality. Unfortunately, whatever still remains of this material will probably soon be lost. Most collectors and museums have tended to preserve only what falls within the range of their particular historical interest. They are concerned primarily with the subject represented in the picture (monuments, views, portraits of notables). Thanks to this narrow perspective, many valuable photographs have indeed been preserved, but others of a more substantial historical and sociological significance may have been lost forever.

In addition to these socio-historical limitations, certain technical and conceptual aspects may have prevented this very impressive exhibition from being fully appreciated by its visitors.

To begin with, the organizers seem to have displayed all the photographs they were able to gather together. The sheer size of the exhibition - more than 600 photographs - and the fact that it covered two floors, made its perusal particularly tiring and time-consuming. Since the titles and information about the photographs were concentrated in one spot, rather than being placed directly under the pictures, visitors



"Portrait of Maria Romanou" (1890). The photographer, Pavlos Milas, was considered an amateur, yet his photographs have a visual and thematic immediacy far ahead of his time.



"Man in a Foustanello" (1880) by P. Moraitis. This stiffly posed portrait is one of many stylized and predictable studio photographs shown in the exhibition.

were frequently forced to move back and forth between photograph and title. The classification of the photographs according to subject, photographer, decade or king's reign was in often arbitrary, and occasionally confusing.

Many of the photographs were repetitive. In the group "Views and Monuments of Athens", for example, the Acropolis and other monuments of the city were shown repeatedly to illustrate distinctions which may have been of interest to town-planners and archaeologists but were certainly not to the average visitor. Almost all the other groups, regardless of their subjects, consisted of portraits of people, anonymous or well-known, in stylized and static poses of little social interest or photographic value. The exhibition would have benefited from the omission of a large number of these photographs.

The Benaki Museum and all who cooperated in the organization of this exhibition deserve praise for their efforts. Despite its shortcomings, the outcome of their work was admirable in many ways. Even from the exhibition's failings, important lessons can perhaps be learned. It is not surprising that a historical-folkloric museum should have a limited, one-dimensional perception of the photographic medium. The emphasis of this exhibition was on historical monuments, prominent people and changing views of Athens, while real history, as least as far as photography is concerned, was ignored. The sociological, ideological and more broadly historical messages of the photographs went uninterpreted, remaining silent and invisible behind the images and their captions.

The exhibition made an excellent case for the establishment of an independent museum of photography in Greece. Such a museum would aim to select and evaluate photographic documents which record *true* history. Its primary concern would be not with static portraits but with images as they record relationships and manners, both of which are constantly shaping social perceptions and the course of a nation's history. Such a museum would consider of primary historical significance, not views of a gradually changing city but rather those images in which the causes of change were made manifest. □

Translated by Angela Zerbe

Playing Othello (on a board)

Last year the northern Greek capital of Thessaloniki hosted the Chess Olympics. This year Athens will be the venue for the Ninth International Othello Tournament.

What is Othello? It's a fairly new game, sort of a cross between chess and checkers. Othello is rapidly growing in popularity and this year's international tournament here will no doubt further boost public interest in the game.

The Greek Othello Club (tel. 638-0280 or 657-0627) will be organizing the tournament, to be held on November 1 and 2.

Last year's International Othello Tournament was held in Melbourne, Australia. The individual champion was 20-year-old Ken'ichi Ishii from Japan, who also won the Sixth Othello Grand Master Tournament in Tokyo earlier this year.

Othello is new to Greece. The first national champion, who was crowned only last year, is Vassilis Theofanopoulos, a 13-year-old player who is also an outstanding chess player. He represented Greece in Australia last year.

Othello boards are sold at most toy and hobby shops in Athens.

The game, whose slogan is "A minute to learn, a lifetime to master," has only a few simple rules.

Othello is played by two players on a board composed of 64 equal squares arranged in an 8-square-by-8-square grid and with 64 discs which are black on one side and white on the other. The board is placed so that the disc trays are directly in front of the players. Before the game begins, the discs are divided equally between the two players. If at any point during a game a player runs out of discs, then he may take as many as he needs from his opponent, who must surrender them without delay.

Before the game begins, each player places two discs on the board. The discs should be placed on the board's four central squares so that, as the respective each players face the board, discs with the black side facing upwards lie on the near-left-to-far-right diagonal and discs with the white side facing upwards lie on the near-right-to-far-left diagonal.

A player always places discs with the black side facing upwards and the other player always places discs with the

white side facing upwards. When it is his turn to play, a player places a disc in a vacant square so that in at least one direction (vertically, horizontally or diagonally) his newly-placed disc, acting in conjunction with an already-placed disc of his own color, brackets in an unbroken line one or more of his opponent's discs.

The disc or discs thus bracketed are then turned over, or 'flipped', to become the same color as the newly-placed disc. If a newly-placed disc produces bracketing in several directions at once, then all the bracketed discs in all such directions are flipped.

A full move consists of placing a disc on any square to which a legal move can be made and flipping all the appropriate discs. A move is not complete until all the appropriate discs have been flipped.

Black makes the first move of the game and players then take turns making moves. When it is his turn to move, a player may not refuse to move if a legal move is available to him. If a player finds no legal move available, he forfeits his turn.

If, on his turn to move, a player touches a legal square with his disc, he must move to that square. If a player accidentally drops a disc onto the board, he may retrieve it without penalty no matter where it lands. A disc is said to be dropped when it is not in contact with the player's hand as it first touches the board. When it is his turn to move, a player may, if he wishes, straighten the alignment of the discs on the board.

When neither player can make a legal move, the game ends. If, after the game is over, a majority of the discs on the board are black, then black is the winner; if a majority of the discs are white, then white is the winner. If the board holds equal numbers of black and white discs, the game is a tie.

After the game, black is assigned a score equal to the number of black discs in the final board position and white is assigned a score equal to the number of white discs in the final board position.

If a player succeeds in eliminating all discs of his opponent's color from the board, then regardless of the final board position that player is assigned a score of 64 and his opponent is assigned a score of 0. □

Exercise for back-pain sufferers



Single-leg stretches

Back pain can have many causes. If it is persistent, consult a reputable doctor, osteopath or physiotherapist.

□ Never exercise if your back is extremely painful. If it hurts when you walk or when you stand up, rest, preferably lying flat on your back as much as you can, and consult an expert.

□ Avoid lifting heavy weights.

□ Generally speaking, exercise benefits back-pain sufferers. Most beneficial are exercises for the abdomen, the buttocks, the backs of the thighs and the upper back. Because these groups of muscles are often weak due to our sedentary way of life, we are prone to bad posture, which over the years can lead to back pain.

□ Try to maintain a good posture all day.

□ If you have back pain it is better to be supervised when you exercise. If this is not possible, *don't* use slant boards or leg weights. (Do the exercises without the weights). Exercise slowly and carefully, paying close attention to details.

□ Never continue an exercise if it hurts you.

□ *The Athenian* series so far should help back-pain sufferers! So start now!

1. Pelvic lifts (excellent for back)

2. Stomach stretches (exercises all the muscle groups important for back-pain sufferers)

3. Double leg stretches (if you feel pain when you stretch your legs in the air, keep your knees slightly bent and proceed with the exercise.)

□ This month's exercise is for the abdomen and should also be helpful to those with back pain. (You should avoid the more advanced version, however, until you are very strong and free from pain.)

To prepare

● Lie on your back, knees bent in to the chest, hands on your knees and fingers laced, elbows open, shoulders down and keeping the back of your neck long.



To start

- Breathe in.
- Pull the abdomen in and up so it is flat.
- Your middle back should be lengthened and on the mat.
- Curl your head forward.
- Breathe out.
- Stretch one leg out in front of you.
- Turn the leg right out so you feel the backs of your thighs working.
- Place your hands on top of the bent knee.
- Keeping abdomen flat and shoulders down, breathe in.
- Change legs.
- Breathe out.
- Stretch the other leg out in front of you.
- Repeat 10 times.

To make the exercise more difficult, extend your arms along the sides of your body just off the floor.

When you have mastered this version, go on to the next exercise, which is extremely difficult to do well.

● Lie on your back, knees bent towards your chest, arms stretched along the sides of your body and off the floor.

● Breathe in, keeping your abdomen firmly in and the small of your back on the mat.

● Curl your head forward.

● Breathe out.

● Extend your right leg out in front of you as in the previous exercise.

● Breathe in.

● Extend your left leg to the ceiling and turn it out

● Breathe out.

● Take your left leg down to meet your right leg.

● Both legs are now down away from your body. Don't cheat! Is your abdomen flat, your back on the mat?

● Breathe in.

● Bend your right knee up to your chest.

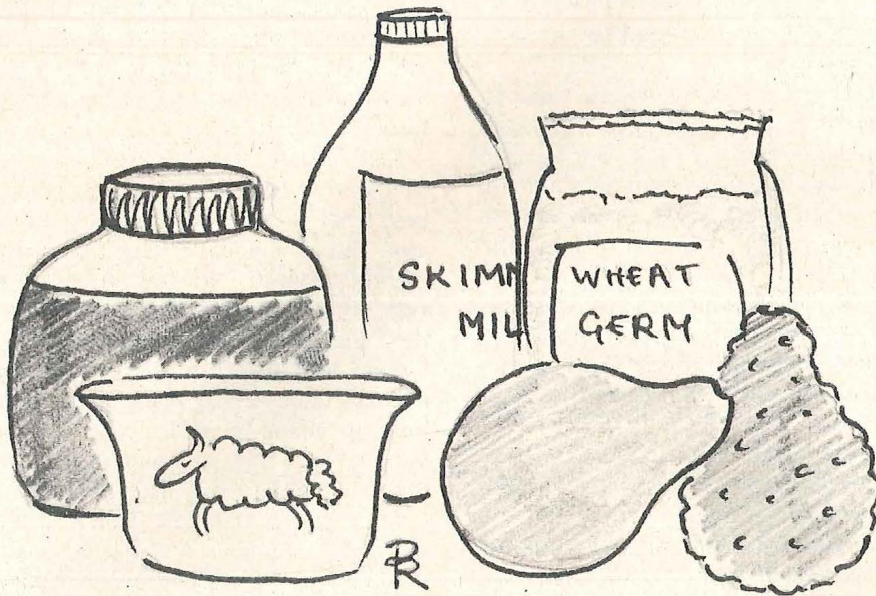
● Extend your right leg to the ceiling, turning it out as you do so, and keeping your left leg firm.

● Repeat 10 times.

NOTE: In the double and single leg stretches, if you feel strain in your neck it is because you are not pulling your abdomen in and up enough and keeping your back down firmly enough. If you are very weak, put a large cushion under your head so you can see your stomach and do the exercise with your head resting on the cushion.

JENNY COLEBOURNE

The five 'wonder foods'



After receiving unsuccessful treatment in the United States for a tuberculous hip, the boy had been sent to Switzerland to die. One morning, while eating his usual breakfast of coffee, rolls and marmalade, he was advised by a family friend to give up such 'dead' foods and eat only fresh, 'living' foods, especially green and yellow vegetables and sun-ripened fruits. He followed this advice, and survived to become one of the leading proponents of good nutrition for health, beauty and longevity. For over 50 years Gayelord Hauser spread his ideas on natural eating through lectures, writings and broadcasts, and numbered among his faithful followers such luminaries as Greta Garbo and the Duchess of Windsor.

Among his many recommendations for an improved diet are what he called his 'wonder foods' – five relatively cheap items which are easy to find and which will do you good without turning you into a 'foodie' freak. The first is brewers' yeast – not to be confused with bakers' yeast – low in fat, 36 percent protein, and one of the best sources of the B vitamins, so essential to help our twanging nervous systems cope with the strains of contemporary living. It is most economical when bought in powder form and sprinkled into fruit and vegetable juices, soups and savory dishes; but for those who find it unpalatable it can be taken in tablet form. Different brands may differ in vitamin content, so compare labels, and choose a brand with added B12, which doesn't occur naturally in yeast. To avoid possible burps and

bloating, first-time users should start off with about half a teaspoonful and gradually work up to a daily dose of one tablespoonful.

The next 'superfood' is powdered skim milk. Although milk can cause allergic reactions in some people, it does provide high-quality protein, almost fat free and easily digested, and is a rich source of calcium and vitamin B2. It can be used to fortify beverages, sauces, soups, custards, baked foods and breads, and gives a protein boost to vegetarian recipes. It should be stored in an airtight and light-proof container.

Wonder food number three needs no introduction in Greece, being the tried and tested Balkan favorite, yogurt. It supplies the same nutritional goodies as milk, in an even more digestible form. Yogurt maintains the levels of 'friendly' bacteria in the nether regions of our digestive system. For this reason it should be eaten every day that antibiotics are taken, as they indiscriminately zap all microbes, good and bad. It is a boon and a blessing for slimmers, who can choose low-fat and sheeps' milk varieties. It is still made locally in many neighborhoods from milk delivered daily, thus ensuring freshness and reducing the need for preservatives and stabilizers. As well as being a meal in itself, it makes a delicious complement to fruit and sweet dishes, and goes just as happily with savory food. It is also an excellent substitute for high-fat creams, dips and dressings. Finally, it is very soothing slapped on your sunburn!

A cereal 'wonder food' is wheat

germ – the best part of the wheat grain, carefully removed by milling and then sold to us separately at a greatly increased price. Rich in vitamin B1 and vitamin E, it is best and cheapest bought fresh in small quantities and stored in the fridge for up to a month. It pairs happily with yogurt, can be sprinkled over soups and stews, and may be baked into cakes and biscuits by substituting up to one cupful for an equal amount of flour.

Fourth on Hauser's list comes blackstrap molasses, the thick dark syrup residue left after sugar is extracted from cane. A natural sugar, it contains many minerals, particularly iron, as well as B vitamins. Always buy the unbleached, 'unsulphured' type, as chemicals used to bleach it destroy the valuable nutrients. A tablespoonful can be added to hot milk, and it goes well in cakes and biscuits. It is best added neat to yogurt, but if its bitter taste causes nose wrinkling try mixing it half-and-half with honey. A word of warning – it clings like the devil to teeth, so rinse your mouth well after eating it raw.

The final wonder food is the now familiar avocado. It contains many minerals, lots of vitamins A, B and C and some D and E, protein and polyunsaturated fatty acids – a fully balanced meal on one plate. Avocados should be eaten fully ripe so their sugar and starch levels are low. A ripe avocado will give to a firm pinch, but not bruise. Even a squishy one can be used in soup, or buzzed in a blender with yogurt and lemon juice for a nourishing dip. As avocados contain about 25 percent vegetable oil slimmers should eat them sparingly, and use plain lemon juice as a dressing, rather than mayonnaise or vinaigrette. Avocados are delicious with brown bread. If you run out of ideas on how to serve them, you can always make a puree of the flesh for a face mask!

Gayelord Hauser's writings cover a wide range of topics, from baldness to the benefits of laughter. He practised what he preached, and his ideas, which he always tested on himself, evidently stood him in good stead: he died in the United States – not as a tuberculous teenager but last December at the ripe old age of 89.

D. REMOUNDOS

Recommended reading

Gayelord Hauser's New Treasury of Secrets. New York: Random House (Ballantine), 1951
Look Younger, Live Longer by Gayelord Hauser. London: Faber.

Between reserve and romance

The Travels of Lord Charlemont in Greece and Turkey, 1749, from his unpublished journals London: Tri-graph Ltd., West Africa House, Hanger Lane, W5 3QR, for the A.G. Levendis Foundation, 1984. 244 pp.

In his journal, James Caulfield, 20, fourth Viscount Charlemont, describes an evening in Constantinople about 240 years ago on which he starts out to visit a brothel. On the way he is accosted by a squad of the city's night-watchmen and soon released. He then goes on to describe the efficiency of the Turkish police. End of episode. The reasons for the lack of violent crime and house-breaking in the 18th-century Ottoman capital are not uninteresting – but whatever happened at the brothel?

So often in old Greek travel books, the authors seem to take perverse pleasure in recording in detail matters of marginal interest and totally ignoring those things we most want to know about. In the course of a century (say, 1720-1820) one is struck less by *allaghi* in Greece itself than by the changes of sensibility in the foreigners who write about it. One of the chief charms of this young Irishman's journal is that he himself seems to be aware of, and even a bit confused by, the changing sensibilities of his own time. What exactly do his readers want?

Charlemont can be elegantly, even vaporously, Augustan one moment and simple, specific and spontaneous the next. Hence, at Rhodes: "Summer still seemed to dispute the sovereignty of the year, and to baffle in this her chosen retreat all the the efforts of her rude antagonist" – which tells us nothing about Rhodes or the author or his experiences and not much about the weather.

Yet, at Delos, "we passed three pleasant days and nights sleeping upon the seashore under an awning made of the sail of our boat. Our beds were of dry seaweed... Returning late one evening we were agreeably surprised by a singularly pleasing night scene. Three musicians, two lyres and a guitar, passing from Tinos, had spied our boat, and in the hopes of employment, had landed here. Our crew, who were all Greek, had willingly received them, and were dancing their country gambols by the light of a parcel of dry

sticks (for we had no candles), burning in an iron pot."

Suddenly, in such passages, these islands with their midnight balls and their pirate-infested seas spring into being with all the incongruity of real life – today, perhaps, expressed in dove-cotes and donkeys; discos and drug traffic.

An aside, like this on Parnassos *feta*, reaches forward to Byron: "Their old trade failing, the Muses are now become dairy maids and Apollo a cheese monger."

Except for a few extracts, Charlemont's accounts of his travels are published here for the first time. For 50 years afterwards he amended, deleted and corrected them – and since, like many an amiable young man, he developed into a fussy old bore, he has given his editors, the classicist W.B. Stanford and the specialist in Greek travel literature E.J. Finopoulos, something to grumble about. Yet they seem to have succeeded in debarnacled his later opinions and pedantries, and launching back to life those sections which were most likely written at the time.

Two-thirds of the book is devoted to the 'Greek essay' and one-third to the Turkish one. The former is certainly the more spontaneous, and the greater part of it, describing a tour of the Archipelago, the most entertaining.

Charlemont's stated intention is to eschew topographical and antiquarian description – Wheler, Tournefort and Pocock had already done that – and concentrate on manners. So long as he remains true to his word, he is a close observer and a spirited companion. Examples include his descriptions of matriarchal customs on Metelin (Lesbos), the visit at Chios to the tribute-raising Turkish fleet, the light-hearted damsels of wealthy Tinos dancing minuets till midnight, the poverty and filth of adjacent Syra.

On Mykonos, appropriately, curiosity about a pre-marital custom ends, amusingly, with several amorous Britons, awaiting a local virgin at some rustic, medieval rendez-vous, fleeing from bandits in the middle of the night.

There are the obligatory three-star excursions of the day – to the tree of Hippocrates at Cos and the cave of Antiparos. Understandably, Charle-

mont is too proud to keep to his 'no antiquities' promise on his visits to Cnidos and Halikarnassos. He was the first to determine the site of the former and to describe the sculptural remains of the latter, now in the British Museum.

Like many travellers to Athens, Charlemont loses in powers of awareness what he gains in the presence of awe. But his inadequacy here finds delightful excuse: "We experienced a very great and sad difference between the islands and the continent of Greece with regard to our intercourse with the ladies whose conversation had hitherto made a great part of our happiness... They are seldom seen in the street and go very little abroad."

For a young man who preferred the sight of a maiden's well-turned ankle to a metope, this seclusion of women could only impoverish his description of Athenian manners and force his head towards the monuments. Since he was more dilettante than scholar, we are left with expressions of his impeccably good taste. Two examples – though not of Athens – will do.

The temple of Apollo at Corinth: "Nothing can be in a worse style than this portico... Their capitals are out of measure clumsy and unprofiled, and the whole... would induce me to suppose they were previous... to the birth of true taste."

The Ekatontapiliani at Paros: "It is accounted the largest and most magnificent church of the Archipelago... The priest informed us that the temple was erected by a scholar of the famous architect who built Sancta Sophia in Constantinople. If so, the scholar has even outdone his master in bad taste."

In his Turkish essay, which takes up the last third of this volume, Charlemont claims to introduce "a new method of travel writing". Although the editors include only a few of these 'discursive articles', they may indeed point forward to the more detailed, studious and researched manners-and-customs style of the Victorians. As they stand here they have little of the charm and coloring of the Greek essay with its small, formal pretensions and great, indefinable yearnings. Poised, awkwardly perhaps, between an earlier neoclassical reserve, which doesn't tell us enough, and a later romantic subjectivity, which tells us too much, this is a welcome and engaging addition to the body of Greek travel literature. □

Anais and The Furrawn

ELIZABETH HERRING

Andy Warhol has said that the era is upon us when, thanks to our ravenous and restless communications media, everyone will be 'famous' for 15 minutes.

With the publication of Volume 7 of Anais Nin's *Diary*, I came into my 15 minutes. Anais (pronounced Annaeés,) with her customary generosity, had pulled me, and the title of my still unpublished novel, *The Furrawn*, into the limelight. And she did so three years after her death of cancer in January, 1977.

Friends and former university classmates and colleagues phoned and wrote to me from all over the world. "Good grief, Bebe," said one, "You've got almost as many references in the index as Henry Miller." Another friend, who knew about Nin's and my difficulties, said, "It was her way of saying how sorry she was."

Much later, on a trip home to the United States from Greece, I went out to buy the book at last, and read the entries, in tears. Because Nin, from the time I was a 17-year-old college junior, had been my mentor. I had trusted her, followed her, and she had hurt me. And then she had died before I knew how unintentional her injury of me had been. Her last card to me, sent shortly before her death, was a silkscreen of two hearts, suspended in two adjoining cages, touching, but just barely. Inside, she wrote: "Dear Bebe, I'm getting well but so slowly? Still in bed - but able to enjoy visits pool (sic) and garden. love Anais." I do not know whether or not she received my reply to her card. I will never know whether or not she heard me say I was sorry my selfishness had been added to the burden of cancer she carried in those last years.

A university drama coach brought Nin to my attention in the late Sixties, quite a while before her rediscovery. As a young writer, I had been keeping an intensive journal for years. Mr Beasley thought I might like to read a contemporary diarist whose writing he said mine resembled. As Nin has since become "the best-known diarist since Samuel Pepys", I was flattered by Jack Beasley's comparison. When I began reading her work in earnest - both her *Diary*, and the remarkable, still under-rated fiction, such as *Collages* and A

Spy in the House of Love - I was simply grateful to him for the gift of a role model.

Anais Nin, as emotional, as cryptic and, yes, as precious and vain as she can be, is also, at her sublime best, a visionary writer.

For a young woman writer who had lost patience with the clever, artificial and antiseptic prose of Updike, Mailer and the other antifeminist, essentially antilife 'big boys' of American writing, Nin was an important figure.

It was love at the first emotional, romantic line. I became an uncritical, unabashed admirer and camp follower. I wrote, sending parts of my own diary. She, keeping a pledge to answer all her mail, responded, encouraged, kept responding. She paved my way to agents, editors, publishers, kept me informed about her own work, her own problems. I was in my late teens; she in her late 60s. But, like every true mentor, by illuminating the path she had taken herself - as woman, as artist - she made the different path just ahead of me look brighter, more clearly marked.

Finally, on April 28, 1972, in Rye, New York, we met face to face. (The occasion was a weekend meeting of around 40 women artists, later documented in a book titled *Celebration with Anais Nin*.) In the presence of this dramatically dressed and beautiful, tiny woman, I was speechless. All I could do was reach out for her hand and smile. What saved me from feeling like the starstruck lunatic I so obviously was, was that *everyone* reacted to Nin in about the same way. And she reacted to us - with praise, exhortation, encouragement and, always, a finely tuned attentiveness. It was all over too soon. The 'celebrants' returned to their writing or sculpting or painting with renewed vigor. Nin, who kept in touch with all of us, reported in her letters on our continuing creative work. She acted as a sort of central clearing house for news of her brood's successes. She nurtured our talents, and enabled us to inspire one another.

Looking back, it is how she functioned as a guide that I recall. And what I once interpreted as her injury of me, I have now come to grips with.

In an interview in *Vogue* magazine, torn out and sent to me by a friend, Nin used the title of my unpublished

novel, *The Furrawn*, without mentioning the book, or its author, or how she had come to hear the term. A Gaelic word that means "the kind of talk that brings strangers to sudden intimacy", and the title of a manuscript I had worked on from the age of 15, *The Furrawn* was something I'd come to look upon as mine. I asked Nin, in a wounded letter, how she could jeopardize my book in this way, and put something into the public domain that I felt was my own. Later, I learned that all Nin's California lectures had been titled "The Furrawn" - that there was even a sailboat named for my book!

Of course, the operative words in all my angry squeaks to Anais were 'I' and 'me' and 'mine'. She responded, first to a close friend of mine, saying: "I did not know that she felt it (the title) was her own secret; I always shared everything I discovered... it was done with love and with no intent to harm." Then, she wrote to me, sanctioning my anger. "All of us have a right to be angry if we feel betrayed. Anger is not an ogre. You have not known me long enough to be sure of my faithfulness to friends... No, I won't use the word any more - but I have to teach, to talk about women's writing, so finish your novel so I can say: here, you see, woman writes to connect, to bring together."

No, anger is not the ogre. Selfishness, however, is. It took me a long time to outgrow the feeling that I had been robbed. When I did, I realized the word I had unearthed in a library in Galway, Ireland, had only been mine-to-give-away, and mine-to-give-away to someone who could give it away again to so many.

In the years since her death, I have written literary criticism about Nin's work and taught her books at university level to young students as starstruck by her as I once was. I have reread her, sans lump in throat, and found I still admire her, without the pedestal. Anais, herself, hadn't much enjoyed her role as Seventies-style goddess. The '*succès fou*' inhibited her own creativity and growth.

These days, I'm just glad to have known the real woman, to have her insights and a record of her tremendous accomplishment in ink on paper. I only hope tangling horns with the hoarder in me didn't overly distress her, because what it taught me was invaluable.

The Diary of Anais Nin, Vol. 7: 1966-1974. New York: Harcourt, Brace, Jovanovich, 1980.

Celebration with Anais Nin, edited by Valerie Harms. Riverside, Conn.: Magicircle Press, 1973. □

Making English teaching more enjoyable

Jean Glover, the manager of Compendium bookshop's English Language Teaching (ELT) department and editor of the *ELT Bulletin*, has been working at the shop for only a year, but met Compendium owners Vicki and Nikos Lingris eight years ago when they all lived in London. "I knew about the bookshop when it was something Vicki talked about over coffee," she says.

Jean, 29, has been teaching English in Greece for six or seven years now and joined Compendium when the Lingrises decided to stock English-language textbooks in their new store and asked her to take over the department.

"I began by reading catalogs and seeing publishers' reps, and spent a lot of time typing stock numbers into the computer. Then the books started coming in and I started putting them on the shelves. All the ELT books you see on the shelf, I put there. I've discovered muscles I didn't even know I had."

One of the hazards of the job is making oneself indispensable. Our conversation was interrupted half a dozen times by customers needing advice, stock boys, and workmen putting in more shelves.

"Lots of people ask me to recommend books. What's the best book for a ten-year-old beginner? for example. I have principles about recommending. If I recommend a book it will be because I think it's a good book, not because I've got five copies sitting on the shelf unsold.

"But obviously it's a business, not an advisory center, and I have to stock books that sell. I've discovered books I'd never heard of, books I consider outdated but which are still bestsellers in Greece.

"But at the same time I'm trying to create an awareness of new textbooks, and also of interesting supplementary material, like games, that perhaps lots of teachers and *frontistiria* owners haven't used before."

A big plus at Compendium is the accessibility of the books. A series of ELT books with cassettes, workbook and teacher's book is expensive, especially for private teachers. Here there are tables and chairs and open shelves, and you are encouraged to sit down



Jean Glover

and have a thorough look before making your choice. Jean is on hand to give advice in the mornings, and another teacher is there in the evenings.

"Our methodology section is quite big. Very few local bookshops stock any methodology books at all, the very word makes it sound terribly academic and off-putting. But there are lots of books here with techniques to use in the classroom, day-to-day workbooks that teachers can refer to, not only people doing PhDs in linguistics."

The *ELT Bulletin*, another of Jean's hats, started out as a sort of ELT Book-of-the-Month-Club, basically promotional and aimed particularly at people living outside Athens. "But we didn't want to just send a list of books and prices so we started filling in with articles. It's become a little ELT magazine now and people are getting more and more interested in that aspect of it."

The *Bulletin*, published six times a year and available at Compendium or by subscription (600 drs a year), has articles written by local teachers and journalists, and a regular section on using computers in the classroom. The new books reviewed in each issue follow the theme of the lead article ("Teaching literature"; "Authentic reading - newspapers and magazines in the classroom"; "Present perfect vs simple past") and can be ordered by mail through the *Bulletin* at a 20 percent discount.

"It's not grand or complicated, it's a magazine for people who are teaching in Greece. There are so many good ideas going around. What I really want to see is people who are in the class-

room and have something that works. It doesn't have to be amazingly theoretical, just the kind of thing where you come out of the classroom and say to another teacher, 'You know, I just did this and it was really good.' That's the kind of thing I would like them to write up and share."

The *Bulletin* is mailed out to 3000 teachers and language-school owners and, for those who would like to see it published more often, Jean insists that even to produce six a year requires an enormous amount of work.

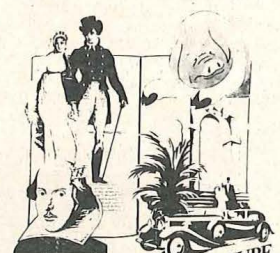
"It would be a full-time job then, and at the moment I'm entirely responsible for the ever-growing ELT section in the shop and there are more and more people coming in wanting my time. I've met lots of interesting people with good ideas and they give me feedback about which books work, especially in the vacation period when teachers do have time to browse and talk about things they're doing in the classroom.

"Compendium isn't a place like the grocer's around the corner where you go in, he says what do you want, here it is, puts it in a bag and gives it to you. It's a place where people can come and chat and take their time and ask questions."

Compendium

NO. 2

ELT Bulletin



• E.S.P.
• COMPUTERS FOR SCHOOLS
• BOOK REVIEWS
• GAMES

The ELT Bulletin

Jean, who continues to teach part-time at the British Council, was born in Wales and went to university in southern England where she earned a degree in English literature and where, she insists, she lost her Welsh accent. "I taught myself out of things Welsh people say, like 'tuth' instead of 'tooth'. I didn't want a whole generation of Greek students saying 'I've got a tuth-ache'." □

A simple kind of magic

*When I play on my fiddle in
Dooney.
Folks dance like a wave of the sea*

W.B. Yeats

Just listening to a tape of Peter O'Leary as the Fiddler of Dooney is enough to make one understand why this white-haired leprechaun manages to enchant audiences of both the young and the young at heart. "I usually enter from the rear in complete darkness," he says, "and work my way through the audience with my fiddle. Slowly the lights come on. I give a prologue, lots of jigs and reels and then Yeats's poem."

A couple of years ago, while he was artist in residence at Montalvo's Center for the Arts in California, he was asked to perform in local primary schools, on a Berkeley radio station and for students at Stanford University.

"People in that part of the world are so technological, into the space age and microchips. When you come along with

this simple kind of magic, the Celtic twilight, they just lap it up."

A former boy soprano who gave his first violin recital on Irish radio at age 12, O'Leary has lived in Athens for ten years now with only one trip back to his native Galway to record five of Yeats's poems which he'd set to music.

Although he has published a volume of his own poetry and has set some of the poems to music, his main interest has always been singing. O'Leary came to Greece in his late thirties from a music teaching career in London. He had studied singing at the Guild Hall and, as the tenor soloist for the London University Choir, had been to both the United States and the Soviet Union on concert tours.

"But I needed a change. I took a diploma from the National Conservatory of Music in Athens and have kept up with private teachers. This you must do. There is no end to the search for what is a really beautiful voice."

He has given dozens of performances



Peter O'Leary

in Greece, the most recent a centenary recital at Athens College in honor of the great bel canto singer John McCormack.

"I've had the opportunity to perform here, which would have been very difficult while teaching full-time in London," he says. "I've had the platform here and therefore the experience and as a result have built up a very good repertoire of song. I would never have that had I stayed in London." □

Θάλασσα & Γιώτικ

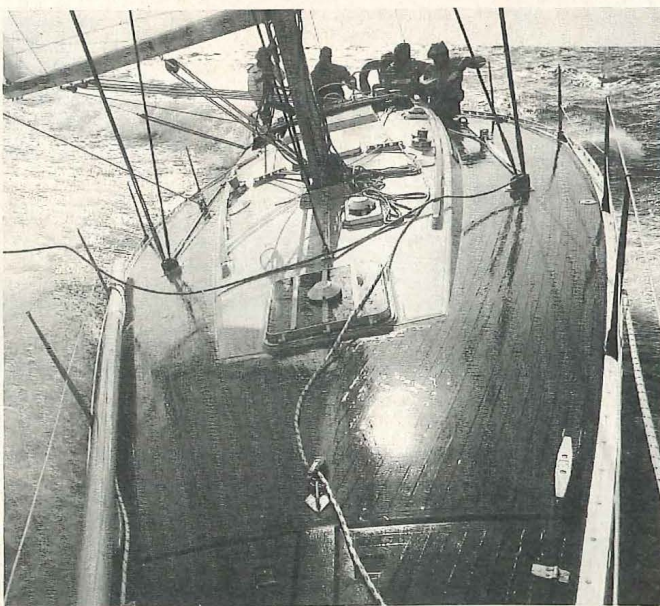
Για τη θάλασσα ΕΝΑ είναι το περιοδικό
Από το 1977 κάθε 1η του μηνός στο περίπτερό σας ή με συνδρομή.

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 Γιώτσαν.

The first Greek
yachting magazine
since 1977

Sea & Yachting

Για να εισθε πάντα... μέσα στη θάλασσα.

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

Put a little retro into your life

by Heather Tyler

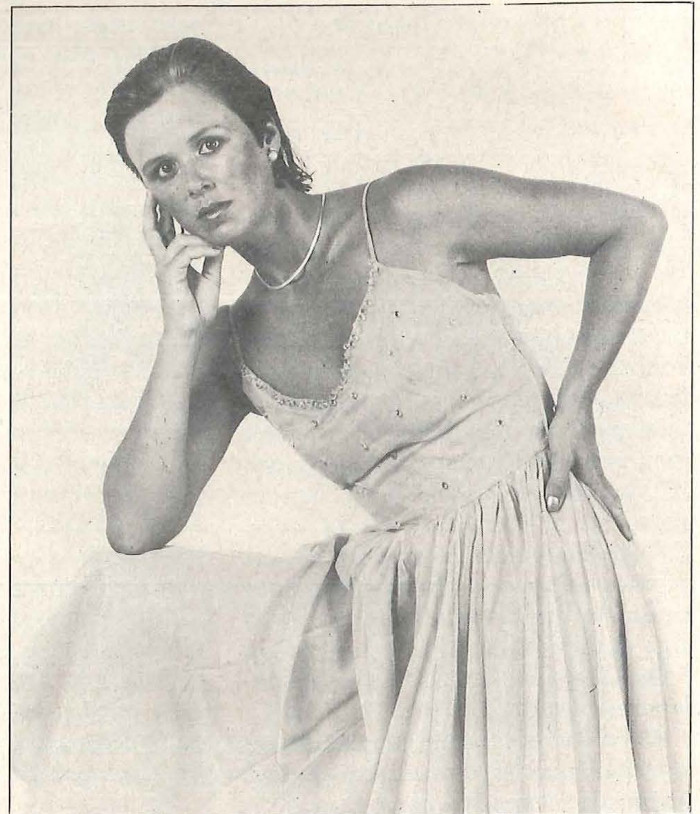
The Athenian's shopping sleuth admits to a retrospective streak. What is life without a touch of nostalgia, anyway? The weird, wacky, kitsch and glamorous trends of the past are available in a host of shops crammed with memorabilia by enterprising nostalgia buffs who have travelled the world with a passion for collecting. Create your own style by shopping around – and upstage the glitterati.

When Stelios Panayiotopoulos opened his **Nostalgia** shop seven years ago, his mother shouted, "Selling second-hand clothes in Kolonaki! Are you crazy?!" The first year, when business really was very quiet, Stelios thought of his mother's words often. Then foreigners and Greek artists looking for the oddest of oddities began discovering the long, narrow basement shop crammed to overflowing, and Stelios and his wife Sara started to breathe a

little easier. Irene Pappas dropped in one day and bought some embroidery for her home.

Theatres and film companies began to rent costumes and props. Word was getting around.

Today the couple describe their business as thriving, and they're even looking for bigger premises. Whatever your mood, Stelios will find something for you. He'll dress you à la dolce vita, or in a fabulous kitschy orange pleated organza from the 1940s, complete with elbow-length white satin gloves, beaded evening bag and feather boa. How about a sequined mini-dress from the 1960s, or a slinky Jean Harlow-style nightgown with matching bed-jacket? Maybe you're just looking for a battered straw hat, a pair of punky sunglasses, a powder compact, a cigarette case, an old perfume bottle, a totally grotesque pair of earrings, or a dear little cameo



Taffeta and tulle dress from Erté, 12,500 drs

brooch? There's even a genuine Kodak Brownie camera. Nostalgia also has assorted Victoriana and art-deco bric-a-brac.

Nostalgia, Sina 44, Kolonaki, tel 361-1691.

I'm going to regret the day I ever told you about **Erté**. Because when you see their re-creations of gorgeous party dresses from the 1930s to the 1950s, you're all going to want one and I won't feel so exclusive any more. But too much exclusivity is bad for trade. Erté needs some gossip to boost its fledgling business, says Beba Paxinou, casting a motherly eye over her daughters Danah and Lila, who opened the shop just over a year ago. The problem is, she says, that women are not even telling their best friends where they bought *That Dress!*

Danah and Lila do all the designing and cutting of their dresses, using taffeta and tulle together, and satin, velvet, organza, lace, organdie and the finest of cottons. The results are glamorous, boned-bodice, off-the-shoulder dresses, with full skirts cut on the cross for maximum flattery



Stelios, framed among the paraphernalia at Nostalgia



Pretty pink taffeta dress from Erté, 12,500 drs

and freedom of movement. For the new winter season they have made the classic 'little black dress' chic again with a variety of revived designs, and they are producing slinky Marilyn Monroe dresses in black French satin crêpe. They also have plans for silk pyjamas and lingerie. Each item is made to order, and customers may choose their own design and fabric from Erté's extensive range. Erté also does separates,

and there is more low-key day wear available.

Erté, Haritos 18, Kolonaki, tel 724-0697.

Mauve specializes in old lace and embroidery, with delicate camisoles, lace sheaths, fully flounced petticoats, simple shifts, and dresses, all in flawless, crisp white cottons collected in Greece and France. Mauve was opened five years ago by Youla Spandethaki. She also has finely worked lace curtains,

intricate bedspreads, pillow slips and cushion covers, vividly colored fringed silk shawls and all-lace bridal dresses. Everything, Youla stresses, is hand-made. A camisole costs between 3000 and 5000 drs, and the bridal lace overskirts go for as much as 32,000 drs. The immaculate condition of every item in the shop is a credit to its fastidious owner, who protects as much stock as possible from the Athens *nefos* under plastic wraps.

Mauve, Dimokritou 24, Kolonaki, tel 354-0142.

So you want to make a grand entrance? At **Troc**, sisters Vassiliki and Fotini specialize in renting Victorian and Twenties costumes. The prized piece in their collection is a full-length 1920s dress from Egypt decorated with hundreds of tiny, diamond-shaped pieces of silver. The retail price is formidable – nearly 100,000 drs – but you can rent it for considerably less. Troc also

has for sale beautiful, fully beaded 1920s evening tops, glitzy little dresses from the Twenties to the Sixties, and racks and racks of old clothes collected in Greece and throughout Europe. Witty accessories and knick-knacks clutter the shelves, and for about 12,000 drs you can invest in a lamp fringed with hundreds of tiny glass beads (see picture).

Troc, Xenias 18, Plateia Mavili, tel 775-4400

For something completely different, you'll discover antique Persian wedding dresses in amongst the paraphernalia at **Taro**. Each dress is richly embroidered from neck to hem, and every embroidered symbol has a meaning. So each gown tells the story of the bride and her family's history. They average around 40,000 drs each. Taro also has boxes of old lace, and colorful beads straight from Granny's drawers.

Taro, Haritos, Kolonaki, tel 723-5886.



Vasiliki at her desk at Troc



The window at Troc

Katey's corner



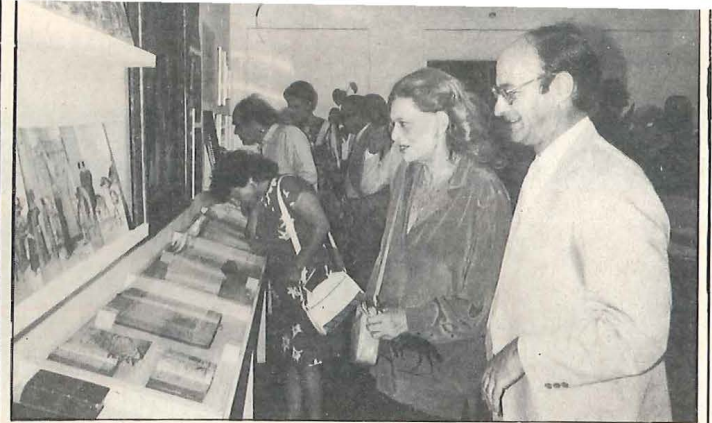
☆ During this summer's celebrations of **Athens as Cultural Capital of Europe**, the Minister of Culture and Science, Melina Mercouri, cut hundreds of ribbons, gave appropriate speeches, and attended innumerable performances and exhibits all over Greece. Thanks to financial support from both the Greek government and many foreign governments, the summer was filled with art exhibitions and theatrical performances, and with music from symphony to rock. Congratulations to everyone involved – professionals and volunteers. It was a super summer.

☆ The inauguration of the **Finnish-Greek Institute** was the culmination of several years of groundwork by the recently departed Finnish Ambassador, Dr Eva Christina Makelainen. The formal ceremony was held in the newly restored main audience hall of the famous Athens Academy and was attended by many foreign ambassadors, directors of foreign archaeological schools, representatives of the Greek government and

members of the Finnish community in Athens.

The institute's director, Dr Paavo Castren, has come to Athens following 10 years with the Finnish Institute in Rome. As he says, "A renaissance in Greek studies has been taking place in Scandinavia in recent years and this renewed interest accounts for the enthusiasm shown for the Finnish Institute's program." Plans include expanded opportunities for graduate students from Finland to obtain 'hands-on' experience in their various fields of expertise. Dr Castren is looking forward to guiding the program, and to collaborating with other foreign institutes both on archaeological digs and in the establishment of a library and perhaps even a computer center. The challenges are many, but with the strong support of the government of Finland and the institute's board of directors, future success is assured.

☆ September provides special opportunities for welcoming back old friends and meeting new ones. Getting acquainted is pretty easy when you arrive with a support group – an embassy, or a company with several families, but for many new arrivals – foreign wives or husbands of Greeks, sole representatives of international firms, foreign employees of Greek companies or single



The director of the American School of Classical Studies, Stephen Miller, shows Culture and Science Minister Melina Mercouri the exhibit the school contributed to the celebrations of Athens as Cultural Capital of Europe 1985.

people – it is not so easy.

The Athenian Organizer is a good place to start. It lists many addresses and phone numbers that will be helpful to newcomers as well as 'older' foreign residents.

The men will find several foreign chambers of commerce listed, as well as service organizations such as Lions and Rotary and golf and tennis clubs. American women, or wives of American citizens, are automatically eligible for membership in the American Women's Organization of Greece (AWOG) which is a base for cultural lectures and on-site visits, a source of many opportunities for community service and travel both in Greece and abroad, and a great way to get acquainted! Non-American women are welcome to enquire about membership, too, and there is very often a place for everybody. Telephone 801-8495 or 801-9826 for information.

You will want to get started with at least a few Greek lessons to help you enjoy your stay all the more and – perhaps more importantly – to enable you to read maps and street signs! The Athens Center in Pangrati (701-2268) and the Hellenic-American Union (362-9886) offer lessons in conversational Greek for beginners, but you will have to contact them soon, as they get going early in September.

Almost all church denominations hold regular services, and many have auxiliary women's groups, which offer fellowship for newcom-

ers and long-time residents as well. The telephone numbers are listed in the Organizer, and times of church services can be found in the English-language newspapers.

For thespians and singers, the Hellenic Amateur Musical Society (HAMS) can be contacted at 806-8340 or 681-4358 and The Players, an amateur group which produces English-language plays, can be reached by calling 806-4825 evenings.

The International Club in the Semiramis Hotel in Kefalari is a congenial place for singles and couples to meet and mix on an informal basis. Planned activities include taverna nights out, regular international dinners, keep-fit courses, and Greek-language and bridge lessons. Newly arrived bridge players will want to know that the International Club is the home of Athens' only regularly scheduled English-language duplicate bridge sessions. For information telephone the club manager, Grethe Germanos, at 801-7231.

Foreign-language homes away from home are provided by the various cultural associations. If German is your native language, you'll be pleased to know that the Goethe Institute is very active in providing concerts, lectures, films and art shows. The same is true for the Americans, British, Spanish, French and Italians. Talking all the time in a second or a third language is stimulating, but relaxing in your own is more fun.



At the opening of the Finnish Cultural Institute, (from left) the personal representative of Greek Orthodox Archbishop Seraphim (who was out of Athens), the Metropolitan Johannes of Helsinki, former Finnish Ambassador Eva Christina Makelainen, the Finnish Minister of Culture and Science, Gustav Bjorkstrand, Athens University Rector Michalis Stathopoulos, and Chancellor Oker-Blom of Helsinki University.

As for kids – the sky's the limit. Greece has every outdoor activity from scuba diving and windsurfing to tennis and squash. There are organized Boy and Girl Scout activities, competitive sports abound and safety on the streets makes for ease of travel. Children who would never think of climbing on the bus 'at home', regularly take the bus or train to the Plaka or Piraeus. The diversity of languages, academic orientation and size among local foreign schools makes it possible to place each child in an individually stimulating educational environment.

☆ There will be a very special opportunity to meet newly arrived **British Ambassador Jeremy Thomas CMG** on Wednesday, September 18. He will be the speaker for the first British-Hellenic Chamber of Commerce luncheon of the new season. For information and reservations telephone 362-0168 or 363-5683 by Monday, Sept 16.

☆ American citizens are

advised that the 1986 **Voter Slogan Contest** is open. The winning slogan will be an integral part of the 1986 voter-registration campaign. Over 5000 slogans were received for the 1984 contest. The winner was "When People Vote, People Listen" with runners-up "America, I'll Vote For That" and "Vote... It's an Equal Opportunity". Submit your entries before September 15 to: Federal Voting Assistance Program, Office of the Secretary of Defence, Room 1B457, The Pentagon, Washington, DC 20301. Be sure to include your full name and address with your suggestion.

☆ Nothing is sacred – lots of **telephone numbers** are in the process of changing. If you dial a number several times without success, try 131. Only Greek is spoken, but all you have to do is give the number you are calling and they will reply with the new one. Practise numbers in Greek by saying the numbers on the license plates as you drive – just don't run up a



US Senator Paul Spyros Sarbanes was busy every minute during his recent stay in Greece. He was principal speaker at the commencement exercises of the American College of Greece, received keys to cities, had formal and informal discussions (sometimes into the wee hours) with the prime minister, the president, and ND leaders, attended a Democrats Abroad reception in his honor, and among all those activities found time to spend with family and friends. Here he is (seated second from right) enjoying a family get-together.

lamp post doing it!

☆ Can you even imagine running 250 kilometers? More, can you imagine doing it over a mountain and in less than 36 hours? On September 27 and 28, 50 athletes from 17 countries will be emulating the feat of military courier Pheidippides in 490 BC when they run this distance from Athens to Sparta. Runners in the **Spartathlon** (Sparta-Athens-London after the starting and finishing cities and the home of the

run's originator, John Foden), organized by the International Spartathlon Association (ISA), will set out from Athens at 7 am and must reach Sparta within 36 hours. The winner of the 1983 Spartathlon, Yiannis Kouros, also won in 1984, with a time of 21 hours 25 minutes. Volunteers provide support for the runners from start to finish. More information can be obtained from M.G. Callaghan, Spartathlon Coordinator, tel. 362-4894.

classifieds

Cost 700 drs all inclusive for a minimum 15 words; 15 drs each additional word. All ads must be prepaid by cash, cheque or money order. Deadline is the 15th of each month for the following issue. If you wish you may call the ad in (tel. 322-2802, 322-3052) but payment must be made before the deadline or the ad will not appear.

PERSONALS

Gurdjief Ouspensky Centre now accepting students Tel: 813-2262.

FAMILY THERAPY

NORA CHARITOS, PhD. Individual Marriage and Family Therapy, Kifissia, Clinical Member of AAMFT. Tel.: 808-3120.

THE AEGEAN SCHOOL Paros, Cyclades

Personal instruction in English – since 1966
Painting • Drawing • Printmaking • Photography • Art History • Creative Writing

Please write for catalogue

SERVICES

PREPARATION FOR MOTHERHOOD COURSE, 10 lectures, pre- and post-natal exercises and natural childbirth technique. Catherine Pistevos S.R.N. S.C.M. Tel.: 681-0998 after 6 p.m.

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.

DENTIST

PHIL. ROSSI DDS

16 Nikis St. Syntagma Sq.

Tel.: 32.20.040

Residence telephone for emergencies 93.34.961

Subscribe to

THE ATHENIAN

Greece's English Language Monthly

One Year Subscription Rates

Subscription rates:

One year Greece	1600 drs
Air mail to US	\$20
Other countries air mail	\$26
Other countries surface	\$18

Subscriptions can also be paid in drachmas at the current rate of exchange

Enclosed is my check or money order for subscriptions

Total payment

name

address

city & country

postal code

The Athenian
Daedalous 20, Athens 105 58

food

Memorable picnics

by Vilma Liacouras Chantiles



"A picnic party in the woods... It has left a fantastic impression on my memory, this intermingling of wild and fabulous characters with real and homely ones," wrote Nathaniel Hawthorne in *The American Notebooks*. Children came in fancy dress, "laughing and sporting about" with such merriment that adults joined in playing their games. (Emerson also attended the picnic.) The party concluded with a "cold collation of cakes and fruit." At this picnic the cakes seemed less important than the fun.

Another memorable picnic is described by the food writer James Beard, who died earlier this year. Beard always "fancied" picnics and eating out of doors "more than any other fashion of eating", he wrote in his memoirs, *Delights and Prejudices*. He recalled the time he and two friends toted their food to the beach, sat on the sand and "munched, drank, talked, looked at the sea and enjoyed ourselves beyond belief."

The picnic described by Vladimir Nabokov in *Ada*, his book about a family of Russian aristocrats, draws you into a "picturesque glade in an old pinewood cut by ravishingly lovely ravines" – and remarkably real food. The picnic marked *Ada's* twelfth birthday and for Nabokov, her personality and her friends' faces and attire enriched the setting. The food, appetizing enough to duplicate for your own picnic, had been taken in advance to the site by a charabanc with "two footmen, three armchairs and a number of hampers." In the hampers were "stacks of tender crustless sandwiches (perfect rectangles five inches by two), the tawny corpse of a turkey, black Russian bread, pots of Gray Bead caviar, candied violets, little raspberry tarts, half a gallon of Goodson white port, another of ruby, watered claret in thermos flasks for the girls, and the cold sweet tea of happy childhoods – all this more readily imagined than described."

Imagining and reading about others' picnics may be fine for a rainy day. But on a clear sunny day I'd rather be on a beach or in dappled shade with children building sand castles and a rave-

nous appetite. Then when the tiny sardines and crusty bread emerge from the picnic basket, they taste like Beluga caviar from the Caspian Sea and Cappadocian loaves, and with the flavor of the barrel wine, live in my memory forever. Here are some recipes for your own memorable picnics.

QUICK-PACK PICNIC

This medley is inspired by James Beard.

Smoked fish, anchovies, sardines, or cold marinated fish
Fresh loaf of crusty bread
Unsalted butter
2 or 3 kinds of cheeses (or a delicious feta)
Firm ripe tomatoes, cucumbers, green or red peppers
Favorite wine or beer
Fresh fruits

Wash, dry and pack everything you are going to need – including napkins, dressing, seasonings, a sharp knife, glasses, dishes, forks and a dampened washcloth in a plastic bag for wiping the knife. When you are hungry, slice and eat as you go and save leftovers (if any) for later.

SANDWICHES

Tasty sandwiches for the traditionalists. These are Nabokov-sized.

Sandwich bread, crusts removed, cut into 5x2-inch (13x5-cm) rectangles
Butter or margarine

Fillings:

Roast or stewed chicken, thinly sliced
Shrimp, lobster, or crabmeat, sliced
Veal, lamb or pork roast, thinly sliced
Sauteed chicken livers, finely chopped with onion
Sliced cheese or hard-cooked egg, thinly sliced
Baked ham with chutney or glazed pineapple
Spanish onions, thinly sliced, sprinkled with lime or lemon juice
Crisp cucumber, thinly sliced and sprinkled with vinegar

Cream cheese mixed with chopped, pitted Greek olives, parsley and dill
Firm tomatoes, thinly sliced with green peppers

If you make the sandwiches at home, you can prevent some sogginess by spreading the bread with butter or margarine. Season the sandwiches with oil and vinegar, mayonnaise, finely flavored mustard, salt, pepper, onion, and herbs. Pack the sandwiches in stacks and save the crusts to make breadcrumbs.

SPICED TEA

Delicious hot, spiced tea is also refreshing iced. For youngsters, dilute spiced tea with fruit juices.

To make 4 cups (1 liter): In a saucepan, combine 1 cinnamon stick, 3 cloves, and a small peel from a lemon or orange with 3 cups water. Bring to the boil, remove from heat and steep 1 hour (or cool and refrigerate overnight). If you like sugar in your tea, sweeten with white or brown sugar or honey while still warm. Strain and combine with 1 cup strong tea infusion. Chill. Add fresh mint, if you have some, and ice cubes.

GINGERBREAD

This cake is delicious with fruit, especially peaches and grapes.

1/2 cup (125 ml) butter or margarine
1/2 cup sugar
1 egg, lightly beaten
1 cup (250 ml) molasses
2 1/2 cups (625 ml) flour
1 1/2 teaspoons (7 ml) baking soda
1 teaspoon (5 ml) ground cinnamon
1 teaspoon ground ginger
1/2 teaspoon (2 ml) ground cloves
1 cup very hot water

Cream the butter until fluffy and gradually add the sugar. Beat in the egg and molasses, beating steadily on medium speed. Sift together the flour, baking soda and spices. Gradually add the flour mixture to the batter. Lower the mixing speed or stop entirely (to avoid splashing) and gradually add the hot water. Pour into a buttered and floured 9x9x2-inch (23x23x5-cm) baking pan. Bake at 350°F (185°C) for 45 minutes, until the cake springs back to your touch. Cut into squares while still warm. Cool in the pan. Carry to picnic in the pan, or pack slices individually. Makes 9 squares. □



Exterminating the establishment

I have a friend and neighbor, a retired banker, who has survived two heart attacks and suffered a mild stroke when it became apparent, late on the night of June 2, that the socialists were coming in again with a comfortable majority. Some six weeks after the election, and his stroke, I was digging in the garden when I saw his pale face looking at me over the wall.

"Aha," I said, "you're up and about again, I see. Fully recovered, I hope?"

He grunted. "I expect I'll live. How do I look?"

"Terrible," I replied. "You shouldn't have got up. Go back to bed."

He shook his head. "I had to get up. I had to go and see what's going on out there," he said, pointing a bony finger in the direction of Vassileou Pavlou.

"Nothing's going on out there," I said, "except they've dug up the road to put down drain pipes or something. That's nothing new, though, they've been digging up the roads in Psychico for months now. You go back to bed."

He shook his head again. "You don't realise what they're doing. This is all part of a diabolical plan to exterminate the establishment!"

"Exterminate the establishment? What establishment? What on earth are you talking about?"

"Let me explain," he said, raising himself a little over the wall. "Where does the establishment live these days, aside from the Irodou Atticou area and Kolonaki? In Psychico, Philothei, Kifissia and Politeia, no?"

I nodded.

"Right. Now what has happened to most of the sources of income of this establishment? I am referring to the many businesses that have closed down in the past three years and to what are called the 'problem' companies where mandarins have been installed to create conditions of virtual nationalization with absolutely no compensation for

the shareholders. You will notice, here, the subtle way private sources of income are gradually being stifled and the predicament of the erstwhile coupon-clippers, who are being faced with two alternatives: either to stay on in this country and try to make ends meet by selling off the family heirlooms, the Mercedes 450 SL, the Bartram cabin cruiser and the house on Spetses, or emigrate to a country where capitalism has not yet become a bad word. Am I right?"

"Well, yes, to a certain extent."

"All right. Now put yourself in the position of the party theorists who want a pure socialist society with no remnants of the wicked past to annoy them with reproachful looks, letters to *Kathimerini*, appeals to the Supreme Court or challenges of Mr Alevras's right to vote. How to go about getting rid of these remnants quietly, and how to achieve this as successfully as their reduction to penury?" He paused for effect.

"Tell me," I urged.

"By making life impossible for them in physical as well as economic terms. I can just imagine the top-level meeting at Ekali where the plan for the subtle and gradual extermination of the former establishment was formulated. The author of the plan says something like this: 'We start at Psychico. We shall be ripping up Kifissias Avenue to build an underpass at the crossroads with Katakaki and while we're doing so, we have an excellent chance to do in the Psychikiots who live between the Leto Maternity Hospital and the Plateia Efkalypton. First we block off all the entrances to Psychico, from Panormou to the Faros, without putting any signs up. That will force them to make a wide detour in the middle of lunchtime traffic to get home.

"Then we rip up Vassileou Pavlou, Kyprou, Papadiamanti and Yasemion,

and a few other smaller but strategic streets, on the pretext of putting down storm drains or something like that. This will achieve the following results:

a) The bulldozers will rip up water pipes at frequent intervals so the water supply will be cut off for long periods. They will also knock down telephone poles and power lines, thus intensifying the havoc.

b) The construction work will be extended over many months and in such a way that the entire area will be effectively cut off from traffic and pedestrians will be in constant danger of falling into pits, being drowned in floods from burst water-pipes or being flattened by runaway road rollers.

c) Those who do not immediately succumb to any of these hazards or who do not emigrate in disgust after the fourth month, will doubtless fall victim to silicosis of the lungs from the large dust clouds raised by the bulldozers.

"After we have exterminated the inhabitants of this part of Psychico, we move on to the next part of the suburb, then to Philothei, and finally to Kifissia and Politeia - although by that time we expect these people will have got the message and emigrated, which will save us a great deal of trouble."

"That is the plan and you'd be a fool if you didn't recognize it for what it is."

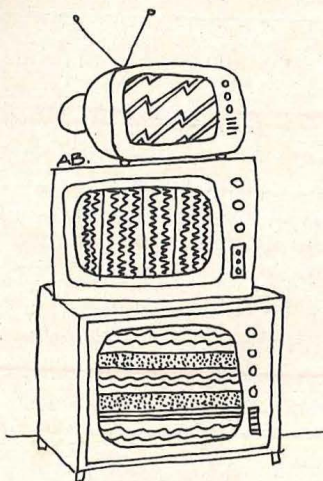
"You've forgotten one thing," I observed. "Won't the workers employed on the project also be exposed to the hazards and the silicosis, and wouldn't that be defeating a socialist objective?"

"Not at all," my friend replied. "Let me add the final exchange in the top-level meeting, when one of those present makes that very point. The answer he gets is: 'Let them die. They're all commie bastards anyway, clamoring for a seven-hour working day, and I'm positive none of them voted for us at the last election.'" □



Tito, Telly & Bowie

Of the many international celebrities enjoying a holiday in Greece this summer, David Bowie came up with the best reply when besieged by local paparazzi: "Leave me alone, I'm incognito."... If current negotiations work out, Telly Savalas may become the official spokesman for Greek tourism... Veteran stage, TV and screen actor Tito Vandis, who now calls Athens his home after three decades of living (and working) in California, is back in Hollywood. But, he assures us, he'll be back for another local stage



show this winter. His performance as Nathan Detroit in the local production of *Guys and Dolls* was widely praised... Alex Revidis of the GNT0 and actress Joan Collins were fellow students at London's Royal Academy of Dramatic Arts "a few years ago".

George Paraskevaides, owner of the Ledra Marriott Hotel, was awarded his first contract to build sand dunes on flat stretches of his native Cyprus to prevent German planes from landing. His second assignment was to flatten the hillocks he had created because paratroopers could hide behind them.

There's a persistent rumour about that Christos Lambrakis may sell all his publishing holdings.

A name to watch in tennis is that of 16-year-old Eleni Rossides, daughter of the international lawyer and frequent visitor to Greece, Eugene Rossides. Recently she won five games in a match against world champion Martina Navratilova.

Stergios Mourgos, director of the GNT0 offices in New York, tutored the children of Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou in Greek while they lived in the United States.

Philip and Calliope Kavounides celebrated their tenth wedding anniversary with an elegant champagne supper at the very chic L'Orangerie in Los Angeles. Guests included fellow ship-owners Constantine Ringas and Andreas Potamianos and "Dynasty" star Diahann Carroll.

Obviously pleased with the success of *Skyhigh*, the comedy he wrote and directed last year, Nikos Mastorakis is planning another film, *Double Take*, to be filmed entirely on the *MTS World Renaissance* this autumn.

That four-masted ocean-going yacht you may have spotted sailing around the Aegean was the famed *Sea Cloud*. Aboard were actress-socialite Dina Merrill, her husband, actor Cliff Robertson, and a bevy of friends... One of the leading guides for private travel parties in Greece (and the Middle East) is Rena Lykiardopoulou, who shepherded the Merrill-Robertson party.

Nydia Psycha, the sister of designer Yiannis Tseklenis, has added another villa to her Pericolos 'traditional' houses at Oia on Santorini.

Did you know that Nicolaos Lavalla, top disc jockey at Aftokinesis, the 'in' spot on the shore, is married to the former Eleni Stathos, niece and god-daughter of Harry Stathos of *Greece's Weekly* magazine?

Artist Paul Vlassakis is working on a series of 24 nearly life-sized panels depicting key scenes from Greek mythology for a special commission that will take him four months to complete.

Actress Hartini Karolou has taken on an interesting sideline - she is now the proprietress of the chic *Entre Nous* restaurant in Kolonaki, where many of her showbusiness friends come by for drinks and dinner.

Kerin Hope and Alec Kitroeff, creators of the Greek version of the game Trivial Pursuit, are taking a holiday in the Bahamas with their earnings.

Andreas Modenos, who is making himself a name (along with his band Genesis) in New York nightclubs, is considering offers to appear in Athens this winter. He is, of course, a younger brother of operatic singer John.

Menu Morsels: Porc Shops and Cobsters (in a Pangrati taverna).

Lufthansa is the first (and so far the only) airline to serve yogurt with all meals.

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:

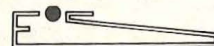
The Headmistress,
St Catherine's British Embassy School,
British Embassy, Athens, Greece.

tel: 801-0886



Your Athens Office EXECUTIVE SERVICES Ltd.

- Efficient Mail Handling and Telephone Message Service. Including After Hours Electronic Answering Service
- Telex Service - Messages Sent, Received, Relayed or Held
- Multilingual Secretarial Service Confidential, Accurate
- Multilingual Translating and Interpreting Service General, Legal, Technical. Certified on Request Greek, English, French, German, Arabic.
- Photo Facsimile - FAX Service
- Special Services Public Relations Research, Direct Mail, Mailing Lists
- "Your Athens Office" is a complete Business Centre with prestige offices. It is equipped with telephone and telex facilities, IBM typewriters, Xerox and a quality multilingual staff



EXECUTIVE SERVICES Ltd.

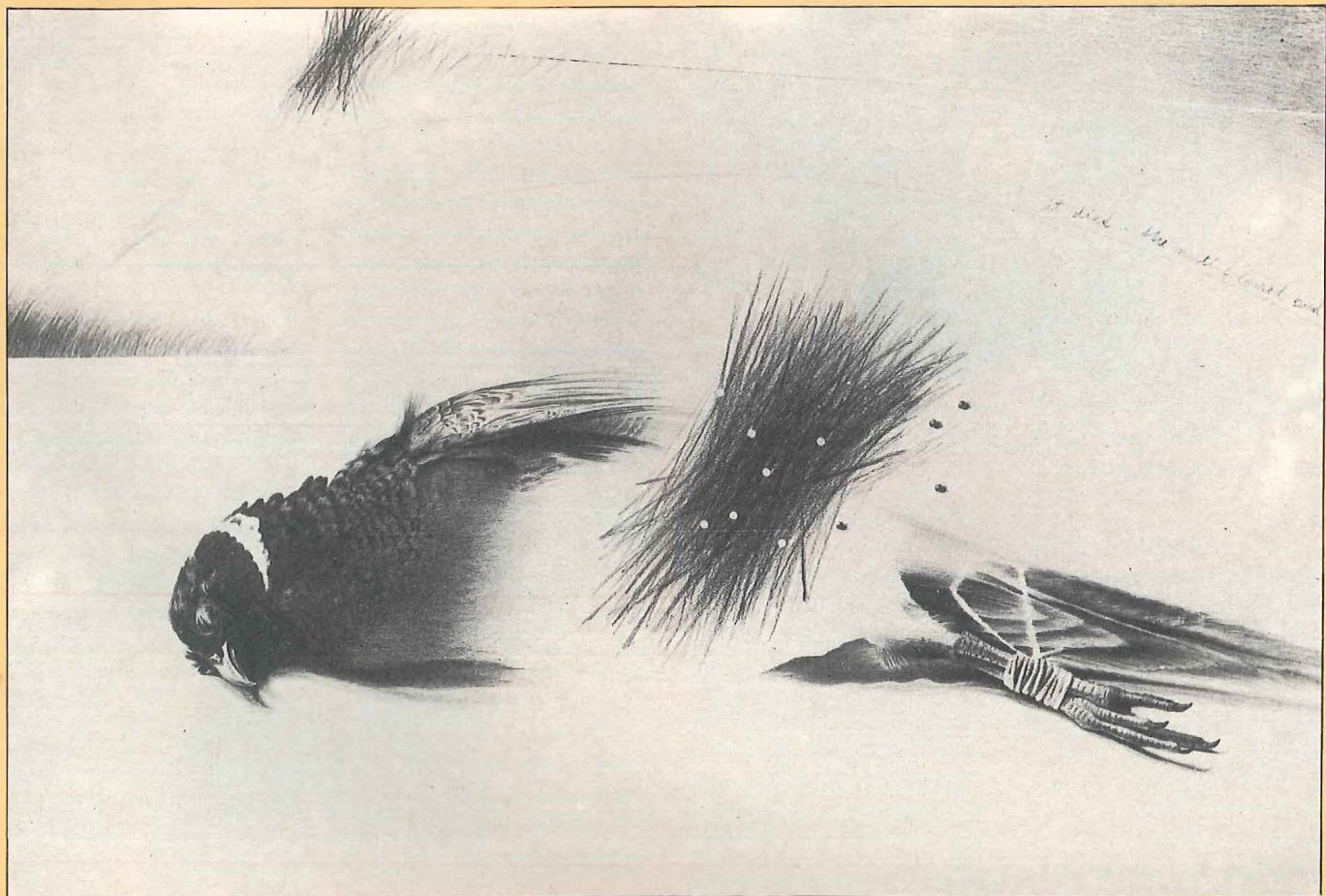
ATHENS TOWER "B" ATHENS 610 GREECE
TEL. 7783.698 - 7701.062 TELEX: 214227 exse GR

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



Onisim Colta at *Diogenes*, Sept 10-30

athens '85

Director Mark Zakharov and the Leninsky Komsomol theatre troupe will be performing *Yuivova i Avos* (Pleiades and the Morning Star), a Soviet rock opera, at the Veakio Theatre on September 23, 24, 26 and 27 and at the Teatro Petra on September 29 and 30.

Yuivova i Avos is based on the poetry of Andrei Vozhnesenski, who also wrote the libretto. The music was composed by

Alexei Ribnikov and the dancing was choreographed by Vladimir Vasiliev. Its principal theme is the lack of communication between the Soviet Union and the United States.

Britain's National Theatre, directed by Peter Hall, will close the season at the Herod Atticus Theatre with Shakespeare's *Coriolanus* on September 20 and 21.

Ian McKellen, who has received rave reviews in

England, will play Coriolanus.

Hall believes that Shakespeare wrote dramas with political messages. In *Coriolanus*, the plot centers on the tension between the patrician and plebeian classes. The director successfully combines modern symbols of fascism, such as swastikas, with Roman fan-fares to achieve a militaristic tone. Perhaps the most interesting part of Hall's interpretation is the participation of the first row of the audience, dressed in

togas, in the play. At one point they wave banners with slogans like "bread to the people" written on them. Hall's production of *Coriolanus* provides not only a visual spectacle but a political message as well.

On September 7 and 8 the **Theatre National de Chail-lot**, directed by Antoine Vitez, will perform Victor Hugo's *Lucrèce Borgia* at the Herod Atticus Theatre as part of a European tour commemorating the 100th anniversary of the author's



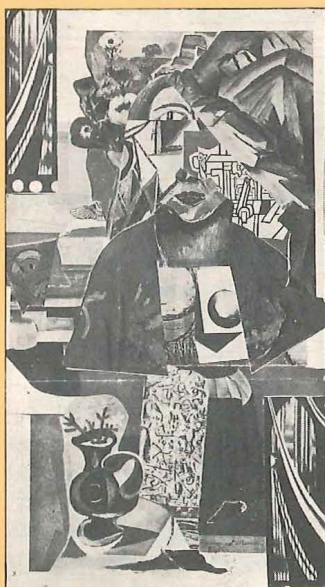
Ian McKellen (athens '85)

death.

Lucrece Borgia, a steely diabolical beauty, moves across the backdrop of a moonlit Venice peopled by costumed revellers. One of the masqueraders is her son Gennaro, who has no idea who his true mother is. They meet and Gennaro, Lucrece Borgia's only weakness, feels a strange attraction towards this mysterious woman. However, this does not prevent him from insulting her family name and thus earning the clan's vengeance.

The municipality of Alimos and the Ministry of Culture, in cooperation with the Department of Philosophy and Letters of the University of Athens and the Panteios School of Political Sciences, is organizing the **First International Scientific Symposium on Thucydides** at the Akrotiri, Ayios Kosmas, from September 4 to 7. Thucydides was born in Alimos (the ancient Alimous.)

An evaluation of Thucydides' work in relation to both ancient and general historiography is the aim of the symposium. Subjects to be discussed fall into the following categories: Problems of Textual Criticism and Interpretation of Thucydides; Historical and Methodological Problems; The Forces in History



James Martin-Stone (art)

According to Thucydides; Thucydides and Political science; Thucydides' Influence on later Historiography; and Evaluation of the Influences of Thucydides' Work on the Fourth Century BC, during the Hellenistic and Roman Period, the Byzantine Era, the Renaissance, the Enlightenment and the Modern Era. Telephone 981-9075 for information.

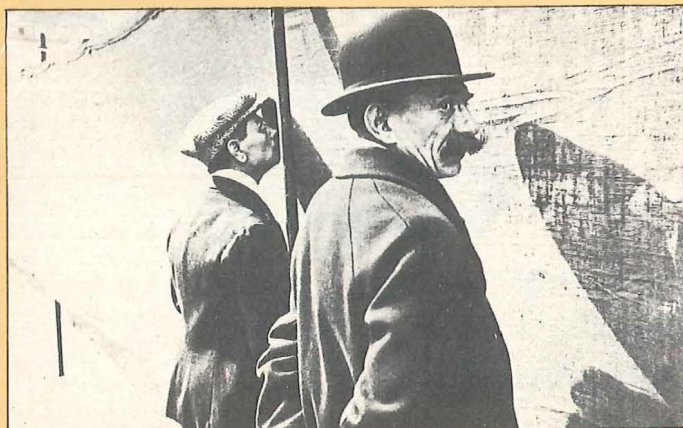
Peter Brook will direct the Centre International de Créations Théâtrales production of **Le Mahabharata** on September 11, 12 and 13 at the Teatro Petra in Petroupolis. The theatrical presentation is based on an Indian epic poem 12,000 pages long, arguably the longest poem in the world. It was written in Sanskrit and is based on Hindu religious myths and thought. *Le Mahabharata* will be

art

A retrospective of **Kostas Paniaras'** work has been organized by the Basil and Elise Goulandris Foundation at the Archaeological Museum of Andros.

The exhibition, organized with the cooperation of the Ethniki Pinakothiki, includes characteristic works of the Sixties, red, blue, gold and silver paintings of the Seventies, some painted sculptures and a series of works in glittering vinyl sheets of the early Eighties, as well as a range of painted columns and some of the most recent of Paniaras' paintings. The show will continue until September 14.

American artist **James Martin-Stone** will exhibit mixed-media collages, drawings, paintings and



Photographs by Henri Cartier-Bresson (athens '85)

performed in its entirety during three three-hour shows.

An exhibition of 156 photographs by French photographer **Henri Cartier-Bresson** will take place at the Cultural Center at Parkos Eleftherias from September 16 to October 13. The exhibition, which has already travelled to some of the most famous museums in Europe and North America, is being sponsored by the French Institute, the Ministry of Culture and the municipality of Athens.

prints at Hydrohoos from September 12 to 30. A multi-dimensional artist, he plays harmonica and sometimes doubles on guitar, drums, clarinet or synthesizer for a trio - sometimes quartet - called Project Beep Fooz in San Francisco as well as writing poetry. This will be his first one-man show in Greece.

Martin-Stone describes his work as a production process which reflects an amount of inspiration, invention and investment. "Materials become devalued. Paint, varnish, ink, shoe polish, cellophane

tape, coffee, cough syrup are all applicable. Imagery is primary. Proper layout is significant so that the viewer is drawn closer toward the image. The integrity of an image is an integration of the spontaneous will, the poem and the mechanics."

The Dracos Art Center and the Danae Foundation are sponsoring **Athens: Site of Creation/Creation of a Site** at the Dracos Art Center, September 2 to 24, within the framework of Athens: Cultural Capital of Europe 1985. The participating artists include Kate Blacker, Yiannis Bouteas, Stanley Broun, Daniel Buren, Diohandi, Giulio Paolini, Rena Papaspyrou, Ulrich Rukriem, Claude Rutault, Niele Toroni and Didier Vermeiren.



Roman copy of Aphrodite (Greece and the Sea)

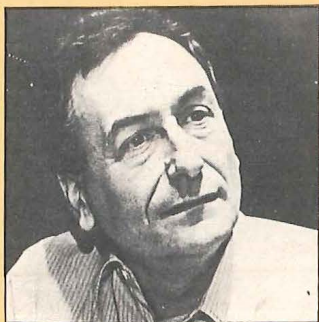
music

Clarinetist Allan Ware and pianist Barbara McKenzie-Ware formed the **McKenzie-Ware Duo** in 1981 and have since performed in the cultural centers of central Europe, Scandinavia, six Middle Eastern countries, north Africa, the Soviet Union and the United States. The duo has won awards at the International Brahms Competition

in Hamburg and the Carnegie Hall Concert Artists Guild Competition in New York, and has been chosen by the US State Department to participate in the International Arts America touring program.

Allan Ware studied theology and classics at university but received his master's degree in music in 1980. The same year he was awarded a Fulbright-Hayes grant to study clarinet in Germany with Professor Jost Michaels. Ware is also a member of the Salzburger Solisten and the founder of the Aeolian Woodwind Quintet.

Barbara McKenzie-Ware started piano lessons at the age of eight and continued her studies at the Peabody Conservatory of Music in Baltimore under Walter



Anton Vitez of Theatre National de Chaillot (athens '85)

Hautzig and Leon Fleischer. She won the Young Artists Prize in piano and piano accompaniment and is a leading Lied accompanist in Germany. many.

The McKenzie-Ware Duo will perform at the Santorini Festival on September 1.

appeal

The **British School in Athens** intends to mark its centenary next year with two new projects: an endowment for bursaries to help Greek and Cypriot graduate students and academics further their work in universities, research institutes and museums in England, and



Beth-Ann Prisco-Papageorgiou at Dimokratos, Sept 9-21

an extension to the school's library. To accomplish these goals, the school has launched an appeal aimed at raising the equivalent of at least £250,000.

Founded by a group of British classical scholars 100 years ago at the invitation of the Prince of Wales - who later became King Edward VII - the school opened to its first students in 1886. It has evolved and grown over the years and now promotes the study of Greece in all its aspects.

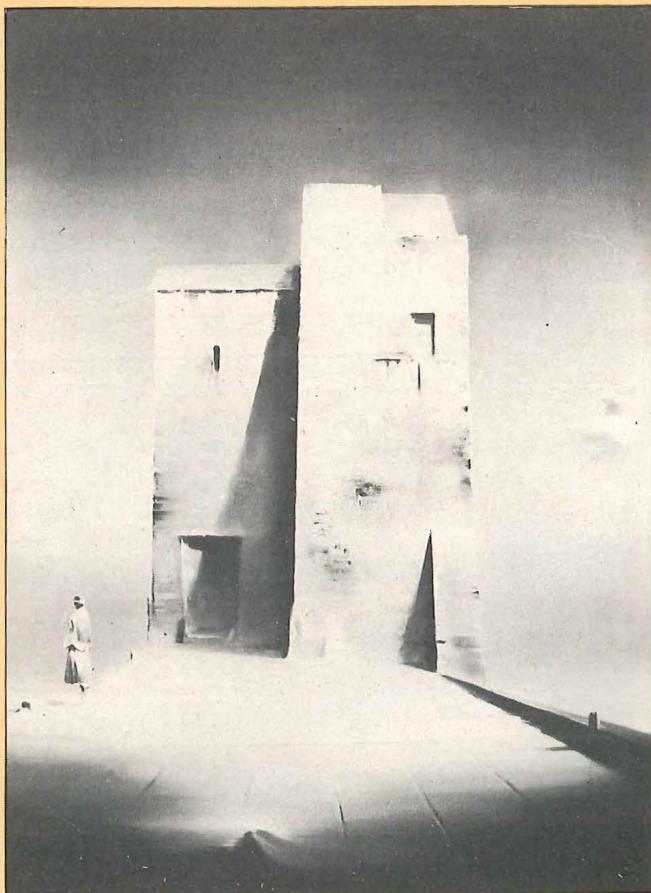
Donations should be sent

to: The Secretary, The British School at Athens Appeal, Soudias 52, Athens 106 76, or telephone 721-0974.

fair

This year the **Thessaloniki International Trade Fair** has scheduled several special events to mark its 50th anniversary as well as continuing such traditions as the **Greek Song Festival**. The State Theatre of Northern Greece, the Thessaloniki State Orchestra, the Macedonia-Thrace Journalists' Union and the National Bank of Greece are among the participants.

Nineteen foreign countries, the European Economic Community and the European Parliament will also be taking part in the fair, which will run from September 1 to 15. The 24th Greek Song Festival will be held on September 12 and 13.



Robert Watson at Diogenes, Sept 10-30

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. They thought it appropriate that Athens, as the birthplace of western civilization, should be the inaugural city for this ambitious project. Athens officially began its reign as the cultural capital of Europe on June 21. The following program outlines the performances planned for the next four months.

Tickets for all events, except those at the Roman Agora, can be purchased at the Pallas Theatre on Voukourestiou Street, just off Syntagma Square. A special booth has been set up at the Roman Agora for performances there. Please telephone the Pallas Theatre at 322-8275 to confirm performance dates and times. The program is always subject to change.

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 Teatro Tehnis at the Veakio Theatre: Aristophanes' <i>The Acharneans</i>
September 5	The Berlin Schaubuhne directed by Peter Stein at the Teatro Petra in Petroupolis: Aeschylus' <i>Agamemnon</i>
September 6	The Berlin Schaubuhne directed by Peter Stein at the Petroupolis Theatre: Aeschylus' <i>Libation Bearers</i> and <i>Eumenides</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 Théatrales directed by Peter Brook at the Teatro 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 Théatrales directed by Peter Brook: a longer version of <i>Le Mahabharata</i>
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 Teatro Petra in Petroupolis
October 5, 6, 8, 9	El Tricicle (Compagnie Catalane) at the National Theatre: <i>Exit</i>
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: <i>The Three Sisters</i> 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 <i>John Gabriel Bjorkman</i>

Athens Festival

Herod Atticus Theatre

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 <i>Lucrèce Borgia</i>

- September 10 ERT Symphony Orchestra conducted by Horst Newmann with soloist Ferenz Rantos (piano):
Works by Varvoglís 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, Kalomiris 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

- 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

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.

- 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 Odeion 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.

- 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

- 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 Ekatontapylanis

- 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

- 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					

NAME DAYS IN SEPTEMBER

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).

September 5	Zaharias
September 14	Stavros, Stavroula, Voula
September 17	Sofia, Agapi, Elpida
September 20	Efstathios, Stahis, Efstathia
September 25	Efrosini

DATES TO REMEMBER

September 2	Labor Day (US, Canada)
September 16	Moslem New Year (approx. date) Jewish New Year
September 25	Yom Kippur (Jewish)
September 29	EEC Summer Time ends

ATHENS '85

The following exhibitions are scheduled to take place this month but opening and closing dates are always subject to change. Please check the exhibition site before going. Telephone numbers and addresses, if not provided below, can be found by consulting the Museums listing. The Organizer or EOT.

BYZANTINE AND POST-BYZANTINE ART at the old university, corner of Tholos and Klepsidras streets, in Plaka. Greek paintings, sculpture, church artifacts and icons from the seventh to 18th centuries will be displayed until Oct.

ATHENS AT THE TURN OF THE CENTURY at the Athenaeum Exhibition Hall, Amerikis 8. Sept 4-Oct. 4.

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.

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 Skironion Center, Yiorgiou Lira 73, Kifissia, until Sept. 30 (see Gallery Rounds).

ATHENS: PREHISTORIC AND ANCIENT at the Stoa of Attalus until Sept. 8.

DEMOCRACY AND CLASSICAL EDUCATION, an exhibition at the National Archaeological Museum until Oct 20, traces and analyzes democracy as it evolved in the Athens of classical times. Special emphasis has been placed on the role education played in creating this unique political system.

GREECE AND THE SEA is open every day, except Tuesday, from 10 am to 10 pm at the OLP building, Akti Miaouli, in Piraeus until Oct 10. The exhibition examines the role the sea has played in the evolution of Hellenism from neolithic to modern times and is being co-sponsored by the Ministry of Culture and the Benaki Museum.

CYPRUS: CULTURAL ARTIFACTS SPANNING 9000 YEARS ARE PLUNDERED continues at the Academy of Athens, Panepistimiou 28, until Oct.

MAPS FROM ALL THE EUROPEAN MARITIME MUSEUMS at the Maritime Museum, Marina Limani Zeas, beginning Sept 5.

GREEK SEASCAPES at the Maritime Museum starting Sept 30.

VORRES MUSEUM: A SELECTION at the Cultural Center of Nea Philadelphia beginning Sept 18.

THE 60s GENERATION AND ITS ACHIEVEMENTS at

the Cultural Center of Galatsi from Sept 23.
THE 30s GENERATION AND ITS PRECURSORS at the American College in Halandri starting Sept 25.
THIRD INTERNATIONAL FESTIVAL OF UNDERWATER FILM AND PHOTOGRAPHY at the French Institute, Sept 27-29.

ATHENS MUNICIPALITY

The mayor's office, through the Pnevmatiko Kentro, is sponsoring a number of events to celebrate Athens: Cultural Capital of Athens 1985.

HENRI CARTIER-BRESSON photographic exhibition at the cultural center of Parko Eleftherias from Sept 19 - Oct 14. One hundred and fifty six photographs covering the period from 1932-1980 have been selected by the French National Photographic Center as well as 20 photos of Greece.

VIENNESE WORKSHOP at the Pnevmatiko Kentro from Sept 1-20 co-sponsored by the Pnevmatiko Kentro and the Austrian embassy. Documents and 120 photographs of works of art from the Austrian Museum of Applied Arts will be displayed.

SCULPTURE by Baha Zanni at the Pnevmatiko Kentro, Sept 13-28.

THE GREECE THAT IS DISAPPEARING is the name of Katya Mitropoulou's photographic exhibition at the Pnevmatiko Kentro, Sept 30 - Oct 15.

HAGIOGRAPHY AND POPULAR ART of the Thessaloniki Association on show at the Pnevmatiko Kentro, Sept 15-30.

GERASIMOS VOKOS, an exhibition of paintings and prints at the Dimotiki Pinakothiki, Sept 15 - Oct 15.

GROUP EXHIBITION by students of the Free Arts Workshop at the local Pnevmatiko Kentro in Goudi, Sept 30 - Oct 12.

LIFE IN ATHENS BEFORE IT BECAME GREECE'S CAPITAL, an exhibition at the Center for Folk Art and Tradition sponsored by the Pnevmatiko Kentro of Athens, until Dec.

CLUBS AND ORGANIZATIONS

CROSS-CULTURAL ASSOCIATION, Tel 808-3120. The Cross-Cultural Association begins its season on the third weekend of September with a social gathering. For information contact Angela at 804-1212.

Sat, Sept 28, 8:30 pm: Couples' discussion of emotional realities surfacing in longterm cross-cultural relationships. Couples only. Telephone Nora, 808-3120, for details.

Wed, Oct. 2: Some thoughts on communication skills, a lecture and group discussion with family therapist Nora Charitos.

Wed, Oct 16: Cross-cultural Give and Take: A talk on the patterns of behavior that interfere with relationships between people of different cultures and backgrounds, with Angela Kiosoglou. For further information telephone 804-1212.

INTERNATIONAL CLUB OF KIFISSIA, tel 801-3396 or 801-7553. Barbecues around the pool begin Sept 6, reservations should be made by 7 p.m. On Sept 13, a special Indonesian Barbeque. Reserve by Sept 6. Slim and Trim water gymnastics from Sept 5-Oct. 5.

LECTURES, SEMINARS, WORKSHOPS

FAMILY LIFE ABROAD, the first in a series of Friday morning lectures at The Center for Family Learning, Evriplidou 24, Politia, tel 808-3120. Nora Charitos will lecture at 10 am on Sept 27.

COMMUNICATION SKILLS, a six-week workshop at the Center for Family Learning, beginning on Mon, Oct 14, at 8 pm.

FIRST INTERNATIONAL MILK CONFERENCE will be held on Sept 24. Geo. F.W. Haenlein, Ph. D., of the University of Delaware, will present a lecture and slide show on goat and sheep milk production, nutrition, cheesemaking and animal study. The lecture is open to the public. A non-profit Greek Dairy Goat Association will subsequently be organized. For information telephone 804-3852 or 683-2190 after Sept 10.

FAIRS

THESSALONIKI INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIR at the Thessaloniki Fairground, Sept 1-15.

FALL COURSES

INTENSIVE GREEK CLASSES at the Hellenic American Union beginning Sept. 4. Classes end on Sept. 30. Registration will take place on Sept 2 and 3. For information telephone the Greek and Other Studies Department at 360-7305.

ACCELERATED GREEK I at the Athens Centre beginning Sept 2-26. The class meets five days a week, three hours a day from 5:30-8:30 p.m. Telephone 701-2268 for details.

IMMERSION GREEK I at the Athens Center, Sept 9-26.

Classes meet four hours a day, five days a week, 9 am-1 pm.

IMMERSION GREEK II at the Athens Centre, Sept 9-26. Classes meet 9 am-1 pm, five days a week.

IMMERSION GREEK III at the Athens Centre, Sept 9-26. Mon through Fri, 5-9 pm.

ADVANCED GREEK at the Athens Centre, Sept 2-26. Mon through Fri, 9 am-12 pm.

APPLICATIONS OF COLOR THEORY will be taught by Daphne Isidoros at the Hellenic American Union beginning Oct 17 until Dec 19, in a weekly three-hour session. The lessons cover practical design applications exploring the potential of paints and will thoroughly familiarize students with the theory of color by encouraging them to do their own projects. Contact the Greek and Other Studies Department at 360-7305 or 362-9886, ext 53, for information.

GALLERIES

AITHOUSA TEHNIS IAKINTHOS, Zirini 23, Kifissia. Tel 801-1730. Summer Salon '85, a group exhibition, continues until the end of the month

DIOGENES, Thespidos 14, Plaka. Tel 324-5841, 322-6942. Rumanian artist Onisim Colta will show works of nature and animals in crayon while American Robert Watson will exhibit 25 of his most recent oils, Sept 10-30.

HYDROHOOS, Anapirou Polemou 16, Kolonaki. Tel 722-3684. A group exhibition featuring Eleni Melazoi, Maria Stiliadou, Kostas Haralambidis who paints in a *trompe l'oeil* manner, Hristos Santamouris (prints), Eva Golya (prints), painter Maria Sotiri, ceramicist K. Mitropoulou, painter Apostolos Kiritisi, cubist Yiannis Kokkinakis and folk artist Lazaridou Dourkoulou, until Sept 10.

DIMOKRITOS, Dimokritou 24, Kolonaki. American Beth-Ann Prisco-Papageorgiou will be exhibiting collages and works on paper. Sept 9-21.

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 Lombardiaris, telephone 922-6210, on the day of the performance. Tickets are 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.

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, Psychico 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, Massalias 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.

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

BENAKI, Koumbari 1, Tel. 362-6462. For reference use only. Books, periodicals, manuscripts, gravures, and watercolors pertaining to all periods of Greek history and art with emphasis on folk tradition. Mon 8:30-2 pm, Sat closed.

FRENCH INSTITUTE, Sina 29, Tel. 362-4301. Books, periodicals, references and records in French, Tues-Fri, 10-1:30.

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.

GOETHE INSTITUTE, Omirou 12-14, Tel 360-8111. Mon-Sat, 9 am-1 pm. Books, periodicals, references, records and cassettes in German. Mon-Fri, 9:30 am-2 pm. Closed from July 15 - Sept. 13.

MULTI-NATIONAL WOMEN'S LIBERATION GROUP, Romanou Melodou 4, Lykavittos. Feminism, fiction, women's issues, psychology, back copies of feminist journals and a good selection of women's health literature. Tel. 281-4823, 683-2959, before 3 pm.

NATIONAL LIBRARY, Panepistimiou St, tel 361-4413. Open Mon-Thurs, 9 am-8 pm, Fri and Sat, 9 am-2pm. in

several languages. For reference use only.

NATIONAL RESEARCH CENTER, Vas. Konstantinou 48, Tel. 722-9811. Scientific journals and periodicals in all languages except Greek. For reference use only, but photocopies made upon request Mon-Fri, 7:30 am-2:30 pm.

PARLIAMENT LIBRARY, Vas. Sofias, Tel. 323-5030, Mon-Sat, 8:30 am - 1 pm. The Benaki Annex is located in the National Historical Museum.

PINAKOTHIKI LIBRARY, Mihalakopoulou 1. Tel. 723-5857. Located behind the Pinakothiki (National Gallery), the library is open Mon-Fri, 9 am-2 pm. Art books and journals focusing on the period after the 15th century and on modern Greek art. For reference use only.

THE HELLENIC AMERICAN UNION GREEK LIBRARY, Massalias 22, 7th floor, tel 362-9886 (ext 51), is open Mon-Fri, 9 am - 1 pm and 6-9 pm. A general public library, it also functions as a reading room. Along with its 6000 volumes of Greek books, it holds an impressive collection of English books on ancient Greek literature and drama, modern literature, Greek history and Greek art (ancient to contemporary), travel atlases and maps. Membership costs 100 drs per year for Greek citizens or foreigners who hold a residence permit. Other users can check out books as well by paying a deposit of 500 drs. One can check out 2 to 5 books for a period of 2 to 3 weeks.

MUSEUMS AND SITES

ACROPOLIS, open 7:30 a.m.-6:00 p.m. weekdays and 8 a.m.-5 p.m. Sunday. The entrance fee of 150 drs. includes the museum.

ACROPOLIS MUSEUM, same hours as the Acropolis except Tuesday when it is open from 12-6 p.m. Tel. 323-6665. Sculpture, bases, terracottas and bronzes from Acropolis excavations.

ANCIENT AGORA, 7:30 a.m.-7:30 p.m. weekdays and 8 a.m.-5 p.m. on Sunday. 100 drs. entrance fee, half price for students.

AGORA MUSEUM, tel. 321-0185. Same hours as Agora, except closed Tuesday. Price includes entry to both. A replica of the 2nd century B.C. Stoa of Attalos, the museum has been reconstructed on original foundations in ancient Agora. Also houses finds from Agora excavations.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUM OF PIRAEUS, Harilaou Trikoupi 31, Piraeus. Tel. 452-1598. Holds fine collection of Greek and Roman sculpture.

BENAKI MUSEUM, Koumbari 1 (corner of Vass. Sofias). Tel. 361-1617. Neo-classical mansion housing Antony Benaki's private collection of ancient and modern Greek art, artifacts, textiles, and costumes as well as examples of Islamic, Coptic and Chinese art. Open 8:30 a.m.-2 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. 100 drs entrance.

BYZANTINE MUSEUM, Vass. Sofias 22. Tel. 721-1027. Villa built for the Duchess of Plaisance in 1848. Houses Athens' major collection of Byzantine and post-Byzantine art. Open weekdays 9 a.m.-3:15 p.m. Closed Monday, holidays and Sunday opens from 9 a.m.-2 p.m. Entrance 100 drs., 50 drs. for students.

CENTER FOR FOLK ART AND TRADITION, Angeliki Hadzimirali 6. Tel. 324-3987. Exhibitions focusing on folk traditions in Greece. Open 9 a.m.-1 p.m. and 5-8 p.m. Closed Sunday afternoon and all day Monday. Free entrance.

D. PIERIDES MUSEUM OF MODERN ART, 29 King George Avenue, Glyfada. Tel. 865-9890. Open Monday and Wednesday from 6-10 p.m. Private collection of Cypriot and Greek Modern Art.

GOULANDRIS MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY, Levidou 13, Kifissia. Tel. 808-6405. Open daily, except Friday, from 9 a.m. - 2 p.m. and Sunday from 10 a.m. - 4 p.m. Entrance: 70 drs. for adults and 20 drs. for students.

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

THE JEWISH MUSEUM OF GREECE, 36 Amalias St., Athens. Tel. 323-1577. The collections of the museum include religious and folk art representative of the centuries old Judeo-Greek and Sephardic communities of Greece. Open Sundays through Fridays from 9-1. Saturday closed.

MUSEUM OF THE CITY OF ATHENS, 7 Papanikolaou, off Klafthmonos Square, Plaka. Tel. 324-6164. Open 9 a.m.-1 p.m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Housed in the Old Palace built in 1833-4. The displays illuminate 19th century Athens.

MUSEUM OF GREEK FOLK ART, Kydathinaion 17, Plaka, (near Nikis St). Tel. 321-3018. Open 10 a.m.-2 p.m. Closed Monday. Free admission. Art and artifacts mainly from 18th and 19th centuries.

NATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUM, Patission & Tossitsa Sts. Tel. 821-7717 for information in Greek, 821-7724 for information in English. One of the world's finest and most comprehensive collections of ancient Greek art. Open weekdays (except Monday) 8 a.m.-6:00 p.m. and Sunday 8 a.m.-5 p.m. 150 drs. entrance, 70 drs. for students.

NATIONAL HISTORICAL MUSEUM, Stadiou, Kolokotroni Square. Tel. 323-7617. Open 9 a.m.-2 p.m. weekdays (except Monday) and 9 a.m.-1 p.m. weekends. 50 drs. entrance, 20 drs. for students, free Thursday.

NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART, (Ethniki Pinakothiki), Vass. Konstantinos, opposite the Hilton Hotel. Tel. 721-1010. Permanent collection includes works of Greek painters from 16th century to present, as well as a few European masters. Open Tuesday-Saturday from 9 a.m.-3 p.m. and Sunday from 10 a.m.-2 p.m. Closed Monday.

MUSEUMS/SITES OUTSIDE 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 - 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 Pantonios. 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.

SPORTS

ARCHERY

Arion club, Glyfada, tel 894-0514: the Panathinaikos Clb, tel 770-9582.

BADMINTON

The Halandri Badminton Club, Halandri. For further information, call 652-6421.

BASKETBALL

For information call the Basketball Federation, Averof 30, tel. 824-4125 or 822-4131.

Panellinios Athletics Association, Evelpidon and Mavromateon Sts., after 3 p.m. tel. 823-3720 or 823-3733.

BOWLING

The following bowling alleys are open to the public in Athens, with prices for games from 120 to 140 drs and with shoe rentals usually included.

Bianos Bowling, Vas. Yorgiou 81 and Dousmani 3, Glyfada, tel. 893-2322; open 10 a.m. to 2 a.m. Also Vouliagmeni 239, tel. 971-4036, open 6 p.m. to 2 a.m. Game prices are 120 drs before 6 p.m. and 140 drs after 6 p.m.

Bowling Center Piraeus, top of Kastella, Profitis Ilias, Piraeus, tel. 412-0271, open 10 a.m. to 2 a.m.

Holiday Inn, Bowling Alley, Mihalakopoulou St., tel. 721-7010. A 12-lane Brunswick alley with snack bar. Open from 10 to 2 a.m. daily and from 10 to 3 a.m. on the weekends.

Bowling Center Kifissia, snack bar and bowling alley, Kolokotroni and Levidou Sts., Kifissia, tel. 808-4662, open 10 to 2 a.m. Competitions every Monday at 6:30 p.m. for 'B' class; Wednesday at 6:30 p.m. for 'A' class.

BOXING

Panellinios Athletic Assoc., Evelpidon/Mavromateon Sts, tel. 823-3720, 823-3733, gives lessons three times a week.

BRIDGE

General information from the Hellenic Bridge Federation, 6 Evrpidou St., 4th floor, tel. 321-4090.

FENCING

General information from **Greek Organization of Fencing**, 57 Akadimias St, 6th floor.

Athens Club, Panepistimiou St, tel. 324-2611.

Athens Fencing Club, 11 Doxapatri St, tel. 363-3777

Athens Club of Fencers, 13 Pouliou, Ambelokipi, tel. 642-7548.

FIELD & TRACK

Information on events, participation etc. from **SEGAS**, 3 Gennadiou St, tel. 363-6705.

FISHING

Amateur Anglers and Maritime Sports Club, tel 451-5731.

GOLF

The **Glyfada Golf Course and Club**, near the Eastern Int'l Airport bus terminal, tel. 894-6820 and 894-6875.

GYMNASTICS

Contact **SEGAS** for information, at 3 Gennadiou St, tel. 363-6705.

HIKING

Ipethrios Zoi (Outdoor Life), 9 Vass. Sophias, tel. 361-5779 is a non-profitmaking mountaineering and hiking club open to all. Organizes outings every weekend at minimal cost. No special equipment needed except good walking shoes, rucksack.

HOCKEY

Field Hockey Club of Athens. For further information call 681-1811.

HORSE RACING

There are races every Mon, Wed, Sat at 2:30 at the Phaliron Racecourse at the end of Syngrou Avenue, tel. 941-7761.

HORSEBACK RIDING

For general information contact the **SEGAS Horseback Riding Committee**, Syngrou 137, tel. 231-2628.

Athens Riding Club, Gerakas, Attikis, tel. 661-1088.

Hellenic Riding Club, 19 Paradissou st., Maroussi, Tel. 682-6128.

Tatoi Riding Club, Tatoi and Dekelia Sts., near airport, tel. 808-3008.

JUDO

For general information, contact **SEGAS**, Syngrou 137 tel. 934-4126.

Lessons given at the **Panellenios Stadium**, Leoforos Alexandras.

Panellinios Athletics Assoc. Evelpidon/Mavromateon Sts, tel. 823-3733 gives lessons three times a week.

MOUNTAINEERING

The **Greek Alpine Club**, 2 Kapnikareas/Ermou St, tel. 323-1867. Outings are organized every weekend.

OTHELLO, (Cross between chess and checkers). **Greek Othello Club**, Tel. 638-0280, 657-0627.

ROLLERSKATING

Blue Lake, 166 Karamanli Ave. (Parnitha), tel. 246-0106. Swimming pool, rollerskating, playground and disco.

Rollerskating and Bowling, 81C Vass. Yorgiou and Dousmani, Glyfada Square, tel. 893-2322.

ROWING

For general information contact the **Rowing Federation**, 34 Voukourestiou (Syntagma), tel. 361-2109.

RUGBY

Spartans Rugby Club, Glyfada, tel Andy Birch, 813-3883 or Tom Rafferty, 894-9782.

SAILING

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

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

Information is also available from the **Sailing Federation**, 15A Xenofontos St. (near Syntagma), tel. 323-6813.

SWIMMING

The organized EOT beaches below offer full facilities such as changing cabins, showers, restaurants, toilets, boats, children's playgrounds, sports courts, etc.

Alimos Beach, tel. 982-7064.

Alipedou Voula Beach "A", tel. 895-3248.

Alipedou Voula Beach "B", tel. 895-9590.

Varkiza Beach, tel. 897-2102.

Vouliagmeni Beach, tel. 896-0906/7.

Porto Rafti Beach, tel. 0299-72572.

The bus for Porto Rafti leaves from the junction of Patisision and Mavromateon Street. Buses for the other beaches all leave from their terminus outside the Zappeion on Vass. Olgas Ave.

Private Beaches

Astir Palace Beach, Vouliagmeni, tel. 896-2086. 100 drs. entrance fee, umbrellas, snack bar, clubhouse, restaurant available. 9 a.m.-7 p.m.

Astir, Glyfada. Tel. 894-641. Luxury class.

Lagonissi, tel. 0299-83911. At the Xenia Lagonissi Hotel bungalow resort on the road to Sounion.

Swimming Pools

Athens Hilton, tel. 722-0201. Nonmembers pay a fee.

Caravel, roof garden swimming pool, gymnasium. tel. 729-0721.

Athens Inter-Continental, Syngrou 89-93, tel. 902-3666.

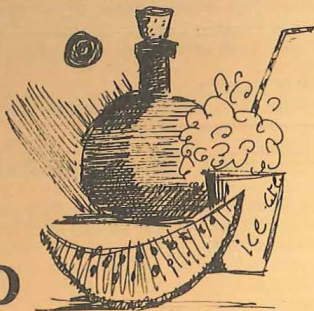
TENNIS

Information on clubs and courts from Greek Tennis Federation, tel. 821-0478

WINDSURFING

Greek Windsurfing Association, tel. 323-0068.

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 specialties are: "Adriatica" charcoal-broiled shrimps, "Lois" fillet of sole, "Vine Grower's" baby lamb and veal mignonnettes in oregano sauce garnished with noodles Romaine. note: *Dionysos-Zonars* at the beginning 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 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. 691-4001 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, dis-

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.

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.

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.

Considered to be one of the nicest restaurants in Athens

Barbara's

Excellent international menu
First Class Service, Unusual salads
Beautiful candlelit garden
Curries twice a week

37, Ionias str. Kifissia Tel. 80 14 260

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, Aioulou 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, and 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.

THESPIS, taverna on Thespidos Street. Special menu: lamb liver, roast lamb, tiropitta oriental (bitesized, crispy pie with melted cheese and herbs), roof garden and outside garden

opposite; quality service, reasonable prices. Open from 12 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, Arkinou 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, fulls 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..

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, Demareos 130. Tel 701-4910. Specialties include filet à la crème with mushrooms and "Roumbosalata". Closed Tuesdays.

THEMISTOKLES, Vas. Georgiou 31, Pagrati. 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.

Ta Nissia, taverna, downstairs. Music. International cuisine.

ATHENAEUM INTERCONTINENTAL, Tel 902-3666.

La Rotisserie, fine French food prepared under the direction of Chef Hervé Merendet. Lunch and dinner. Closed on Sundays. Private dining area for small parties and receptions, ideal for business luncheons.

Cafe Pergola, open all day, every day from 6 am-2 am. Rich and varied buffets breakfast, lunch, and dinner, international à la carte. Special Sunday brunch from 12 noon.

Kava Bar, open daily from 11 am to the wee hours. Happy hour from 5-7 pm. Live music nightly from 9 pm except Mondays.

The Taverna, (from Sept. 15), serves wide range of Greek and Cypriot mezedeas, meat and fish from the grill. Open for dinner from 9 pm. Music by D. Krezos Trio

AZTEC

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

Kava Promenade serves crepes, souffles for light lunch, drinks and desserts all day and into the evening. Live piano music. Located in main lobby.

Labrynthos, disco playing the latest music, nightly.

Poolside Barbecue, (until Sept. 15), 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.

Apocalypsis 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 with pianist Yiorgos Niarchos beginning at 9:30 pm.

Asteria Coffee 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.

the flame
STEAK HOUSE

Open lunch and dinner,
9 Hadjiyanni Mexi and Michalacopoulou
Str. behind the Hilton,
Tel. 723-8540, 724-3719.

crete 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, Nikis 29. Tel 323-1127 Charming bistro restaurant, now has an outdoor garden dining area; good Greek cuisine; a little expensive. Open daily 12 pm-1 am.

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 mezze accompanied by their own popular Santorini wine. Open daily, except Sun, from 12:30-5:30.

SYNTRIVANI, Fillenion 5, near Syntagma Square. Tel 323-8662. Greek cuisine, extensive variety of dishes including souvlaki and moussaka (specialties). This restaurant also serves fresh fish.

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 specialities. 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 specialities, 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, speciality 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 specialities, 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 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 changes 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.
DEKAKOITO, 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. Speciality: 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. Specialities include lamb with artichokes and eggplant puree. Cosmopolitan atmosphere.
NOUFARA, Kolonaki Sq. 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. Speciality entrées are pepper steak and spetsofai (sausages and green peppers in tomato sauce) from the Pelion area. Piano music and songs. Bar.

KIFISSIA/NORTHERN SUBURBS

APOSTOLIS, 11 Gortinias, Kifissia. Tel. 801-1989. Spinach and cheese pies, sweetbread pies, roebuck, filet of beef, oven-baked outlets. 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 tournedo stuffed



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
 (NEAR THE TEMPLE OF OLYMPIC ZEUS AND
 HOTEL ROYAL OLYMPIC)

please call for Reservations
 92-29-773
 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)

with ham and parmesan and topped with melted cheese, (or Chateaubriand or filet of sole for example). Cream pies, cakes, fruit salad or crêpes Suzette. 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. Closed on Sunday.
EPESTREFFE, 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.
HATAKOU, 1 Plateia Plakas, Kifissia. Tel 801-3461. Open nightly and for lunch on Sunday. Speciality: Schnitzel Hoffman.
GRAND CHALET, Kokkinara 38, Politeia, Kifissia. Tel 801-4888. International cuisine with Greek specialities. Piano and songs.
KATSARINA, 43 P. Tsaldari, Kifissia. Tel 801-5953. Specialities: fried cod with garlic sauce, snails, savory pies and stuffed vine leaves.
KENTIA, on the corner of D. Petriti and Arhiiepiskopou 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 Lavras, Kifissia, behind the train station. Tel 801-3201. Closed Tuesdays and Wednesdays. A buffet of unique international recipes created by the charming hostess. The buffet includes a choice of soup or one of two or three *hors d'oeuvres*, one of two special main dishes with vegetables, salad and wine. This restaurant is praised all over Europe. Limited seating. Reservations a must.
MOUSTAKAS, H. Trikoupi 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 mezes* (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 speciality 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. Specialities: skewered goat, also *kokkoretsi* (innards 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 esca-

lope with tropical fruits. Closed Sunday.
PITSOUNIA, 26 Halkidos, terminus of the Kato Kifissia bus. Tel 801-4283, open for lunch and dinner. *Bakaliaros 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, Marousi. Tel 802-0636. *Youvassi* (pork with garlic cooked in ladoharti) and chicken *sti gastra*. 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. Specialities: charcoal grilled fish, cooked specialities (casseroles and stews).
HATAKOS, Irodou Attikou 41, Maroussi (just below the KAT hospital). Tel 802-0968. A variety of seasonal dishes. Speciality: 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. Specialities 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 bakaliaros, *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. Specialities: lamb cooked over grapevines, *frigandeli*, charcoal broiled quail.

DIOSCURI

restaurant



Charcoal grill - Fish
Cooked specialties

DIMITRIOU VASSILIOU 16 - N. PSYCHIKO
TEL. 6713.997 - SUNDAYS OFF



TO PRASINO, Plateia Drosopolou, 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 include stuffed "Pizza Caltzone", spaghetti carbonara, rigatoni with four cheeses, saltimbacca à la Romano, filetto diabolico, 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 Athilleos, Paleo Faliron. Tel 981-3347. Specialty: squab in season. Retsina from the barrel.

PAPAGALO, Leoforos Posidonos 73, Eden. Tel 983-3721. Menu which will accommodate all moods and tastes. Snacks 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, *bakaliaros* (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/Pandoras Sts, Glyfada. Tel 895-1843. Short orders, specialty *hilopites*. Wine from the barrel.

KASTRO BARBA THOMA, Vlahika, Vary. Tel 895-9454, open from 11 pm. Baby lamb, contrefilet, suckling pig, sou-

laki, *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 the night on weekends.

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

PIRAEUS

DOGA, 45 Deliyorgi, 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 murals, dining balcony overlooking the sea and 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 Koletty, Freates. Tel 451-3432. *Bakaliaros*, *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 Turkoilmano, 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

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 **Freates** 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.

BOULLABAISSE, Zisimopoulou 28, Amfitea (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, Hadziyianni 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, 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, Eginitou 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 882-3326. 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 Dido 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 Tuesday.

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.

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 Asklipiou 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: sand wiches, 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

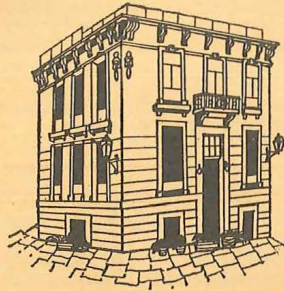
BELLE HELENE, Politeias Square, Kifissia. Tel 801-4776. In a lovely green park with two small lakes, Greek and French food. Specialties include "Symposio" (filet with madeira sauce, artichokes, bacon, ham, chicken livers, cheese mushrooms, chicken crêpe with ham, mushrooms, cheese in tomato sauce. Open 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, Ventiri 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 méditerranée 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 scalloppine. Nightly from 8 pm-1 am. Closed Sunday.
AL TARTUFO, Posidonos 65, Paleo Faliro. Tel 982-6560. Specialties: spaghetti, pizzas, scalloppine, 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 provençale.
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 scalloppine. 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 808-3977. Formerly "Da Bruno". Under same management as "Boussola" in Glyfada. Filet à la diavolo and "Triptiho a Boussola" (three kinds of pasta with special sauces and cheese) are among the specialties.
LA FIAMMA, Plateia Dimokratias 5, Hologargos. Tel 607-7355. Large variety of Italian dishes and oven-baked pizza. Take-out service. Open daily from 7 pm-2 am and on Sundays and holidays from noon-2 am.
LA TARTARUGA, 25th of March 38 and Palaiologlou St. Halandri. Tel 682-8924. Large portions of piquant entree and pizza. Chilled glasses. Very reasonable prices. Quick service.
TOSCANA, 16 Thisseos, Vouliagmeni. Tel 896-2497. Open every evening. International and Italian cuisine (and Greek dishes). Specialties: escalope à la Toscana, escalope cordon bleu, filet with mushrooms, torta romantica (dessert).

CHINESE

CHANG'S HOUSE, Doiranis 15 and Athidion, Kallithea. Tel 959-5191, 959-5179. Under same management as The China. Open daily from 12-3.30 pm and 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 12-3 pm, 7.30 pm-2 am. Closed Sun lunch.



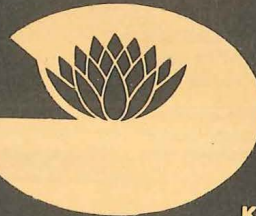
FILOMOUSA

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.

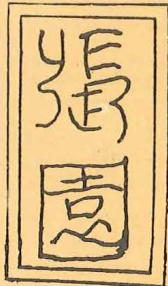
Fully air-conditioned.

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



九龍

KOWLOON CHINESE RESTAURANT

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, A kionidou 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 chilli, 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 Evriatianas Ambelokipi (near President Hotel), 692-4669. Specialties: beef *boukoui* (prepared at the table), *yatse bokum* (hors d'oeuvre), *halmon gol* (seafood and vegetables prepared at the table), *tsapche* (Korean spaghetti with black mushrooms).

MEXICAN

AZTEC, Leoforos Kifissias 267 (near the trohonomo). 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. Lebanese meze, charcoal grills.

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.

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.

CYPRIT

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, Neo Smyrni. Cypriot and Greek specialties, *seftalies*.

INDIAN

TAJ MAHAL, Syngrou Ave. 5. Tel 922-2278. Specialties include "moghul", "tandoori", curries.

PHILIPPINESE

MANILA GARDEN, Peristratou 60, Tzitzifies. Tel 942-5912. Philippine, Chinese, Japanese specialties.

SPANISH

CASA MADRID, Akti Koundourioti 4, Kastella, Piraeus. Tel. 412-3032. Romantic outdoor setting during summer with strolling 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.

COMILON, Polyta 39, Ano Patissia. Tel 201-0592. Unusual appetizers, very tasty paella, and sangria. Specialties: Sepias con Olivas (cuttlefish with green olives), pork mandarin (baked pork filet with pineapple and orange). Spanish and Latin American 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.

CZECHOSLOVAKIAN

SVEJK, Roybesi 8 (Neos Kosmos). Tel 901-8389. Specialties: *sbitkova*, *knedlik*, *palatzinka* etc. Closed Tuesday.

GERMAN

ALT BERLIN, Kolokotroni 35, Kefalari. Tel 808-1324. Restaurant, sweets, ice cream. Open 9 pm-2 am.

RITTENBOURG, Formionos 11, Pangrati. Tel 723-8421. Boiled and grilled sausages, pork with sauerkraut.

AUSTRIAN

VIENEZIKI-GONIA, Ventouri and Ouranias 13, Holargos. Tel 652-0275. Viennese and Greek specialties, soft music, fireplace.

VEGETARIAN

EDEN, restaurant and cafe, 3 Flessa Str, Plaka. Tel 324-8858. Charming meeting place for travelers (backpackers); salads and sweets.

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. Specialties Tropicana icecream pie, milkshakes, icecream in tropical flavors.

THE IGLOO, Kifissias, G. Kriazi 34, Tel 808-2375: Plateia Neas Smyrnis, 2 Maïou 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 sherbets. 30 flavors.

FLOKA, Leoforos Kifissias 118, Gerokomeio. Killmanjaro, Bébé, walnut sundae, icecream tortes, Black Venus.

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; Ekmek, 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.

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 neoclassic 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 Psychiko. 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-3 pm. Closed Sunday.

ATHINAIKON, Santarozza 8 (near Omonia Sq.) Tel 322-0118. Small and simple, at this address since 1937. Offers a limited but delicious selection of snacks that include 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-3 pm and 6-11 pm. Sunday from 10:30 am-2 pm.

GENOVEFA, 17th of November Ave 71, "Vlahou" bus stop, Holargos. Tel. 653-2613. Large selection of appetizing appetizers to accompany wine, beer or ouzo. Choose from shrimps with feta cheese, eggplant, potato salad, lamb tonique with oregano, codfish balls, fried cheese etc. Closed Sunday.

BARS

DEWAR'S CLUB, Glykonos 7, Dexameni Square, Kolonaki. Tel. 721-5421. Candelit rooms with a bistro bar; fluffy omelettes, roast beef, some Greek cuisine; good rendezvous spot. Open nightly from 9 pm.

KAROLOU DIL, Loukianou and Ahaïou, Kolonaki. Tel 721-2642. Refined atmosphere, soft music (often "retro") Student and younger crowd mainly but suitable for all. Very "in". Drinks, snacks and food. Open 8:30-2:00 am.

MONT-PARNASSE, Haritos 32, Kolonaki, tel. 729-0746. Better known as Ratka's, named after the owner. A three-level bar-restaurant decorated with plants, stained-glass lamps, and a huge stuffed parrot at the bar; favorite spot for theater crowd; offers snacks, special salads, spaghetti carbonara, and omelettes for your drink-provoked appetite. Open nightly, 7 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-2 am.

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 and tasty salads. Accompany your meal with wine (hyma) or ouzo.

*Le temps Piaget
ne se mesure,
qu'en Or*



Modèles déposés®

PIAGET
Polo

PIAGET

Horlogers du monde

GENÈVE

15, 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

