

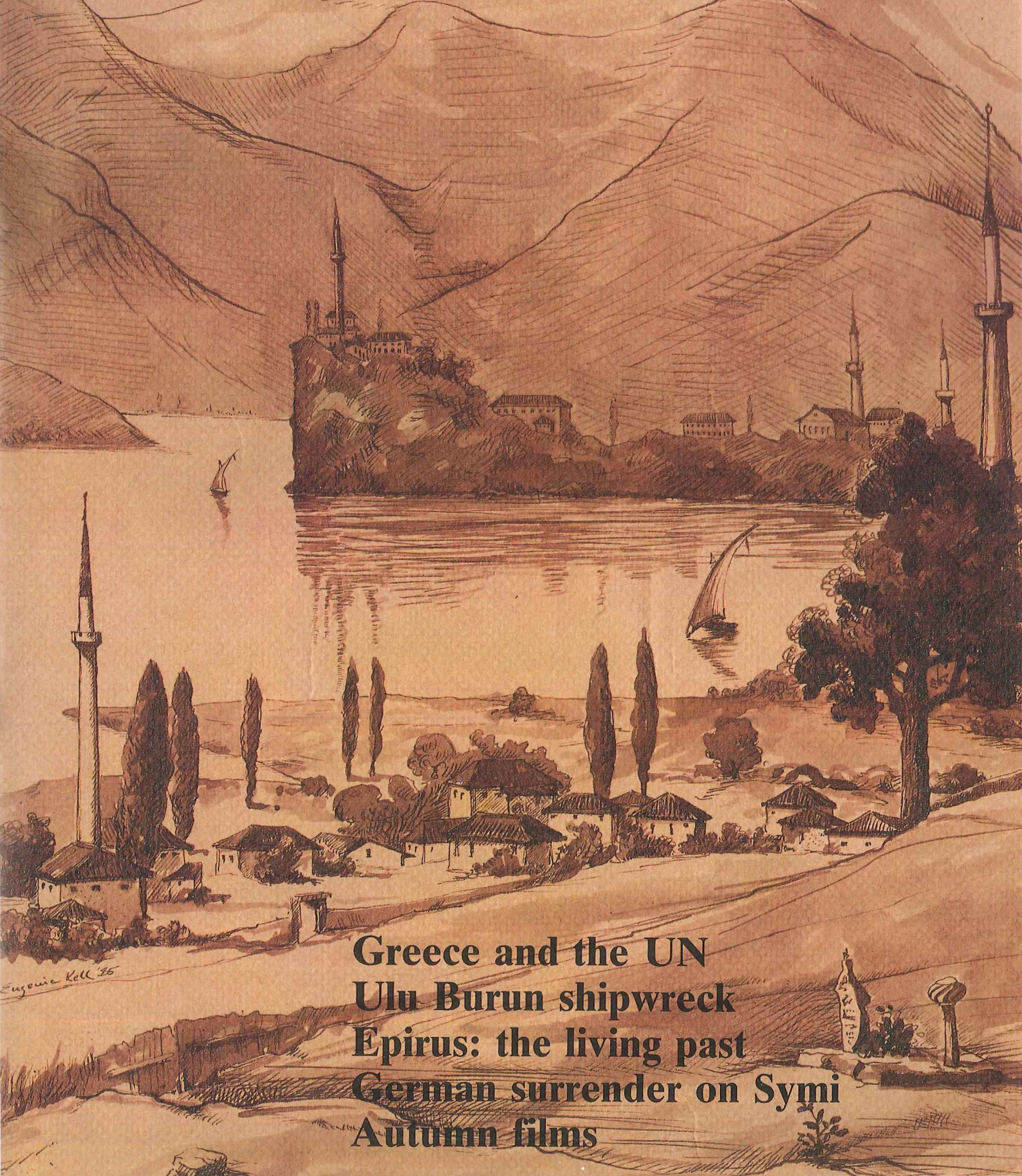
October 1985

THE

140 Drs.

ATHENIAN

Greece's English Language Monthly



Greece and the UN
Ulu Burun shipwreck
Epirus: the living past
German surrender on Symi
Autumn films

Eugenie Kell '85

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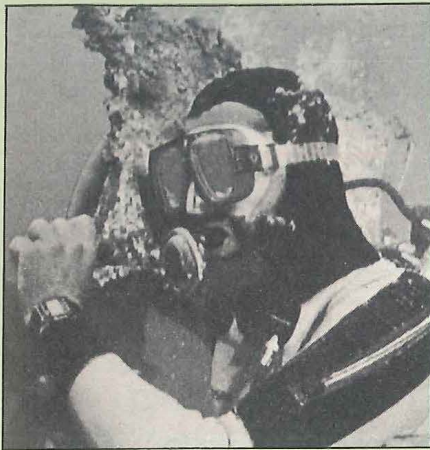
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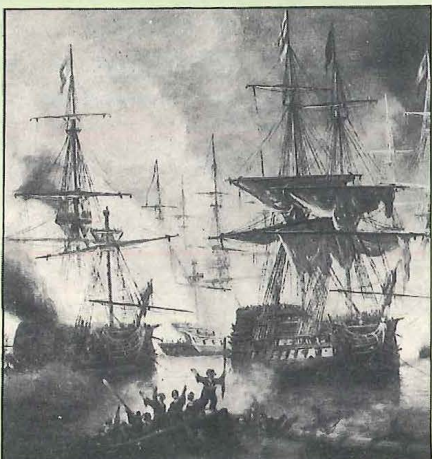
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This month the United Nations celebrates its 40th anniversary. Eddie Koch reviews relations between Greece and the UN.

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26 Symi and the liberation of the Dodecanese

In May 1945, the German commander in the eastern Aegean surrendered his forces to the Allies on the tiny island of Symi. William J. Drinkwater was there.

28 Big-time operator

George Kouris has shaken the Athens newspaper publishing establishment with the success of his cheap mass-circulation daily *Avriani*. He tells Lee Stokes what makes him tick.

30 Epirus: the living past

Epirus, along Greece's northern border, has been largely untouched by the sweeping changes the rest of Greece has undergone since the Civil War. Here past and present live side by side, as Sarah Green discovered.

34 The waxing of Epirus

Epirus' dramatic history is preserved as large as life in a wax museum near Ioannina. George Apostolidis reports.

35 The music of Epirus

Dimitris Lekkas traces Epirot music to its origins in prehistory.

36 The Fellowes connection

A film on the Elgin Marbles to be screened on Greek TV this month features Julian Fellowes, an Englishman whose ancestor, Captain T.H. Fellowes, fired the first shot at the Battle of Navarino. Mr Fellowes gave J.A. Lawrence copies of letters the captain wrote during the battle, which are published here for the first time.

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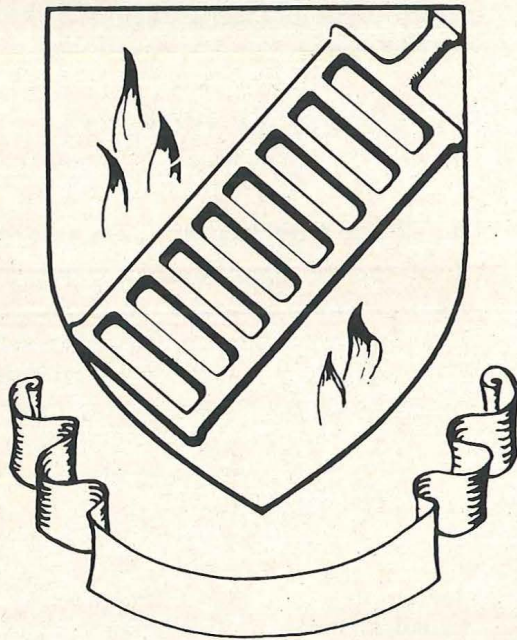
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our town

Open secrets

During the recent migrations of expelled, repatriated and defecting spies that have been flying east mainly from West Germany and England or west from East Germany and the Soviet Union, no one has been so indecorous as to announce that he, or she, has been working as an agent.

In Greece things are different. Here it has been often said that no secrets can be kept. Given the national character to be open-hearted, free of speech, loud in conversation, strong in reaction and generally hot-blooded, this is probably true. And even if the love of truth is somewhat lukewarm, the desire to express opinions in public is passionate, and that is about as close to the truth as one can get in the context of Greek reality.

In Greece, let a man be brought almost casually before the public prosecutor on charges that are merely alleged, and the beans are spilled – and in such abundance that there is a danger of being suffocated in the cascades of evidence (often contradictory) that erupt.

“I am an agent for KYP!” (the Greek central intelligence agency) all the headlines announced, but this was only the opening gambit of Daniel Krystallis, one of several arrested on September 12. It is common practice to hold more than one job here, but Krystallis, a journalist, not only was working with KYP, which is said not to be involved in domestic security, but was spying on TV reporters and student radicals and informing on bomb plots which he himself was concocting. In this confusion of activities, the police which was tracing him did not know that he was working for intelligence, and intelligence did not know that he was being shadowed by the police.

A second jack-of-all-trades, engineer George Tsitsilianos, arrested on the same day, appears to have been dabbling in terrorism while composing the state-published textbook on chemistry for high school students. Among other later arrests, that of naval officer Vassilis Serepissios, electronic expert Michael Megalokonomou and businessman Nicholas Pipitsoulas seem to be more in the mainstream of classical espionage for the source of their activities may be connected with the defection of diplomat Sergei Bokhane from the Soviet Embassy in Athens to the US.

What the role of the US has been in these matters is beyond the scope of these remarks, but should the holding up of a delivery of F-16s be due to a fear that Greece is a security risk which will leak top secrets to another foreign power, this is simply twisting the traditional virtue of frankness into appearing like a moral defect. It is most unlikely that another foreign power should be bothered with examining airplane parts in Aspropyrgos in the dark hours of the night with the kindly services of Messers Serepissios, Megalokonomou & Co. when it can more readily pinch the original plans by more efficient, if less colorful, channels of espionage.

If these revelations caught and held public attention this month, there was another disclosure – quite secret until now – which is perhaps of greater significance.

On September 9 *The Times*, noting the death of Sir Ellis Waterhouse two days earlier at the age of 80, stated in its obituary on “perhaps the most distinguished art historian of his time” that “his war service with the Army and the Foreign Office in Middle East and in the Embassy of Greece was something of a mystery.”

Five days later, in the same pap-

er, the well-known diplomat David Balfour enlarged on this suggestive statement as follows:

“The fact is that Ellis Waterhouse was largely instrumental in preventing Greece from being turned into a communist country in 1944.”

In digest, as political advisor to Sir Reginald Leeper, British Ambassador to the exiled Greek government in Cairo, Waterhouse worked primarily to prevent British support from reaching the communists and to ensure that a Government of National Unity be installed immediately after the German withdrawal. Both objects were achieved.

“As a result, Athens was taken over in October 1944 by a coalition government under George Papandreou, the present Prime Minister’s eminent father...” Waterhouse “left behind him a Greece which owed him much, since it was by then impossible for the Communists to realize their dream of domination, but a nation which remained quite unaware of the great service he had rendered it.”

As a final apocalyptic revelation, Melina Mercouri has confessed in a student magazine that she neglected her elementary school studies for anti-German resistance. Unwittingly, it appeared, she had given away not a military or even a national secret but an ethnic mystery; namely, her age. Fortunately, in her memoir, *Born Greek*, she wrote that she took her high school diploma while her grandfather was mayor of Athens and he left office in 1934. Now journalists predict that in some future statement she will confess that she neglected her kindergarten work for active resistance against the junta. So the mystery is preserved, and like the wizard Merlin, Melina grows younger with the years.

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THE ATHENIAN DIARY

by Lee Stokes, Nigel Lowry, Takis Georgiou, Elaine Priovolos, Sloane Elliott

Crackdown on spies and terrorists

Spies everywhere



Courtesy Athens Star

Pipitsoulas and Megalokonomou

As summer came to a close last month, so did the careers of many East bloc spies throughout Europe. Greece followed the Federal Republic of Germany and Britain with its own spy scandal when authorities announced the arrests of a Greek naval officer and two Greek civilians on charges of spying for the Soviet Union.

The drama began to unfold officially on September 18 when Alternate Defense Minister Antonis Drossoyiannis announced the arrest of Navy Commander Vassilis Serepissios, 34, for "leaking information to a foreign power". While Drossoyannis refused to identify the country for which the commander had been working, he did not deny that Serepissios' arrest was linked to the defection of Soviet diplomat Sergei Bokhane.

Bokhane, officially the first secretary at the Soviet embassy in Athens, was allegedly the deputy director of the GRU, the Soviet military intelligence organization. His defection to the United States in May may have influenced the delay of the sale of 40 American F-16C fighter planes to Greece. According to press reports, information based on Bokhane's revelations and given the Greek government by US authorities led to the arrests of Serepissios and, later the same day, of electronics engineer Michael Megalokonomou, 37, and businessman Nicholas Pipitsoulas, also 37, for having "collaborated with members of the official Soviet representation in Greece."

According to Tsouras, the Greek intelligence services and the security police "had had indications about certain persons who had been acting

against the country's interests", but these "indications" could not be used as proof due to Bokhane's sudden departure from Greece.

Greek intelligence and security services decided to take action when they learned that Megalokonomou was preparing to leave the country. A search of the suspects' homes turned up such standard spy paraphernalia as code-books and special paper for invisible ink.

Megalokonomou was an employee of ITT-Greece, Hewlett-Packard, and Standard Electric Greece, a subsidiary of ITT. The latter company produces electronic and computer equipment for the Greek armed forces. As managing director of Marak-Electronics, a representative of the French firm Thomson-CSF, Pipitsoulas was accused of having sold the Soviets a satellite receiver specifically banned by NATO for sale to communist countries. Thomson-CSF is a contractor in electronics and electronic defense systems.

While he dismissed fears that Serepissios may have leaked to the Soviets details about NATO obtained through his work with the Navy's top-secret computers, Drossoyiannis admitted Greece's national security might have been compromised. Serepissios had access to information about mobilization, officer selection and other administrative and financial matters.

The crackdown came at a propitious time for the Greek government - days before an American negotiating team was due in Athens to discuss the signing of an agreement on military information security relating to the sale of General Dynamics' F-16C fighter planes to Greece. "Once these formalities are completed, the sale will go ahead," said US Assistant Secretary of Defense Richard Perle. It was the first time, according to the Athens News Agency, that a US official has formally declared that the sale will be implemented. Mr Perle has final say over the sale.



Courtesy Athens Star

Krystallis, and alleged accomplices Tsitsilianos and Bechrakis

KYP agent 'terrorist'

The arrest of 30-year-old television reporter Daniel Krystallis on assorted charges of terrorism raised "serious" doubts about the efficiency of Greece's security apparatus, and caused red faces among Greek Central Intelligence Agency (KYP) chiefs. According to Athanassios Tsouras, Minister of Public Order, Krystallis had been in KYP's pay until 1984.

Since 1982, KYP has been under the direct control of the prime minister's office. Opposition deputies lost no time in laying responsibility for KYP's blunder at the door of Mr Papandreou himself.

Krystallis also embarrassed government officials, including government spokesman Kostas Laliotis, by saying they were friends of his. He also said an advisor to the prime minister had got him his job as reporter for the state-controlled ERT television network.

The arrest of Krystallis and two alleged accomplices was described as "a serious blow against terrorism in Greece," but caused concern among journalists that they might be under government surveillance and that some of their colleagues were still being used as agents or informers.

The arrests followed a spate of bombings directed primarily at American and British targets.

Ships of shame

The story of the Greek ship which threw overboard some African stowaways in seas known to be a high risk area for sharks provided all the ingredients of a sensational trial in Piraeus last month.

The jury heard that 11 Kenyans who had stowed away last March on the Pakistan-bound Greek freighter *Garifalia* had been discovered by crewmen soon after leaving Mombasa and locked in a windowless 3x3.5 meter equipment store for two days. After the first two stowaways were taken out and forced over the side with only life jackets some eight miles off the coast of Somalia, the remainder of the Kenyans managed to barricade themselves in their makeshift prison. They were then smoked out with insect repellent, and thrown overboard around four miles from land.

The ship's master, Captain Antonis Plyntzanopoulos, was said to have beaten some of the stowaways during the incident. None of the victims has been found but uncertainty about their fate prevented those in the dock from being convicted on charges of murder or manslaughter. The captain was jailed for a minimum of 10 years and the mate and boatswain sentenced to two and three years jail respectively, all on charges of endangering lives. The three have appealed. The other crew members found guilty have been released, as their sentences were cancelled out by their pre-trial detention.

Kenyan unions threatened to place a ban on handling Greek ships at Kenyan ports as a protest against what they saw as the court's leniency, but decided not to go ahead with the boycott.

Stowaways from such countries as Poland and African states have posed an increasing problem in recent years for ships which have found that most countries they call at won't accept the unwanted passengers on their soil. In a few cases, stowaways have eventually become permanent crew members.

Another macabre stowaway story this year concerned the mummified body of an African found on a Greek ship in the Port of London. It was thought the man had been overcome by fumes and that the heat of the engine had mummified his body.

A sea story to contrast with that of the *Garifalia* bobbed to the surface around the time of last month's trial.

On June 27 the Greek bulk cargo ship *Andromeda* rescued a group of Vietnamese "boat people" drifting in their small disabled boat in heavy weather in the South China Sea. Nine of the refugees had already died of malnutrition and dehydration, a further two were said to have jumped overboard and one man died after the *Andromeda* picked the boatload up, but the vessel was able to land 20 survivors at Singapore, its scheduled stop. According to the leader of the refugees, 22 ships had sailed close by the stricken boat without stopping before the *Andromeda* gave assistance.

For those who may have formed hasty notions about Greek seamen, this episode shows, not for the first time, a Greek captain and crew acting according to the most humane traditions of seafaring. But it also underlines an issue which the more lurid *Garifalia* case should have spotlighted - the need for more international discussion and agreement on behavior to refugees, by ships and by the countries they call at.

Premier talks tough



Mr Papandreou

Countryboy cynics say the only time the collective might of the Greek government and armed forces is focused anywhere other than Athens (providing there's no election in sight) is when everybody who is anybody treks up the northern Greek trail to attend the seemingly endless series of dinners and official functions that, for some, seem to make the trials of being a bureaucrat or a government minister worthwhile.

But this year, at the 50th Thessaloniki International Trade Fair, Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou took the opportunity to deliver what even conservative observers described as his frankest words yet on the state of the economy. In his speech, Mr Papandreou indirectly warned that the sharp claws of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) would dig deep into corpulent Greek consumer flesh unless pro-

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THE ATHENIAN

ductivity increased, workers stopped striking and management pulled its socks up.

The prime minister, who last year used the opening of the Thessaloniki Trade Fair to label the then-recently elected conservative leader Constantine Mitsotakis a "traitor", told Greeks they have been consuming more than they have been producing for far too long. "Greece is the only country which exports less than half of what it imports, and, through its invisible earnings and private capital inflow, attempts to form a balance-of-payment equilibrium," the former economics professor admitted. But though an expert on both marxist and Western economics, the prime minister offered little hope of improvement and few specific remedies, keeping his speech to more general advice, like "tighten your belts and lower your expectations."

A reception afterwards at the old royal palace, on the Salonica coast, gave an opportunity to hundreds of army, navy and air force officers, foreign diplomats, journalists, government ministers and other bureaucrats and officials (but surprisingly few businesspeople) to gather and discuss the nation's economic woes in a sumptuous setting.

"Funny how talk of austerity must always take place in luxurious surroundings," laughed one chubby West European diplomat.

Publisher killed

A gunman last month shot dead the Palestinian publisher of an Arabic political magazine.

The dead man was identified as Michel Al Nimairi, 37, who was said to be a personal friend of Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) leader Yasser Arafat. Nimairi published the magazine *Annashra*, a small-circulation periodical printed in Athens but read mainly in Arab countries.

According to the daily *Eleftherotytia*, Nimairi was the second Palestinian with personal ties to Arafat to be murdered in Athens. The first was a Palestinian colonel, who was assassinated in August 1983.

Nimairi was shot as he was entering the building housing the offices of his magazine.

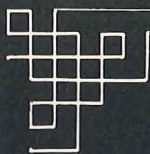
The assassin had not been arrested at press time, but the Black September group had claimed responsibility for the murder.

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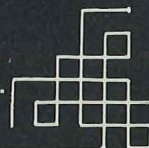
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Alumina co-operation

The Greek and Soviet governments last month signed a contract that will allow a \$500-million alumina refinery to be built near Itea on the Gulf of Corinth.

A spokesman for the state-owned Hellenic Aluminum SA (ELVA) said the Soviets would supply \$135 million worth of equipment and provide about \$25 million in construction services such as engineering, design, and technical supervision. Greek companies will handle excavation and building construction.

ELVA says construction of what government insiders consider the biggest project in five to ten years will begin next year and be completed by 1990.

Obtaining enough raw ore to feed the plant has never been a real problem, says ELVA, since more exploration could easily supply the necessary 1.3 million tonnes a year of Greek bauxite.

But marketing the 600,000 tonnes a year alumina output has been a difficult hurdle. The Soviet import company, Raznoimport, has agreed to take 380,000 tons a year at a hefty discount.

The Greeks say the Bulgarian government will purchase another 200,000 tons a year of alumina in exchange for caustic soda needed in the alumina refining process, but this swap has not been finalized.

Greek-Soviet negotiations for such a refinery began nearly five years ago. The project became a key development target of the government and a major item on the agenda of Greek-Soviet relations.

Disgruntled Denktash

Turkish-Cypriot leader Rauf Denktash held talks in New York in mid-September with UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar. He said that 18 changes made to the proposed accord on Cyprus drawn up by Mr de Cuellar all favored Greek Cypriots, and complained that the Cypriot government had been "internationalizing" the Cyprus issue by inspiring world bodies such as the UN to adopt anti-Turkish-Cypriot stances.

Margaret to meet Nancy

Margaret Papandrou, the Chicago-born wife of Prime Minister Andreas Papan-

dreou, will join President Ronald Reagan's wife Nancy and the wives of other world leaders in Washington this month to discuss the problems of narcotics abuse.

Mrs Papandreou's husband, who has been hoping to meet with President Reagan when he visits New York for the 40th anniversary celebrations of the United Nations, has been less successful. At press time, no senior official had volunteered to meet the Greek prime minister during his visit.

Fiat bandit caught

Airplane engineer Gerassimos Fotinatos, 32, the so-called 'red Fiat' bandit, was arrested in Athens on August 23. Fotinatos, who speaks English, French and German, admitted to robbing nine tourists - a Pole, two Yugoslavs, two Danes, two Frenchmen and two Arabs.

Fotinatos allegedly offered lifts to unsuspecting tourists, then treated them to ice cream or soft drinks laced with a sleep-inducing drug, robbed them and left them by the roadside.

Halki development

Halki, a small sparsely populated island off Rhodes with no running water or sewage system, has been chosen by the Greek government as the site of an ambitious pilot economic development project.

Culture Undersecretary George Papandreou, who visited Halki last month, announced a multi-million dollar plan to transform the neglected Aegean island into a model of economic development for Greece's other underdeveloped regions, largely abandoned since the Civil War.

Islanders complained that though the socialists have spent millions of dollars on international forums on Halki, the island remains as underdeveloped as ever. "So far we've heard only words and seen little action," said Sotiria Vasilongi, owner of a small pension on the island.

Youth Undersecretariat Secretary-General Stephanos Manikas admitted to delays, but said, "Things are now moving fast." He said: "We can turn the clock back on the mistakes of the industrial-technological age, and turn the island from a backwater to a region where the quality of life of ordinary people is emphasized as much as the creation of employment."

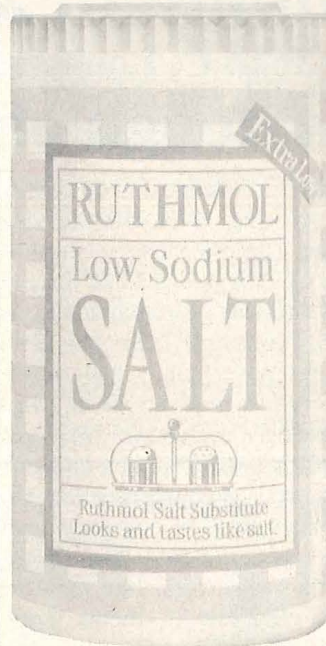
IAN DIARY THE

With substantial increases in cost of petrol and utilities (as well as water, bread and milk) and a 50 percent rise in public transport fares, all in the last two months, that mountain of social achievement, **Automatic Wage Indexation (ATA)** has produced a mouse-like 2.1 percent increase for the second quarter of 1985.

Amid Prime Minister Papandreou's warnings of economic austerity and call for sacrifices at its opening, the **fiftieth Thessaloniki International Trade Fair** marked a milestone in the country's commercial life. Despite the economic vicissitudes and the political upheavals of the last half century, the country's only international fair steadily increases its volume of business, attracts a larger number of foreign clients and fulfills a greater number of contracts. Today, more pavilions than ever fill the 50-acre fairgrounds of downtown Thessaloniki, which this year is celebrating its 2300th anniversary. The fair has also become the nucleus of a diversified cultural life which includes the Dionysia Arts Festival, the Thessaloniki Film Festival and the Greek Festival of Song.

Once again this year **young women** won the greater number of highest scores for university entrance this year. Of the 268 matriculating students who received 'summa cum laude' distinction, 167 were women. In all, 52,000 out of 151,000 applicants entered schools of higher education.

According to a misdemeanors court in Larissa, the Marquis de Sade's 200-year-old *Sodom and Gomorrah* has offended the public morals of Thessalians. The theatrical company of Dimitris Kollatos was sentenced last month to 30 months and 15 days imprisonment for obscenity and unprecedented contempt for the Christian religion. Kollatos' steamy dramatic stews of corrupt clergymen and exhibitions of sexual behavior, known by current euphemism as 'unsafe', gained notoriety during the censorship liberalization following the junta. It appears now that Larissa, as a center of intense theatrical activity, long predates the marquis. Simultaneously with the court sentence, archaeologists announced the discovery of a second ancient theatre of the early Imperial period. Scholars are now speculating whether Nero performed here and, if so, what local magistrates thought of him.



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comment

by John C. Loulis

Socialists' tough choices

The Prime Minister's speech at the opening of the 50th International Trade Fair in Thessaloniki on August 31 has certainly reinforced the notion that the Greek government is now pursuing a course of "enforced moderation" (see Comment, *The Athenian*, August) not only in foreign but also in economic policy. Economic reality has caught up with the government, which can no longer conceal the crisis by either spending or borrowing its way out of it.

But what are the most important points of Mr Papandreou's speech which outline the broad aims of his economic policy and foreshadow his immediate political tactics?

First, the Prime Minister acknowledged to some degree the extent of the economic crisis. He stated that if the Greek economy does not become more productive and competitive "the relative position of our country will continuously worsen and, as a result, unemployment will increase and our standard of living will drop..." Further, Mr Papandreou recognized the dangers of excessive borrowing from abroad, and for the first time acknowledged that Greece might be forced to accept the terms of the International Monetary Fund. "We cannot spend more than we produce," he said. "Thus we will ensure, with our economic policy, that no economic measures are imposed on us from abroad. If we continue to borrow from abroad with the current rates," he added, "we will mortgage the economic future of our country."

Second, the Prime Minister was forced to recognize some basic economic truths. He stated that "a precondition for redistribution of income is the increase in the GNP"; that "borrowing from abroad is no solution, but mortgages our future"; that "the only radical way to tackle unemployment is to encourage investment"; and that "technological revolution presupposes modernization and structural changes in the field of education, the economy and the public sector."

Though he recognized these realities, Mr Papandreou failed to disavow all the disastrous traits of his own economic policy of the past four years. Thus, contradicting himself, he stated proudly that during its first four years his

government "proceeded to redistribute prior to securing economic development." The Prime Minister also failed to explain why his policies had discouraged investment, dramatically increased the country's economic debt, and why his government had pushed through very few innovations in a rigid and increasingly state-controlled economy, a stifling state bureaucracy, and an educational system which is cracking on many sides. It is of course possible that the government has tacitly accepted its past errors, but vocally it recognizes very few of them; indeed Mr Papandreou went so far as to claim that under his administration "the slide of the Greek economy, whatever our errors, was checked." Yet if this is so, why is his government now moving at full speed towards an austerity policy that will probably prove the toughest since 1974?

Following his comfortable electoral victory and the disarray in which his opponents find themselves, Mr Papandreou now feels confident enough to attempt, yet again, to blame the current economic malaise on the "forty years of the Right". So in his speech he emphasized the "deep structural weaknesses of the Greek economy which we (PASOK) have inherited", adding that the government had "underestimated their importance".

Finally, it is clear that Mr Papandreou aims to liberalize the economy – though to what extent it is impossible to tell, and to encourage private investment. Thus he made a dramatic appeal to the private sector, stating that his government aims to "create a favorable economic environment which will create the appropriate conditions for the development of private enterprise... Foreign investment is welcome... And we are not against business profits. Profit is what moves private enterprises," he added. This language of 'realism' characterized all of Mr Papandreou's speech. Avoiding his usual ideological tirades, he claimed instead that the need for the modernization of the Greek economy should not be an object of ideological and/or political debate. Further, he played down all references to socialism, and spoke not a word about the possibility of further nationalizations (or "socializations", as he calls them) stating instead that what

would be socialized now will be the public sector, through schemes of greater employee participation.

A number of questions arise here: how far will Mr Papandreou go in implementing the needed austerity measures? How daring will he be in taking unpopular decisions? How bold will he be in abandoning his statist socialist visions which proved disastrous in his first term? Mr Papandreou will have to consider not only inescapable economic realities, but also political factors, such as the opposition he will encounter, both from the KKE and ND, and from the left-wing cadres inside his party.

Concerning the KKE, there is little doubt that the pro-Moscow Greek communists were major losers in the 1985 elections and it is still unclear whether they have recovered from this spectacular setback. Nonetheless, their strength in the trade union movement cannot be ignored and they seem determined this time to use it in an all-out attempt to disrupt the socialists' economic policy. Facing such a prospect, the government might respond in two ways: First, it might make another attempt to use administrative means in order either to limit trade union power even further, or to control it as much as possible through pro-government unionists. Then, besides a clash within the trade union movement (where PASOK's own power cannot be underestimated), an all-out ideological onslaught against the KKE, using state-owned TV, could be in the making. Such an attack, long overdue, could prove crippling to a rather dispirited KKE should the government concentrate its fire on the Greek communists' pro-Moscow ties. Though the outcome of such a clash cannot be predicted, since the KKE's power in the unions remains considerable, Mr Papandreou is well aware that he is facing an opponent which suffers from ideological arteriosclerosis and whose appeal is at best stagnating, if not visibly declining.

Meanwhile the Greek conservatives are facing their greatest crisis since New Democracy's foundation in 1974. Ten MPs, under Constantine Stephanopoulos – the number two man in the party hierarchy – have left ND and formed a new party, Democratic Renewal, which is attracting many ND

cadres and quite possibly some ND voters. On the surface this crisis appears to boil down to a clash between the personalities of Mitsotakis and Stephanopoulos. However, its roots can be traced much deeper. It externalizes a long-standing malaise in the Greek conservative movement. Primarily, this is ND's inability – despite Mr Mitsotakis' considerable efforts – to articulate a dynamic ideology that extricates itself from the Right's objectionable past, with which voters will not identify. This includes *étatisme*, ideological vagueness and haughty paternalism. Needless to say, Mr Papandreou views this crisis within the Greek conservative movement with great satisfaction. Clearly he now feels that his opponents, on both his right and his left, are weaker and more vulnerable than they were before the elections.

No easy choices

All the same, there is no doubt that Mr Papandreou will have problems within his own party. In a recent meeting between socialist economic ministers and PASOK trade unionists, the latter attacked the government's failure to inform them on the extent of the crisis. "You fooled us, you lied to us," some of them shouted. "In 1984 you were telling us we were in the process of a recovery, while now, with the data you are giving us, you are painting the image of an economy on the verge of collapse." Whatever the grumblings, however, the PASOK majority in the GSEE trade union movement voted, at least initially, to support the government's economic policy.

With his political opponents in disarray, his party under fairly firm control and with realities leaving him little room for choice, Mr Papandreou should take all the tough measures necessary to stabilize the economy. Until now he has made all the easy choices. But easy choices are no longer available and Mr Papandreou may not find a better opportunity than now to implement measures necessary for the survival of the Greek economy.

Whether he can do this with a minimal political cost – primarily by blaming all economic difficulties on the policies of previous governments – is uncertain. However, the Greek conservative movement's severe crisis will certainly help PASOK in its efforts to present itself as the only coherent and powerful force capable of dealing with the nation's problems. □

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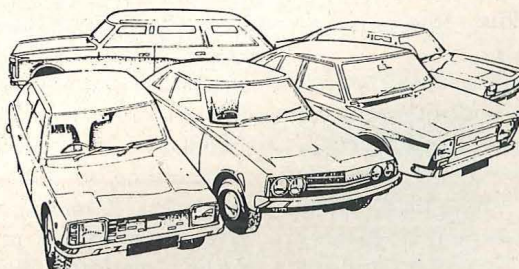
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Squabble over Prinos oil

Both the Greek state and consortium stand to lose in litigation suit

An Athens court issued the first ruling on September 5 in what promises to be years of litigation against the Greek state by North Aegean Petroleum Co. (NAPC), the foreign consortium developing the Prinos oil field off the island of Thasos.

Even without a satisfying verdict in the first case, NAPC kept the legal momentum going by taking the Greek state to court again four days later in Kavala.

In both cases, NAPC asked the courts to issue a restraining order against the Greek state so that the Greek Public Petroleum Corporation (DEP) could not stop the consortium from drilling in its own development area. DEP attempted to do so in July.

According to a 1979 licensing contract between the two parties, NAPC has a "free and exclusive right to develop and operate the development area" in the Aegean sea west of Thasos. But DEP demanded this summer that NAPC stop all drilling if the consortium did not accept in advance the state's terms for revision of their 1979 concession agreement. Over several months this year, the state has been demanding renegotiation of the agreement that would result in state partnership in NAPC and a greater share in Prinos profits – the issues at the heart of the affair.

But Charles Parmelee, NAPC chairman and executive vice-president of Canada's Denison Mines – the principal shareholder in NAPC – calls the state's approach "blackmail", and warns that the government is shooting itself in the foot. "The whole point is we've got to find more oil. Next year production begins declining," he says. The flow from current wells may stop in the 1990s.

While NAPC and the state battle it out in the courts, no wells can be drilled and, thus, no new oil-producing wells can be put into operation. That means not only a decline in oil output for domestic consumption, which accounts for about 50 percent of NAPC sales at present, but a further decline in income while international oil prices fall. The first Prinos cargoes exported four years ago fetched \$36 a barrel; now Prinos oil – a fairly poor-quality, high-sulphur crude oil – sells officially

at \$24 a barrel. That is a loss of \$500 million over a short period due only to fluctuations in international oil prices.

The Athens court's verdict, mainly procedural, was that no Greek court could hear a case against the state under the special emergency judicial procedures NAPC had chosen. In its sole substantive ruling, the Athens court said it could not see how DEP had prohibited the consortium from drilling when the Kavala harbor master, not DEP, had sent the message to NAPC requiring a halt in drilling. But it was the Public Petroleum Corp. that had sent a telex to the Kavala harbor master, "instructing" him to prohibit NAPC from drilling a new exploration well within the development area, on the ground that the area was under force majeure due to what DEP termed "tensions with Turkey".

NAPC lawyer Kostas Kyriakides calls this a "twist" of logic, since the telex clearly has DEP "instructing" the harbor master to keep NAPC from spudding – that is, from beginning to drill the well – which would have taken place two days later.

Moreover, says Kyriakides, the court never once mentioned DEP's force majeure. DEP's reasoning for the renewal of an old force majeure was apparently that a Turkish seismic research vessel and a warship had been seen west of Thasos on July 16, one day after the new exploration well would have been spudded.

According to the coordinates DEP gave, says Parmelee, the ships would have been smack in the middle of NAPC's platforms. Parmelee and other NAPC representatives, however, are quite sure no such ships appeared.

DEP's original arguments for force majeure began in 1982, after a force majeure condition in the northern Aegean had been invoked in the late 1970s and rescinded in 1981 by the New Democracy government. In 1982, the government stopped all NAPC drilling operations except its on-going exploitation of the Prinos oil and adjacent South Kavala natural gas wells, saying the Greek state was invoking a force majeure aimed particularly at stopping exploration east of Thasos in sensitive waters disputed by Greece and Turkey. The two countries have

contested Aegean mineral rights since the junta years.

But the force majeure DEP announced in 1982 was never formally invoked and NAPC reasoned it did not exist. After a series of new seismic studies showing there was a strong possibility that oil-bearing structures existed in the development area around Prinos and South Kavala, NAPC informed DEP on May 10 that it would drill an exploratory well in that area and DEP agreed. But in late June, DEP did an about-face and called drilling "impossible".

The government made clear it would not allow the consortium to carry out work if it didn't accept in advance the state's terms for revision of the 1979 concession agreement, namely, a share in the consortium and a greater percentage of the profits from sale of the Prinos output.

Prinos has made about \$780 million since beginning production in 1981. About 20 percent of that has been the state's share. Prinos produces 25,000 barrels a day of crude oil, 50 percent of which is exported. The portion consumed domestically accounts for 10 percent of the 9.3 million tonnes of petroleum that Greece consumes annually.

After the Athens court ruling in early September, a smiling Eleftherios Veryvakis, Minister for Energy and Natural Resources, was careful to say he could not claim that this was or was not a victory for the Greek state.

"But I can say," he declared, with forefinger slashing the air, "that the Greek government still thinks it should be a participant in Greek petroleum, which, of course, was a wish and a promise from the consortium." NAPC had, in the spirit of compromise, agreed in July to a greater state interest in the consortium.

For the time being that participation is held up in the courts – a process that could take three to four years. NAPC lawyer Kyriakides says that if necessary, NAPC will take its case to the Greek Supreme Court and later to arbitration. In the meantime, he says, nobody wins – the state doesn't get its partnership in NAPC, nor does NAPC get its right to drill again.

Takis Georgiou

GREECE'S DAILY INTERNATIONAL NEWSPAPER

VOL. I, NO. 64

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1985

50 DRACHMAS

Spy scandal hits Greece

Navy officer and two civilians arrested as Soviet spies

By Paul Anastasi Athens Star Staff

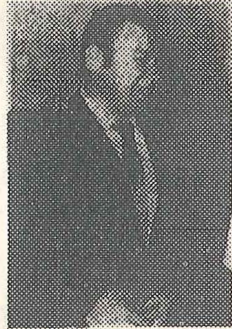
Greek authorities announced last night they have arrested at least one senior navy officer and two civilians on charges of espionage for the Soviet Union.

The arrests, which according to the government are being followed up by investigations into a great number of other suspects, appear to be the result of the recent defection of a senior Soviet military espionage official and the details he provided of an extensive spy network operating in this strategically located Nato country.

Greek security officials said that one senior naval officer was arrested over the weekend and that another 25 officers are being investigated. They attributed the development directly to the Soviet defector's revelations. Government Defense Undersecretary Antonis Drossoyannis also confirmed the arrest and the continuing investigations, but he said this was strictly a discovery made by the Greek Central Intelligence Agency (KYP) and not the result of information provided by the United States following the Soviet official's defection.

"This success is strictly the work of Greek intelligence," the defense undersecretary said. He declined any comment on the Soviet military espionage official.

In a rapid succession of disclosures throughout the day, Alternate Interior and Public Order Minister Athanasios Tsouras then disclosed that he had been arrested and identified himself as a spy.



Former Soviet spy Sergei Bokhane, who reportedly named names to Greek officials after defecting to the West.

Vasilios Serepisios, a lieutenant who served in the computer center of Greek Navy headquarters. The source said he allegedly received a lump payment of one million drachmas and a monthly stipend of 100,000 drachmas to carry out espionage for the Soviets.

that other officers had been arrested and said that only Serepisios and two other civilians—Megaloconomos and Pitsoulis—had been arrested last Sunday. He did not deny, however, that the commander's arrest was connected with the Soviet diplomat Bokhane and added that the security police had strong evidence against Serepisios.

Asked whether the U.S. secret services had given their Greek counterparts a list of names disclosed by Bokhane, Drossoyannis did not give a specific answer and said: "I personally do not know whether such a list exists."

Drossoyannis said Serepisios was not in a position to transmit information related to Nato because he had no connection with Nato matters. On the contrary, he had information related to the country's national defense, mainly mobilization, selection of officers, officers' qualifications and matters of financial, administrative and training.

Drossoyannis said security police had found in Serepisios' home a camera for micro-films and refused to name the foreign power the command was spying for.

Lieutenant Drossoyannis said...



Evgeny Chibrikov



ASSASSINATION - Athens magazine publisher Michel Nimari lies in a pool of blood after he was gunned down in the lobby of an apartment building housing his offices. No one has claimed responsibility for the killing.

Arab publisher slain at his Athens office

A gunman yesterday shot dead the publisher of an Athens-based Arabic-language magazine which had criticized Arab governments and written of an alleged plot to overthrow the Syrian president, police said.

They said they were questioning a man but gave no details. No one has claimed responsibility for the attack.

Friends of 37-year-old Michel Nimari, who published the Annathra, said he was of Jordanian origin and a personal friend of the Liberation Organization (PLO) leader Yasser Arafat. He held a Syrian passport.

Witnesses said a swarthy, curly-haired man wearing a striped shirt and grey trousers, a striped shirt and grey trousers, walked down the stairs of the magazine's office building.

Journalists who were nearby saw a man who they identified as Nimari being dragged away from the scene.

He was speaking after Moscow announced it was expelling a further six Britons in the fourth round of an expulsions war triggered by the defection of a Soviet intelligence officer.

The Foreign Office said there were no plans for further expulsions and that Britain wanted to "draw a line under this affair."

Chief spokesman Christopher Meyer denied that the decision left Britain looking weak.

"We have broken the heart of the Soviet intelligence operation in Britain," he said.

He added that the decision was a "very considerable achievement" and that it "doesn't come into it."

Meyer said there was a major difference between Britain's decision to expel 31 Russians identified by Cordyevskys as spies and Moscow's retaliation against people who were clearly not engaged in espionage.

Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe said the Soviet Union was entirely to blame for what he called a lamentable episode which had severely set back Anglo-Soviet relations.

Howe accused the Russians of acting vindictively and without justification, but he left the door open for fence mending.

He is due to meet Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze at the United Nations in New York next week and Meyer said that as far as he knew the meeting was still on.

An improved relationship with Moscow cannot be bought at the expense of Britain's national security, Howe said.

"We hope that this episode has finally been learned by the Soviet authorities. If so, conditions will exist for a program of improvement in British-Soviet relations."

Meyer said he saw no reason why the Britons expelled from Moscow would include two Reuters correspondents and that they would not be expelled from London.

Britain ordered the expulsions last Tuesday following the defection of a Soviet intelligence officer who had provided details of a spy network in London.

NOW SEVEN DAYS A WEEK!

Stowaway appears in Tanzania

DAR ES SALAAM (AP) - A man who claims he was one of the stowaways thrown from a Greek ship into shark-infested waters last week said he had been contacted by three other survivors who he met during the trial of the ship's crew.

I do not understand why photographs of my survivors have not been sent to Greece to assist in the trial, Apollonius Iunia Mahafage said in an interview with the government-owned Daily News. Our testimonies would surely have been very important in the case against the ship's crew.

Antonios Plataniopoulos, 44, captain of the Greek freighter Gardalia, was convicted Sept. 12 in the Greek port of Piraeus of endangering lives and inflicting grievous bodily injuries and was sentenced to 10 years in prison.

The crew members were sentenced to prison terms ranging from 14 to 44 months.

The charges stem from an incident March 17, 1984, in which Plataniopoulos and some members of his crew forced 11 African stowaways overboard in a shark-infested area of the Indian Ocean off the coast of Somalia.

The sentences against Plataniopoulos and his crew brought criticism of being too lenient.

The punishment was lighter than expected because the court accepted a defense plea to reduce the criminal charge to misdemeanor status because there was no proof the stowaways died.

The developments are the latest among a wave of espionage scandals sweeping Europe.

Security officials confirmed that the officer arrested over the weekend was a Greek intelligence officer who had provided "every possible piece of evidence" and decided to take action when it was learned that Megaloconomos was preparing to leave the country.

Tsouras said that he had learned through interrogation that the two men were being "paid to deliver secret information which they had access to due to their professional capacity."

Megaloconomos was an employee of ITI-Greece, Hewlett Packard and Standard Electric Greece, a subsidiary company of ITI, in which Pitsoulis also worked for as a businessman and managing director of the Marak-Electromica, an anonymous industrial company.

Tsouras added that during a search of their homes, police found and confiscated material used by Megaloconomos such as secret codes, key holders with concealed micro lenses for reading micro films, special paper for invisible writing, a camera, a powerful short wave radio for the reception of messages on specific frequencies, notes for the use of a transmitter and other material.

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Reagan rules out deal on SDI with Gorbachev

WASHINGTON (Reuters) - President Reagan has virtually ruled out any deal with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev to trade his "Star Wars" nuclear defense plan for Moscow's acceptance of U.S. Soviet nuclear missile cuts.

At his first big news conference since June, Reagan said Tuesday night that he would instead try to convince Gorbachev at their November 19-20 summit that both superpowers should turn to such defensive systems.

He also defended his limited sanctions against South Africa, and warned that a "mindless stampede toward trade protectionism" in the U.S. could bring an economic disaster like the world-wide depression of the 1930s.

Gorbachev said in a U.S. magazine interview published this month that U.S. Soviet missile cuts would be possible if Reagan curbed his research into the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI), the official name for the "Star Wars" project.

But Reagan said Tuesday the research was not a bargaining chip.

When pressed whether that meant he was ruling out any deal to give up testing or development of Star Wars weapons, Reagan said: "I think that's a legitimate part of research and yes, I would rule that out."

Reagan said he would negotiate actual development of such weapons but his answer ruled out giving up any development work short of actual deployment.

Gorbachev said in the interview that he could accept laboratory research on such weapons but not field testing.

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Gorbachev said in the interview that he could accept laboratory research on such weapons but not field testing.



President Reagan at his news conference. We take this summit very seriously (Photo Reuters)

Kidnapped U.S. priest is freed

WASHINGTON (AP) - President Reagan yesterday announced that Benjamin Weir, an American priest kidnapped in Beirut, had been freed.

Weir, 40, was held in Beirut since the start of the Lebanese civil war in 1975. He was held in a prison in Beirut.

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well. I'd just jump the gun.

He did not say how long Weir, who was believed to have been released at the weekend, had been back in the United States.

An anonymous source called to a news agency in Beirut on Sunday said Weir, a diplomat in Lebanon for more than three decades, had been freed on Saturday.

Weir was held in a prison in Beirut since the start of the Lebanese civil war in 1975. He was held in a prison in Beirut.

Weir was held in a prison in Beirut since the start of the Lebanese civil war in 1975. He was held in a prison in Beirut.

INSIDE section with a table of contents listing various articles and their page numbers.

Forty years of human strife: Greece and the United Nations

by Eddie Koch

This month Andreas Papandreou will jet into New York at the head of a Greek delegation to the 40th anniversary celebrations of the United Nations Organisation (UN). According to a UN press release, the occasion will mark 40 years of "human strife" for world peace in the UN – a body born "through the fire, the dust and the blood, the destruction and the miseries of the second World War, and from its ashes."

The members of the Greek delegation will have much to look forward to at the celebrations. They can take pride in the fact that their country is an active and founder member of the world body. As if to honor this status, Greece was chosen, by lot, to occupy seat number one during the 40th session of the UN General Assembly. The Greek delegates will also be able to admire Greece's award-winning contribution to the festival's poster exhibition – another symbol of Greece's active role in the 40 years of UN history.

In between the ritual and symbolism of the celebration, the delegates will probably also find time to reflect on Greece's own 40 years of "fire, dust and blood" since the end of World War II – a history in which the UN played a substantial, and sometimes controversial, part.

The UN's first 'hot' issue

Greece in fact provided the UN with the first of its 'hot' issues. In January 1946 the very first meeting of the UN Security Council heard the Soviet Union object to the presence of British troops in Greece during the civil war. Five of the next ten Security Council meetings had "the Greek question" on their agenda as the superpowers used the UN to bolster and legitimize their intervention in the 1946 to 1949 uprising by Greek communists against the conservative post-war government. The United States sought to justify its economic and military aid to the Greek government during the civil war, under the Truman doctrine, by claiming Soviet satellites were fomenting unrest in Greece by aiding the communist guerrillas. The Soviet government, on the other hand, sought to promote the interests of the Greek rebels by exposing the repressive actions of the Greek government during the war.

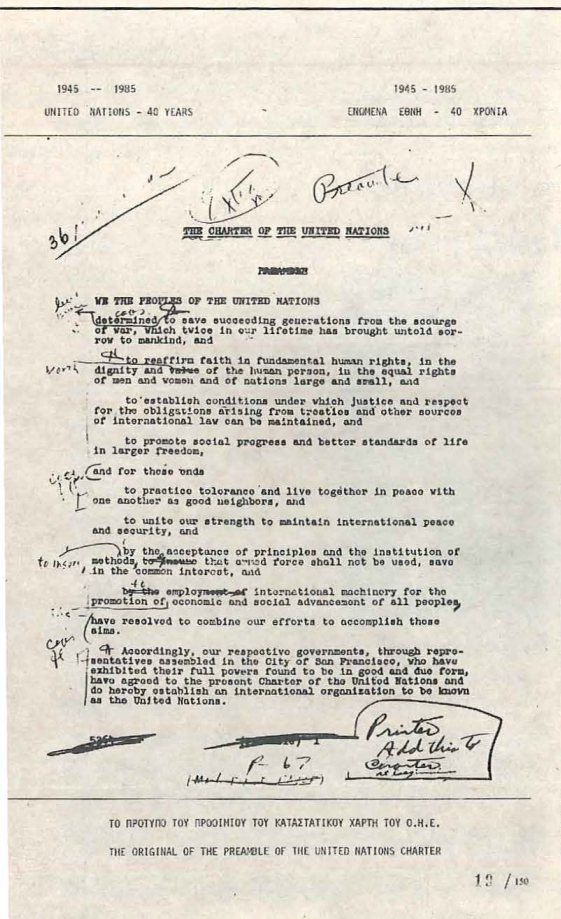
So the UN set up its first commission of enquiry – the Special Commission on the Balkans (UNSCOB) – to investigate the charges and countercharges. The role played by UNSCOB in the civil war is still heatedly debated. Left-wing historians argue, with some support from evidence in State Department archives, that the United States dominated the UN General Assembly at this stage and used its influence to make sure the commission criticised Bulgaria, Yugoslavia and Albania for aiding the rebels, thereby gaining support for the Truman Doctrine. They also argue that the US deliberately encouraged the commission to exaggerate evidence of the forced removal by the rebels of thousands of children from the war-torn north to communist states across the border. These historians charge that the UN was used by the US

as a forum to justify American interference in Greek affairs and that it helped create the "child kidnapping" issue – one of the most heated and divisive in modern Greek political history. Conservatives and liberals, on the other hand, insist that UNSCOB's findings on the role of Greece's communist neighbors during the war were accurate and the Right today still angrily condemns Greece's Communist Party (the KKE) for the "kidnapping" of children during the war. The actual role of the UN was probably more complicated than the polemics allow, but there is no doubt that the "Greek question" was one of the first issues that turned the UN into a major battleground of the Cold War in the 1940s.

Makarios goes to the UN

Only months after the civil war ended, the UN was faced with another explosive issue of concern to the people of Greece. In 1950 Archbishop Makarios, the popular leader of the Greek Cypriot community, took a plebiscite result to the UN which demanded an end to British colonial rule over the island and union, or *enosis*, with Greece. The Turkish minority on Cyprus, supported by Turkey, strongly opposed the move. Britain, concerned to ensure its presence on the island, strategically so important to its interests in the Middle East, stalled on decolonization and in Greece popular pressure mounted for *enosis*. From the beginning the Greek government relied heavily on the UN to resolve the problem – with ambiguous results.

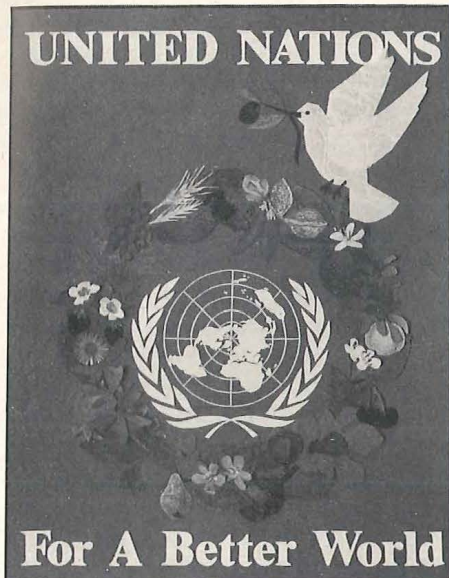
In the 1950s the UN exasperated the Greek public by refusing to debate the Cyprus issue despite numerous Greek appeals. In 1957, the UN General Assembly finally put Cyprus on its agenda and voted for self-determination for the island. This was only a symbolic victory. The resolution lacked the two-thirds majority it needed to become effective. Britain refused to accept the UN's right to intervene and the US outraged the Greek public by abstaining from the vote. It was only outside the UN, in talks organized by NATO, that a breakthrough in the deadlock



Facsimile of the preamble to the UN Charter

was made – leading to the establishment of the Republic of Cyprus in 1960.

In the 1960s the UN played a more decisive peace-keeping role in Cyprus. In 1963 Makarios threatened to reduce Turkish minority rights in the 1960 constitution. Military intervention by Turkey was averted by the prompt des-



Pamela Steele won third place in Greece with this entry in the UN anniversary poster competition.

patch of a UN peace-keeping force in 1964 and strongly-worded resolutions in the Security Council.

However this was only a temporary reprieve. When Turkey did invade the island in 1974 the UN again stalled. Despite strong Security Council resolutions the UN failed to take any concrete action – mostly because of American threats to veto any binding action against its Turkish ally.

“So there is a strong feeling here in Greece that America is responsible for the failure of the UN to resolve the Cyprus issue,” says Professor Constantine Stephanou, director of the Greek Center of European Studies and Research. “The Cyprus issue shows that the veto rights of the major powers in the Security Council are a major reason for the frequent impotence of the UN to take binding action to prevent international conflict,” he adds.

A sea of troubles

In the 1970s the UN also failed to help resolve another burning issue in Greek foreign policy – its dispute with Turkey over sea and air rights in the eastern Aegean. In 1976 Turkey escalated this long-standing conflict by sending a survey ship, the *Sismik*, capable of searching for oil below the sea bed, into

the eastern Aegean. On the brink of war with Turkey over the issue, Greece referred the incident to the UN Security Council and the International Court of Justice. The Security Council passed a weak resolution urging restraint on all sides and the International Court of Justice declared itself incompetent to rule on the dispute because Turkey failed to accept its jurisdiction. Again international bodies had proved disappointing to Greece.

At other levels, however, the UN has provided substantial support to Greece's case in the eastern Aegean. The Conference on the Law of the Sea, held under UN auspices between 1974 and 1982, ratified the traditional convention of a nation's right to 12 miles of territorial sea – a valuable asset to Greece should the issue reach crisis point or come up for international arbitration.

“Greek people still have faith that the UN can play a positive role in promoting Greek interests,” says Professor Stephanou. “However a major source of concern is the paralysing effect of the veto right of the major powers in the Security Council when it comes to concrete action.”

Technical aid

At a technical and economic level, the UN's role in Greece has also been less controversial than its role in international politics. The UN has an active presence in the country. In Greece it runs offices of the UN High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR), which provides assistance mainly to Palestinians and Turkish exiles, the UN Environment Program (UNEP), which is working on a plan for the protection of the Mediterranean against pollution, and the

UN Development Program (UNDP), which in the 1970s was active in providing expert advice on agricultural, energy and industrial projects in Greece. The work of this agency has, however, largely been superseded in recent years by funds from the EEC.

Greece's role

Greece also plays an active role in the UN today. More than 500 Greek citizens fill expert positions in projects of the UNDP around the world, the Greek government has hosted numerous UNDP conferences and its contribution to UNDP is increasing despite its balance-of-payments problems.

Greece has also been active at the UN in supporting the causes of Third World countries, the rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination and moves to promote nuclear disarmament. It has, however, played a less-active role against the apartheid regime in South Africa – probably because of the influence and interests of the 300,000-strong Greek community in that country.

So Greece and the UN have had an uneven and shifting relationship in the past 40 years – a relationship that helped to create key aspects of Greek foreign policy – such as its non-alignment, support for anti-colonial struggles, sympathy with Third World countries on economic and trade issues, detente with the USSR and the Balkan states and a strong disenchantment with membership of NATO. It is this foreign policy, partly molded at the UN, that Prime Minister Papandreou and his colleagues will take back with them to the lobbies of the UN building when they attend the 40th anniversary celebrations of the world body. □



Women and children in the mountains during Civil War

On the road to Ulu Burun

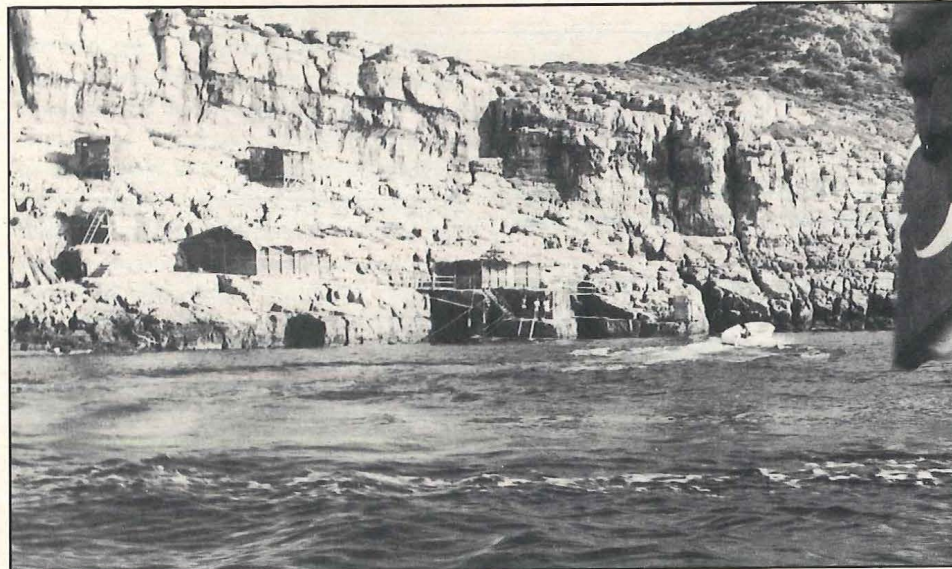
At Ulu Burun near Kaş on the Turkish coast, a team from the Institute of Nautical Archaeology is excavating the oldest shipwreck ever found

by B. Samantha Stenzel

I arrived in Bodrum on a boat from Kos in the baking heat of late July. A year earlier, my eye had been caught by a newspaper item about the discovery of the oldest shipwreck ever found, dating from the Late Bronze Age. The excavation, under the direction of archaeologist George Bass, was taking place at Ulu Burun, a cape near Kaş on the southwestern coast of Turkey. I had learned that the excavation would resume in the summer of 1985, so I was bound for Kaş. I

presented in more detail in his informative booklet *Bodrum: Ancient Halicarnassus*.

The descriptions of the presumed origin of the ship, and the details of its cargo and its final journey round Cape Gelidonya are pieced together with the skill of a detective story. Around 1200 BC., a Syrian trading boat was sailing in the eastern Mediterranean. Her last port of call was Cyprus where she had been loaded with about one ton of 'oxide' copper ingots. There was also



B. SAMANTHA STENZEL

Campsite at Ulu Burun

was told I could get useful information from the director of the Bodrum Museum.

The imposing Castle of Saint Peter at Bodrum was built in the early 1400s by the Knights of Saint John, who had also built the fortifications on Rhodes. The inner castle, which houses the Bodrum Museum of Underwater Archaeology, is reached after passing through seven gates embellished with coats of arms and inscriptions. At the top of a long stone staircase I found the office of T. Oguz Alpözen, the museum's director. The museum, which is recognized as one of the finest of its kind in the world, opened in 1960 with a collection of the artifacts from the Cape Gelidonya wreck, the first excavation of George Bass. Alpözen related a brief but spirited history of the museum and its artifacts, which is pre-

pure copper and tin on board which were used to manufacture tools to sell at the ship's ports of call.

To pass the time the crew played with sheep bones, or astragals, the original dice, which the captain also used for divination.

Obviously, his divination was faulty. Following the coastline to avoid the treacherous westward currents, the ship sank, for reasons unknown, while passing between two islands.

The artifacts from this and a number of other wrecks are carefully labelled and displayed in the impressive museum. The other displays include finds from the Seytan Deresi wreck in Gökova Bay; from the Müsgebi land excavation in a necropolis which has yielded the richest Mycenaean collection outside Greece; and from the "glass" wreck which was found in Serce har-

bor, 24 miles from Marmaris. The latter wreck yielded amphoras, a copper pail, gold coins, and spearheads; but it is the glass fragments, in at least 200 different forms, dating from the first half of the 11th century, which are of most interest. At least five people are working full time to restore them.

My visit to the museum and the talk with Alpözen whetted my appetite for a visit to the excavation in progress at Ulu Burun. The artifacts already gathered from the wreck are being conserved in the Bodrum Museum but will not be on display for several more years.

Kaş is an eight-hour bus ride southeast from Bodrum. Known anciently as Antiphellus, it is a charming fishing village with a well-preserved Greek theatre. The day after I arrived, a small boat took me to the wreck-site at Ulu Burun where I was met by the excavation director, Cemal Pulak. He invited me aboard the *Virazon*, a 65-ton converted barge which is used as a diving and research boat. Once aboard, Pulak, whom George Bass had put in charge of the excavation (conducted only in the summer months) after an illness this spring prevented him from continuing as director, gave me a capsule history of the wreck and explained the procedures they followed due to its unique circumstances. Pulak, a graduate student at Texas A&M University and a research assistant at the Institute of Nautical Archaeology (INA) has been described by Bass as "the finest underwater excavator I have ever known."

The *Virazon* has been equipped with high-pressure and low-pressure compressors as well as a desalination unit, a darkroom and a recompression chamber. The excavation is proceeding slowly because the depth - from 48 to 57 meters - necessitates short dives of 25 minutes in the morning and 20 minutes in the afternoon in which all crew members participate, including the medical doctor, Carl Rupert, and the Turkish archaeological commissioner, Askin Canbazoglu.

This is the deepest excavation ever undertaken by INA. Many commercial divers will not work below 50 metres unless they can breathe a special gas mixture to prevent narcosis. The *Virazon* uses a special "telephone booth" located close to the wreck in place of a diving bell. It is a plexiglass hemisphere filled with air which provides a refuge for divers with problems, thus minimizing the need for quick ascents to the surface, which can be fatal. The INA crew has logged thousands of

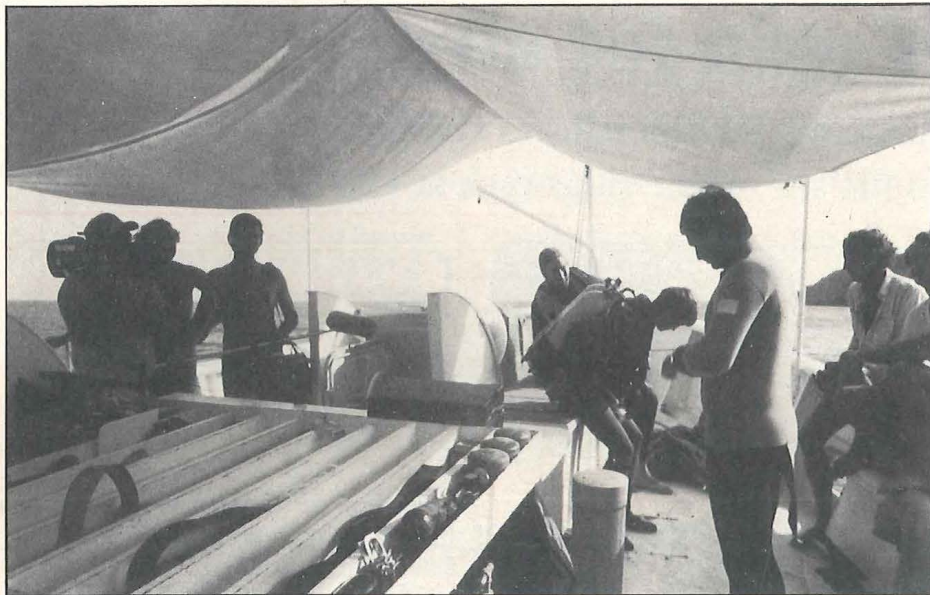
hours below 100 feet in the last decade without a major case of the bends or a diving accident.

Another problem, Pulak says, is the layer of concretion that covers the cargo like a rock-hard piecrust and means that the artifacts must be chiselled out by hand. Besides the metal ingots, these artifacts include *pithoi*, ceramic pottery, a golden goblet, bronze weapons, jewelry and ceramic lamps.

Don Frey, the easy-going president of INA who is also the underwater photographer at the site, has lived at Bodrum for years and is in charge of the survey program. He explains how the institute's contacts with local sponge divers led to the discovery of the wreck. "We have good relations with the sponge divers and often have a drink with them and fix their regulators," he says. According to Frey, sponge divers often find artifacts but don't record or retrieve them because their fear of reprisal from authorities is so great. If caught with historical finds, they can have their licenses revoked or lose their boats.

Frey has been tracking down leads to ancient sites supplied by sponge fishermen since 1980. So his interest was sparked immediately by sponge diver Mehmet Calor's report of having seen "metal biscuits with ears" on a dive in the autumn of 1982. The next summer, a team of INA and Turkish divers examined the site and confirmed that these "biscuits" were metal ingots similar to those depicted in the tombs at Thebes, which date back to 1350 BC. In the summer of 1984, full-time excavation on the oldest shipwreck site ever found began under the direction of George Bass.

At the end of the first season, Bass commented in an INA newsletter, "I



Archaeologist Shelly Wachsman (foreground) prepares for dive while camera crew shoots footage for documentary

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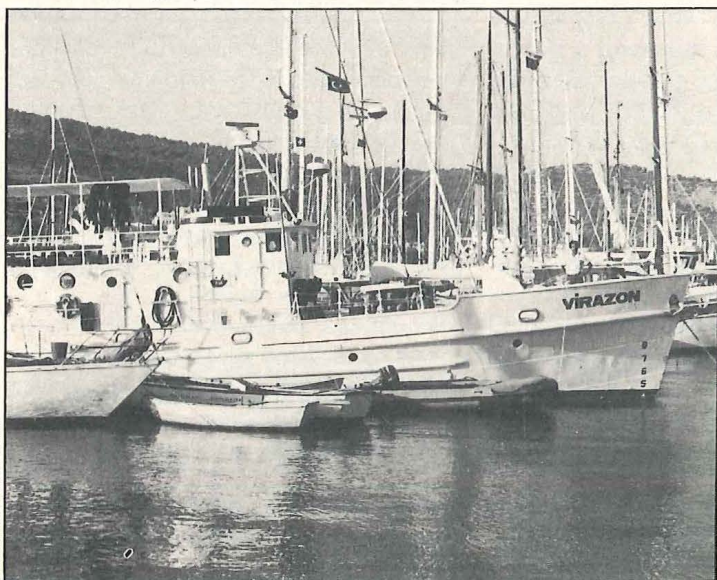
have never worked on a shipwreck where there was such a constant state of excitement; I mean, it got to the point where every day someone was bringing up something wonderful." Despite this, crew and staff members admit that many days are spent working hard at mundane tasks, such as chiselling off concretion, mapping seabed areas, cataloguing items or painstakingly sketching the finds. The latter job is done by Netia Piercy, an outstanding archaeological artist.

The crew and staff members sleep in the 12-berth *Virazon* or in one of the lodgings of the cliffside campsite which have been constructed complete with support poles, mosquito netting and reed matting under the supervision of Robin Piercy, an ingenious Englishman who is an archaeologist and INA projects associate.

As a landlubber, I was envious of the divers as they plunged into the sea and

I tried to imagine the full scope of the underwater scene. I observed Shelly Wachsman, an Israeli inspector of underwater antiquities and a Bronze-Age specialist, as he took his first dive at the site. When he re-emerged, his expression was beatific and his eyes had a faraway look. Wachsman had dived many times in Israel but had never seen such a rich site before.

The shipwreck holds many tantalizing puzzles which are yet to be solved. Why, for example, was the ship, estimated to be 65 feet long, hugging the coastline when it ran into the rocks at the base of the cape and why did it sink without capsizing? The night I spent on board, watching the moonlight from a clear sky reflect on the unruffled sea, it was hard to imagine the sea being treacherous. Yet two days later, a storm blew up and some stairs and a reed suspension bridge were washed away by fierce waves. □



Research boat Virazon in Bodrum harbor

B. SAMANTHA STENZEL



Don Frey (left), INA president, and Jack Kelly, one of INA's directors, aboard Virazon

B. SAMANTHA STENZEL

A man for all seas

Samantha Stenzel talks to George Bass
on the site of the shipwreck at Ulu Burun



Map showing wreck site



George Bass on the wreck

My attitude has changed since I began this project. When I went into the field last summer, I was hoping I could find evidence to support my theories about Bronze Age trade in the Mediterranean. Now, however, I am not out to prove any particular point; I only want to find out about the past. I'm going to let this little shipwreck take us on a voyage of its own.

Archaeologist George Bass on the shipwreck at Ulu Burun in the Institute of Nautical Archaeology (INA) Newsletter.

George Bass is a familiar name to students of nautical archaeology and readers of *The National Geographic*. He received the first of 16 National Geographic Society grants 25 years ago when he caused an archaeological sensation by directing the excavation of a 12th century BC shipwreck at Cape Gelidonya near Finike on the southwest coast of Turkey. This prompted Dr Froelich Rainey, director of the University of Pennsylvania Museum and joint sponsor of the expedition, to say: "It appears to be well preserved and is of great significance to classical archaeology. But even more important is the organization of systematic undersea archaeology by a team of archaeologists and divers which may well open up a whole new field of archaeology."

Dr Rainey's prediction was fulfilled. George Bass did pioneer a new field of archaeology by his systematic explorations of the seafloor, which is the most abundant source of undisturbed historical sites. Until that time it had been exploited mainly by treasure hunters and casual adventurers. In 1973 Bass left the University of Pennsylvania and became a leading figure in marine archaeology by founding the Institute of Nautical Archaeology (INA), a private independent institution affiliated with Texas A&M University.

I talked at length with Bass at the camp headquarters at Ulu Burun, the site of the shipwreck.

He is an unassuming man, who speaks with a folksy drawl. His angelic smile masks a keen mind and a playful sense of humor. Yet despite this light-heartedness, Bass is highly respected by his colleagues for his great achievements and his meticulous objectivity in analyzing the finds from nautical excavations.

Although Bass loved to read about diving as a child and wanted to learn as much as possible about it, he intended to follow a "straight, normal" career in archaeology after taking a masters degree at Johns Hopkins. He spent two years in the mid 1950s at the American School of Classical Studies in Athens. There he heard about the field of underwater archaeology, then in its infancy. Two occurrences, however, drastically altered the course of his

career. He met a young British woman who was drawing pottery underwater off the Greek islands and became fascinated with the subject. Then, in 1960, Peter Throckmorton, a young New York photojournalist who had lived with Turkish sponge-divers for two summers while looking for old shipwrecks, contacted the University of Pennsylvania Museum. He was looking for an archaeologist who could dive and oversee the excavation of the wreck at Cape Gelidonya in Turkey which dated back to 1200 BC, making it the oldest found at that time.

A complete and scholarly excavation of a shipwreck on a seabed had never been undertaken before and archaeologists themselves did not dive. Contacted by Rodney Young, the head of his department, Bass enthusiastically agreed. "I thought it would be a one-summer fluke," he recalls. He became engrossed and one summer stretched to five.

Athenian: In an INA newsletter article after the first summer's excavation, you called this Bronze Age shipwreck "unquivocally the most exciting and important vessel site ever found in the Mediterranean." Do you still contend this is true?

Bass: Actually, I think I should qualify that statement a bit. It's certainly the most important pre-classic or Bronze Age shipwreck ever found and that's my major interest; so it's the most exciting and important to me. But someone who is mainly interested in Greek sculpture would say, "I think the Antikythera wreck which was salvaged about 1900 is more important."

Why do you consider this the most important Bronze Age vessel site?

This is yielding more new information than any wreck excavated before. For example, we have the earliest glass ingots and dated tin ingots ever found. We have hippopotamus-tooth and elephant-tusk ivory, copper, gold and silver. We also have glass, faience, jewelry and weapons. We have a very wide variety of finds that will tell us a lot about trade as we trace the source of these objects.

From your research so far, what are the sources of these objects?

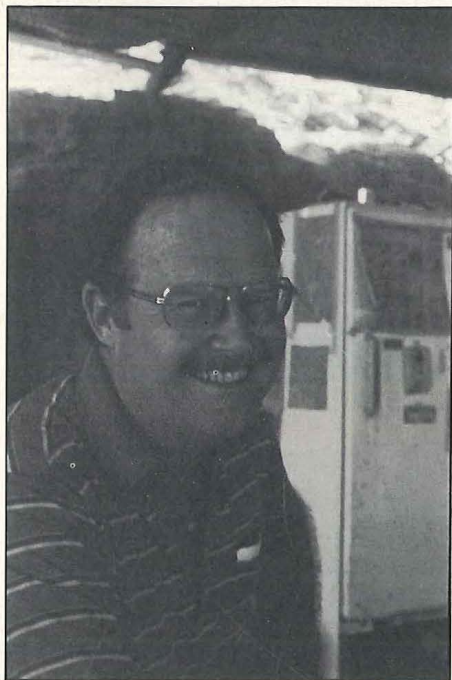
We have a cargo which comprises objects from three separate cultures. We have Canaanite, Cypriot and Mycenaean Greek objects. Since this ship was sailing on one specific voyage when it sank, we have to find some things that will date this wreck very carefully. We may have found those; for example, a seal with Egyptian hieroglyphs on it.

Are there advantages in dating finds from nautical excavations in comparison to those found on land?

Frequently these things are found on land excavations where the stratification is uncertain or they are found in tombs which have been re-used. I don't mean to denigrate land finds but this excavation may prove to be extremely important for dating the pottery of all three cultures and may also tell us about the mechanics of Bronze Age trade.

After the Cape Gelidonya excavation, you made some postulations which countered the long-held belief of classical archaeologists that the Late Bronze Age Greeks had held a monopoly on eastern-Mediterranean trade. You proposed instead that the Greeks were more likely trading partners with other nations in the area. Has the wreck at Kaş revealed evidence to back up your postulation?

It's too early to say. There is certainly evidence of a Mycenaean Greek



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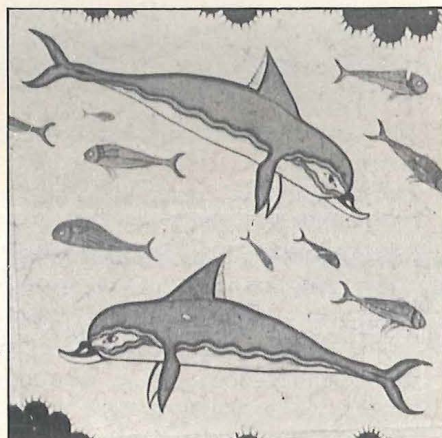
George Bass at Ulu Burun campsite

aboard because there's a Mycenaean seal but we have now found these new seals which are either Egyptian or Canaanite, so this is a puzzle. We may find it was a multinational ship, for instance, a Cypriot ship with a Syrian or Canaanite cargo and a Mycenaean sailing on it or something of that sort. It's not really important to me whether it proves or disproves this theory of mine because one ship doesn't necessarily prove anything. Some people have misunderstood me because they haven't read my excavation report from Cape Gelidonya.

What was the misunderstanding?

Greece and the Sea

The First International Symposium on Ship Construction in Antiquity was held in Piraeus from August 30 to September 1 as part of the program of Athens: Cultural Capital of Europe 1985.



Minoan wall painting, c. 1500 BC

A number of distinguished speakers addressed the conference, but the highlight was incontestably a report on The Bronze Age Shipwreck at Ulu Burun near Kaş, given by George Bass. Bass presented a succinct but vivid account, illustrated by slides, of the excavations and the recovered

artifacts, which include copper ingots, *pithoi*, merchants' seals, ivory, carved weapons, and small weights in the shape of frogs and bulls. A scarab encased in gold and a golden goblet were among the most striking finds, but the one which proved invaluable in dating the pottery was a humble Mycenaean calyx.

At the end of the short talk, Peter Throckmorton, who had been Bass's colleague in the excavation of the Cape Gelidonya wreck, exclaimed: "Wheeee!" His exuberant cry aptly expressed the feelings of the rest of the audience, speechless after seeing evidence of the stunning finds from an archaeologist's dream of a lifetime.

The engrossing and comprehensive exhibition "Greece and the Sea" continues until October 15 at the Port of Piraeus Authority exhibition hall in Akti Miaouli, Piraeus. Designed to cover the nautical history of Greece as well as that of the areas which came under Hellenic influence, the exhibition includes well-labelled artistic objects, maps and paintings. The display, which covers an enormous area in several halls, is one of the largest and most interesting ever mounted on the subject.

I said very specifically there that it was not simply that I thought it was a Canaanite ship but that it caused me to go back and study land finds from Syria, Cyprus and the Aegean and I came to the conclusion that there was evidence that the Canaanites played a very serious role in mercantile commerce. I wasn't saying there were no Greek traders; I simply said that the evidence showed a trade with Canaanite merchants as well.

What is the importance of the glass ingots that are being found?

We are finding dozens of glass ingots which were virtually unknown before. A dozen years ago, a scholar translated some ancient words found on cuneiform tablets that people had had trouble translating, as meaning 'raw glass' or 'glass ingots'. These tablets were shipped from Palestine to Egypt. Now that we have these ingots, I would not say that this is proof that these words mean glass ingots. But it shows there were glass ingots at this time because those tablets date from the approximate time of this wreck. I have been saying that the wreck goes back to the 14th century BC but some authorities who have looked at the pot-

tery and other objects have said they think it's from the 13th century BC.

As I understand, modern shipbuilders make the frame first while the ancient Greco-Roman technique was to build the shell first and fit the frames afterwards for support. Of what significance is it that this ship uses the shell-first construction?

Everyone is aware of the Kyrenia II, the boat that Michael Katzev excavated off the northern coast of Cyprus in the late 1960s and conserved and reassembled in the late 1970s. As far as we can determine at this moment, this ship seems to be constructed in the same manner as the Kyrenia II, which has a shell-first construction. Yet this wreck occurred almost 1000 years earlier so it would suggest that the tradition in which the Kyrenia was built was of some antiquity.

Have the building materials revealed anything?

The ship is built of fir but I don't think that will tell us where it was built because we know that timber was imported and exported. What may help us even more is the study of seeds and pollen, some of which are from weeds that were not part of the cargo but



WILLIAM R. CURTSINGER

Archaeologist R. Piercy grasps amphora

simply blew into the ship. This is the first time we have been so careful in collecting samples of these materials. One of our graduate students is studying botany as well as archaeology and she is making a study of the seeds. If we can determine where they came from, we may be able to say at least that the ship spent a good deal of time

on this or that coast.

How much longer do you estimate it will take to excavate the wreck?

Yesterday someone who has worked here all summer estimated it would take four more years. I think that's extremely optimistic. Because we only excavate in the summer and because of the concretion over the cargo and the short dives imposed by the great depth, it is very, very slow going. I would say it would take at least five more years, maybe seven or more.

Do you look for trained divers for the excavation?

The mistake that's made by most countries is that they think the diving is the most important part. So they look for divers. Any country which wants to develop its archaeological program should find the best archaeologists and train them to dive, just as we do. To us, it's the archaeology that matters. Diving is of secondary importance.

What is your opinion of treasure hunters? Are they a problem in the Mediterranean as they are in the Caribbean?

They have what I consider the right approach in Turkey, Greece and Italy. To get permission to work on a wreck, you have to have an archaeological permit and treasure hunting is not allowed, as far as I know.

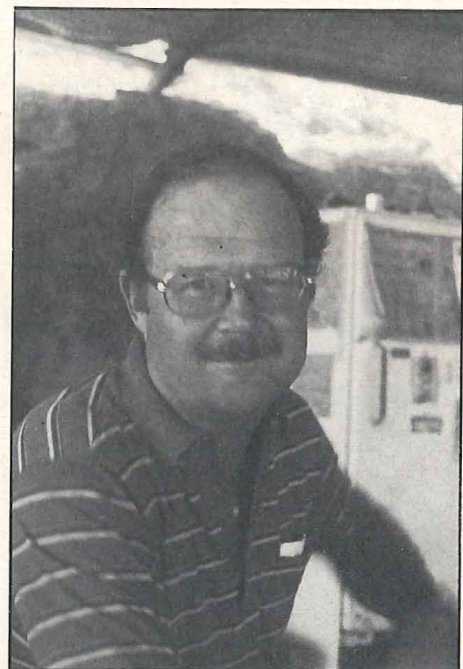
Have you had any attempts to tamper with the site of this wreck?

We haven't because this area is monitored by Turkish patrol boats and the site is very deep; also, we cover it up

with tons and tons of sand when we leave.

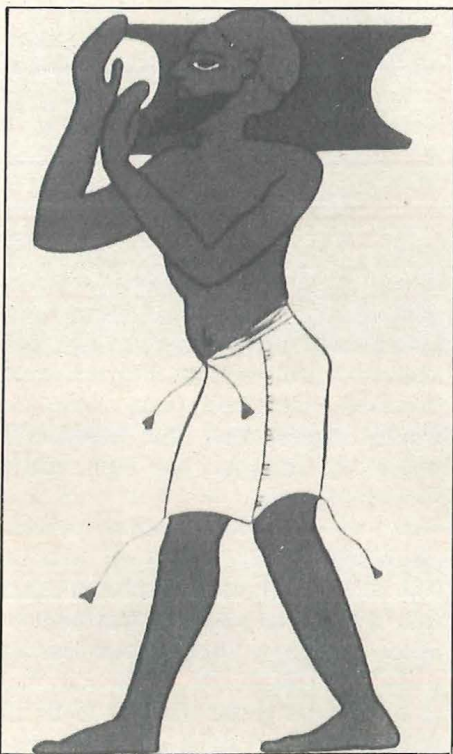
Do you have any specific criticism of the methods of modern archaeology?

Unfortunately, there is too much nationalism in archaeology. People from the Near East, Cyprus and Greece all want to claim this wreck as being from their country. Since I have lived two years in Athens, a year in Cyprus and a year plus many summers in Turkey, I am fond of all these regions. As an outsider I am perhaps more objective because I am not trying to prove anything. I simply want to see what the wreck will tell us and whatever it says to me, I'll publish. □



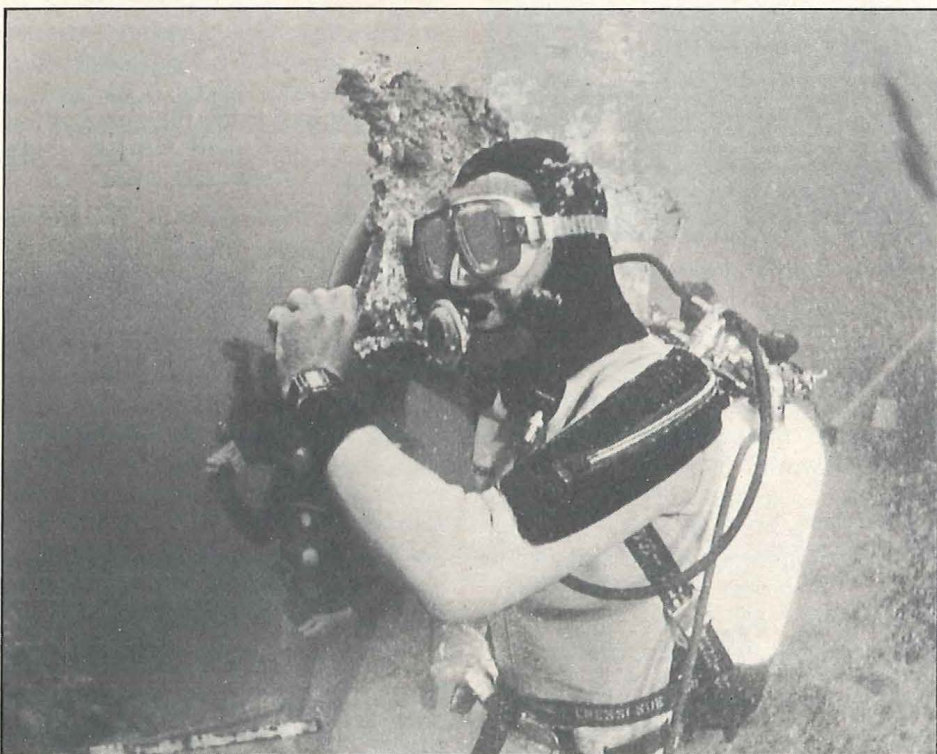
B. SAMANTHA STENZEL

George Bass



COURTESY NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE

Tomb drawing from Thebes (c. 1350 BC)



WILLIAM R. CURTSINGER

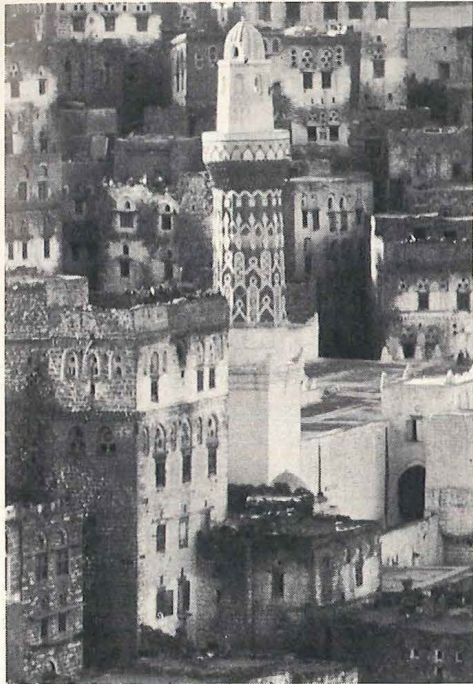
Capt. Turanli carrying copper ingot

Discover YEMEN.

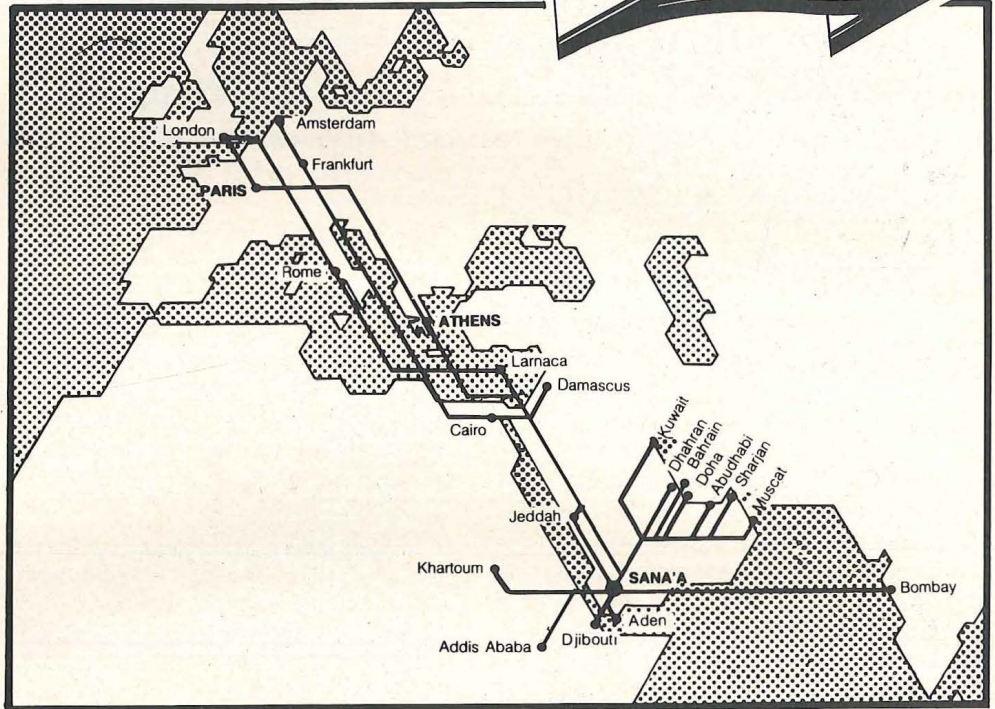
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Symi and the liberation of the Dodecanese

The tiny island of Symi was the site of the German capitulation in the eastern Aegean in May, 1945.

A former British soldier who witnessed the signing of the surrender recalls the last days of the war

by William J. Drinkwater

Today, for the tourist, the short trip from Rhodes to the little rocky island of Symi is a pleasant experience. After the busy streets of Rhodes, Symi's port of Yialou is serene and peaceful. But it was not always so.

Those of its inhabitants who lived there throughout the last war, and the servicemen who fought on its soil, remember when Symi was virtually in the front line of hostilities in the Dodecanese – right up till the final few months of the conflict.

Then, on orders from Allied General Headquarters, in December 1944,



Yialou. The surrender was signed in the three-storied building on quayside (far left)

Force 281 under Brigadier Moffatt, and part of an advanced British Military Administration (BMA) headquarters, including the deputy chief civil affairs officer and an officer from each of the Supplies, Legal, Medical, Finance and Psychological Warfare branches, moved to the island. A proclamation placing Symi under BMA control was made and posted on Christmas Day.

The choice of Symi was a bold one. Situated within sight of Rhodes and close to the Turkish mainland, the island was mostly infertile rock, with little vegetation, only one road – a stone-flagged access around the port – and no airfield or landing strip. With its houses

rising sheer from the quayside, the port had the air of a stage backdrop. A muletrack traversed the rough mountainous hinterland to a landlocked bay, Panormiti, in the south of the island. But Symi had the two great advantages of being both central to operations in the eastern Aegean and a fine observation point.

The people of Symi had suffered badly in the war. Since September, 1943, their town had been bombed by Axis and Allied planes, their countryside ravaged by mines. Their abbot at Panormiti Monastery, Chrysanthos Maroudakis, together with his servant and a Greek patriot, had been summarily shot by the Germans for harboring a group of British commandoes; much of the islanders' property had been requisitioned by the enemy; and one of their finest churches, the Church of the Assumption of the Virgin, had been destroyed when the retreating German troops sabotaged all their munitions in one huge dump before leaving the island. (It was only through the Christian conscience of a Bavarian Catholic corporal who passed on the information to the Symiots, that the lives of around 500 islanders were saved. The blast demolished over 260 houses adjacent to the acropolis on which the church was perched, but the only fatality was an elderly woman who refused to leave her home.)

The island had changed hands six times, and civilian morale was low – the population having been forced repeatedly to seek refuge in the hills whenever a strange craft was sighted. Morale was further lowered by periods of insecurity when garrisons had been liquidated, leaving the island without a governing body.

The inhabitants of Symi have always been a proud people. Their chief industry was sponge fishing, and for their food supplies they had depended largely upon the neighboring island of Tilos. The first priority of the British Military



Greek flag heads Rhodes victory march

Administration was to introduce a form of rationing on Symi itself.

Meanwhile the military situation in the region hardened. General Wagener, the German commander, issued a manifesto from Rhodes stating that, owing to a shortage of food, his troops would no longer feed the local population. This resulted in the first signs of a refugee problem as civilians began to leave the islands occupied by the Germans. Camps were hurriedly set up on Patmos (population 3000), Lipsos (500), and Symi (200), mainly to take people coming from Leros and Karpathos. Refugees also made their way to many other Greek islands, and some crossed to the Turkish coast.

During the early months of 1945 the British on Symi carried out many patrols and reconnaissance missions to neighboring islands to ensure that the remaining German troops were kept constantly on the alert. On March 4 a raiding party was sent to Tilos and Piskopi, where it met with stubborn resistance. On the latter island, both sides suffered some casualties, but eventually the entire German garrison of 150 men was overcome and taken prisoner.

In February the plight of the populations on German-occupied islands became so desperate that the German commander on Rhodes agreed after negotiations to allow the BMA to send in food for the civilians.

On February 9 the first consignment of 76 tons of food supplies was shipped from Symi in the custody of a BMA supplies officer, who remained in Rhodes long enough to supervise the distribution and satisfy himself that it had been made fairly and equitably.

But the shortage of food grew more serious with each passing week. On Rhodes the death rate was ten per day during January, 17 per day during February and March and 20 per day in April.

The islands occupied by the British were supplied by the BMA in the nor-

mal way. A proper rationing scheme was set up and goods were sold to civilians at fixed prices. As the islands of Tilos, Halki, Nisyros, Patmos, Lipsos and Astypalaia were neither in Allied nor in Axis hands, and as their inhabitants were in danger of starving, food-stuffs for free distribution were run in by BMA supplies officers, and left with local committees set up to operate rationing schemes. The BMA always insisted that food be distributed immediately to prevent its being taken by enemy raiding parties.

The British troops on Symi had an uneasy existence. With the Allies pushing on towards Berlin, and the war in Europe obviously entering its final and crucial stage, it was always on the cards that Wagener would try a last desperate throw of the dice, and invade. Alerts were commonplace, sending troops and administrative personnel to hill stations at the sight of any unfamiliar vessel on the horizon. But most sea-borne 'invasions' of this sort amounted to isolated instances of German troops defecting.

Landings by the Allied forces continued unabated. It was not unusual to see camouflaged, heavily armed, crepe-soled and thigh-booted raiding parties loading munitions and stores on to boats at the quayside as dusk fell, then returning the following day, tired and unshaven, with a motley collection of Italian and German captives and matériel.

On May 1 more successful assaults took place on Rhodes and Alymnia, which resulted in the taking of 24 prisoners and the destruction of a German caïque.

It was interesting to observe, when the Axis prisoners were off-loaded in Symi, the differing attitudes the Greeks had toward the Italians and Germans. In spite of the harshness shown by the Germans, and the rough treatment the Greeks had received at their hands, they were always held in high esteem, whereas the Italians aroused only ridicule and derision.

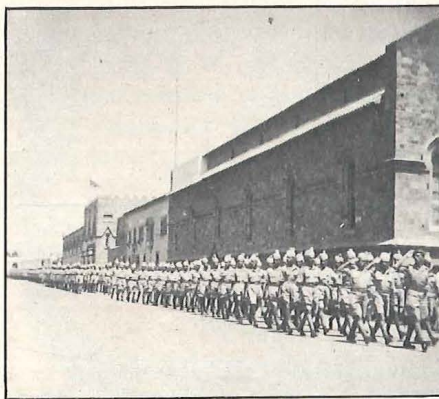
But it was clear that the cessation of hostilities could not be delayed much longer. Wagener on Rhodes had sworn allegiance to Admiral Dönitz when he assumed the Führership on the death of Hitler, but it became increasingly obvious that the erstwhile grand admiral and commander-in-chief of the German Navy would soon be suing for peace.

And so, hard upon the surrender at Rheims in the early hours of May 8, 1945, the remaining German garrisons were ordered to follow suit and capitulate.

late. Wagener had no option but to obey.

A rendezvous was hastily arranged with the Allies off the coast of Turkey, and representatives of both sides headed towards Symi in high-speed motor launches.

The two contingents disembarked on the little jetty in the port of Yialou and marched side by side along the quay to the municipal building. Headed by General Wagener and Brigadier Moffatt, both sets of officers acknowledged with salutes the Indian troops who lined the flagstoned way at ten-yard intervals. Mounting the steps at the side of the premises, they entered the first-floor offices of the British Military Administration.



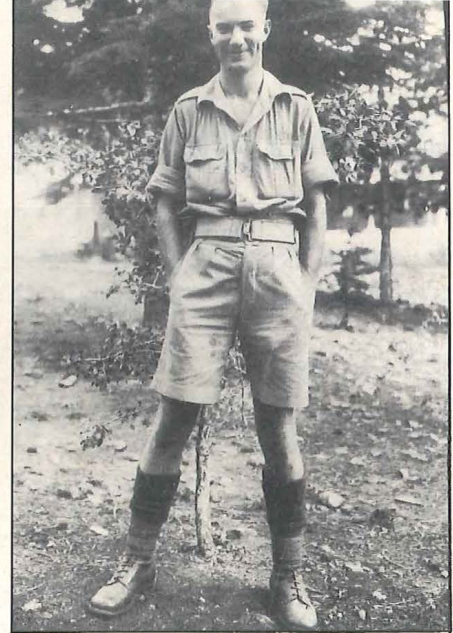
Indian regiment in Rhodes victory march

There, in a room facing the sea and under the gaze of trumpet-blowing cherubs in an Italianate painted ceiling, the instrument of surrender for the Dodecanese was signed.

It could not have been the happiest moment for the vanquished German officers – least of all Wagener. He had been ordered to submit, not only to inferior numbers in a position of fortified strength, but to an officer of lower rank than himself.

The Germans were cold and formal, their commander disgruntled. The documents, typed in English and German, were examined meticulously. When asked if he wished to sign, Wagener remarked that it was not his own wish but that he had to obey orders from Berlin. Then without further ado the short, rotund general signed the documents – to be followed by the British brigadier, acting for the Supreme Allied Commander, Mediterranean Theatre of Operations. It was precisely 08:00 hours. The surrender took effect at 13:00 hours.

The ceremony over, the Germans turned on their heels and retraced their steps back to the waiting boats. Victor and vanquished boarded their respective vessels. Soon their wash was but a widening ripple on the water and Symi

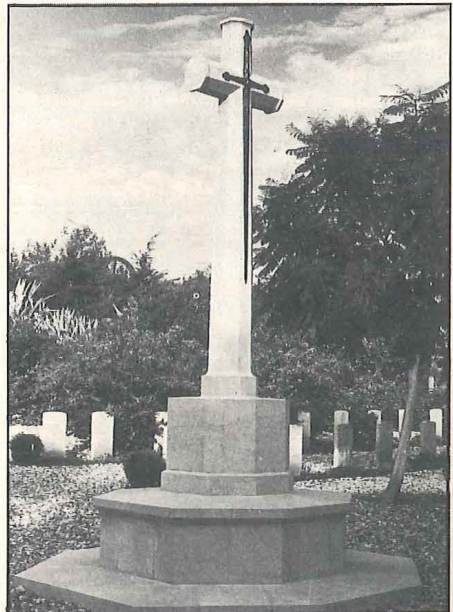


The author in Cyprus in 1944

was left to get on with the infinitely more important task of living.

The afternoon was spent celebrating, and the following morning the British Military Administration departed for Rhodes, from where it governed the islands until finally handing control back to Greece in 1947.

The house in which the treaty was signed is now a restaurant, with accommodation for visitors above. It is possible (as my wife and myself have done)



Rhodes War Cemetery, where 141 Allied soldiers are buried.

to sleep in the treaty room itself. Two plaques are fixed to the front of the building, inscribed respectively in Greek and English: "The surrender of the Dodecanese to the Allies was signed in this house on May 8, 1945."

A little further along the quayside, cut into the cliff-face, is a ship. For those able to read Greek, the message beneath it speaks volumes. Enough, however, to note its opening words: "Peace came to this island..." □

Big-time operator

George Kouris, publishing phenomenon, explains how he made it against all the odds

by Lee Stokes

It is no small achievement to have shaken up the powerful Athens newspaper publishing establishment, weathered storms of outrage and allegations of gutter journalism, and amassed a fortune in the process. And as George Kouris, publisher of *Avriani* (Tomorrow), Greece's most controversial newspaper, boasts, it takes an uncommon kind of man to scale such heights.

"I realised I was something special from the time I was at school on (the impoverished Ionian island of) Cephalonia," he says. "I just stood out from the rest in my class. I was the only one determined to stay in Greece and make my fortune. Everybody else thought I was nuts. They thought the only way to get rich was to go to America or work on the ships. Who's laughing all the way to the bank now? I stuck to my conviction and I'm a multi-millionaire and, like all Greeks, I steal from the tax man. My newspapers are making massive profits. I'm just that kind of guy."

After 20 years in the newspaper business, Kouris, 48, is still as enthusiastic as a youngster. "I usually write at least half of my newspaper myself. It saves me money and I know it's what my readers want," he says proudly, handing over copies of *Avriani* and his latest venture, a cheap daily sports paper with a political supplement. "I don't hire union labour, so all my print workers and journalists earn what I think they deserve," he says.

Kouris gives the misleading impression of being a simple, common Greek of the kind you could mistake in an Athens street for a cab driver or a waiter. Other Athens newspaper publishers, however, call him "the fox who turns the common touch into gold." But even his enemies admit that Kouris, the publisher of what he claims is Greece's largest-selling political daily (newspaper distribution agency figures say otherwise), is the epitome of the smart country boy who has played Athenians at their own game and won hands down.

Cephalonia, the island of Kouris'

birth, has the reputation among mainland Greeks of rearing the wildest of Hellenes. "They invented craftiness," confided an Athenian publisher who claims to be one of the few people whose grandparents were born in the Greek capital, and whose paper's sales have fallen dramatically since Kouris brought out his popular newspaper.

Dressed simply, in an open-necked, short-sleeved shirt, trousers and sneakers, Kouris proudly proclaims: "I'm a workaholic in a country where getting money for nothing is a national tradition." And as he tenderly handles past copies of "his" *Avriani*, he continues:

Other Athens newspaper publishers call him 'the fox who turns the common touch into gold'

"I'm a simple man, and I love work. I've never slept in the afternoon in my life, I've never drunk whisky or smoked a cigarette and I don't have a car. I just love work and I love the newspaper business."

He takes a childish delight in admitting he's made "a lot, a lot of money", but is careful never to reveal how much he's worth. Friends estimate his fortune at over five million dollars.

"We're a lazy race, I have no qualms about admitting it," he says. "One half of us steals from the other half. Have you ever seen anyone working in this country? In America they know how to work and they're encouraged by the capitalist system which rewards the industrious. In the Soviet Union they work because they're coerced. There's discipline and a final goal. That's how you become a super-power, not by perpetually complaining, stealing and idling all your life."

"When publishers got a law passed which set a minimum price for newspapers, I challenged them and won," he says. "When the journalists' and printers' unions held strikes against me



Kouris: "they can't touch me"

I gathered my family, friends and readers and smashed their monopoly. Now they tremble at the mention of my name because they know they can't touch me. None of them has the guts to challenge me any more." Kouris says his newspaper empire is the only one in Greece making a hefty profit and the only one which owes no-one a penny. "When other publishers hold a monopoly on the press, hide scandals, force minimum prices on the public and receive massive government loans which they never return, it is obvious we have no free press and no democracy in Greece," he says.

"At a lower price - we sell for 15 drachmas, less than half the price the

'I'm a workaholic in a country where getting money for nothing is a national tradition'

other dailies charge - we still manage to make a profit and give our readers what they want." Critics say that Kouris' papers succeed simply because they appeal to the lowest common denominator in Greek society.

Kouris started his publishing career on his native Cephalonia. "When I bought my first used printing press in Athens and brought it home, my father thought I was crazy," he says. "But soon, the *Voice of Cephalonia's* fame spread and I opened three more profitable dailies." His first attempt in 1976 to break into the lucrative Athens publishing market, failed. "The publishers, trades unions and government forced me to close down after only 20 days, but that only made me more determined to succeed," he says.

In 1980 he started publishing *Avriani*. "No bank would give me a loan, although I had at least 200 million drachmas in assets, because they're state-controlled and the government didn't want me in the publishing business. Trades unions boycotted me because I wouldn't give in to their bully tactics," he says.

"But out of sheer determination I smashed the monopolies – all of them. I showed the government that democracy and freedom can still flourish in Greece, whatever they try to do to suppress it. And now, for the first time, we have a breath of fresh air, real reporting and greater newspaper independence from government than ever before. Even pro-government papers which previously followed the government blindly are beginning to realise that their readers are not complete morons. And all this is thanks to my determination not to be intimidated by anyone."

Kouris believes a new publisher, or anyone trying to break an established monopoly, "must have nerves of steel and be willing to sacrifice even his life for the cause he believes in."

For a society to be truly democratic, he says, the press must be "so alert and free that it nips potential corruption and incompetence in the bud." His critics claim, however, than more than once his papers have been so eager to do this that they have fabricated scandals and presented unsubstantiated allegations as fact.

Kouris believes Greece is not yet a truly democratic country, "because essentially, even the opposition press relies on the government for loans and other favors so that while it may play its role as an opposition mouthpiece it never attacks the rotten core which is the real cause of the problem."

Avriani has been accused of being the prime example of yellow journalism in Athens, of being anti-semitic and of using dirty tricks to hurt political opponents.

"That's all nonsense," Kouris retorts angrily. He says he has never needed to use pictures of nude or semi-nude women to attract readers, and that his papers don't emphasise crime or "human disaster" stories.

"We use simple, clear language, which all the people can understand, the language they use at home and in the *kafeneion*, to put across the true situation in Greece.

"We don't hesitate to attack the government when we think it's making mistakes. We don't hesitate to write about financial scandals involving gov-



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Avriani headlines. Top: 'Manos Hadzidakis cheats on his taxes'; 'Averof and Stephanopoulos analyse ND

ernment officials and public money, and we are often more politically astute in our predictions than any other paper," he says.

He rejects allegations that *Avriani* is an organ for anti-semitic propaganda – though articles published in the paper have blamed Jews for setting Greece's forests on fire, called for the sacking of the governor of the Public Power Corporation (ΔΕΗ) because he is a Jew and alleged that the leader of the opposition New Democracy party, Constantine Mitsotakis, would "sell the Public Power Corporation off to the Jews" if he won last June's national elections.

"All views are carried in my paper," Kouris replies. "I don't even read the stories my columnists write as long as

their names appear at the bottom. Because I say Greeks are lazy and steal, am I anti-Greek? Because I write that Arabs should settle their rivalries elsewhere and leave Greece, am I anti-Arab? Of course not." Personally, he says, he has nothing against Jews or Arabs or Americans, whom he also attacks in his paper.

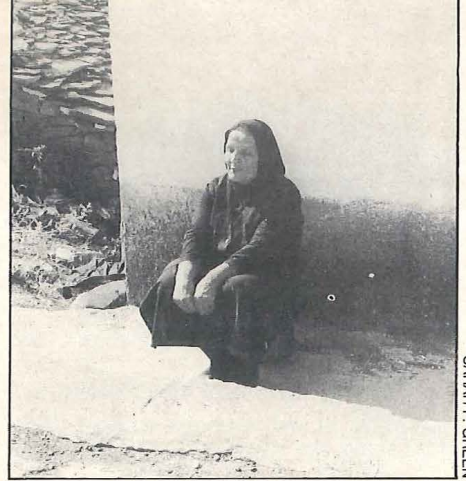
"Americans have developed too fast, and they don't have the experience to run world affairs," he says. "We would be better off with a country like Great Britain or Germany, with centuries of experience in foreign affairs, running the Western world."

And as for his next business venture, "That's confidential," he smiles. "But you can be sure of one thing – we're at the top and we intend to stay there." □

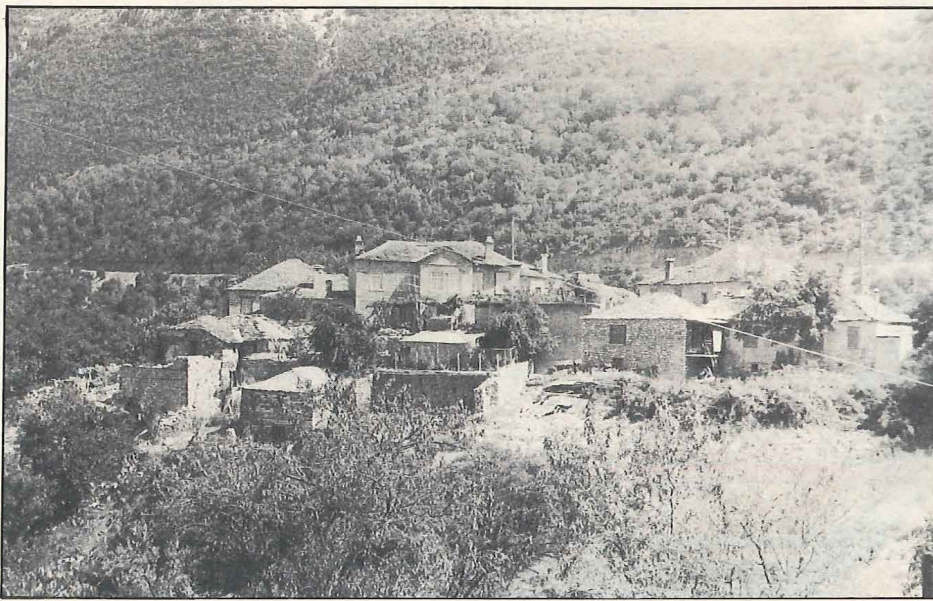
Epirus: the living past

Rugged, isolated and largely untouched by the modern world, Epirus preserves a way of life that has almost vanished from the rest of Greece, and a memory of events Greeks never want to forget

by Sarah F. Green



Old woman outside her house



SARAH F. GREEN

A view of Aristi

Epirus is a region few foreigners notice. That is a surprising but perhaps fortunate fact. As the largest region of Greece, Epirus contains most of the elements which attract flocks of tourists to the islands and more southern parts of the mainland: sun, sea, mountains, forests, wildlife, museums, historical interest – it's all there. What's lacking are hamburger joints, pubs, clubs, discos and overpriced hotels and restaurants.

Admittedly, the sun doesn't shine all summer in Epirus and the beaches are mostly confined to the Parga area on the southwestern coast. Most of the region is ruggedly mountainous, cleft by deep gorges and in places heavily forested. Many of the roads are cut out of the rocky slopes and are little more than rubble, pot-holes and hairpin bends. Such asphalt roads as exist lead to the most well-known towns and then simply stop.

Some new roads are being built. The road to Paningo, some 60 kilometres northwest of Ioannina, is not yet finished. From time to time a dynamite explosion punctures the silence of this tiny village as the mountain is blown up for gravel. The locals in the *kafeneia* don't even turn to look any more at the

dust mushrooming up from the hills; the road builders have been at it for years.

A few travellers arrive with their dusty rucksacks at Ioannina bus station, or in their mobile homes to visit this faraway place that sits uncomfortably next to Albania. They constitute a trickle compared with the flow of visitors to the rest of Greece and they

Goods find their way into Albania along the less well-guarded parts of the border. The locals may dislike Albanians, but business is business.

aren't looking for the few night spots which Ioannina provides for its large student population. No allowances are made for foreign preferences and none are expected. The tourists who come here are the hardy searchers for the wilds, or those with a passion for history. They generally find what they are looking for, as Epirus has areas along the Albanian border and across the Pindos mountains that only seasoned

mountain climbers would attempt, and the whole region is dotted with museums, monasteries, bridges and forts brimming with history.

In Epirus's long and often turbulent history, it has repeatedly been overrun by war and occupied by foreign powers. The Romans were there, as were the Turks, Venetians, Albanians and Italians – all laying rival claims to the region and generally making life unpleasant for the locals. Epirus was not freed from Turkish rule until 1916, but its troubles didn't stop there. The long-running saga of the Albanian claim to large parts of Epirus continued, and on October 28, 1940, the Albanians and Italians both invaded. That episode is still etched deeply in the minds of the villagers.

'When great people become interested in us, it's always bad.'

And Epirots won't let you forget the war. If a stranger passes through a village and speaks Greek he's bound to be told someone's personal story. These things are not discussed much among the villagers themselves, for friendships and families alike were split by differing loyalties during that time. One man in Vikos, a tiny village perched atop one end of the Vikos Gorge, north of Ioannina, told his story to a visitor in his *kafeneion*, pausing only to wait for a fellow villager to walk out of earshot. He, like many in this northwestern part of Epirus, remembers the actions of the Greek communist rebels against the invaders more than he recalls the deeds of the Albanians and Italians themselves.

"The rebels accused me of treason to the cause. Someone in the village said I was talking to Zervas' people. You know about the October war? Well, it happened here. Zervas' people were on the Right and then there were the communists. They beat us up, split up

our families and even killed us – and the Italians took all our animals for food. The communists arrested me and took me to Grammos mountain, up there by Albania. They kept me there for two years. They killed my brother. Now these young crazies are all for the KKE. Do you understand that?”

Others in different parts of Epirus will tell of atrocities committed by Zervas' right-wing army. Which group committed worse war crimes is a matter of heated intellectual debate in political circles, but the locals in Epirus remain largely unconcerned with that question. What they care about is what

‘You know about the October war? Well, it happened here... they beat us up, split up our families and even killed us.’

was done to them personally. Many feel that they were caught in the middle of a fight that paid little attention to them other than to strip them of their belongings, their dignity and, quite often, their lives. The celebrations of October 28 mark events still very much alive for the people of Epirus.

There is a lighter side to those times. It is still commonly believed that the English dropped gold sovereigns out of airplanes into the mountains around Konitsa, on the far northwestern border, to help the rebels fight the invaders. The whereabouts of these caches of English gold is still a topic of ani-

mated discussion. English archaeologists excavating in the area are often accused of searching for this treasure while they pretend to dig for flints and wild goat bones of the Paleolithic period. Why else, after all, should English people spend so much time in this particular area? The Elgin marbles are one thing, but what foreigner in his right mind would come all this way to dig up dusty old bones and traces of another country's prehistoric origins? The argument makes sense, in a way.

English archaeologists, particularly from Cambridge University, have quite a long history in Epirus. In fact, the characters in Hammond Innes's thriller *Levkas Man* are believed to be based on people who ran an excavation at Asprochaliko, a rock shelter on the Louros river in the south of the region. The archaeologists are still there, but at a different site, deciphering the most ancient traces of prehistory Greece has to offer. At present, Epirus is thought to have been inhabited for around 17,000 years. The first Epirots hunted red deer, chamois and ibex (types of wild goat), made flint tools and lived in caves.

Those paleolithic peoples certainly had good taste in scenery. The present excavation is in the Vikos-Aoös river region north of Ioannina. The area has been declared a national park in order to preserve its natural beauty, which includes rivers and forests, fields and stone bridges, all leading to tiny villages with houses made of grey stone and slate. Its national park status at the moment only means that the villagers must preserve the general tradition of their towns and continue to use local materials to build their homes. There

It is still commonly believed that the English air-dropped gold sovereigns into the mountains around Konitsa... and that English archaeologists are looking for them.

are plans eventually to enclose the area, charge a fee for entry and build official tourist routes through it. Fishing and sheep herding will be banned and wild animals such as bears, wild cats and wild boar will be reintroduced to the forests and mountains. One could hardly blame the locals for feeling not unlike preserved wild animals themselves.

The planned changes mean an end to the old way of life in Zagori, as this area is known locally, but they are probably the only way to prevent the complete destruction of the area by the tourist industry.

For the time being, however, Zagori is a real and living part of Greece's past. The tourists who come are mostly Greeks who have left their villages to open hotels and restaurants down south or even abroad, and are returning to visit the families they left behind. They bring with them signs of the riches they have amassed in their new life in the form of new houses for their parents, complete with TV sets and refrigerators. Somehow these things seem strangely incongruous in a tiny mountain village surrounded by forest and mountain peaks; but not nearly so incongruous as a disco or cocktail bar would be.

The electrical mod cons really only pay lip service to the modern age in Epirot villages. Apart from the lack of good roads, which hinders ease of movement and communication, Epirus suffers from a serious water shortage. Other than goats, sheep and the war, water is the most frequent topic of conversation in village *kafeneia*. Aristi, a village on the way to Papingo by the Vikos Gorge, is a typical example. All the houses except the headman's have running water for part of the day only, and even that was only installed recently. The headman, however, has water 24 hours a day, and how exactly this was arranged is a matter of frequent and heated debate. Living without a



SARAH F. GREEN

Heavily-laden donkey

good supply of water, say the villagers, is worse than living without roads. A man revisiting the area after moving to Athens looked around a beautiful villa in his home village and shook his head. "It looks nice, but there's no water." No more needed to be said.

The villagers manage, however, much as they have for centuries. Few men over 30, and even fewer women, can drive or read and write, but in the past they had little need for such skills and were never given the chance to learn. The older men who "know letters" are accorded something akin to awe. They can fill in all the forms needed for the myriad licences and permits demanded by the central government, and that is a power indeed. Similarly, those who know how to drive can go for supplies to the large towns – Ioannina, Konitsa or Arta – or to fetch doctors for those who are ill.

"My parents never had the money so I could learn letters and they never had cars up here when I was small. Now I'm too old to learn those things. Cars frighten me, so I stick to my donkey." Pavlos, a shepherd and small-scale farmer, reflects for a minute and then adds, "Of course my son can drive, and he brings me things."

Pavlos lives in Ayios Minas, a village in the hills above the Voidematis river which runs through the small gorge where the archaeologists are working. Like his fellow villagers, he survives by growing most of his own food and keeping goats and sheep. Another couple from Ayios Minas, Popy and Apostolis, deliver supplies to the archaeologists by donkey. For 600 drs, Popy loads up her beast with some 80kg of goods and takes it down the

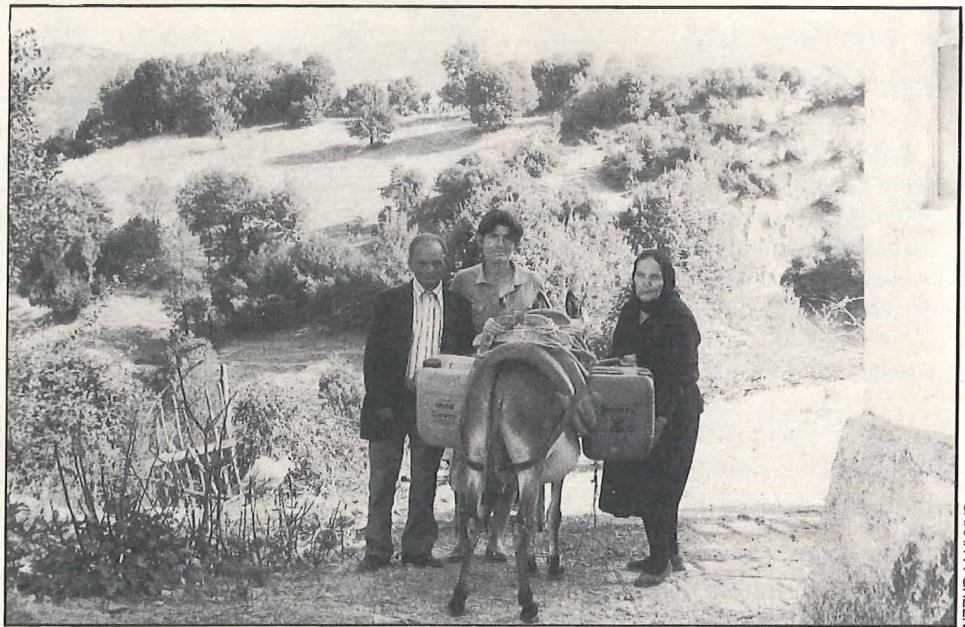
Ali Pasha was shot here... the bullet holes in the floorboards are carefully circled with chalk.

mountain to the other side of the river where the archaeologists are camped. Dressed in jeans, a t-shirt and a white floppy hat, she looks for all the world like a liberated Western woman. But Apostolis does the deals and collects the money; it could be no other way.

Those foreigners who do make it to the Zagori region may be exhausted by the climbs and bus rides, but they will be staggered by its beauty and, in places, its sheer size and starkness. Those who are good at following trails

sometimes try to work their way through the Vikos Gorge from Monodendron; it's a wonderful trek as long as they don't get lost without any water, which frequently happens.

For the locals, on the other hand, the region is simply a harsh environment in which they do their best to survive. It's not surprising that they have mixed feelings about their position as the inhabitants of an almost undiscovered paradise. Many of the young people without enough money to abandon their lives as shepherds look jealously across their southern borders. They see the hotel and restaurant owners, the tourist shops and expensive cars. By law, they have received an education which is of little use in the hills, and they've watched television. They grumble that the local authorities are doing nothing to help them, just as



SARAH F. GREEN

Loading jerricans onto a donkey



SARAH F. GREEN

Men chat at a kafeneion in Aristi

in the past when their ancestors had to fight their own wars. Why, asked one, aren't the hotels being built here, and why aren't the roads widened so tourist coaches could come? The young man speaking spits on the floor and downs his *tsipouro*, a lethal spirit akin to Irish poteen. Another nods and starts to talk about water.

As they speak, an old man passes by with his goats and stops for a coffee. He says nothing to the young people; they are worlds apart now and both know it. The old men mumble quietly about the young tearaways, those who have forgotten what Epirus paid to preserve its Greek status and traditions. "They're not Greeks any more," the goatherd says, "they're gold diggers." He rubs thumb and forefinger together as a sign of cash.

Not all of Epirus is a continuation of the past. Ioannina, the capital city of



SARAH F. GREEN

Corrugated iron shack with donkey outside

this huge region, is a thriving business centre, as well as a large university town. In its expensive coffee shops and restaurants, business deals are struck and local dignitaries sit about looking rich and important. Epirus produces large amounts of tobacco, marble and feta cheese. Since tractors opened the plains for cash crops several years ago, agricultural production has expanded considerably.

The city's history as a centre for occupying powers has left it with an Eastern flavor. Byzantine influences dominate the buildings in the old sector, and the goldsmiths' and silver-smiths' work clearly shows its Ottoman origins. The same can be said of the weaving, embroidery and woodcarving. Byzantine influences are evident in most of the large towns in Epirus, in various churches and monasteries and in the interesting architectural styles of some of the houses. Ali Pasha's period is well documented in Ioannina, both in the archaeological museum and in the monastery of Aghios Panteleimon on the small island in the middle of Ioannina lake. Ali Pasha was shot there from the room below his own. The bullet holes in the floorboards are carefully circled with chalk.

The people who rarely pay any attention to the activities in Epirus, whether on the plains, in the mountains or on the coasts, are the nomadic shepherds. Many of them, the Vlachs, speak no Greek but a form of Romansch (also spoken in northern Italy and Switzerland), and they keep to the most isolated and unpopulated parts of Epirus. As a rule, they ignore local and international boundaries, passing across the Albanian border quite happily every summer via the very



SARAH F. GREEN

Women picking almonds

steep Grammos mountain range. There they graze their goats until the snows start. In the past they used to walk the length of Epirus to the Arta plain, their southern wintering area; nowadays they pack the animals into trucks and drive on the main road down through Konitsa, Ioannina, Filipiada and finally to Arta.

The Greek-speaking shepherds, the Sarakatsani, follow a similar route, but they keep in closer contact with the locals. As long as they can avoid entangling themselves with the forest guards, they too pay little attention to rules about taxes on their flocks or where they are and are not allowed to take them. Rules made in and enforced from Athens have little effect in such isolated regions. Fairly good sources indicate that goods find their way into Albania from Greece along the less well-guarded parts of the border. The locals may dislike the Albanians, but business is business and life is hard in the mountains.

A great many events in Epirus' past need to be remembered by all Greeks; certainly they remain in the minds of the Epirots, or at least the older ones. Things are changing there, but the changes are being made slowly and cautiously, as most things are done in this region. For some time yet, the archaeologists who return for a new digging season at the beginning of the summer will get the same reply when they ask what has changed while they were away:

"Here? What's to happen here? People are born, they die, that's all. When big things happen it's always bad for us villagers - us small people. When great people become interested in us, it's always bad." □



SARAH F. GREEN

Popy with her donkey in her own village, Ayios Minas



Pavlos Vrellis at work in his studio

The waxing of Epirus

by George Apostolidis



Before the explosion at Kougi (1803)

London, Paris and Amsterdam are not the only cities in Europe with impressive wax museums. The Vrellis Museum of Wax Figures at Ioannina is, in its way, unique, for it is also the work of a single artist and the figures which he molds are set in meticulously recreated environments which enshrine stirring episodes of the history of Epirus.

Pavlos Vrellis has devoted his life to the construction of a world of wax. At first he attempted many different kinds of art: sculpture, architecture, and all forms of constructivism. He became a teacher and joined the Upper School of Fine Arts (ASKT). Later, he travelled in Italy, France, England and Germany studying art history. Becoming a guide at Delphi, Olympia and Mystras, he gained an intimate knowledge of the



Life-like face

environment set them impressively into broader social and historical contexts.

Among the events preserved in these worlds of wax are the Explosion at Kougi, in which a Souliot band chose to blow itself up rather than fall into the hands of the Turks; the Murder of Ali Pasha, focusing on the heroine Kyra Vassiliki; the Hidden School, whose underground network of education preserved the heritage of Greek letters during the Turkish occupation; the Society of Friends, whose ideas formed the cultural basis for the War of Independence; Kosmas O Aitolos, the great 18th century educator, the return of whose relics is one of the terms in a recently signed Albanian-Greek cultural agreement.

But perhaps the most impressive single environment in the museum is the studio of the artist himself. From its clutter of busts, casts of hands and feet and scraps of metal, wood and cloth emerge, through the primary medium of wax, not only the history but the spirit of Epirus and its contribution to the preservation and advancement of Hellenism. □



A teacher of the Hidden School

roots of Greek culture. He was employed at the Acropolis Museum and the Archaeological Museum of Athens and then became a lecturer at the University of Ioannina.

To create the 13 different total environments into which his country house outside Ioannina is divided, Vrellis has closely studied the history of his native Epirus. He has collected masses of information, rare photographs and old materials – clothing, ornaments, appliances, tools, furniture, architectural fragments – that combine to bring to life authentic historical atmospheres.

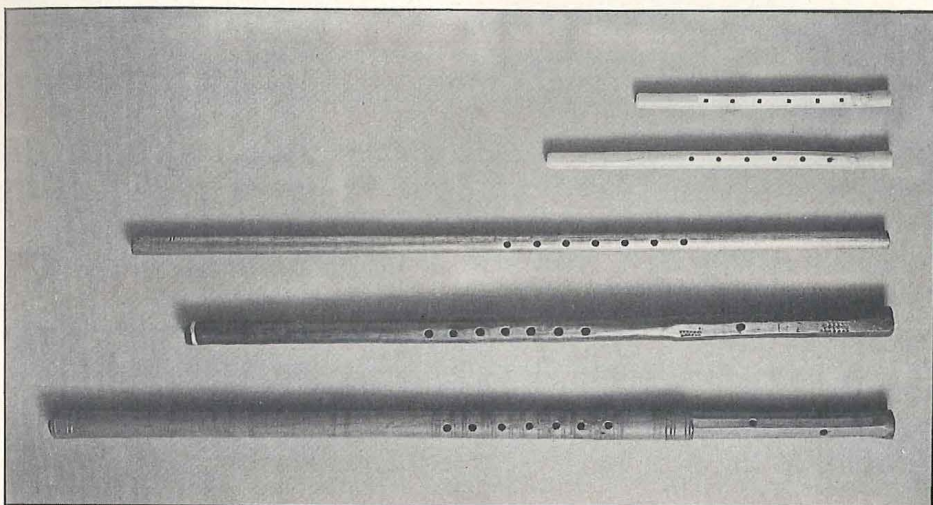
Although Vrellis' most impressive achievement is the creation of a specific emotion in the facial expressions and body movements of his heroes and heroines caught in dramatic moments of historical time, the details of each en-



Kyra Vassiliki, the consort of Ali Pasha

The music of Epirus

by Dimitris Lekkas



Wooden, brass and cane flutes from Epirus

From Korçë high in the mountains of Albania down to Preveza on the Ambracian Gulf there exists to this day a single style of music which mirrors the ruggedness of this region in its heavy, powerful sound accompanied by grand and stately dances. The strictly traditional character of this music has changed so little over the ages that it is no exaggeration to say that the present folk songs of Epirus are today only variations on tunes at least 3000 years old. They are survivals from a time when Europe was a continent of neolithic cultures and wild animals. Outside a few urban centers, the low mobility of populations, the isolation of villages and the strong adherence to tradition have preserved these unique sounds over millenia of political and social, religious and linguistic vicissitudes. So great have these been that it is still debated, Who are the Epirots and where is Epirus?

The region today called Epirus includes the whole northwestern part of modern Greece, but the mixture of populations in the south of present-day Albania has led most Greeks to call the areas of Korytsa (Korçë) and Argyrokastro (Gjirokaster), Northern Epirus. There are, in fact, bilingual populations on both sides of the Greco-Albanian border. Are they Greek-speaking Albanians or Albanian-speaking Greeks?

Some believe that the original Albanians, or Illyrians, were the first of the Greek tribes to penetrate into the lower Balkans. According to this theory, they were indeed the true Pelasgians and therefore related to, for example, the Minoans and the Etruscans. So, it

is claimed, when the Achaeans, Ionians and Dorians later conquered most of Greece, the Illyrian-Pelasgians were isolated in Epirus.

Others believe, however, that the Illyrians were the *last* of the Greek tribes to come down into the southern Balkans and that, like the Macedonians, they were confined to the north because the southern regions were already occupied.

In either case, over the centuries, the Albanians gradually became two distinct ethnic groups: Tosks (Tuscany? Etruscans?) in the south; Gheks in the north. Many Tosks were christianized, took up Greek as a second (sometimes as a first) language, and frequently migrated south during the Middle Ages, as far as Crete. These the Greeks called *Arvanites*. The remaining Tosks and the Gheks were converted to Islam and were called *Tourkalvanoï*.

Shortly before the War of Independence, Ali Pasha rebelled against the Turks and sought to create his own Epirot state with its capital at Ioannina and to unite the Albanian tribes into an integrated nation. In fact, the descendants of the Illyrians fought on opposing sides, the Souliots notably supporting the Greeks and the northern tribes, the Turks. What Ali Pasha had hoped might become a nationalist movement turned into a civil war.

Today, the northern provinces of Epirus are in Albania and the remaining regions – Ioannina, Arta, Preveza and Thesprotia – in Greece. Colored by temperament, upbringing and patriotism, the facts of this division and the theories explaining it remain

tainted by prejudice and even by fanaticism.

Yet, there are sound arguments for the theory that the original Albanians were the first Greeks to descend into the lower Balkans, though the theory is recent and has met with a cool reception. One argument is religion. The oracles and sanctuaries of Epirus, especially at Dodona and the Nekyomanteion, a cult of the dead on the banks of the river Acheron, were held in highest veneration by all ancient Greeks. Another argument is the very great antiquity of the musical tradition.

Immediately recognizable is the adherence of Epirot music to the pentatonic scales, the raw material of the original Indoeuropean musical stock brought by the first Aryan tribes into the Balkans.

There is, too, a very curious polyphony – the first ever to appear in Europe – employing rough, archaic intervals. An Epirot chorus is typically three-voiced: one singing the melody, the second holding a slightly varied drone and the third interweaving between the two, securing the intervals and adding the movement.

Rhythms drawn from ancient poetry today include the slow, bellicose trochee now called *tsamiko*, the swift, charming iamb, or *syрто sta dyo*; the epic dactyl, or *syрто sta tria*; as well as unique, grandiose combinations of two rhythms, often called *peratianos* or *beratis*, from Berat in Albania.

There is also a tetrachoral structure in Epirot music which derives from mainstream ancient music as it came into being around 800 BC, along with embellishments from all later periods, especially the Byzantine.

The instruments that come down from antiquity are many different sorts of straight flutes (*floghera*), the local *pipiza* (descendant of the *aulos* and ancestor of the oboe), the Greek lute, the Greek dulcimer (*santouri*), a variety of side drum (*daouli*) and the tambourine (*defi*).

Since last century, two instruments of European origin have found their way into this music on both sides of the border. Today, the violin and the clarinet have replaced the older woodwinds. Due to its heavy, magisterial tone color (it was originally a Masonic instrument), wide range, flexibility of pitch and technical facility, the clarinet rules supreme. But don't imagine anything like a Mozart clarinet concerto. The *ipirotiko klarino* has to be heard in order to grasp the sound. It is the sound of Epirus, a region, or a continent (*eperos*) – or infinity (*aperon*). □



Rear-Admiral Sir Thomas Fellowes, RN

When you apply for the new permit (*firman*), ask for "the liberty to take away any sculptures or inscriptions which do not interfere with the works or the walls of the Citadel." (The Reverend Philip Hunt to Lord Elgin, May 1801.)

"My ship has gone down with quite a few large wooden boxes containing some stones of no value, but of great consequence for me to secure." (Lord Elgin, referring to the sinking off Kythera of two ships carrying 17 cases of Greek antiquities, 1802.)

"The marble caused us a lot of difficulties and I had slightly to become a barbarian." (Lusieri, 'artist' in charge of the depredations, September 1802. He was sawing a female in two.)

"From the Acropolis I want samples of each cornice, each frieze, each column capital, of the roof decorations, of the grooved pillars, of the various architectural orders of the *metopes*, and in general, of anything, as much as possible." (Lord Elgin to Lusieri, December 1801.)

Daughter of Jove! in Britain's injured name,
A true-born Briton may the deed disclaim.
Frown not on England, England owns him not!
Athena, No! Thy plunderer was a Scot...
"First on the head of him who did this deed
My curse shall light - on him and all his seed.
Without one spark of Intellectual fire,
May all the sons be senseless as the sire...
Look to the Baltic blazing from afar...
Look to the East, where Ganges' swarthy race,
Shall shake your tyrant Empire to its base...

The Fellowes connection: The Elgin Marbles to the Battle of Navarino

by J.A. Lawrence

This month ERT 1 will screen a docu-drama on the Elgin Marbles. One of the leading actors in the film is Englishman Julian Fellowes, whose ancestor, Captain T.H. Fellowes, RN, fired the first shot in the Battle of Navarino during the Greek War of Independence. Letters written by the captain just before and during the battle, kept by the family and never before published, shed new light on the battle that was never intended to happen

Look last at home, ye love not to look there;
In the grim smile of comfortless despair:...
See all alike of more or less bereft;
No misers tremble when there's nothing left..."

(From Byron's *The Curse of Minerva*)

Byron expressed further outrage in other poems, notably *Childe Harold*, which was written aboard the *Hydra*, the last ship carrying Elgin-loot back to England.

Elgin managed to retrieve his rock collection from the sea, and persuade an unenthusiastic Britain to accept it. In spite of its messy dismemberment, certain leaders of taste pronounced it admirable. Countless children were thereafter caused to picture Greece as the place where ladies and gentlemen were very white, very cold and (till lately) rather shockingly underdressed.

Late this month ERT 1 will screen a semi-documentary entitled "Lord Elgin and Some Stones of No Value", a bi-national production created by Christopher Miles and Andreas Staïkos with Brian Clark, financed cooperatively by ERT 1 and Britain's Channel 4. Lord Elgin is played by Nigel Havers, known from *Chariots of Fire* and *A Passage to India*, Lady Elgin by Claire Byam-Shaw. Cameraman Stavros Hasapis previously filmed at the Olympics. The result of over a year's labor, the film used locations in Acrocorinth, Mycenae, the Acropolis, and the period interiors of the Observatory and the Agrotiki Bank, as well as places in Turkey, Scotland, London, and Switzerland.

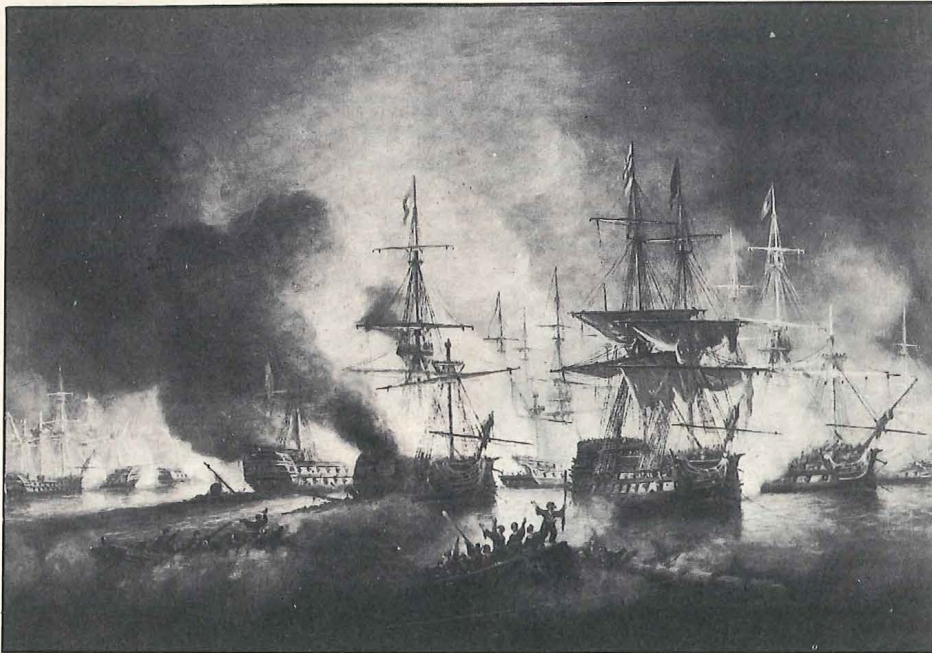
The sinister Reverend Hunt is played

by actor Julian Fellowes, who told us that his family can claim a share of the responsibility for the success of the Greek revolution: in 1827, Captain Thomas Fellowes, RN, fired the shot that started the decisive battle of Navarino.

Julian Fellowes went to Cambridge Drama School and spent two years in Hollywood. He has appeared in Noel Coward's *Present Laughter*, Alan Ayckbourn's *Joking Apart*, *Florence Nightingale* with Jaclyn Smith, *Swallows and Amazons* and, most recently, *The Rita Hayworth Story*. He is also the author of four romantic novels.

He says he don't know why he's always cast either as a "villain or a silly ass", but is quite solemn about the moment, during filming in the Peloponnese, when he saw the traces of the wrecked Turkish fleet under the waters of the Bay of Navarino. "If my ancestor hadn't been just there just at that time, Greece might not have become free when she did."

The Fellowes family had suffered disgrace with the collapse of the South Sea Bubble, a stock scam of the 1700s, and not until Captain Thomas Fellowes' father became the Prince Regent's physician, three generations later, did fortune smile on them again. In fact, fortune smiled rather a lot. The prince so favored William Fellowes that he promised that the doctor's daughter Ann would be the maiden to lead his coronation procession. (Due to the unfortunate longevity of George III, this event was delayed until little Ann was 50: but the Prince was true to his word, and she did lead the proces-



Sailors escape burning ships in Navarino Bay sion as the King's Herbswoman.) The family still has a glass preserved from the coronation banquet.

Ann's brother Thomas was naval aide-de-camp at that coronation in 1820. By 1827 he was captain of HMS *Dartmouth*, a frigate on His Majesty's Service in the Mediterranean.

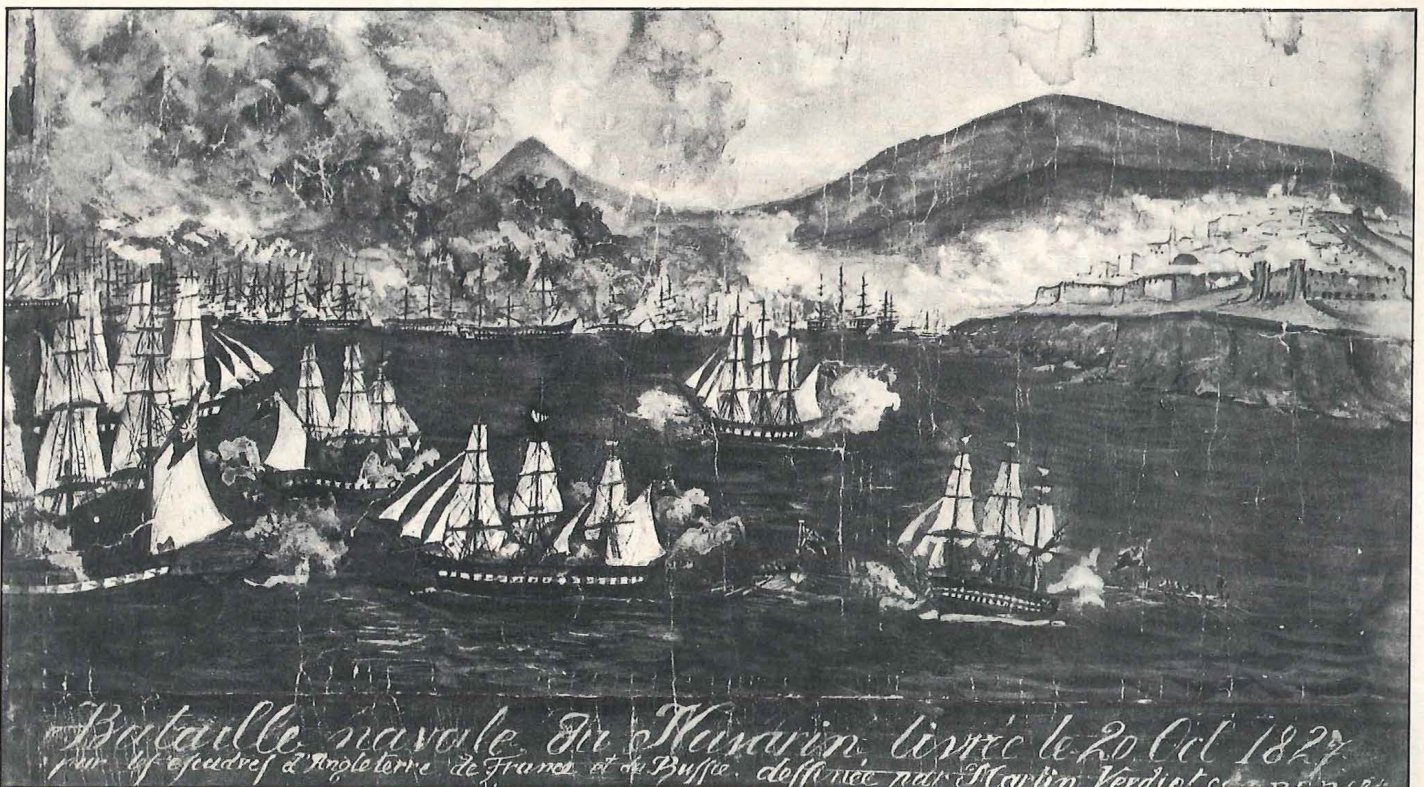
Letters from the gallant captain which remain in the family's possession, describe the situation in the Morea (Peloponnese) in October 1827. For six long and terrible years, the Greeks had been fighting a guerrilla war against the Turkish occupation while the British government refused

to take sides, not wishing to offend the Turks, and not much bothered by the passionate frettings of Lord Byron. But a certain grudging respect for the Greek cause had been awakened: Britain, France and Russia agreed to referee. The Sultan should, it was thought, allow a little home rule. Negotiations began. No one really expected a fight, except the Russians. However...

The Turkish fleet was anchored in the Bay of Navarino, opposite the fleet of referees commanded by Admiral Codrington. Confrontation was planned, but no violence. On board the fri-

gate, Captain Fellowes wrote on September 25, 1827: "I have been constantly employed in active operations, and in a high state of preparation expecting every moment to commence them against the Turko-Egyptian Fleet. All our bulkheads are down and everything clear for fight, though the odds were so much against us. At last the Admiral determined not to wait for the French and Russian squadrons, and sent me to deliver a letter to Ibrahim Pasha who commands the united force in the Morea... I waited upon Ibrahim in full Divan. My message was short and pithy. If he did not recall his ships, and give up all hostile proceedings, the Admiral would destroy his fleet.

"The Pasha expressed himself hardly used by the European powers, who were taking a country away from them which they had for centuries possessed, that the Greeks were no longer a nation, that they were their subjects, but now were rebels, and in short induced so many proofs of their rights that although I was clearly convinced, I was obliged to tell them I had nothing to do with the business... I had only to request an answer to the message I had brought... The Egyptian Turkish Fleet are gathered all in and both together very formidable... They will not, I believe, risk an action... and we shall have a peace with all, but some days will be required to arrange the several points of dispute which is perhaps one of the most difficult ever entered into – and the period one of the most anxious



The battle begins: "Confrontation was planned, but no violence."



Julian Fellowes (second from right) with other members of the cast of "Lord Elgin"

and interesting that can be imagined..."

Quite. His letters home are full of affection for his wife and children and news about his small son and two other children aboard. He writes of carrying messages, chasing small flotillas of Turkish boats back and forth, visiting other ships and shore, and of his desire to please his superiors. He says on September 29: "I wish I could describe well. I would give you an account of our reception with the Pasha... His tent was pitched at the summit of the hill close in view of the ship and quite open one side of the round part, and he himself seated on a ruff (*sic*) wooden low sofa not painted: and in another corner sat one of his ministers – on his left the three Pashas on chairs and on his right myself, Hamilton and Lt. Keith. After opening my business and making the Admiral's excuse for not waiting upon him in person, coffee was brought in little china cups like egg cups without the bottom in holders of the same shape, served up by whiskered waiters in full dress with swords at their sides..."

"Ibrahim is a fat fellow, not bad looking, a sharp eye and a clever fellow. The Egyptians appear to be a fine people, much superior in attainments

to the Turks and their ships are in better order. Some of them are the most beautiful vessels I have ever seen. He is very anxious to preserve his fleet and most likely will avoid extremities but the other fellow seems inclined to sink all."

October 3: "... You will see in the public papers an account of this business. It is therefore not necessary for me to enter into the Policy and motives for taking the steps we are now doing, but it appears quite clear to me that after we have settled the Turks we shall have to put the Greeks to rights, for they are a sad set of rascals and I trust we shall be able to pick up something among them..."

On October 22 he writes from Navarino: "I had my place assigned to me which I took up, the first ship close to a fire vessel, with my broadside bearing upon the bow of a double-decker, and three heavy corvettes of 26 guns, 24-pounder long guns and 2 schooners. I had the charge of the destruction of the fire vessel, having under my command all of the brigs which I placed accordingly... Soon after we had taken up position, our boat was sent to turn the men out of the fire brig next to me, upon which they fired at the peo-

ple and set fire to their main, and I am sorry to add poor Fitzroy, Brown, Smith, one quartermaster and one seaman were killed... At this time the other ships were coming in and the action became general, and hot work we had of it. The French Admiral was next to me and was much cut up. We suffered in our hull, masts and rigging, and several sails burnt from the yards; the ship on fire in several places and after a wonderful escape, we succeeded in towing the fire vessel clear – which at one time was impossible as it was so hot... We were roughly handled by the other ships during this time, and the moment I got clear, we made them pay dearly for their impudence. We sank the schooners and the corvettes, and lent a helping hand to the 2-decker, every shot passing through her and she also went to the bottom... There is only one frigate and a brig or two left of the whole force of the enemy.

"The French behaved nobly and the French Admiral told Admiral Codrington that I had saved his, and other of their, ships from destruction..." This was, after all, a period when France and Britain were not too friendly.

The allies lost a few hundred men and no ships. Only one frigate of the Turkish fleet survived. The battle was



Julian Fellowes at the Bay of Navarino

the last fleet action fought wholly under sail.

The whole incident did not please the British government. Poor Admiral Codrington was fired – or rather, relieved of duty. Everybody else in charge of anything was regaled with honors. The Russian Admiral became a nobleman, the French Admiral became Foreign Minister and Ibrahim was promoted to Khedive (Viceroy) of Egypt. And Fortune smiled indeed on Captain Thomas H. Fellowes, who was knighted in England and Spain, received the Légion d'Honneur in France and the Order of St Ann in Russia, and was made a Redeemer of Greece... by the sad set of rascals he planned to put to rights. □

The Athenian organizer

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Koumoundourou 29	524-9568
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Qantas (Australia), Filellinon and Nikis	325-0521
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SAS (Scandinavian), Sina 6, Vissarionos	363-4444
Saudia, Filellinon 17	324-4671
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Sudan Airways, Amalias 44	324-4716
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Turkish Airlines, Filellinon 19	322-1035
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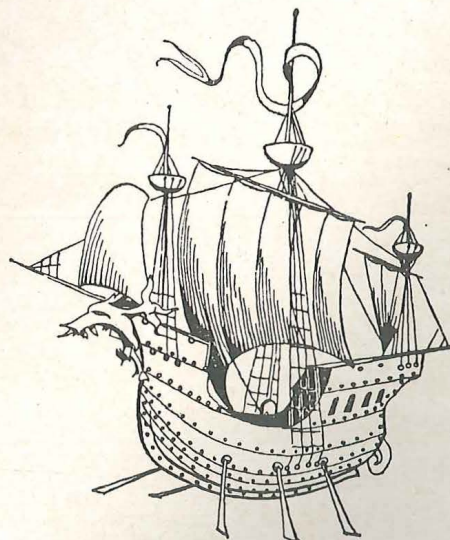
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Panama, Vas. Sophias 21..... 360-2992

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Poland, Chrissanthemon 22, P. Psychico..... 671-6917

Portugal, Loukianou 19..... 729-0096

Romania, Em. Benaki 7, P. Psychico..... 671-8020

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South Africa, Kifissias 124..... 692-2125

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Thailand, Taiyetou 23, Psychico..... 671-7969

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Vatican, Mavilis 2, Psychico..... 647-3598

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Zaire, Deigeni Griva 3, Filothei..... 681-8925

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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, Aristotelous 17..... 523-2821

Interior, Stadiou and Dragatsaniou..... 322-3521

Justice, Socratous and Xenonos..... 522-5903

Labor, Pireus 4..... 523-3110

Where there's



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National Defense, Holargos Sq.	646-5201
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Northern Greece, Thessaloniki	(031)264321
Planning, Housing & Environment, Ambelokipi	643-1461
Presidency, Zolokosta 3	363-0031
Press and Information, Zolokosta 10	363-0911
Prime Minister's Office, Zolokosta 3	323-1506
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Social Security, Stadiou 21	323-9010

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Hilton Hotel, Vas. Sophias	722-0201

Foreign Banks

Algemeine Bank Nederland, Papargopoulou 3, Klafthmonos Sq	323-8192
American Express, Panepistimiou 17	323-4781
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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 3	322-9835
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Continental Illinois of Chicago, Stadiou 24	324-1562
Credit Banque Commercial de France, Filellinon 8	324-1831
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Akti Miaouli 15, Piraeus	411-1753
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Akti Miaouli 93, Piraeus	413-6403
Morgan Grenfell, 19-20 Kolonaki Sq	360-6456
National Westminster Bank, Filonos 137-139, Piraeus	452-9215
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Churches and Synagogues

Greek Orthodox Churches of special interest:

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

Other denominations:

Agios Grigorios (Armenian), Kriezis 10	325-2149
Beth Shalom Synagogue, Melidoni 5	325-2823

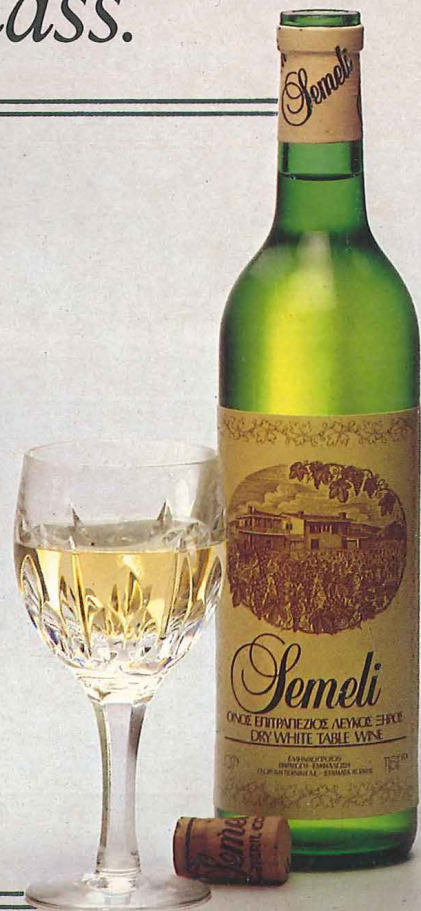
Church of Jesus Christ of Latter- Day Saints, 15 Meandrou, Iliasia	723-7183
Christos Kirche (German Evangelical), Sina 66	361-2713
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Roman Catholic Chapel Kokkinaki 4, Kifissia	801-2526
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St. Andrew's Protestant Church, Frangogianni 47, Papagou (Offices)	652-2209
Services: TASIS School, Kifissia, 9 am German Evangelical Church, Sina 66, 11:15 am St. Paul's (Anglican), Filellinon 29	721-4906
St. Nikodimos (Russian Orthodox), Filellinon 21	323-1090
Trinity Baptist Church, Vouliagmenis 58, Ano Hellenikon	894-8635
Church of 7th Day Adventists, Keramikou 18	522-4962

Cultural Organizations

British Council, Kolonaki Sq. 17	363-3211
Goethe Institute, Omirou 14-16	360-8111
Hellenic American Union, Massalias 22	362-9886
Institut Francais, Sina 29	362-4301
Branch: Massalias 18	361-0013
Instituto Italiano, Patission 47	522-9294
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St. Lawrence College.....	682-2100
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The Old Mill (remedial).....	801-2558
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Social/Sports Clubs

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American Legion (Athens Post) Tziraion 9 (near Temple of Zeus).....	922-0067
A.C.S. Tennis Club, 129 Ag. Paraskevis, Halandri.....	659-3200
AOK Tennis Club, Kifissia.....	801-3100
Athens Tennis Club, Vas. Olgas 2.....	923-2872
Attika Tennis Club, Filothei.....	681-2557
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Ekali Club, Lofou 15, Ekali.....	813-2685
Fed. of Bridge Clubs, Evripidou 6.....	321-0490
Fed. of Greek Excursion Clubs Dragatsaniou 4.....	323-4107
Golf Club, Glyfada.....	894-6820
Greek Alpine Club, Aeolou 68.....	321-2429
Greek Girl Guides Association Xenofondos 10.....	323-5794
Greek Scout Association, Ptolemeo 1.....	724-4437

Greek Touring Club, Polytechniou 12.....	524-8600
Halandri Badminton Club, Halandri.....	652-6421
Hellenic Animal Welfare Society, Pasteur 12.....	644-4473
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Overeaters Anonymous.....	346-2360
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Riding Club of Athens, Gerakas.....	661-1088
Sports Centre, Agios Kosmas.....	981-5572
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The Hash House Harriers, jogging club.....	723-6211
Multi-National Women's Liberation Group Romanou Melodou 4.....	281-4823
Paradissos Tennis Club, Maroussi.....	681-1458
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YMCA(XAN), Omirou 28.....	362-6970
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Federation of Greek Industries, Xenofondos 5.....	323-7325
Foreign Press Association Akadimias 23.....	363-7318
Greek Productivity Centre (EL-KE-PA), Kapodistriou 28.....	360-0411
Hellenic Cotton Board Syngrou 150.....	922-5011
Hellenic Export Promotion Council, Stadiou 24.....	322-6871
Hellenic Olympic Committee, Kapsali 4.....	724-9235
Hellenic Shipowners' Association, Akti Miaouli 85.....	411-8011
National Organization of Hellenic Handicrafts, Mitropoleos 9.....	322-1017
National Statistical Service, Lykourgou 14-16.....	324-7805
National Tobacco Board Kapodistriias 36.....	514-7311
Propeller Club.....	522-0623
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. 38.....	323-1230
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German Hellenic, Dorileou 10-12.....	644-4546
The Hellenic Chamber for Development and Economic Cooperation with Arab Countries 180 Kifissias, Neo Psychico.....	671-1210, 672-6882
Handicrafts Chamber of Athens Akadimias St. 18.....	363-0253
Hellenic Chamber of Hotels Aristidou 6.....	323-6641
Hellenic Chamber of Shipping Akti Miaouli 85.....	411-8811
International, Kaningos 27.....	361-0879
Piraeus Chamber of Commerce & Industry Loudovikou St., 1, Plateia Roosevelt.....	417-4152
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Professional Chamber of Piraeus Ag. Konstantinou St. 3.....	412-1503
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British Hellenic Chamber of Commerce Valaoritou 4.....	362-0168
French Chamber of Commerce Vas Sofias 4.....	723-1136
German Hellenic Chamber of Commerce Dorilaou 10-12.....	644-4546
Hong-Kong Development Council Kerasoundos St. 6.....	779-3560
Italian, Chamber of Commerce Mitropoleos St. 25.....	323-4551
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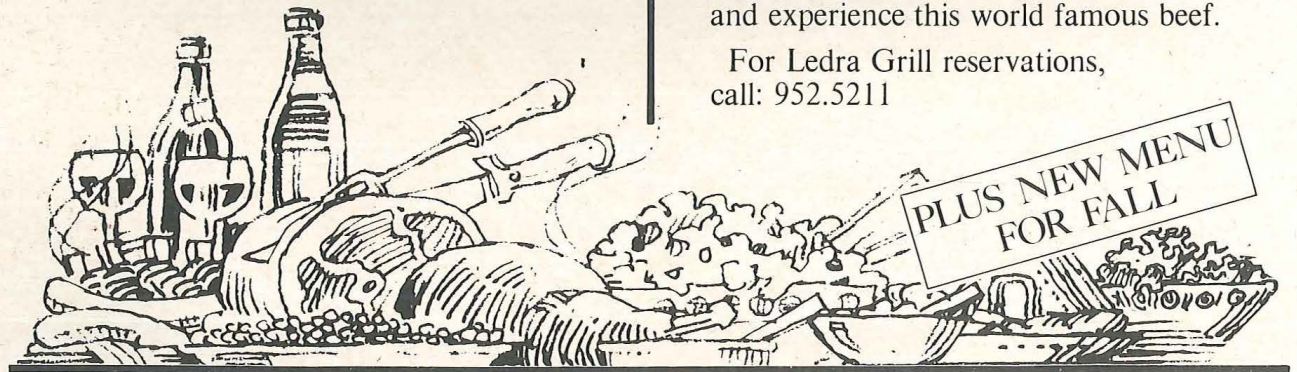
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Occupational hazards in Epirus

A Greek Experience (1943-48) by Nigel Clive. Michael Russell Ltd, The Chantry, Wilton, Salisbury, Wiltshire, 1985. pp 188.

Nigel Clive's deep and abiding love for Greece and her people runs like a leitmotif through his charming, astute and wryly self-deprecating wartime memoirs. *A Greek Experience* is essentially the story of one year spent in a Greek mountain village, lightly but skilfully interwoven with the background of international and national events which brought it about. It was a year which altered Clive's outlook on life and changed it irrevocably.

After briefly serving as a gunner with the Allied forces in Greece in 1941, when his brigade was welcomed "with flowers in every village", Clive spent two frustrating years at the British Embassy in Damascus. There he met the legendary Freya Stark and joined the Secret Intelligence Service of MI6.

A series of amusingly described chance events, including the shooting of his predecessor by an SOE (Special Operations Executive) agent, led to his being parachuted into Greece. At the flimsiest of briefings in Cairo, he was repeatedly warned to keep his "nose out of politics" and to steer clear of SOE liaison officers. They were a "funny lot" and "up to their eyes in the political business".

Armed with this confusing, if not alarming, advice, the pseudonym of Jim Russell and a very few hastily gleaned words of Greek, Clive was duly dropped into Epirus, into territory controlled by EDES (the National Democratic Greek League). From the moment he landed at Plaisia, southwest of Ioannina, he was met and escorted by the very same SOE agents he had been admonished so insistently to avoid. In fact they had excellent relations throughout his stay, although in many instances he appears to have preferred the company of his Greek comrades.

At his base in the village of Tseritsana he was taken under the wing of the headman, Costakis. In an extraordinarily short time, he managed to organize his widespread and, according to CM Woodhouse, "extremely successful" network for gathering the military information on German troop move-

ment and morale which Allied headquarters in Cairo required. Despite the obvious dangers Greeks of all ages and all walks of life were eager to help him.

The co-operation of the villagers was unlimited and he became totally absorbed in the rhythm of their life. As his Greek improved, he joined in their religious festivities, thoroughly enjoyed the cut and thrust of Greek political discussions and learned to spit smartly at the slightest sign of the evil eye. He and the villagers were a team and he was their link with the outside world: "Churchill is sending us stores tomorrow night," Costakis would announce, as if the operation had been personally planned from 10 Downing Street."

As the dispenser of British influence, Clive had his hands full coping with petitions for all kinds of help and trying to justify the actions of His Majesty's Government and the British news media, which at that time were almost solidly in favor of ELAS (the Communist-backed National Popular Liberation Army). All of this tested his "powers of invention and contrivance."

Since Clive came from a conservative background and was operating from EDES territory it was inevitable that his sympathies would not lie with ELAS. Nevertheless, he quotes at length from the latter's defectors, whose reasons for initially joining ELAS struck him as being both consistent and honorable. They had waited in vain, apparently, for some military or political personality to lead a resistance movement. His failure to appear caused them surprise and then disgust. "Even if I had known at the time," said a school master, "that the communist party had master-minded EAM, I would not have cared in the least. Someone had to take the first step." This same point was voiced continually and sometimes vociferously last year at the first international conference to be held on this period in Greece, especially by speakers from the floor. Many who joined ELAS for the most honorable of reasons, unaware that it was communist-backed, were stigmatized in the bitter recriminations of the postwar years for ever having been members.

Life in the mountains was not all hard work and tension. Parties were arranged with the help of a jovial Irish SOE agent, Spike Moran, the very one

who had shot Clive's SIS predecessor for allegedly collaborating with the Germans. Clive stayed in Epirus long enough to witness in Ioannina the victory parade of Zervas, the charismatic though somewhat ambivalent leader of EDES. He was also present during the dark days of the December, 1944 uprising in Athens.

One of his last duties in uniform was to act as an escort for the ELAS representative during talks with the British forces. Driving the jeep on this occasion was Stamatis Mercouris, who was to die years later in London during the rule of the junta and who was the father of Melina, the present Minister of Culture. To stretch the coincidence further, the Prime Minister of the day was George Papandreu, the father of the present Prime Minister.

Of his three post-war years at the British Embassy in Athens he says little. He was part of the intellectual circle which gathered round the poet George Seferiadis, better known as Seferis, and George Katsimbalis, the original "colossus of Maroussi" in Henry Miller's enchanting book. The author reminds us that the exceptionally high standards of the recreated British Council in Greece were set at this time by such prominent philhellenes as Patrick Leigh Fermor, Sir Steven Runciman and Rex Warner.

However, both author and reader are left puzzled as to just what role Clive had been meant to play in the mountains of Epirus. His excellent detailed reports never seemed to surface anywhere. His code had been cracked early on by German intelligence, which had used the contents of his signals for its own purposes, but his network was left intact. He had ostensibly been sent to gather military information required for the much hinted-at, but never seriously contemplated, Allied landing in Greece. As a bluff, however, it was successful, according to Lt. General Hubert Lanz, the German commanding officer in the area, whose prison memoirs are quoted here for the first time. Yet the true purpose of Clive's mission is a question which even he has clearly not yet resolved.

We, however, can be thankful, whatever the reason, for from the pages of his delightful book the personalities and the atmosphere of the time, the courage and comradeship all spring to life in a sensitive, knowledgeable and humorously told story. □

Coming to a cinema near you



"Chorus Line"



Ginger Rogers and Fred Astaire in "Swing Time" from "That's Dancing"



Kate Nelligan in Peter Yates' "Eleni"

It used to be rare for a major American film to be screened in Greece in the same season as its US release. Yet this season, a number of highly touted new films, including *Eleni* and *Jewel of the Nile*, will be opening almost simultaneously in Greece and the United States. Also, this year some of the major distributors are showing a more adventurous spirit by bringing in American non-major hits of the past few years; unfortunately, some 'exploitation' films seem to have been thrown into the package as well.

Most major European films make it to Greece very soon after general release in their countries of origin. In the US, foreign films make up only three percent of all movies shown and, unless directed by a recognized master like Fellini or Bergman, they are relegated to 'art houses' for limited exclusive-run engagements. Foreigners in Greece are fortunate that Greeks prefer subtitling to dubbing. General audiences in the US have little patience with subtitles, and distributors in many West European countries dub almost all foreign films. This can be disconcerting because the dubbing is seldom done by the actors cast in the movie. Anyone who has seen Faye Dunaway, as the gun-toting Bonnie Parker in *Bonnie and Clyde*, jumping out of a sedan and shouting "Mamma mia!", or Jerry Lewis mugging and crossing his eyes while speaking a low-keyed melodious Turkish, will have a good idea of the absurdities of dubbing.

Last season the market was glutted with youth-oriented musical and dance movies such as *Purple Rain*, *Streets of Fire* and *Beat Street*. This season's musicals are geared more toward adult audiences.

One of these is Richard Attenborough's *A Chorus Line*, an adaptation of Broadway's longest-running musical featuring the mesmerizing original score. Michael Douglas plays Zach, the hard-bitten choreographer-director who auditions streams of hopeful dancers (including his former lover, Cassie, who has failed as a movie star) in an empty Broadway theatre. The tension runs high as these Broadway gypsies compete for the eight available openings in the chorus line.

Such modern musicals as *Chorus Line*, *Stayin' Alive* and *Fame* have dancers as leading characters. Their dancing is not merely icing on the cake but a metaphor for the do-or-die struggle to succeed, in show business or in life itself. In contrast to this trend is MGM's documentary *That's Dancing*. Fred Astaire once commented: "What's this big thing about 'What's he got to say?' or 'What's the meaning of this?'... I just tried to entertain." And *That's Dancing* tries to do exactly that, with clips of Astaire and Ginger Rogers, Gene Kelly, Cyd Charisse and Eleanor Powell, big production numbers from *Singin' in the Rain* and the Busby Berkeley spectacles, tap-dancing by Mr Bojangles and rare footage including out-takes from *West Side Story* and a turn-of-the-century sequence with Isadora Duncan and Loie Fuller.

Another trip down memory lane is offered by the reissue, with stereo sound track, of Anthony Mann's *The Glenn Miller Story*, starring James Stewart and June Allyson in the romanticized biography of the trombone-playing big band leader who disappeared over the English Channel in 1944.

A more unusual musical and visual experience is Godfrey Reggio's *Koyaanisqatsi*, a non-verbal documentary with an original score by Philip Glass. "Koyaanisqatsi" is an ancient Hopi Indian word meaning "life out of balance". The theme of the film, which has had great success at international film festivals and long runs in the US, Australia and Europe, appears to be the destructive, anti-nature, character of industrial progress. Yet the excellent camera work on the images of technology and urbanization – the stark chimneys and pipes of a steel foundry, skyscrapers framed against the moon, the sparkling order of assembly lines or the cloudy stream from a jetliner – reveals in these things a raw beauty of their own. Instead of arousing horror or contempt, the film becomes a tribute to technology.

Peter Yates' *Eleni*, the adaptation of Nicholas Gage's controversial best-seller, was originally scheduled to be shot in Greece in Lia, the village near the Albanian border where the true story took place. The Greek government offered assistance with the project but the producers received threats to sabotage the filming from left-wing

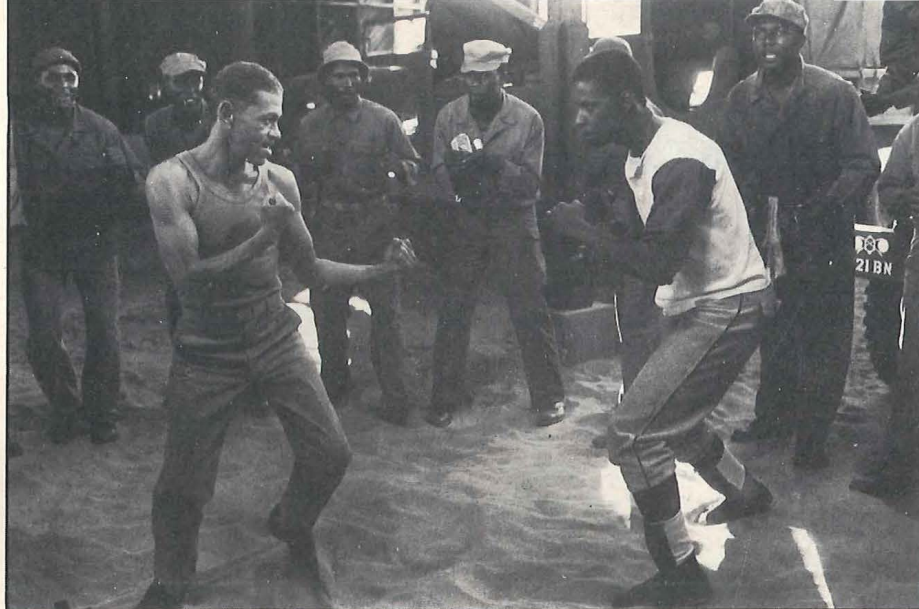
supporters who felt it presented a biased view of the communist resistance in the Civil War. In the end only a few exterior shots were done in Lia, and a whole village was constructed in Spain for the actual filming. The story of Gage's courageous mother Eleni (Kate Nelligan), who died before a firing squad because she helped her children escape from communist guerrillas, should be of particular interest to Greek audiences.

Dancer Mikhail Baryshnikov stars in Taylor Hackford's *White Nights*, a drama with political overtones about Kolya, a ballet star who has defected to the West and ends up back in the Soviet Union after his Tokyo-bound plane makes an emergency landing in Siberia. Kolya, now an American citizen, is detained in Russia by the KGB, and shares a flat with Raymond (Gregory Hines), a black American tap-dancer married to a Russian (Isabella Rossellini). In the summer – the season of the white nights, when the sun never sets – the two men argue bitterly about the ethics that led one, a Russian, to give up his country for artistic freedom and the other, an American, to leave his homeland in protest over the Vietnam War.

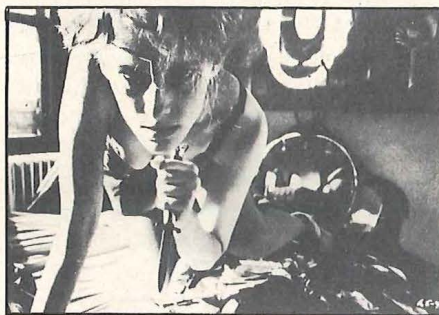
Confrontation between cultures or lifestyles seems to be the theme of many of this season's comedy offerings. In Bill Forsyth's understated comic gem *Local Hero*, American business interests, represented by Peter Riegert and Burt Lancaster, set out to buy up land in an obscure Scottish town and build an oil refinery. Enchanted by the eccentric inhabitants and the unspoiled countryside, they begin to question the ethics of their plans. In Dusan Makevjev's *Coca-Cola Kid*, a slick American Coca-Cola salesman (Eric Roberts) tries to put out of business an old character who controls a portion of the Australian outback market with his own cola concoction.

In John Sayles' *A Brother From Another Planet*, a black extra-terrestrial lands in Harlem and finds that if he keeps his clawed, dragon-like feet hidden, he can pass for one of the local 'brothers'. A scene in a neighborhood bar in which he is trapped in a conversation with two strait-laced conventioners who have lost their way, is a telling comment on the lack of true communication in most modern social discourse.

Liquid Sky, a sci-fi satire about ex-



Adolph Caesar and Denzel Washington in "A Soldier's Story"



"Liquid Sky"



James Stewart as Glenn Miller



Raul Julia and William Hurt in "Kiss of the Spider Woman"



"The Muppets Take Manhattan"

traterrestrials who invade the New York punk scene, was a huge success in Greenwich Village a couple of years ago and has acquired a cult following.

John Carpenter's *Starman* also features an alien, but a sympathetic one, and in a more appealing American environment. *Starman*, the extra-terrestrial (Jeff Bridges), is stranded near the Wisconsin home of recently widowed Jenny Hayden (Karen Allen). *Starman* clones the form of Jenny's recently deceased husband and persuades her to help him get to Arizona where his spaceship will pick him up. In a dangerous chase across America, with the army in pursuit, they develop a strange and wonderful rapport.

Lewis Teague's *Jewel of the Nile*, starring Kathleen Turner and Michael Douglas, is the sequel to the highly successful adventure *Romancing the Stone*. The newlyweds end up in a mythical kingdom where they pit their wits against a clever pseudo-religious leader played by Greek actor Spiros Focas. Susan Seidelman's second feature, *Desperately Seeking Susan*, is about the screwball adventures of a New Jersey housewife (Rosanna Arquette) who undergoes a profound transformation under the influence of a blonde bohemian (rock star Madonna).

Woody Allen reaches new heights in *The Purple Rose of Cairo* and his leading lady Mia Farrow gives her best performance to date as a waitress who lives out a fantasy when the hero of her favorite film comes down off the screen to join her.

Among other notable films due this season is Norman Jewison's *A Soldier's Story*, a drama about the killing of a black sergeant (Adolph Caesar) in Louisiana at the end of World War II and the subsequent investigation by a polished black military attorney (Howard E. Rollins Jr.). Based on Charles Fuller's Pulitzer prize-winning play, as a mystery it is more concerned with unravelling the enigmatic character of the victim than with solving the murder.

William Hurt shows himself to be one of America's finest actors in his performances as a homosexual prisoner in Victor Babenco's outstanding drama *Kiss of the Spider Woman*, and as a secret agent in Michael Apted's fascinating police thriller *Gorky Park*. Matthew Modine and Nicolas Cage are also very convincing as the two spiritually and physically wounded Vietnam veterans in Alan Parker's *Birdy*.

Not too many of the season's new releases are suitable for children. *The Muppets Take Manhattan*, featuring Miss Piggy, Kermit and the gang in the Big Apple and *The Boy Who Could Fly*, an adventure about a spunky girl and the outcast boy she befriends, are two of the few children's films scheduled. Do your kids a favor and keep them away from the excessive gore and sadism of *Rambo II: The Mission*, starring Sylvester Stallone as a gung-ho Vietnam veteran, and send them instead to see Lawrence Kasdan's stylish western, *Silverado*. More mature youngsters would also enjoy Emir Kusturica's *Father's on a Business Trip*, which won the Golden Palm at Cannes this year. A humane and humorous tale seen through the eyes of a six-year-old, it chronicles hard times in Yugoslavia in the 1950s. But it ends on the optimistic note that almost all storms can be weathered if family bonds are strong enough. □



Hines and Rossellini in "White Nights"



Karen Allen and Jeff Bridges in "Starman"



Coppola brings the Cotton Club to life

One of the long-awaited American movies to be shown this winter is Francis Ford Coppola's *Cotton Club*, the sizzling saga of the gangsters and black entertainers who populated Harlem's hottest jazz nightclub in the 1920s. *Cotton Club* stars Richard Gere as Dixie, a sexy trumpet player with slicked-back hair and a pencil-thin moustache, Diane Lane as Vera, a smouldering gun moll with whom he has a turbulent affair, and Gregory Hines as Sandman, an ambitious tap dancer. The film is the culmination of a six-year effort by Coppola, during which he was hounded by creditors who tried to repossess his house, and

beset by production problems, which included the Mafia-style killing of a financial backer.

Cotton Club has been criticized for uneven editing and excessive violence. This criticism is not without validity. Yet the film should ultimately be viewed as a celebration of style and vitality in which a fine musical score and choreography are superimposed on a plot whose themes, like those in jazz music itself, are woven together, converge and then veer apart. *Cotton Club* is a panorama of a period and its personalities rather than an examination of underworld society or of racism in show business.

Jaded Kirov

The Kirov Ballet was once the most exciting and artistic of dance companies. It produced Natalia Makarova and Mikhail Baryshnikov – dancers unsurpassed in technical expertise and artistic expressiveness – and the once-magnificent Rudolf Nureyev. In her autobiography Makarova says of the Kirov: “There is no-one on stage who could inspire today’s youngsters. The best dancers have died or fled abroad or have gone into retirement.” I could not really believe this, until I saw the Kirov Ballet in Athens.

The company presented two programs: the full-length ballet *Bayadère*, choreographed by Petipa to music by Minkus; and a mixed program – *Les Sylphides*, with choreography by Fokine to music by Chopin; a divertissement from *Sleeping Beauty* choreographed by Petipa to music by Tchaikovsky; and a divertissement from *Pakita*, with choreography by Petipa and music by Minkus.

Technically (if you looked as hungrily as I did) you could still identify certain Kirov trademarks – the pointed toes and the soaring lifts, for example. But the dancers were not “on their legs”. In other words, their posture was not correct. There was a great deal of wobbling, even from soloists.

As I watched the glum faces and automatic posturing of the corps de ballet I wondered whether these dancers, who danced without ‘spirituality’, like civil servants, were the best of today’s Kirov ballet.

The male dancers seemed young, inexperienced and nervous and were technically inferior to those in the major American companies. Gone were the soaring, breathtaking leaps and turns. Gone was the magic and the spirit.

Tatiana Terehova was almost frightening in her strong, determined virtuosity. Her face was set and her body rigid as she performed amazing technical feats. But to quote Makarova again, “I was once asked, ‘But what is a ballerina to do if she has only technique, if she is as empty as a mannequin inside?’ Once again I answer, ‘Either develop the habits of the inner life or do not go into the classical ballet, for it is not a circus.’”

The Kirov has beautiful costumes, theatrical affectation and (how wonderful in Athens) live music. I have the

greatest respect for dancers and the years of discipline they dedicate to their art. But I could not help thinking of Makarova’s words. The Kirov has become a circus, whose dancers perform their tricks on cue. Only now, even the tricks are not adequate.

Dancing in the park

One of the many outdoor settings in which Leta Meletopoulou’s Small Experimental Dance Company performed this summer was the park in Nea Smyrni.

The company performed two pieces, both choreographed by Meletopoulou. The first, “Haiku”, incorporated music by Vassilis Papatheanasiou and traditional Japanese music. It was a rather static, slow-moving piece, and as a dance, it was dull. There was too much reliance on the forming of sculptural shapes and not enough real dancing. Meletopoulou used such modern props as lengths of cloth and pieces of rope, which, besides being unoriginal, bore no relevance to the real meaning of the piece. The result was a mixture of clichéd images from modern dance with equally clichéd images of what Westerners suppose to be Japanese. Consequently the piece lacked depth and interest.

The second piece, “Coincidence”, combining music by Hadzidakis with nostalgic songs, waltzes and rumbas, was much more effective and more theatrical. Meletopoulou has clearly been influenced by the work of the German choreographer Pina Bausch. Once again, however, the concept was not original. Roland Petit presented similar ideas in his modern version of *Coppelia*.

Meletopoulou claims her dancers are actors as well as dancers. But although the group performed commendably, they have a long way to go before they can claim to be movement actors as forceful as those of the La Mama company, for example.

All the dancers had obviously worked very hard, and much of the choreography appeared to have evolved out of group improvisations, which showed in a strong group feeling.

Meletopoulou needs to search deep inside herself for her own original ideas and present a genuinely Greek creative source. It is foolish to assume that your

audience will not realize you are stealing ideas from whatever dance programs ERT has screened over the last few months.

‘It’s only Athens’

The “Dancers” company comprises dancers of soloist standard who have previously danced with such well known companies as the American Ballet Theater, the Joffery Ballet, Maurice Béjart’s Ballet of the 20th Century, and the Netherlands Dance Theatre.

Since “Dancers” was formed by former Joffery Ballet star Dennis Wayne with the help of actress Joanne Woodward, it has toured all over the world. However it seemed to me that the group suffers from the not uncommon complaint known as “Oh, we’re only in Athens so let’s not worry if we’re not quite as good as usual. They won’t know – after all, it’s not London, Paris or New York!” But perhaps the company is always disappointingly mediocre by New York standards. (And New York standards are what the program notes led one to expect.)

The first piece was “Standing in the Wind”, choreographed by Dale Brannon to music by Rachmaninov.

The second piece, “Lazarus”, a solo choreographed by Norman Walker to music by Lubos, was one of those modern pieces performed in a spotlight thrown diagonally across the stage, full of repressed movement, tension and agony. Unfortunately the choreography was poor.

Norman Walker’s “Free For All”, with music by Litoff, was athletic and lively.

Margo Sappington’s “Tango”, with music by Astor Piazzolla, was a duet danced by Helene Roux and Dennis Wayne. Though not a particularly profound piece of choreography it was beautiful to watch, with some lovely sculptural images and some expressive dancing from Helene Roux.

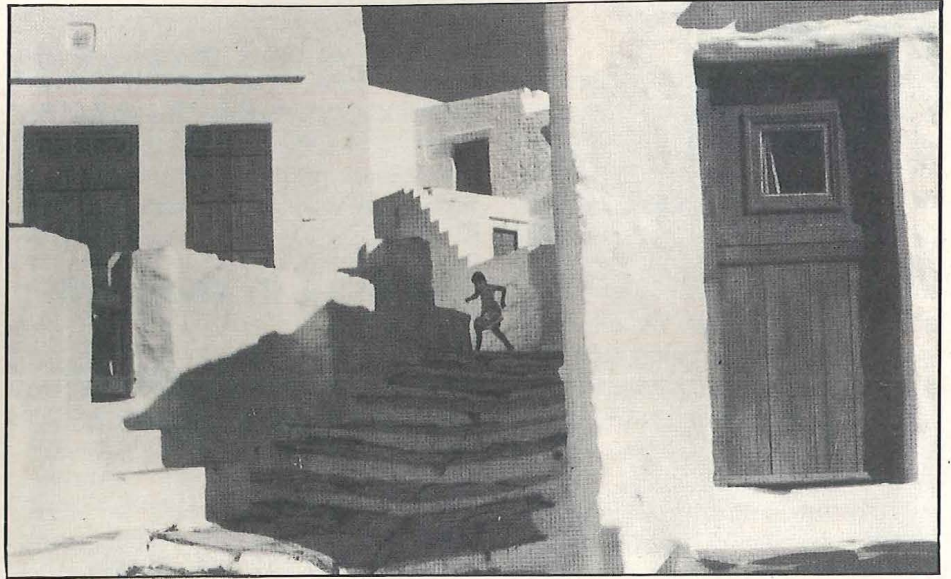
The last piece, “Time Out of Mind”, choreographed by Brian Macdonald with music by Paul Creston, had some fairly dynamic dancing for the men.

The dancers themselves were energetic and pleasant, but I felt they were capable of doing better. I am not sure whether Dennis Wayne should feature himself as a dancer so much, and the company definitely needs more exciting choreographies. □

Cartier-Bresson: decisive moments

Ask anyone who is the best photographer in Europe and the most likely response will be "Cartier-Bresson". If asked what makes his photographs so remarkable, most people would be at a loss to reply because not many have seen more than a smattering of his photographs, especially in Greece, where there has never been an exhibition of his work.

Two forthcoming exhibitions, however, will give Athenians an opportunity to see for themselves the basis of the myth surrounding Henri Cartier-Bresson.



ANTICLOCKWISE FROM TOP:
Sifnos, Greece (1961) "Photography is for me a way of drawing reality... intuitively reacting to a subject in a constant struggle with time to capture the decisive moment."

Hyères, France (1932) "The difference between a good picture and a mediocre picture, it's a question of millimeters. Small, small difference. But it's essential".

Athens (1953) "I don't know what it means to be dramatically new. There are no new ideas in the world. There is only new arrangement of things."

Alicante, Spain (1932) "I know some photographs - it's like a Chekhov story or a Maupassant story. It's a quick thing and there is a whole world in it."



The French Institute, in collaboration with the cultural center of the municipality of Athens (Pneumatiko Kentro) is holding an exhibition of around 180 photographs which span the years 1932-1980. The photographs were taken during Cartier-Bresson's continual wanderings around the world, including the Far East, the United States, Mexico and Greece. Although exact details were not available at the time of printing, the exhibition opened around the middle of September in the Parko Eleftherias (Vassilissis Sofias Street) and will last for at least four and possibly six weeks.

The second exhibition pays tribute to Cartier-Bresson's enduring passion for painting. It was as a painter that he began and as a painter that he has spent the last 10 years, although he has not completely abandoned photography, as the photographs of the years 1973-1980, on display in the first exhibition, will attest. The exhibition, to be held in the French Institute, contains drawings by both Cartier-Bresson and Henri Matisse, with whom the photographer had a close friendship. Included in this

exhibition are also several photographic portraits of Matisse made by the photographer. This exhibition will run from October 8 to November 14.

A key element in Cartier-Bresson's artistic statement is the idea of the "decisive moment". The photographer looks for an image that is a condensation of reality, in which many levels of meaning and structure are expressed. For Cartier-Bresson, "photography is the simultaneous recognition, in a fraction of a second, of the significance of an event as well as of a precise organization of forms which give that event its proper expression."

Frequently, Cartier-Bresson had to cultivate the decisive moment. Take, for example, the photograph of Sifnos reproduced here. He had his frame ready and simply waited for the element which would make the photograph come alive. He took two pictures: one with an orthodox priest passing by, another with the little girl... "The little girl was exactly the thing in relation with the other shapes. Whereas with him (the priest) it was something clumsy, it was another concep-

tion." Once the photographer has found what he is looking for, he is adamant that the image should be neither cropped nor corrected.

Cartier-Bresson did much to elevate the quality and the prestige of photojournalism. In 1947, along with Robert Capa and other notable photojournalists, he formed Magnum, one of the first cooperative photo agencies. The agency offered periodicals the work of its members as a packet, on condition that the photographs not be tampered with.

Henri Cartier-Bresson has commented lucidly and eloquently on the meaning and technique of his work, but perhaps the best statement of the intense pleasure he derives from it is the following:

"I enjoy shooting a picture, being present. It's a way of saying, Yes! Yes! Yes! It's like the last three words of *Ulysses* of Joyce. It's yes, yes, yes. And there's no maybe. All the maybes should go into the trash because it's an instant. It's a presence. It's a moment. It's there." □

Translated by Angela Zerbe.

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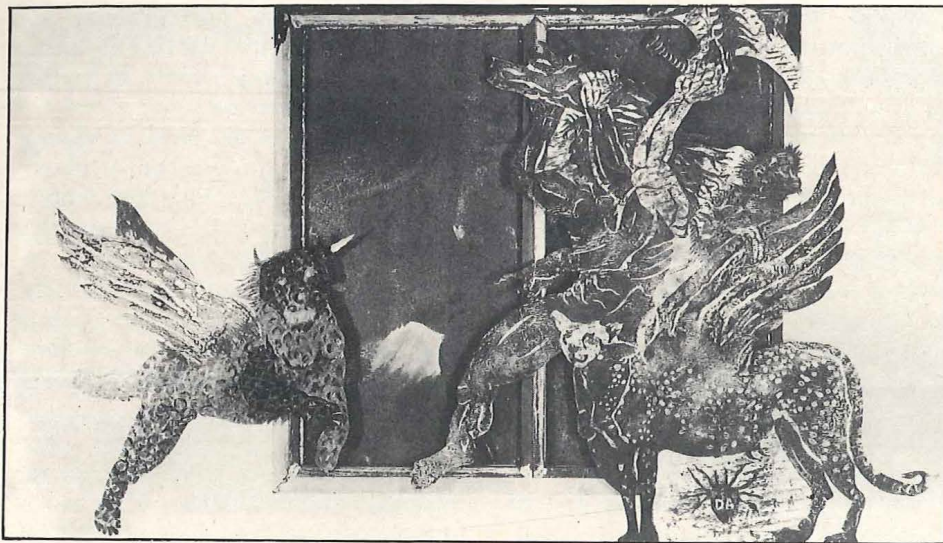
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Dimitris Alithinos: beauty in rust

Two important exhibitions start the autumn gallery season rolling in grand style. While metal is the common denominator, the artists' individual uses of it are extraordinarily different.

Dimitris Alithinos has developed his own special technique of "painting" on large metal sheets using the action of water and chemicals. The resulting oxidation (rusting) produces a glistening golden-tan splendor of color. Alithinos' imagery, derived from historical sources, abounds with references to the Renaissance, Greek mythology, the Byzantine period, and even to African tribal culture, and mostly reflects the artist's strong sense of man's self-destruction. The deterioration of the metal, an immediate result of the oxidizing process, relates directly to this concept. Alithinos draws an implicit analogy between the corrosion of humanity and the corrosion of the metal. He also develops an active relationship with the metal – a "dialogue", as he calls it.

In Alithinos' previous exhibitions, the images united on large surfaces of oxidized color, with its rich ochre tonalities. In this exhibition at the Dracos Art Center, the images emerge in relief form, and depict extinct animals and mythological figures, some of which are metal cut-outs. One such is "Eve and the Minotaur", an imposing, oversized cut-out showing a half-struggling Eve in the arms of the ferocious-looking beast, a majestic figure with horns radiating a bright shimmer of silver. The colored streaks of corrosion (lighter when rain-water is used, and darker if the water comes from the

faucet) flow through the metal to reveal a deep thundering beauty of ochres, tans and browns. After coupling religion with mythology, Alithinos turns to the Oedipus-Sphinx enigma. The relief figures conveying the myth's allusions to life and death are powerful expressions of the artist's feelings. "Oedipus" is pictured above.

Prehistoric reptiles symbolize for Alithinos the decaying state of civilization. Dinosaurs and other startling-looking creatures are shown against a background of rust, often with an epigram or a poetic verse running through the paintings. A series of four share the inscription "Stat rosa pristina, nomina nuda tenemus" (Only the name remains from an old rose), conveying, perhaps, the notion that one day man, too, may become extinct and known only by name. Dominated by dark-toned rust, a reminder of the passage of time, these paintings have bright color-accented painted over the corrosion.

A decorative chair that brings to mind African rituals is another of the exhibition's historical symbols. Set either alone on a double base, like an idol's throne, or against a large metal triptych, it projects elements of tribal magic, adorned with feathers of vanity and strength, exotic masks and bells, and flooded with bright red and yellow color. A Mephistopheles-like figure oxidized on the panels of the triptych seems to flow from the background onto the empty chair and back again, a shadow of transient power.

Dimitris Alithinos' exhibition at Dracos Art Center, Irodotou 2, Kolonaki, runs from October 1 to 31. □

Images of motion

In her charming studio, perched on a hilltop overlooking a valley of olive groves, Frosso Michalea works on the sculptures she will soon present at the Zoumboulakis Gallery. A small group of striking abstracts in metal whose contours seem to float in space, their common theme is motion. This exhibition, the culmination of a five-year study, is a natural outgrowth from her previous work.

Michalea's desire to show natural movement in sculpture is stimulated by life itself. For, as she observes, life is constant movement – always developing, expanding, changing, renewing. Her vibrant sculptures evoke life through a sense of motion that radiates from within the structure.

To achieve this motion, Michalea explains, she works with a tilted axis so that "the center of gravity is found within the circle of composition and expands into the surrounding space." Multiple sections of angular metal surfaces, one centimeter thick, are welded together and tilted in various directions to form harmonious patterns. Rhythms of perpetual motion flow from their tilted or bent stance as the forms created explode into space. The centers of balance of these metal sheets supporting each other in mid-air are as elusive to the naked eye as they are carefully thought-out.

Each structure presents its own image of motion, its beauty springing from the simple clarity of form and the vibrant flow of movement. "First Kinesis", which reflects a continuous, endless motion, might be considered the starting-point of this natural kinetic series. Whereas in "Dynamic Kinesis", metal sheets rising from the ground expand away from one another and thrust into space like the leaps and turns of a modern dancer; in "Circular Kinesis" they envelop the surrounding space.

Michalea is also showing a series of small bronze multiples embodying the same themes of reclining surfaces and fervor of movement. Each sculpture consists of two separate parts whose pose can be rearranged to create new compositions, with endless possibilities.

The Frosso Michalea exhibition at the Zoumboulakis Gallery, Kolonaki Square, opens on October 11. □

Misplaced peace

'Peace' is a favorite catchword for the Greek government when it is not thinking about ordering F-16s. That Leonard Bernstein's Hiroshima memorial concert was dedicated to peace may have suggested its being performed at the Stadium of Peace and Friendship at New Faliron. The choice was unfortunate for the acoustics were dreadful. Violins heard 'live' on the left were amplified on the right. It made any serious critique of the concert impossible.

It seems that Beethoven's Leonore No 3 was marvellously done under Bernstein and that Kojiba's Hiroshima Requiem under Eiji Oue was equally fine. The latter is a serious work of considerable mastery with fine string work which combines tonality with more adventurous atonal elements in the harmonic structure.

Thirteen-year-old Mi Dori was a marvellous interpreter of Mozart's Violin Concerto No 5 in A Major (K. 219) under the same conductor. Smooth, even, pathetic, with perfectly balanced sound and fine contrasts in dynamics, she has a youthful, very Mozartian urge which arouses great interest in her future development.

The concert ended with Bernstein's Symphony No 3, "Kaddish", a huge work of great interest, combining true musicianship with vulgarity, and profound orchestral thinking with rather too obvious effects. Michael Wager was the speaker and Barbara Hendricks, a superb soprano, the soloist.

Handel apotheosis

The English Bach Festival has been rightly praised for performances of the highest quality, but its interpretation of Handel's *Teseo* in early August was extraordinary. An early work, it is full of that irresistible freshness of catchy melodies such as we find in his masque, *Acis and Galatea*. The revival of the period, mainly through costumes, was appropriate and successful. The orchestra used many old instruments or new ones constructed in the old way. Jean-Claude Malgoire's conducting was limpid, melodically running, perfectly balanced in the bass line and the baroque edges in the melody were clearly defined. All the singers were connoisseurs of the Handelian style and their voices were perfectly integrated and accompanied by an orchestra which instinctively knew when to be subdued

and when to bring forward a bright and brilliant climax.

Claire Primrose's *Medea* was exceptionally powerful and dramatically colored. Marilyn Hill Smith as Agilea, Lynda Russell as Clizia and Zehava Gal as Teseo were all attractive presences and Robin-Martin Oliver's highly flexible countertenor was striking. But, for once, everyone in the cast deserved equal praise.

Bach tercentenary

On the following day, the Baroque Orchestra of the English Bach Festival gave an interesting if unoriginal program which included from Bach's extensive output Suite No 1 in C Major, the Brandenburg Concerto No 3 and the Cantata BWV 51 in which Marilyn Hill Smith sang with not quite the *éclat* and smoothness she exhibited in *Teseo* the evening before. Stephen Keavy, trumpet, was excellent.

The soloists in the Brandenburg Concerto No 4 were Christopher Hirons,

violin, and Rachel Beckett and Anthony Robson, recorders. All were impeccable.

Electrifying conductor

That uniquely grand and extremely difficult work, Beethoven's *Missa Solemnis*, was performed on August 12 by the Tönkünstler Orchestra and the Chorus of the Musical Friends, both of Vienna.

To conductor Miltiades Karydis we owe a remarkable performance, for the soloists, who included mezzo Glenys Linos, tenor Pavlos Raptis, bass George Pappas and a soprano replacement, occasionally sang poorly.

Karydis had absolute control over orchestra and chorus. All entries, melodic unfoldings, sudden crescendos and diminuendos, fugal juxtapositions, and so forth, were perfectly in place. Under Karydis, the orchestra, which is not top-notch, sounded as if it were, and he carried it through the most extreme contrapuntal complexities as a matter of course. □

Stimulating Santorini Festival



The Mendelssohn Trio, who performed at the Festival on Sept. 6.

In the Hestia Hall in Fira on Santorini, I attended the first two concerts in a series of six, ending on September 15, of the Seventh International Santorini Festival. The festival, inspired by the unique setting of the rugged volcanic island, was founded and directed by the well-known pianist, Athena Capodistria. This year it appears to have been particularly successful.

On opening night, August 30, scores of people queued for seats outside the hall. For those who managed to enter, the wait was well worthwhile. The Consortium Margaritari is a seven-member group which performs medieval, Renaissance and Baroque music on over 30 historical instruments, and dressed in period

costume. Through their original sound we were given, in effect, a highly interesting musical 'lecture'.

Among other rarely heard masterpieces, we heard Handel's "Dalla Guerra Amorosa". Tenor Harumichi Fujiwara and in particular baritone Wolfgang Dosch showed perfect vocal technique and a profound mastery of style.

On Sunday, September 1, we were delighted to hear two young American artists, clarinetist Allan Ware and pianist Barbara McKenzie-Ware, presenting pieces by Poulenc, Stravinsky, Brahms, Debussy and Bernstein.

With an astonishing instrumental skill and depth of musical understanding, the couple reached an eloquent interpersonal dialogue. The perfectly performed nostalgic andante of Brahms' Sonata Op. 120 No. 1 in F Minor could not but stimulate a sense of nostalgia in the sensitive listener, in relation to the glorious history of this ancient setting.

Congratulations to both performers and organizers for a truly memorable evening.

Archie Protopappas

Free your ch'i with feng shui

The latest oriental practice to make its appearance in the fad-happy West is a kind of cosmic interior-decorating system known as *feng shui* (pronounced 'fung shway'). While the notion that the direction your bed faces can affect your fate might sound crazy at first, *feng shui* is in fact, its proponents claim, based on the same taoist principles that underlie such widely accepted techniques as acupuncture, *shiatsu* and *tai chi*.

The key to them all is *ch'i*, or cosmic energy. If *ch'i* flows harmoniously then all is well. But blocked or stagnating *ch'i* means bad luck, bad moods and bad health.

According to Sarah Rossbach, the author of *Feng shui, the Chinese art of placement* (Dutton, 1983), *feng shui* involves "everything from chairs to corners; from architecture to astrology... it is an eco-art dealing with how one defines his/her position in the physical universe and then improving upon it."

Feng shui experts, she says, aim to identify the flow of *ch'i* in a house and balance it with the elements of earth, air or wind (*feng*) and water (*shui*). Like health professionals, they refer to their adjustments as "cures". It seems that *feng shui* is to living space what acupuncture is to the body. Instead of needles, however, its practitioners use

mirrors, chimes and crystals to shift and direct the flow of *ch'i*. They also make corrections to the placement of furniture in order to free up energy flow or to take advantage of energetic focal points in a room.

Energy, Rossbach says, enters a house through its windows and doors. Two entrances to a house offer an abundance of opportunity. But more than three invite an excess of energy, which can lead to nervousness, insomnia and arguments.

Once inside, *ch'i* energy tends to accumulate around furniture and in corners. The positioning of furniture is therefore crucial. It is best, she says, to place chairs and beds along walls or near corners, as placing them in the centre of a room can leave them and their occupants vulnerable to excess *ch'i*. Depending on where you seat them, you can give your guests a sense of well-being or a feeling of unease and irritability. Bed placement is even more important. The direction you face when you lie down can bring you fame, fortune and happiness or make you restless and depressed, Rossbach says.

Mirrors, chimes and crystals act as reflectors and focusers, repositories and inviters of *ch'i*. Chimes in a doorway help to bring good spirits into a room. Mirrors reflect overpowering

ch'i or redirect it into more beneficial spots. Crystals, which store *ch'i*, confer protection and well-being.

Stagnant, grouchy *ch'i*, or bad spirits, tend to accumulate in dark, unused corners. Heavy furniture, such as tall cupboards and overhanging shelves, can literally weigh a room's spirits down. Lights and mirrors will lighten and deflect too-intense *ch'i*. Pictures of birds and angels also help to lift a room's spirits. Agitated, nervous *ch'i* can be calmed and soothed by bodies of water, such as fishbowls and vases. (Dead flowers or plants, however, bring bad luck.)

Color is important too, Rossbach says. Red radiates warmth and strength – a red dot on the wall brings good luck. Yellow bestows longevity and green brings health.

In ancient China, *feng shui* experts, usually taoist monks, were called in to determine the most propitious spot on which to build a house and which direction it should face. Today most people have no choice in such matters, so *feng shui* practitioners work on interiors instead.

The psychological analogies between house and person, or personality, are many. If an acupuncturist's needles, judiciously placed, can cure the body's ills and restore good health, perhaps it stands to reason – or intuition, at least – that chimes and mirrors can do the same for living spaces. □

ELIZABETH KEENAN

EXERCISE

Neck problems

The following guidelines for those with neck and shoulder pain are general pointers only. If pain persists you should consult an orthopaedic surgeon or a good osteopath.

□ If an exercise hurts, stop at the point just before it becomes painful.

□ If an exercise involves the use of weights, do it without them until you begin to feel better. (You should feel better after a few sessions if you do the exercises regularly.)

□ For exercises which involve curling your head forward without support, such as the double and single leg stretches (See *The Athenian*, August and September), place a large cushion behind your head.

□ During the day try to keep your neck and shoulders relaxed. Neck tension can lead to headaches and dizziness, so it is worth doing all you can to avoid it.

□ If you feel tense, soak in a hot bath.

□ Organize a regular professional massage focusing on the neck and shoulder area, and practise the relaxation techniques which will be covered later in this series.

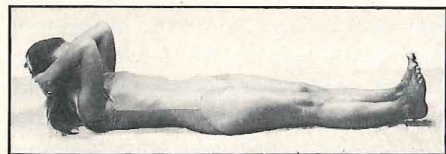
Neck pulls

● Lie on your back, legs together and straight, hands behind your head and fingers laced together, elbows open and abdomen pulled in and up.

● Make your spine as long as possible by stretching your heels in one direction and the crown of your head in the other. Imagine the spaces be-

tween each pair of vertebrae opening.

- Breathe in.
- Breathe out completely.
- Curl your head forward, gently pulling with your hands. Bring your elbows closer together.

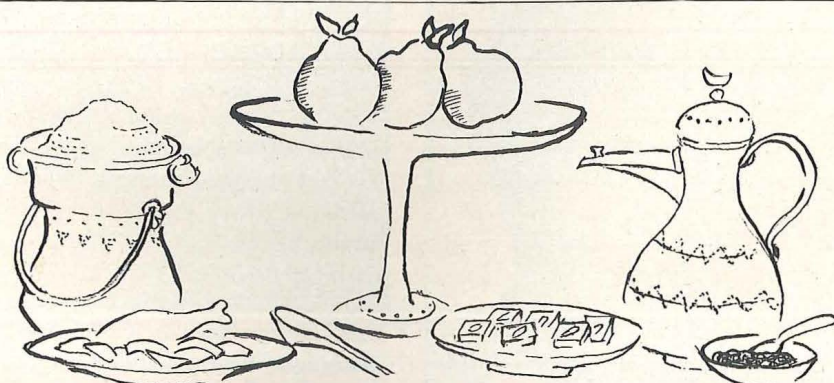


- You should feel a stretch in your upper back and neck area.
- Keep your shoulders relaxed!
- Breathe in.
- Return to the starting position.
- Repeat ten times.

NOTE: Only your head and shoulders should lift off the floor.

JENNY COLEBOURNE

HAVE YOU TRIED...?



Quinces

They dined on mince, and slices of quince, which they ate with a runcible spoon.

Edward Lear, "The Owl and the Pussycat"

While more popular with poets than housewives in northern climes, this hard yellow fruit, like a large apple tapered at the ends, is well known to Greek cooks. This is as it should be, for the quince's Greek name (*kidoni*) comes from Cydonia in ancient Crete, near present-day Hania. It is usually served as a dessert stewed in sugar, or preserved, but occasionally the following interesting combination appears on the Greek table.

Kidanaton: Brown 1 kilo lean beef, cubed, in about 100 grams butter or oil, in which you have browned a large chopped onion. Add a large ripe tomato, skinned and chopped, and a little water, and simmer till the meat is done. Put in a kilo of quinces – peeled, cored and sliced – plus salt and black pepper, about 2 tps sugar, and extra water if needed. Simmer until the fruit is cooked but firm (about 15 minutes) and the liquid is reduced to sauce.

The Moroccans have two versions of the above basic recipe, in which chicken or lamb is substituted for the beef: 1) Stew a large jointed roasting bird (about 2 kilos) in water with onion, without browning. Omit tomato and include 3 tbsp finely chopped parsley and a large pinch of ground ginger instead of the sugar. II) Prepare one kilo of stewing lamb as the beef. Replace tomato with a bunch of fresh coriander or parsley, chopped fine. Add pinches of black, cayenne and paprika pepper; a large pinch of saffron and half a tsp of ground ginger. Butter is optional.

The above dishes can be served with plain boiled rice, or couscous. The

ratio of fruit to meat can be varied according to taste.

Quince sweetmeat: Not often found, this is in the nature of Turkish Delight, and could make an interesting Christmas present.

Peel and core 2 kilos quinces. Cut in small pieces, or grate, and simmer till very tender in sufficient water to just cover. Make into puree, and return to pan with a quarter kilo sugar, 113 grams honey, 113 grams finely chopped roast almonds, or pine nuts, and a small piece of cinnamon. Boil up and cook steadily till the paste starts to leave the sides of the pan (about 40-60 mins.) Pour mixture into shallow, non-stick pan, lightly oiled with almond or olive oil. Spread with a spatula to thickness of 1.5 to 2 inches, and cool. Cut into squares or fancy shapes and leave to dry in sun for a few days, or in a very cool oven for a few hours. When quite dry, pack in layers in airtight tin, with a few bay leaves between layers. Indulgents can sprinkle with brandy or liqueur and roll sweets in crystallized sugar before packing, or toss them in icing sugar to keep apart.

When buying quinces be sure they are ripe – a deep yellow like a ripe lemon, not green or bruised. When using them as a sweet, experiment with spices such as cinnamon, powdered cloves and ground allspice.

In his book on Corfu, *Prospero's Cell*, Lawrence Durrell refers to a local count as serving a "very highly spiced quince cheese, black and sticky but very good." Unfortunately he doesn't give the recipe. Anyhow...Ready with the runcible spoons?

D. REMOUNDOS

Recommended Reading:

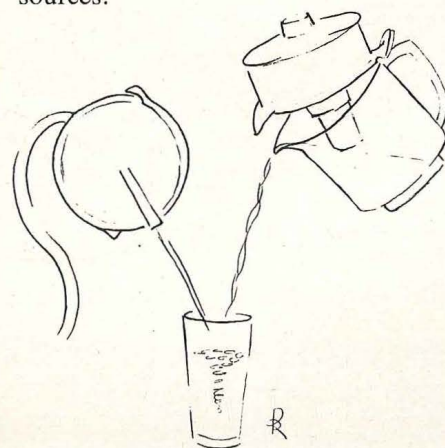
A Book of Middle Eastern Food by Claudia Roden, Penguin Books (1970)

A Book of Mediterranean Food by Elizabeth David, Penguin Books (1965)

Water, water everywhere – but is it fit to drink?

A gulp of Athenian tap water always reminds me of my childhood, when I was trying to master the crawl in a chlorinated suburban swimming pool.

Man is composed of about 70 percent water. It seems logical that the quality of what we drink must affect our health. At least Greek water is not fluoridated, and it is so heavily chlorinated it is doubtful any germs survive in it; it also seems to be particle-free. But too much chlorine can gradually leach the thyroid of vital elements, and I have little faith in the quality of the local plumbing as far as the leaching of heavy metals is concerned. Further, I'm not sure that municipal filtering can cope with the tons of chemicals sprinkled as fertilizers and pesticides over the countryside, and which must eventually find their way into our water sources.



My mind has been set at rest by my new water filter – a clever device by Filopur. Like a small javelin, it is stuck or screwed to the wall, and is easily connected to the tap. It has an on-off switch so you don't filter washing-up water. Grit your teeth for the initial outlay of 4500 drs – after that a replacement filter costs 720 drs, but lasts a couple of months for two people. If you want something cheaper and portable, there is the Brita plastic jug, which filters the water as it is poured through the lid. It scored highly in an efficiency test conducted by an English health magazine. It costs 2000 drs, and the filters, which must be changed about every 100 litres, cost 350 drs each. Both filters are available from Iyia Healthfood Shop, Kifissias 168, Tel. 671-5712.

D. REMOUNDOS

Community spirit

Her title is Manager, International Club of Kifissia, but if the truth be known, Norwegian Grethe Germanos, 49, is also the founder, social director, p.r. person and program planner. Her books formed the basis of the club library and her homemade pickled herring graces the happy-hour table.

Grethe started the club, which now consists of about 100 families, a year and a half ago. Her life up to that point had given her quite a good grounding in club management. With her first husband, a Norwegian diplomat, she lived in Iceland, England and Egypt and while married to her second, a Greek, she ran her own playgroup in Kastri for 11 years. A crack bridge player who recently won an accolade in the bridge column in the *New York Times* ("One of the most remarkable series of defensive plays ever recorded"), she founded the International Club with the bridge club from the now-defunct American Club. They play two or three times a week and claim to be the only bridge club in Greece which gives ACBL points and lessons in English.

"I play all those board and card games. I started bridge at 14. My father played and if he needed a fourth I was always there trying to learn. Then, when we went out to Iceland in the diplomatic corps, that's the first



Grethe Germanos

thing they ask: 'Do you play bridge?'"

The club, housed in the old Semiramis Hotel in Kefalari, centers most of its summer program around a large, well-kept pool. A regular Friday barbecue (through mid-October) offers a salad bar and baked potatoes with a choice of stuffings. The grill is fired up and members bring and cook their own meat.

When the weather changes, they start their monthly ethnic dinners (in October, it's Lebanese) and various classes in cookery, Greek for beginners, Swedish gymnastics and Greek folk dancing. There's a Friday happy hour with cheap drinks and free snacks in the club bar (first called Greta's Grapevine and changed by popular de-

mand to The Pickled Herring). Grethe plans to install a fireplace in the adjoining lounge, where there is a lending library and daily English-language newspapers, and where she hopes to start a children's library. There's talk of a "proper Sunday brunch", ski holidays, and building a sauna.

"But my real interest, an idea I've had for many years, is a retirement home for the foreign community. I envision building separate flats with a central eating and meeting area. I even have some land in Kastri and people waiting to move in, but I can't do it on my own. If the whole community got together, with suggestions, money and the time to get organized, we could really do something." □

Design for living

When interior designer Helen Noakes walked into the Athens Hilton five years ago looking for a job, she says, it was "just an off-chance thing", but eventually she was hired to completely redecorate the hotel, first the guest rooms and then the public areas.

Helen, 36, was born in China of Greek descent, raised in Japan, schooled by French and British nuns and now considers herself to be a San Franciscan. "My Greek grandparents left Russia for China during the Revolution. We left China for Japan when Mao came to power.

"Growing up, there was a rule in the house: I had to speak Greek with my grandmother, French with my mother, Russian with my father and no English in the house because it was spoken at school. I found it very frustrating at the time but now I'm grateful to them."

Her family got a visa to the US in 1958 and they moved to San Francisco where she studied archaeology and then architecture and design, worked for a firm specializing in large commercial projects, went into business for herself and ended up in Greece when her marriage broke up.

"I came here as a tourist quite often because I've got this madness for archaeology, and when I decided to leave the States friends suggested I look for work in Athens. The Hilton was the first place I tried."

The first phase of the Hilton project is now complete. About 270 rooms and three large suites have been redesigned, with both architectural changes and new furniture, fabrics and lighting,



Lounge at the International Club



Helen Noakes

and the other 220 rooms have been given a "soft rehab."

"We wanted to maintain a strong Greek influence in all our rooms so I spent the first year doing a market study, finding local people who could do each job – brass work, furniture-making, weaving. There are some excellent craftsmen in Greece but some of them need to develop. They're used to doing things their own way and find it difficult to adjust."

One of the most appealing aspects of the job was seeking out artwork. Like the colors and furnishings, it varies from room to room. "First-class hotels should not have everything postage-stamped," Helen insists, "but I think it's important that subject matter and artists are always Greek. There are only a few rooms where we have an English artist – Hilary Adair, who did a special series for the Hilton – but her subjects are so Greek."

Now that the guest rooms are finished, the next phase includes the public areas. The 10th and 11th floors have been redesigned as executive floors, "a hotel within a hotel", offering a private receptionist, lounge area and bar that serves complimentary drinks and continental breakfasts to its residents.

"Our next step is to redesign the main lobby. There'll be no architectural changes but we plan to install a lobby bar on the lower level. I want to use natural, noble materials – marble and brass – with leather furniture and again some major pieces of Greek art, sculptural as well as graphic."

And what happens when the hotel is finished? "I'm setting up budgets now for the Corfu Hilton and there's still lots of work around here. We have all the restaurant spaces to do and by that time I imagine they'll send me back up to the rooms again."

Pat Hamilton

A talented couple

Ersie Cageoleas is a designer in leather. Her husband Lou is the director of the College Year in Athens program. In the United States, Lebanon, and Greece they have pursued individual careers to mutual satisfaction.

After graduating from Pierce College Ersie, who was born in Athens, won a scholarship to study in the United States, and decided on the Parsons School of Design in New York City. While in New York she met Lou. They found a lot to talk about as Lou had been one of the first Fulbright professors in Greece, teaching at Athens College. To this day they laugh about the fact that Ersie had met the other nine in Lou's group while they were here, but not Lou.

After Ersie graduated they were married and Ersie taught for a year at Parsons while Lou completed his PhD studies at Columbia University. When their daughter was born, Lou taught while Ersie was able to continue her career at home, designing for favored clients.

Eventually Lou was offered a teaching position at the American University of Beirut (AUB) and the family moved to Lebanon in 1958. Looking for ways to continue her own career, Ersie roamed the villages, and prepared a collection from the beautiful hand-woven materials she found. Her first, very successful, showing was held at the Phoenicia Hotel under the sponsorship of the American Ambassador. Ersie went from strength to strength. The government rewarded her efforts on behalf of Lebanon with the Order of the Cedars. Using Lebanese cottons, she designed six outfits for an American "Maid of Cotton" promotion, which were then taken on tour. As she knew nothing of knitting, a knitting manufacturer gave her a start and later mass-produced her designs for the German market. Her leather-on-leather caftans were exported to Harrod's in London and, invited by the Lebanese government to design for a Lebanese Week in Cairo, Ersie presented a collection at a widely-acclaimed showing at the Nile Hilton Hotel (their daughter was one of the models). Through it all, Ersie's clients kept returning for more of her beautiful fashions.

In the meantime, Lou did not remain idle. After starting out as a professor in

the AUB Department of Education, he had moved into the administration department, where he had complete responsibility for bursary students (those sponsored by various governments and aid organizations), who sometimes numbered as many as 600. He began the University Extension Program, which included evening and summer schools and visits by AUB professors to neighboring countries.

But in 1975, everything began – literally – to blow up. For everyone in Beirut it was a time of indecision; whether to leave or to stay. Lou was busy returning the foreign students to their countries and Ersie was managing



Ersie and Lou Cageoleas

at home, but in December 1975, when the war arrived in their neighborhood, they escaped to Greece for a short period. In March 1976, they came here for good, leaving some harrowing experiences behind them.

Ersie began again in a new environment doing what she does so well. She investigated local leathers and suedes and discovered there was a market for fine individual designs. Her clients now come from as far away as Hawaii and, as a result of regular showings, she is famous in Greece as well as overseas.

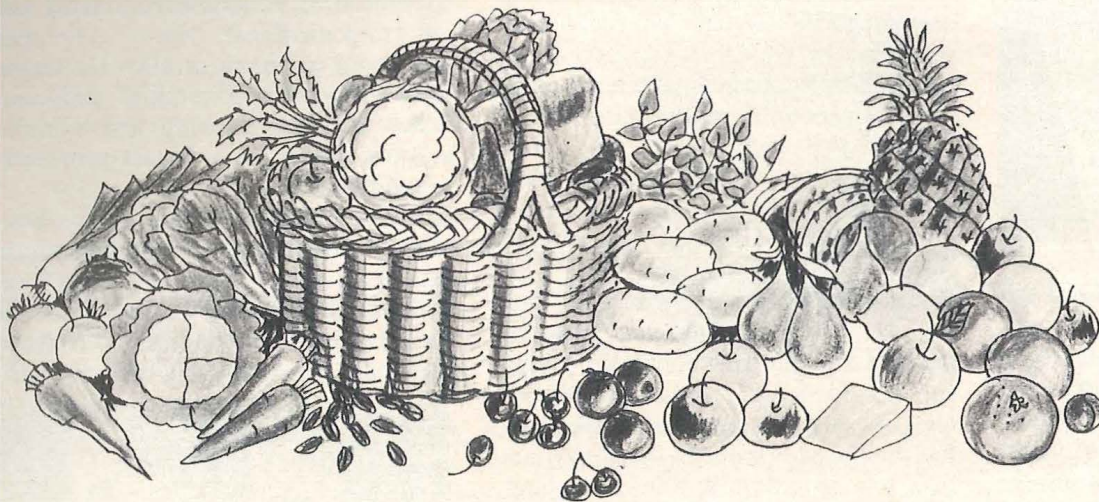
Though Lou was offered professorships in the United States, he chose to remain in Greece. He joined Ismene Philactopoulou in organizing the College Year in Athens program, and, upon her retirement in 1981, became the program's director.

The College Year in Athens will be celebrating its 25th year in 1986-87. With its flexible curriculum and emphasis on Greek civilization, it is attracting increasing interest among philhellenes, particularly in the United States.

Katey Angelis

Life is just a bowl of All-Bran

by Heather Tyler



I do not have an aversion to junk food. My friends look at me with distaste when my eyes light up at the mere mention of a Big Mac. The closest they get to a hamburger is a limpid concoction made with soybeans. Although I'll pine forever for the sesame buns I can't get in Greece, toasted to perfection and packed with preservative-high, protein-low goodies, after researching health food outlets for *The Athenian* I now admit to some subtle changes in my daily diet.

I no longer fall out of bed and get my daughter Kelly up and breakfasted with my eyes half-closed, while sipping on a lukewarm cup of tea. Now I spring into the shower and wash with wild herb soap,

then rub jojoba oil into my skin and wash my hair with camomile shampoo. Afterwards, I plaster my face with honey, almond and lemon scrub, massage gently before rinsing, and pat dry with witch-hazel tonic. After I've moisturized with apricot day cream, I sit down to a breakfast of muesli, and wash down my brewers yeast, sea kelp, chewable pollen tablets and iron laced with molasses with a large cup of decaffeinated coffee. Kelly enthusiastically eats her cooked oat flakes and drinks her soya-lecithin milk. George still has his double Greek coffee and cigarillo. Some people never change.

But I am not alone in my new-found enthusiasm. In Greece, health food shops

are attracting a great deal of interest, and in Athens there are a surprising number of thriving outlets which are equally well patronized by Greeks and foreigners.

"Life" is just a bowl of All-Bran, you wake up every morning and it's there," sang the Small Faces on their album "Ogden's Nut Gone Flake" in the late 1960s, when the whole idea of health was being turned upside down in the West by a mass back-to-nature movement. People's whole attitude to living was changing and a new philosophy emerged, dedicated to getting bodies into better shape through regular exercise and fewer refined foods.

When health food stores first opened in Greece, most of the products were imported, chiefly from Germany. But recently, companies such as Fytro and Power-Health Hellas have been expanding their ranges to provide excellent wholewheat flours and cereals, vitamin supplements, wholewheat pastas, honeys, breads, soya products and brochures galore to explain just what you're taking all this stuff for!

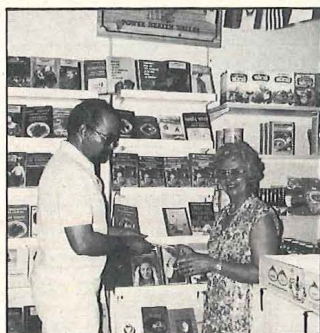
Konstantinos Plesiotis opened the first health-food shop in Athens six years ago, and called it simply *Igias* (Health). It is plentifully stocked with wholegrain and soya products, local specialties such as *trachana*, dried beans of all sizes and types, sugar substitutes, low-sodium salt, herbal remedies from Bulgaria, Yugoslavia and Greece, mega-potency vitamins, and cosmetics made from natural ingredients, which look positively edible. There's even a curious protein drink mix, guaranteed to pick you up and throw you around, called Mr Power. At the back of the shop is a book and magazine section, plus chairs and tables so you may relax as you read all about going back to basics and how to stay young after 40, live 100 years, or fight fat and constipation, while you sip a fruit juice and munch on carrot cake from Health's "fast food" counter. And yes, they do have soybean burgers! Konstantinos says elderly people seem to be turning toward herbal tonics and vitamin supplements, and younger people lean toward vegetarianism. "Young people try whatever is fashionable, and the older folk just want to look after their health, but an increasing number of people over all are wanting high-fibre, chemical-free foods," he says.

At the three **Kaminelli** shops you will find extensive ranges of chemical-free cosmetics, and skin-care products and perfumes made from cucumber, bran, avocado, jojoba, honey, cream, herbs, almonds, apricots, flowers, camomile and royal jelly, to name just some of the ingredients. The brands are English, Swiss, Italian and



Health-keen customers leave *Igias*

German, and vary dramatically in price. Rosanna Zanetta cosmetics from Italy are packaged in tiny wax-sealed ceramic pots, and make delightful gifts. The shops also stock a good cross-section of sugar-free foods and vitamin supplements as well as herbal remedies and tonics. Mr Kaminelli, who speaks fluent English, estimates that about 30 percent of his stock is now Greek-made. "There has been an increase in locally made products, particularly over the past 12 months, and they are well received by my customers. People are accepting that not all foreign goods are better, as they thought in the past," he told me.



Health books at Kaminelli

In my humble opinion, George's Aunt Kia makes the best *kolokithopites* in Greece, up in her village where all the ingredients



Shopping for vitamin supplements at Kaminelli

are guaranteed fresh and pure. But neck-and-neck with her for the title of champion is the woman in Athens who supplies **La Vallée de Santé** with freshly baked *pites* daily. I sampled her still-warm *kolokithopites* made from home-rolled filo, fresh herbs, feta cheese, onion and zucchini and I guarantee just one bite will send you running back to the shop for more, as I did. **La Vallée de Santé** also has light, tasty corn bread, *spanakopites*, freshly baked, home-style cakes, whole-meal breads, which every second customer seems to

buy two loaves of, as well as the normal supply of vitamins, pastas and wholegrain cereals and flours.

In the four years since **Propolis** has been in business, brothers Spyros and Andreas Vlassopoulos have noticed a shift in their clientele from mostly foreign to mostly Greek. "We now seem to have new customers almost daily, and they are not afraid to ask questions, especially about herbal medicines. More people are definitely becoming weight-conscious, and they want low-sugar or

sugar-free foods and juices," says Spyros. **Propolis** has 'macrobiotic' foods such as soyabean paste, edible seaweeds, tofu, and kuzo (from the arrowroot plant), and brown rice. Also available are carob bars and cookies, and freshly made vegetarian sandwiches.

At the **Health Store** in Kifissia, Greek patrons now outnumber foreigners, an indication of growing awareness and interest in vegetarian cooking. The shop opened two years ago and business has been growing steadily.

Someone recommended that I visit **The Green Apple** in Ambelokipi, and on peering through the window I noted that it was well stocked with herbal products. Unfortunately, though, a sign on the door said, "Closed due to sickness"!

Igias (Health), Kifissias Ave 168, tel. 671-5712; Kifissias Ave 265, tel. 808-3473.

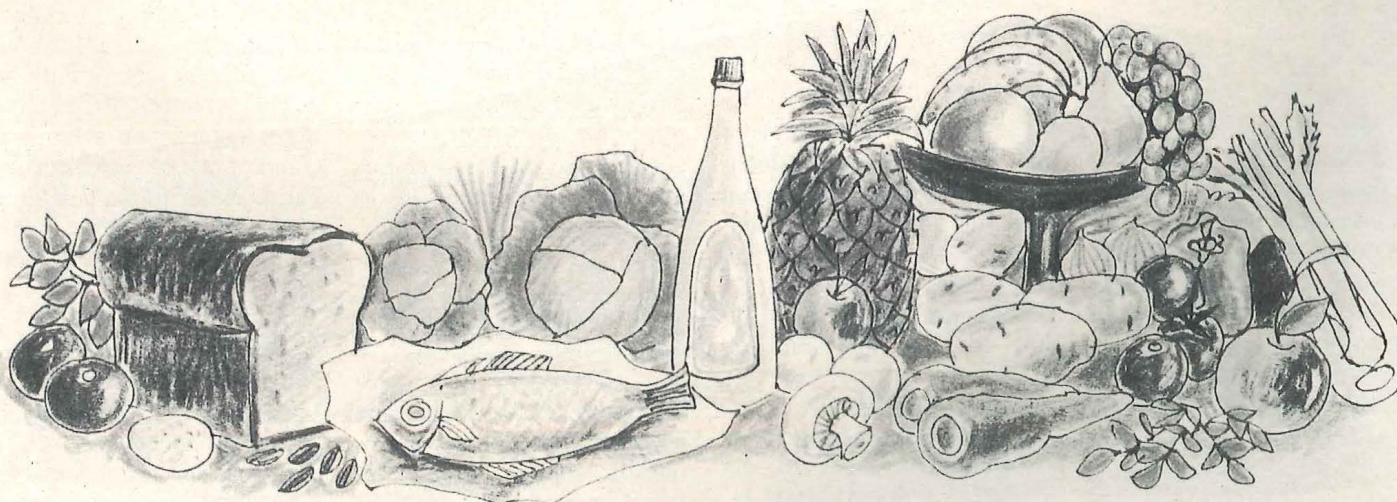
Kaminelli, Caravel Hotel; Serifou 11, Ano Holargos; and Aspasia 63 on Plateia Dimokratia, Holargos, tel. 652-0542.

The Green Apple, Sevastoupoleos 35, Ambelokipi.

The Health Store, Panagitsas 26, Kifissia, tel. 801-2092.

La Vallée de Santé, Irodotou 11, Kolonaki, tel. 724-8101.

Propolis, Fidiou 3, central Athens, tel. 364-5000.



Katey's corner



☆ **Ian Vorres**, best known around Athens for Pyrghi with its collection of Greek treasures and for its Museum of Modern Art, patiently autographed hundreds of copies of his book *The Last Grand Duchess* at a mammoth reception this summer. Ian became friends with Olga, the youngest sister of Czar Nicholas II, during her exile in Canada. The book, Olga's memoirs, is available in both English and Greek.

☆ On behalf of Greece's American community, I would like not only to bid **Ambassador Monteagle Stearns and his wife Toni** farewell, but to say "Thank you". Thanks for representing the American community and America so consistently and positively in the country of your assignment; thanks to the Ambassador for serving as honorary president of the Propeller Club of the United States and for the positive support you gave to the Hellenic-American Chamber of Commerce; thanks to Toni for serving so well as honorary president of the American Women's Organization of Greece and lastly, thanks to the two of you for making it all *fun*. Our best wishes follow you both – and we look forward to seeing you again here in Greece – as tourists!

☆ Now that summer is drawing to a close, several ambassadors have been able to present their credentials. A warm welcome to: **Ambassador Chang Hongsheng** of the People's Republic of China, who comes to us from Finland and has also served in Hungary and Austria. His family will be remaining at home, at least for the time being; **Ambassador Paul**

Gyrkankalio, of Finland, who has served as his country's ambassador in Bulgaria and Hungary and whose last post was in Rome; **Ambassador G. W. von Barneveld Kooy**, from the Netherlands, and his wife Margarethe. His last post was Vienna, and his diverse previous postings include Dublin, Tehran, Jakarta, Baghdad, Paris, Lagos and Cairo.

☆ We also extend a warm welcome (and, arriving in August, it certainly was that!) to **Dr Walter McCann**, the new president of Athens College. Dr McCann is a Phi Beta Kappa graduate of Wesleyan University, a Fulbright scholar and a graduate of the Harvard University School of Law. He has been chairman of programs and administration, planning and social policy at the Harvard Graduate School of Education and was most recently Dean of the University of Hartford Barney School of Business and Administration. He is accompanied by his wife Alba and her daughter Yanira Perez. They are all settling in and looking forward both to the challenges and to the pleasures of their new assignment.

☆ Ms Dorothy Filis, Community Relations spokesperson for **TASIS International School**, tells us the school now has a Greek folk-dance troupe, the **TASIS Ambassadors**, which is available to perform for groups after school hours or in the evening. To find out how your organization can arrange a performance, call Ms Filis at 808-1426.

☆ Members and friends of the **British-Hellenic Chamber of Commerce** should note that the October luncheon will be held on Wednesday, October 16. Notices will be in the mail, but you can also call the Chamber at 362-0168 for advance information.

☆ Elly Missirlis, the newly-elected president of the **Canadian Women's Club**, invites all Canadian women (or

wives of Canadians) to come and get acquainted on Wednesday, October 9 at 10 a.m. This active group meets regularly on the second Wednesday of each month and organizes many interesting activities, both for fun and for charity. Associate

Proodou Street, Metamorphosis 144 51, tel. 282-6913.

☆ For some real **travel bargains**, look to the **AWOG** non-profit travel committee. The program is already underway and upcoming trips – both within Greece and abroad – include Istan-



Dr Christian Barnard (right), the world-famous heart surgeon, was recently in Greece to survey the progress of the cardiac hospital to be built on Kos. During his stay Dr Barnard was honored at a dinner hosted by South African Ambassador M. Cronje at his residence in Psychico. Dr Barnard was en route to the United States where plans are going forward for an advanced cardiac hospital in Oklahoma.

members are welcome, too. If you would like to know more, just telephone Elly at 671-1150 or Pat at 683-4519. New arrivals will be especially welcomed at this first meeting of the season. Don't delay – call today!

☆ Thanks to the generosity of the Ioannis K. Hadzipateras family (originally of Oinousses), the **Rehabilitation Center for Spastic Children** is now relocated in a beautiful new building in Metamorphosis. The family came to Athens from London for the dedication of the center, which was held on Wednesday, September 4. The center, which has been active for 10 years in Filothei, is equipped to handle 80 children from the ages of two to nine years in a day program. The new center, however, will also have a guest house on the premises for children coming in to Athens from rural areas. Funds are raised and donations accepted by the Social Work Foundation, a private organization dedicated to helping children with cerebral palsy. If you want to be a part of their worthwhile endeavor, contact: Rehabilitation Center for Spastic Children, 1 Plutonos and

bul for shopping, Tunisia, Crete, Israel, Paris and London for the winter sales in January. You don't have to be a member to sign up, and going with a group of old and new friends is a most congenial way to travel. For information, telephone Ruthe 682-6257, Gina 681-9583 or Judy 894-7270. Lots more trips are being planned between now and the end of next June. More information on them later.

☆ Thespians, respond quickly to the call, for **The Players** will be casting any day. The group puts on several English-language productions each year and the welcome mat is always out for painters, propspeople, lighting experts (or non-experts who are willing to learn), directors, PR people, ticket takers, and prompters – and of course, actors. Telephone either of the new joint chairpersons, Kathy at 659-6209 (days) or Joyce 806-4825 (evenings).

☆ Fund-raising for the rehabilitation of the **Statue of Liberty** and Ellis Island is gathering speed as service organizations and schools in the United States and abroad extend a helping hand. Here

in Greece, the AWO's donation of proceeds from the May Bargain Boutique got the ball rolling and private donations are adding to the total. Thanks to Bank of America, an account has been set up for ease in transferring donations. To participate in this project, forward your donation (in US dollars or drachmas) to "The Lady", The Athenian, PO Box 17017, GR 100 24, Athens. Each donor will receive a personalized certificate signed by Lee Iacocca, the chairman, and Gerald R. Ford, the honorary chairman of the fund raising program.

like to hear more about these activities, just telephone 802-8184 or 721-0374; all Americans are welcome.

☆ The **American Youth Association** is getting its sports program underway in the Kifissia area at the beginning of October, even though new housing for the group has proven elusive. If anyone knows of premises that might be available at a reasonable fee, please speak up! In the meantime, though, the program will begin anyway, so telephone Dawn Hull at 801-1135 to find out about the activities planned for teenagers in the



The Official Board of the Hellenic-American Chamber of Commerce recently gave a luncheon at the Hotel Grande Bretagne in honor of visiting Assistant-Secretary of Commerce, Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C. Mr Goldfield. Pictured are (from left) Costas Ioannou, vice president, John Enepekides, vice president, Mr Goldfield, Dimitri Petsiavas, president, and Nicolas Hampsas, newly-elected member of the board. During his stay in Athens, Mr Goldfield held productive talks on Greek-American trade with representatives of government and industry.

Donors' names and addresses will be included in the National Registry of Contributors, to be housed permanently on Liberty Island. (For this reason, please include your correct name and address with your donation.) So send your contribution now, and help the Statue of Liberty to be facelifted in time for her 100th birthday party on July 4, 1986!

☆ Members and friends of **Republicans Abroad** (Greece) are promised an interesting time in October and November. Get-togethers will feature various members speaking on some of the outstanding political leaders of the Republican Party while getting reacquainted and gearing up for next year's Senate races. If you would

new season.

☆ Newly-arrived businessmen are reminded that the **Propeller Club** of the United States, Port of Piraeus, holds the luncheon to go to each month for interesting discussions and knowledgeable speakers from business and government. Greek and foreign businessmen and women are all welcome. You don't have to be a member to attend the luncheons, but membership brings personal announcements monthly and some discounts on tickets. John Santikos, the club president, invites all businessmen to come along to the next luncheon on Wednesday, October 23. For more information about the Propeller Club, telephone 522-0621 or 659-3250. □

Fifty years' success for AA

This year Alcoholics Anonymous (AA) is celebrating its 50th anniversary.

Some readers may not have heard of Alcoholics Anonymous. Throughout its history, it has succeeded where most doctors, health institutions, psychiatrists and mental institutions have failed – in keeping people with alcoholism sober.

AA has no rules, no admission charges, no duties, no fees, accepts no donations from outsiders and indeed has only one requirement for membership – a sincere desire to stop drinking. These tenets were developed in the early years of the organization when its founding members realized that to maintain its freedom, AA must be dependent on no-one and obligated to no-one.

AA began in Akron, Ohio, on June 10, 1935. On that day, co-founder Dr Robert (Bob) Holbrook Smith took his last drink. William (Bill) Griffith Wilson of New York, the other cofounder, on business in Akron and successfully sober for the first time in years, sought him out. Working together, the businessman and the doctor found that their ability to stay sober seemed closely related to the amount of help and encouragement they were able to give each other and other alcoholics.

For four years, the new movement, nameless and without any organizational structure or descriptive literature, grew slowly. Groups were established in Akron, New York, Cleveland and a few other cities. A New York headquarters was established to respond to calls for help, and Bill wrote *Alcoholics Anonymous* (AA members call it "the Big Book"). After an article about AA appeared in the *Saturday Evening*

Post of March 1941, the headquarters was swamped with orders for the book and requests for more information and help. The two founders then realized that AA could really become a worldwide movement.

Here in Greece, the first recorded AA meeting was held in 1955. Help is available, if needed, 24 hours a day, seven days a week. A meeting in English is held every evening somewhere in Greece, and most AA members try to attend at least one meeting a week. It has been proven that the camaraderie of a group helps provide the support members need to get through the day. AA provides total anonymity, does not actively recruit members and applies no pressure. Each new member is made to feel welcome and free to come or go at will, but the support is ever present.

There also an AA in Greek, which began in an organized way about three years ago and is now flourishing.

On July 4, 1980, the largest meeting ever held of AA members and their families and friends was convened in New Orleans' Superdome. There were 25,000 present. This year, to celebrate AA's 50th anniversary, twice that number – over 50,000 people – gathered in Montreal, Canada, in August.

With over one million members, AA is clearly doing something right. They accomplish the impossible every day and we can all drink – with pure Loutraki water – to their continued success.

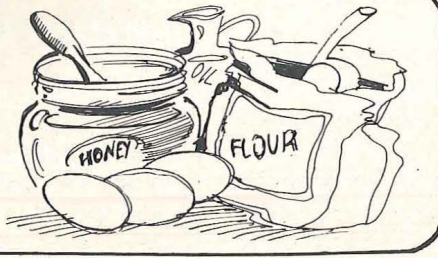
To contact AA in English, telephone Pete at 933-7524.

To contact AA in Greek, telephone Georgios at 882-0038.

food

Recipes from Epirus

by Vilma Liacouras Chantiles



If you ask Athenians from other regions, they will tell you firmly that all the bakeries (*fourni*) in the city are run by Epirots. Searching for them, I found more than a handful in bakeries within a six-block radius of downtown Athens. But when I met a few bakers not born in Epirus, they quipped, "Everyone expects us to be from Epirus, too."

Baking specialists or not, Epirots freely share their traditional recipes. "We make a *bougatsa*, a large sweet-bread decorated with dough curls, to celebrate our weddings in Arta," says Vanda Koutsokosta, a secretary in the PanIpirotiki Synomospondia Ellados (PanEpirot Federation of Greece), at Kleisthenous 15. "Usually the bride carries it to her mother-in-law a few days before the wedding."

Many of the 350,000 Epirots living in Athens meet each year to cut the Christmas *pita*, and also to celebrate *panigyria* (festivals) and *horoesperides* (dances).

For baker Zisis Raikou and his wife, Barbara, from Fendros in Zitsa, *kreatopites* and *tirópites* (meat and cheese pies) are the most-prized Epirot specialties. Barbara explains how to make the delectable *pites* in the recipe below, while Zisis fills in with tales about the village.

At the Kounavis family bakery, I found delicious, spicy *koulourakia frourou*, Epirot creations easily made at home. The energetic and very kind *mastora*, Theodoros Kounavis, despite his peak Saturday business, dictated his recipe while filling the oven with long loaves of swollen yeast dough with his baker's spatula.

Enjoy the following recipes from Epirots in Athens.

TIROPITA IPIROTIKI (Cheese pie, Epirus style)

Zisis and Barbara Raikou, born in Eklisiohorion, Zitsa, help in the family Xanthi's *fournos* (bakery) at Mavromihali and Arahovis Streets in Athens. They share their recipe for cheese pie:

Dough for filo

1/2 kilo (1.1 lb) soft (*malako*) flour

Pinch of salt
1 Greek coffee cup Spitiko olive oil (about 6 tbsp)
1 cup water
1 egg

Filling

1/2 kilo (1 lb) feta
2 cups milk
10 eggs
1 cup fine olive oil

To make filo: Mix flour, salt, oil, water, and eggs in a bowl. If necessary, add water or flour to make a soft dough. Knead until smooth. On a floured surface, roll out as fine as possible. You will need 5 filo leaves for the *pita*, so it will be simpler to roll it out in 5 portions. In a bowl, mix filling: combine crumbled feta, milk, eggs, and oil until well mixed. To layer *pita*, oil a *tapsi* (pan) 40 cm (15 1/2 in) in diameter. Spread 3 filo leaves on the bottom. Cover with half the filling. Spread 1 filo leaf over filling. Cover with remaining filling, spreading evenly into corners. Cover with remaining filo. Bake in moderately hot oven (200° C or 400° F) for 15 minutes and lower heat to 160° C (325° F) until the *pita* is a golden chestnut color and firm, about 35 minutes longer. Cool 10 minutes before cutting into square portions. Serve warm.

Note: Barbara Raikou does not score the *pita* before baking to avoid exposing the filling. If you substitute commercial filo for the homemade version, you will need more filo in each layer, buttered between each leaf. Score only the top leaf before baking.

TIGANITES ARTAS (Lacy pastry, Arta style)

Famed for their interesting designs, *tiganites* require skill in frying. Vanda Koutsokosta, who offers her own recipe, says they are made in Arta for wedding receptions and that ouzo is the important flavoring.

1 kg (2.2 lb) all-purpose flour
Pinch salt
2 tbsp ouzo
4 eggs
Milk for batter
Olive oil for frying
Honey for garnish
Cinnamon-sugar for garnish
Chopped walnuts for garnish

In a large bowl, mix the flour, salt, ouzo, eggs, and enough milk to make a batter like thick custard that can be dropped from a spoon. To fry the *tiganites*, heat enough oil to contain the pastries, about 3 1/2 cm (1 1/4 in) deep, but not enough oil to completely fill the pan. Using a tablespoon held tightly in your working hand, drop the batter from the spoon, constantly turning and twisting with quick motions to make very lacy patterns in a round shape about 5 cm (2 in.) wide. (This design is called *dandelota*.) Drain off the excess oil and arrange *tiganites* in a warm serving platter. Sprinkle with honey, cinnamon-sugar, and nuts. Serve hot.

KOULOURLAKIA FROUTOU (Fruit biscuit-cookies)

Spicy and studded with sesame seeds, this version of *koulourakia* can be found ready-made at the bakery run by Theodoros and Eleftheria Kounavis, and their children George and Maria at Em. Benaki 64 in Athens. I have reduced the quantities of the recipe so you can try them at home until you can visit the shop and buy these crisp, aromatic creations, which originate in Theodoros' village of Despotiko, near Ioannina. (*Moustos* (must) is available from many wine shops. Ask Greek neighbors in your area.)

1 kg (2.2 lb) all-purpose flour
1 1/4 cups sugar
1 1/4 cups vegetable oil or half oil and half butter or margarine
3/4 cup *moustos* or *petimezi*
1/4 cup orange juice
1 tsp ground cinnamon
1 tsp ground cloves
1 1/4 tsp baking soda
1 cup water
Sesame seeds (optional)

Thoroughly mix all the ingredients except sesame seeds in a bowl to make a soft dough you can shape with your hands (using half butter or margarine with the oil gives the *koulourakia* a finer texture). Break off into small pieces and shape into ovals about 10 × 5 × 2.5 cm (4 × 2 × 1 in), shaping the sides narrower than the middle. Dip into sesame seeds to cover both sides. Set on baking pans or cookie sheets. Bake in moderate oven (175° C or 350° F) until firm and the seeds are golden, about 18 or 20 minutes. Cool on cake rack. Store *koulourakia frourou* in covered container or in freezer.

In the August issue, the article "Fruits for Summer" contained an error in the recipe for Peach Ice. The correct amount of sugar is 2 cups.

Objet Trouvé, Esq., Humorist

ELIZABETH HERRING



Sometimes I think I spent my entire frustrated adolescence trying to: 1) decipher the allegedly off-color lyrics of "Louie, Louie", and 2) discover my mother's latest hiding place for what she and her friend Agatha called the "Athens News in Brief Scrapbook". But whereas "Louie, Louie", when I finally ran the sheet music to earth, turned out to be disappointingly tame, my mother's clippings from *The Athens News* of the early Sixties are still as 'blue' as they are funny. (It's a good thing she hid them from her 11-year-old too, as I can just imagine what sorts of questions I'd have come up with if I'd read them back then.)

Mother and Agatha, who worked for the US Embassy, would call one another up every morning during Agatha's coffee break to roar their way through the News In Brief section of the paper. Their scrapbook, now in my possession, grew out of these calls.

The two ladies didn't miss Thurber, Benchley or Buchwald one iota, either: the anonymous and regally deadpan journalist responsible for "The Briefs" rarely let his readers down. (And when he did, his trusty proofreader could always be counted on to leap into the breach.) In the field of *Objet Trouvé* Humor, the old *Athens News* had no equal. And though I've had to edit the collection rather rigorously, I think there are still some selections I can share. (Proper names, given in full in the original Briefs, have been reduced to initials, and some of the more indelicate details have been omitted, but otherwise, I present the clippings just as they appeared in 1963.)

The anonymous Briefs-writer, whom we'll call Mr Trouvé, was a man of strange obsessions, teeth being one of them. There was this, for example:

D.P., 87, of Perahora, Corinth, has shown the village dentist that he is growing a third set of teeth. Mr P. is a vegetarian.

Draw your own conclusions about the relationship between mustard greens and molars. Then, consider, too, the tragedy of T.L.:

T.L., 23, of Volos, died from asphyxia last Saturday when he descended into a dry well to find a set of false teeth. Three people who tried to help him were compelled to give up their effort because of the emission of poisonous fumes.

We will never know, nor do we really want to, whether it was teeth or well emitting those fumes.

But Trouvé is at his best when writing about crime – or perhaps when writing about both teeth and crime:

When a policeman attempted to arrest K.F., 25, a wanted criminal, in a wine shop on Ag. Constantinou St., F. attacked him severely on the hands. He was finally handcuffed and led away.

The writer's choice of verbs is remarkable. Could you, for instance, have come up with anything better here than "patted"?

K.S., 33, was sentenced Friday to 15 days imprisonment for indecently attacking three schoolgirls who participated in the Red Cross collection Thursday. He said in his defense that he patted them out of enthusiasm about their efforts for charity.

Trouvé's world is not so different from yours and mine, though the policemen of present-day Iraklion might behave a bit less like shepherds than their 1963 counterparts:

Two young couples of foreign tourists caused an uproar in the center of Iraklion Saturday, when they were caught committing indecent acts outside the city's Palace of Justice. Police, notified by passers-by, drove them away.

In Athens, Galatsi Avenue is *still* not one of my favorite boulevards for 'groping':

In Athens on Thursday night on Galatsi Ave, motor-tricycle No. 12578 overturned. A passer-by, E.P., 50, was very seriously injured... It should be noted that the relatives of the heavily injured man are complaining that the avenue where the fatal accident occurred isn't all lighted, neither is there any sidewalk for people to grope to when vehicles start overturing (sic).

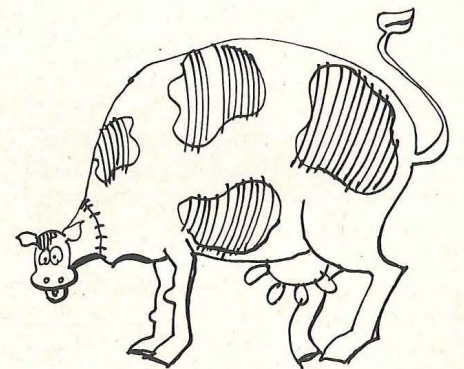
Notice the dramatic tension Trouvé builds up by changing a serious accident to a fatal one in mid-Brief. Such stylistic mastery! And his headlines, when he uses them, are magnificent:

"WATERED" MOTHER WHEN TOLD TO WORK

T.G., 40, was sentenced to seven months imprisonment by an Athens court yesterday for insulting and pouring a four-gallon tin full of water on his mother's head. The incident occurred when his mother had requested him to go to work instead of staying home.

Trouvé, on crime again, recording the unassailable logic of the Argos police:

Carpenter P.B., 53, was found dead in his home in Argos with a shot through the head, and the pistol which fired it near his body. Doctors say he committed suicide; but police think it was murder, as B. was quite rich and had no responsibilities.



One butcher's beef proves another's undoing:

A butcher in Rhodes sewed the head of a calf onto the body of a cow, thus passing off the meat as veal, which is more expensive than beef. Another butcher told the police.

From the "Villages I'd Steer Clear Of" department, this:

A.L., from Kalamaki, was sentenced to 17 and a half years in prison by the Patras Criminal Court, for murder. His brother, D., accused of complicity, was sentenced to five and a half years. They were found guilty of accidentally killing K.S. when they fired at another fellow-villager whom they were trying to assassinate.

And this:

I., wife of G.T., 29, and mother of three children, and E.B., 28, also mother of three, who last March had a shotgun duel in Lakopetra, Patras, were yesterday sentenced to two and a half months suspended imprisonment each.

From the "Strange Weapons" department:

The trial of E.F., 28, accused of murder, opened in Athens Criminal Court yesterday. She allegedly killed her 31-year-old fiancé, N.T., with an electric iron on Christmas Eve.

And, as if that weren't enough:

Four 'peeping Toms', three aged 16 and one 36, were arrested by police on Sunday as they were peering through holes they had bored in the wall of a countryside center outside Athens which provides private rooms for couples. The four men were found to be all armed with large drills with which to bore the holes.

If you were wondering what constituted teddy-boy behavior, circa 1960, wonder no more:

S.V., 26, a peddler, has been arrested for lashing with a whip P.D., 28, in the Athens suburb of Vyrona. V. was sent to the Prosecutor's Office accused of causing physical injuries and of teddy-boy behavior.

From the "Cleanliness Before Godliness" department:

E.K., 46, was caught red-handed while stealing money from the St. Pan-teleimon Church in Kamena Bourla. She told police she needed the money to continue her baths.

Sometimes, the worthy Trouvé gets some help from his proofreader, as illustrated here... unless, of course, you know what a hurnay is:

Workmen engaged in broadening the Kavalla-Salonika public road have come upon an ancient tomb belonging to the 3rd century BC. Hurnay bones were also discovered in an earthenware receptacle.

And don't be "put off" by Trouvé's phrasal verbs...

The fire that broke out in the Koukouvitsa district last Sunday was checked and almost put off by the villagers and gendarmes yesterday morning.

...because his heart's always in the right place. Witness the following public service message:

Authorities have warned the youth of Athens to be careful, since an amazing increase in venereal disease has been recorded recently.

No, *The Athens News* has never been the same since Mr Trouvé left the staff. But Agatha and Mother and you and I can keep his name alive till he turns up again. (Just beware, *Athens Star!*) □



Marlon, Brooke & Andy

Marlon Brando is reportedly due in Athens at the end of October, on his way to the islands of Lesvos, Kastellorizo and Symi to look into the possibility of taking over or building a small hotel on one of them... It's rumored that **Brooke Shields**, the model-actress presently studying at Princeton University, will spend three months of next year in and around Lindos (on Rhodes) as part of a course in archaeology... Singer **Andy Williams** gave a tavernaful of tourists on Rhodes a pleasant surprise when he crooned a set of songs to his own guitar accompaniment... **Anthony Quinn** decided at the last minute to spend his month's holiday from the stage production of "Zorba" in Sardinia rather than on Rhodes, because he's unhappy about the muddle over his property on the resort island.

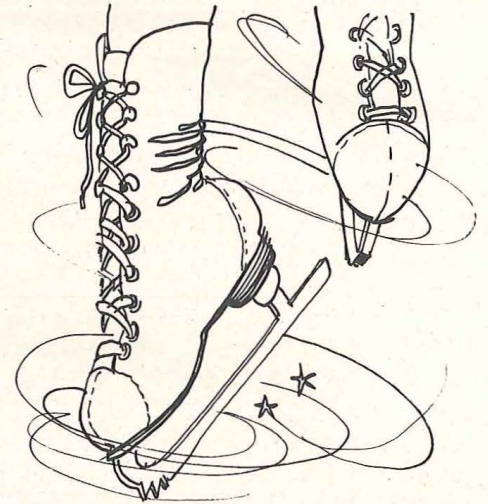
Well-known translator of Greek poetry and frequent visitor to Greece Professor **Edmund Keeley** has just published his fifth novel, *A Wilderness Called Peace* (Simon & Schuster). It is set in Cambodia, where his brother Robert, the new US Ambassador-Designate to Greece, served as a diplomat for several years... Outgoing US Ambassador **Monteagle Stearns** spent several days in Istanbul before returning home, reminiscing about the time he spent there in his youth... Author **Brian Foley** is writing a book titled *The Real Athenians*. He calls it a novel, but his friends insist it is more fact than fiction... **Eugenia Chandris**, of the shipping family, is enjoying great success with her book *The Venus Syndrome* in both the United States and the UK. Her publishers, Doubleday, have commissioned a biography, but she is being secretive about the subject.

We hear things have become so organized in Athens that for a consideration of 100,000 drachmas you can ensure that your car will *not* be stolen... One person who did not pay for such 'insurance', however, is opera star **John Modenos**, who has had his sports car stolen twice this year - both times from in front of his house.

Chase Manhattan, in the first such move by a bank in Greece, is sending some local Greek employees to open a branch in New York's Astoria district

which is expected to bring in business worth around \$250 million.

Georgia Zambassis, who ran the Dionysos Club in Manhattan, is looking for a club to open in Athens... More governmental decisions are made in the G.B. Corner than in Parliament itself, to judge from all the government figures who huddle there over lunch and dinner... If you drop in at the Pergola Café of the Athenaeum Inter-Continental for lunch, you may spot **Christos Lambrakis**, publisher of *Ta Nea* and *Tachydromos*, who finds the place ideal for a quiet lunch.

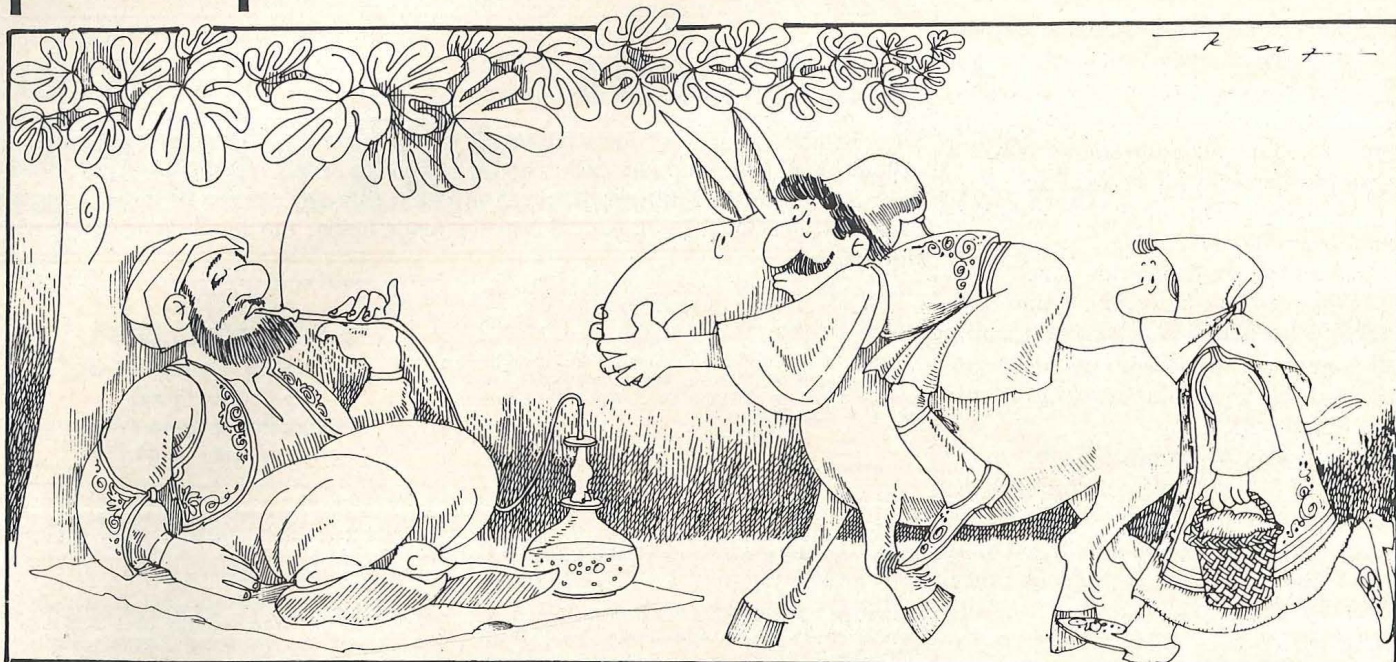


If the ice-skating extravaganza planned for late November in the Peace and Friendship Stadium at Neo Faliron comes off, **Dorothy Hamill** is expected to make a guest appearance... **Mary Lou Retten**, the Olympic gold-medal winner, is being invited to Greece to collect more gold. She is to be presented with a medal for her "special contributions to the Olympic Games"... **Constantine Zouganelli**, who recently won the Balkan junior water-ski championship (and was rated third in overall competition), is the 17-year-old son of **Makis Zouganelli**, of Remezzo club fame... Next June Makis is planning a splashy, celebrity-packed 20th anniversary celebration at his Remezzo on Mykonos.

Hydra real-estate agent **Akis Iliadis** reports that the house and apartment market is as depressed on his island as it is in Athens. He hasn't been able to sell a house in over a year and a half.

Two rival Greek shipowners are vying to sponsor a celebrity cruise to raise money for **AIDS research**, with an eye, it seems, on the attendant publicity.

The latest hotel to open in Omonia Square is called **La Mirage**, after the country club on "Dynasty". (The name has French speakers flinching, though - it should be Le Mirage.) □



All the noisy people

Ambrose Bierce once wrote that noise was "the chief product and authenticating sign of civilization."

If this is true, Greece should have no worries about being in the front rank of civilized countries because, as you may remember, none other than the World Health Organisation has rated Athens as the noisiest city in the world.

But the WHO survey makes no mention of what causes us Greeks to be so noisy. An interesting theory in this respect is held by Professor Panayiotis Kefalystoulakis, an authority on manic manifestations and a consultant at several mental institutions.

I visited the professor in his consulting rooms and he came to the point immediately.

"When did it first start?" he asked.

"When did what first start?" I asked, in turn.

"Whatever is troubling you," he said.

"Nothing is troubling me!" I exclaimed.

He looked at me with a quizzical expression on his face, as if to say "that's what you think, but I know better."

"Look," I explained, "I'm not a loony. All I want is your opinion on why Greeks are such noisy people. It's as simple as that."

The professor sighed, looked at me pityingly and said: "All right. I'll go along with you for the moment. You want to know why we like making a lot of noise, is that it?"

"That's it," I nodded.

He removed his glasses and gazed out of the window for a moment, collecting his thoughts. Then he put his glasses on again and said: "We Greeks have a

tendency to blame most of our faults on the four centuries of Turkish occupation, sometimes wrongly but sometimes with good cause. In this case, I would definitely say that the Turkish occupation was indeed a primary cause."

"How come?" I asked.

"It's like this. As you know, the Turks are a very silent and taciturn people. After they conquered Greece, they would spend most of their time sitting on a divan, under a shady tree in their front gardens, smoking a waterpipe and looking very wise. They never said anything and they never did any work. They didn't even collect the taxes. They got somebody else to do that for them.

"And so we poor Greeks had to go about our various occupations as silently as possible so as not to disturb these wise-looking Turks who, I might add, were quite capable of chopping off our heads with a silent swipe of their scimitars if we as much as cleared our throats in their presence.

"This went on for 400 years until one day, a Greek plucked up the courage to ask a Turk what he was thinking of, sitting there on his ottoman and looking so wise.

"The Turk nearly swallowed the amber mouthpiece of his hubbly-bubbly in surprise and said: 'What am I thinking of? Nothing, of course. Why should I have to think of anything?'

"The Greek dashed off immediately and spread the word to all his fellow countrymen. The Turks were not sitting and thinking. They were just sitting. The signal was given for a very violent and very noisy uprising and, before long, the Turk was driven out of the

country. It was such a nerve-shattering experience for him that from that time onwards he became the sick man of Europe.

"The Greeks were then free to make as much noise as possible and this they have been doing ever since."

At this point the professor stopped to give me time to finish taking down what he was saying in my notebook. When I had done so, I stopped writing and looked at him expectantly, waiting for him to continue.

"Why are you chewing the top of your pencil?" he asked me.

I pulled the top of the pencil out of my mouth quickly and made a deprecatory gesture. "Nervous habit, I guess. Forgive me."

He jotted something on the pad in front of him and I made out the words: "Compulsive xylophagomania."

"Well, to go on. As I said, the love for noise was a direct and natural reaction to four centuries of enforced silence and we are still getting it out of our systems in various ways. By conducting ordinary conversations so loudly that foreigners often think we are quarrelling. By banging desk tops in parliament to show our disapproval of a speaker's arguments. By doctoring the exhausts of our motorcycles so we can career majestically down the street with the ear-splitting din of an unmuffled two-stroke engine. By honking impatiently at the car in front of us a split second after the light turns green. By ripping up roads at the slightest excuse so we can revel in the staccato jangle of pneumatic drills. By placing our international airport in the heart of a residential area so the in-

habitants can enjoy the sublime thunder of jet engines." The professor stopped again and asked me why I was jiggling my knee up and down. I stopped jiggling it and said, in embarrassment: "Another nervous habit, I suppose."

I watched him note: "Compulsive gonatospasmodic mania."

"To go on: by fitting our dance halls, discotheques and *bouzoukia* joints with powerful amplifiers and playing them at full volume as we do with our television sets and with the radio sets in our homes and in our cars."

The professor stopped again and I wondered what I was doing that he would note this time on that ominous pad on his desk. He didn't say anything and I grinned at him in nervous relief, whereupon he jotted down: "Nervous grinning."

I decided to disregard his rather annoying professional interest in me and asked: "When will it all end? When will we have played out this reaction to the 400 years of silence and become normal again?"

He took his glasses off and gazed out of the window again. Then he put them on and said: "I really don't know. You see, it's something of a vicious circle. Today we're surrounded by so much vocal, mechanical and electronic noise that we are all slowly going deaf. So eventually we shall have to talk loudly and play our music at full volume because we won't be able to hear it otherwise."

"A rather depressing outlook," I ventured.

The professor shrugged. "There are other things that are more serious," he said.

"Such as?" I inquired.

"Such as compulsive xylophagomania, gonatospasmodic mania and nervous grinning," he said, looking at me meaningfully.

I gathered up my pencil and my notebook, drew myself to my full height and stalked to the door. As I opened it, I looked back at the professor and said pointedly: "If you think my little nervous habits are serious, what about yours? Why do you take your glasses off and look out of the window every time you try to collect your thoughts?"

As I closed the door quickly behind me, I caught a final glimpse of the professor staring at my disappearing figure with a very shattered-looking expression on his face. □

This article first appeared in *The Athenian*, June 1979. It is also published in Alec Kitroeff's *Greeks that Never Were* (Athens: Hellenic Publications, 1981.) Alec Kitroeff is on holiday.

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.

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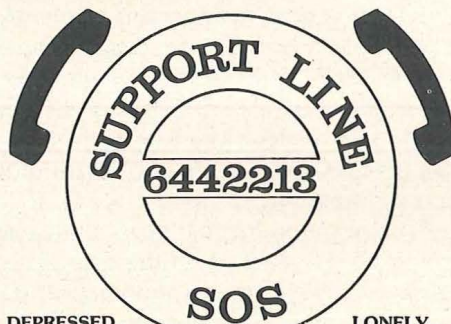
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PERSONAL

HELLO! I'm a 27-year-old girl and I want to have a Greek penpal of my age. My hobbies are photography and letters. Please write to: Heli Porrasoja, Hämeenkatu 8 B 38, 20500 TURKU, Finland.

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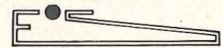
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THE ATHENIAN guide

Where to go... what to do

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

focus

athens '85

One of Britain's most distinguished and versatile chamber groups, the **Nash Ensemble**, will be performing works by Weber, Haydn, Mozart, Elgar, Michael Berkeley, Faure, Frank Bridge, Ravel, Brahms and Skalkottas in Thessaloniki on October 17 and 18 and at the Pallas Theatre in Athens on October 19. The Ensemble takes its name from the beautiful Nash Terraces around the Royal Academy of Music where the group was formed in 1964 by its

Osborne, Oliver Knussen, and Gordon Crosse. Well over 100 first performances have been given by the Nash Ensemble since its inception.

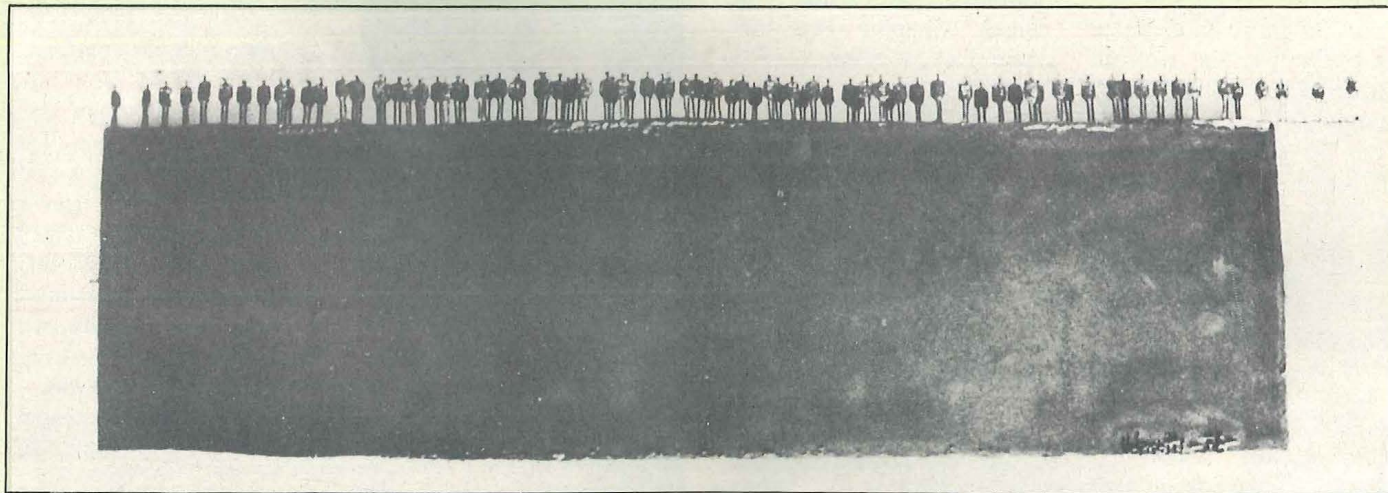
Open air performances in Regent's Park, home of the **New Shakespeare Company**, have been given since the beginning of the century but the famous association of Sydney Carroll and Robert Atkins, who made the theatre an established part of London life, began in 1932 and lasted until 1960. During that time, many famous artists appeared at the

theatre continued through the war years. There was a summer season at the park annually until Robert Atkins retired in 1960.

After lying fallow for two years the theatre was taken over by David Conville and the New Shakespeare Company was formed. The company quickly made an impact on audiences and critics alike. Although the repertoire consisted mainly of Shakespeare, Shaw's work has featured strongly in the summer season since 1978.

The New Shakespeare Company has undertaken several major foreign tours

Greece, October 26 to 28, the Pallas Theatre in Athens, October 30 and 31 and the Municipal Theatre of Piraeus, November 1 and 2. Director Toby Robertson, winner of the New York Odie award and the first British director to work in the People's Republic of China, says of the play "The *Dream* is the quintessential Shakespearean comedy: its broad spectrum encompasses and mirrors the real and imaginary worlds of lunatic, lover and poet, mortal and immortal... To release the imagination is our goal - to amuse, entertain, stretch



"Relief P-26" by Agnese Udinotti (art)

artistic director and administrator, Amelia Freedman.

The repertoire is vast - ranging from Mozart to the avant-garde. Composers who have written pieces especially for the ensemble include Nicholas Maw, Simon Bainbridge, Nigel

theatre, among them Vivien Leigh, Gladys Cooper, Jack Hawkins and Deborah Kerr. George Bernard Shaw was also associated with the Open Air Theatre and in 1934 he wrote *The Six of Calais* especially for the theatre. Performances at the

for the British Council in recent years, including a tour of Greece and Yugoslavia with *Hamlet* in 1983. This summer the company will perform its highly acclaimed production of Shakespeare's *A Midsummer Night's Dream* at the State Theatre of Northern

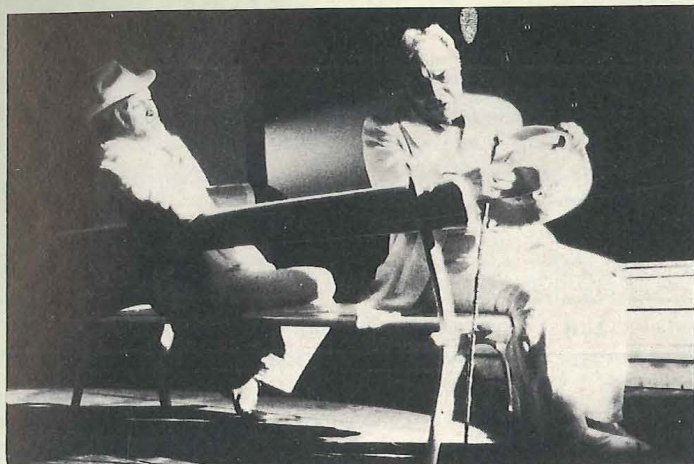
and challenge the imagination of actor and audience alike."

appeals

One of the most important triptychs of the Cretan School is due to be auctioned at Sotheby's in

London on November 14. Measuring 57x61 cm when open, this work bears the signature of the well known Cretan painter, Yiorgos Klontzas, who lived in Irakleion from 1562 to 1608.

The three exterior wings of the triptych illustrate the hymn *In Praise of the Virgin*, the Resurrection and the Slaughter of the Innocents. Experts believe the



Piccolo Teatro di Milano (see festival guide)

trptych was made for the Monastery of St Catherine's in the Sinai. One of Klontzas' favorite themes, the Second Coming, is depicted on the interior three wings.

According to an estimate by Sotheby's, the triptych should fetch between 5 million and 7 million drachmas. To repatriate this important part of the Greek heritage, the Benaki Museum has launched a fundraising campaign. For further information call the museum at 361-1617.

film

The Hellenic American Union is presenting a series of seven **Charlie Chaplin** films dating from his earliest short silent movies in which he developed his famous character, the Tramp, to his feature-length talkies. A brief introduction to the films will be given by B. Samantha Stenzel, *The Athenian's* cinema editor. Films to be

screened in October are: *The Kid* (1921): Charlie Chaplin, Jackie Coogan, Edna Purviance. Seven-year-old Coogan is the foundling adopted by the Tramp. Coogan gives some comical imitations of Chaplin and together they rule the streets with comic ingenuity. Oct 2, 8 pm.

The Gold Rush (1925): Charlie Chaplin, Georgia Hale, Mack Swain. The

Klondike is the backdrop to this brilliant combination of a touching love story and some of the most inventive comic sequences ever filmed including the famous pantomime in which Chaplin eats his shoe. Oct 29, 8 pm.

support groups

A **support group for foreign mothers** in Greece, led by Angela Kiossoglou, is being formed under the auspices of the Cross-Cultural Association. Kiossoglou has participated in and led many groups of foreign women, mothers and fathers in Greece and abroad.

The degree of openness and depth of sharing among the participants will depend to a large extent on the trust developed within the group. For this reason, emphasis will be placed on listening to each member, without interruptions or criticism. Members will be encouraged to rise above



Founder of the Satyanamsram Yoga Center (see Guide - Lectures and Seminars)

the frustrations of having their status as mothers devalued and will receive support in a foreign environment which is sometimes exhausting.

The first meeting will be held on October 9, between 9:30 am and noon, at Amaryllidos 17, Paleo Psychico. For details call Ms Kiossoglou at 804-1212.



Dimitris Mitropoulos in 1925



Photograph by Henri Cartier Bresson at Fotohoros, until Oct. 10.

exhibitions

Zoophilos '85, the Second Panathenaean Panhellenic and International Commercial Pet and Pet Trade Exhibition, will be held at the Caravel Hotel from October 20 to 22. Several companies will display their products and services for dogs, cats, birds, fish and other small pets. For information telephone either 646-9090 or 692-4141.

music

The Hellenic American Union, with the help of musicologist Apostolos Kostios, has organized a musical evening on October 11 to commemorate the 25th anniversary of **Dimitris Mitropoulos'** death in 1960. Kostios is the author of a book about the composer. Some of the works are set to the poetry of Konstantinos Cavafy. Singer Myrto Douli-Profiri, pianists Hara Tombra and Aris Garoufalas and violinist Spyros Tombras will perform.

Founded in 1979, the **Camerata Köln** performs chamber music from the early Baroque to the classical epoch of Vienna. The group, through its use of period instruments, tries to give an idea of the variety in sound and expression of old-fashioned chamber music. Camerata Köln will be at the Goethe Institute on October 29, 8:30 pm.



The New Shakespeare Company (athens '85)

Thessaloniki Film Festival

The 26th Annual Thessaloniki Film Festival is being held from September 30 to October 6. At press time, the final selection for the festival had not been made but the following is a description of some of the major films submitted for consideration.

Mania, directed by George Panoussopoulos with Alessandra Vanzi, Aris Retsos, Antonis Theodorakopoulos. A 30-year-old woman is selected for an advanced computer course program in the United States but winds up being hunted like a wild beast in Athen's National Garden.

The Greenhouse, directed by Vangelis Serdaris with Tassos Halkias, Christina Thodoropoulou, Michelle Valley and Christos Daktilidis. The story of Stelios, a young Greek in his thirties educated in Athens and Germany. In 1975, he is obliged to return to Greece, then under the rule of the military dictatorship.

The Children of Chronos, directed by George Korras with Takis Moschos, Minas Hadjisavvas, Anna Makraki. Akis, a perennial medical student, dabbles in journalism and lives with his friend Thanos in a house populated by various friends and drifters. One day Thanos meets Stella, an actress whose strong character quickly influences the bohemian household.

Stone Years, directed by Pantelis Voulgaris with Themis Bazaka, Dimitris Katalifos and Maria Martika. A love story that begins after the Greek Civil War, continues despite a twenty year separation forced on the couple when they are imprisoned for their political beliefs. The film received two special mentions at the 1985 Venice Film Festival.

art

The American avant-garde painter **Harold Stevenson** is exhibiting at Medusa until October 26. As a child, Stevenson, who was born in Oklahoma in 1929, found he could not identify with his own country's history. Consequently he searched for a culture and history with which he could be comfortable and on which he could base his artistic fantasies. He was attracted by both modern English and ancient Greek history, eventually choosing the latter.

In the last ten years, Stevenson's work has centered around various periods of Greek and Hellenistic history. His last exhibition in New York, at the Iolas Jackson Gallery, was entitled "The Pagan World".



Sigmund Freud and other Austrian luminaries at Inter-Continental (hotel events)

The British Council will be presenting an exhibition of **David Gould's** sculptures, assemblages and paintings made in Greece during the past 16 years, from October 17 to 24. Many of the works on show have been given the names of places

The Body's Little Theatre, directed by Antoinetta Angelidi with Jany Gadaldi, Maya Liberopoulou, Anita Santorinou. A praise of the artificial, a parable about time.

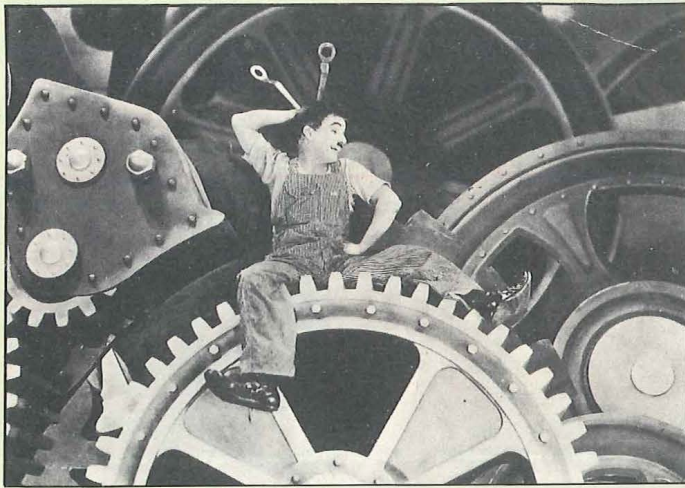
The Necklace, directed by Nikos Kanakis with Antonis Antoniou, Sofia Mirmingou, Minas Hatyisavvas. A couple in their forties beset by financial problems view the prospect of an aunt's inheritance as a way out of their troubles but are thwarted by other claims on it.



"The Necklace", directed by Nikos Kanakis

The Scent of Violets, directed by Maria Gavala with Iota Festa, Maritina Passari and Nikos Kamtsis. Two young Athenian office workers rob their grandmother in order to punish her for her autocratic behavior and miserly ways. This is a film that speaks not only about love and money but also about the "myths" of dreams, of childhood and of a person's painful coming-of-age.

B. Samantha Stenzel



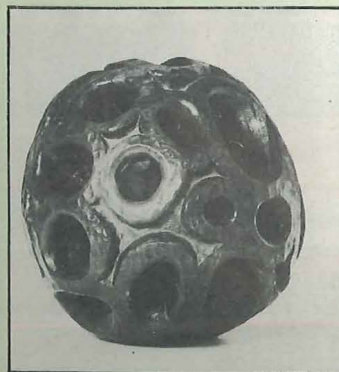
Charlie Chaplin in "Modern Times" (film)

in Greece because they were made at or inspired by those places.

Gould was born in Jersey in 1940 and began painting and sculpting at the age of 16, when he first encountered the art and philosophy of Vincent Van Gogh. He attended formal sculpture classes in Paris at the studio of Andre Del Debio, where he learned to sculpt in grey Jersey granite. He now works mainly



The Nash Ensemble (athens '85)



David Gould's "Ramnous I" (art)



The New Greek Cinema, one of the courses at the HAU

in wood – particularly in lignum vitae from Jamaica.

Nees Morphes begins its season with an exhibition of Agnese Oudinotti's work entitled **Painting in Three Dimensions**. Sculptor Oudinotti combines the media of painting and sculpture to create original works of art. The exhibition is made up of Oudinotti's work over the last 16 years and will end on October 16.

Cypriot artist **Nicos Kouroussis** was born in Nicosia in 1937. He studied painting at the Saint Martins and Hornsey Schools of Fine Arts in London, returning to Cyprus in 1966 after living in Paris, Rome, Venice and Athens. Aside from Kouroussis' work as a multi-media artist, he also works in the theatre.

An exhibition of the

artist's most recent works will take place at the Aithousa Tehnis Psychicou from October 9 to 31.

hotel events

Autumn has officially begun, and along with it come the various food festivals, exhibitions and promotions organized and sponsored by Athenian luxury hotels. This month at the Athenaeum Inter-Continental, you can sample Austrian specialties prepared by chef Andrej Segs, and pastry chef Franze Edinger's Viennese pastries (both chefs are being flown in from the Hotel Inter-Continental Vienna) from October 2 to 12 at the Rotisserie.

To complete the atmosphere, Austrian Airlines will be flying in two Austrian violinists, as well as a group of life-sized Viennese dolls, which will be displayed at the hotel throughout the festival.



Zoophilos '85 (exhibitions)

In addition to **A Taste of Vienna**, the Inter-Continental is also sponsoring a **Cypriot Festival** from October 24 to November 2 at the Taverna, as well as various exhibitions throughout the hotel. In the lobby, one can see an icon painter, a weaver and other artisans at work.

Have you ever wondered what type of drink matches your **astrological sign**? Why not visit the Athens Hilton's Pan Bar this month and find out? Together with your cocktail, you will also receive a description of your sign.



"Dionysus II" by Harold Stevenson (art)



Panayiotis at To Trito Mati until Oct 5

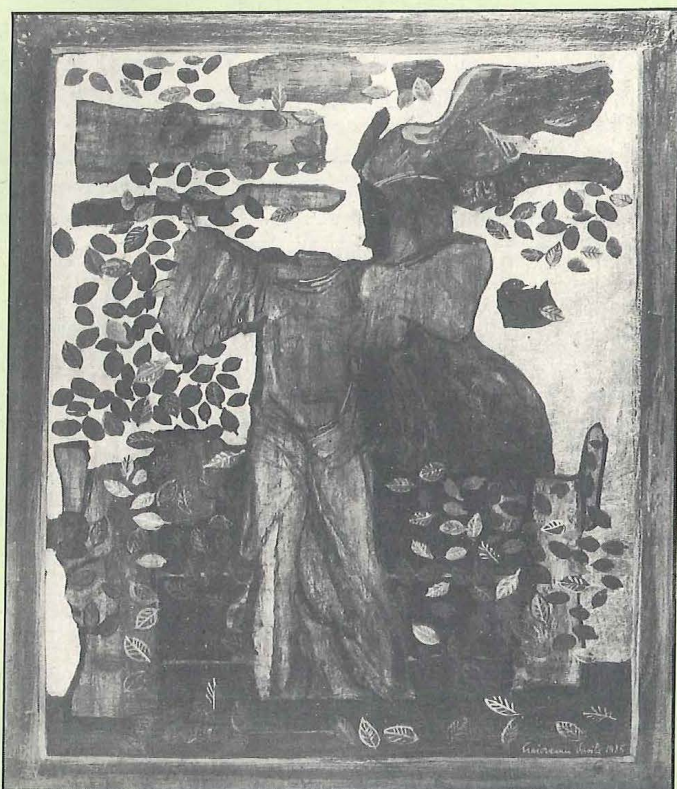
education

TESOL (Teachers of English to Speakers of Other Languages), a Greek organization concerned with the development of professional opportunities for teachers of English in Greece, is holding a mini-convention with the theme "Teaching Young Learners". The conference will be held on Sunday, October 20 at Costea-Geitonas school in Pallini. There will be lectures, workshops and a book exhibition. Entrance and bus service from Ayia Paraskevi are free. Lunch and childcare will be provided for a small fee. For further information, call the TESOL office, 361-9903, or Costea-Geitonas school, 666-6902. The

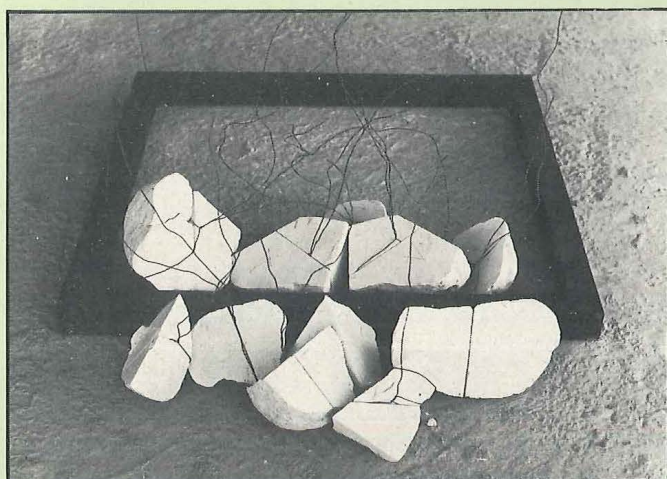
swimming pool will be open to teachers and their children throughout the day, so bring your bathing suits.

A number of **post-graduate grants** for 1986-1987 are being offered by the Fulbright Foundation in a series of fields. For the first time journalism, both print and electronic, is included among the areas of study open for scholarships. Persons applying in this field must have some professional experience.

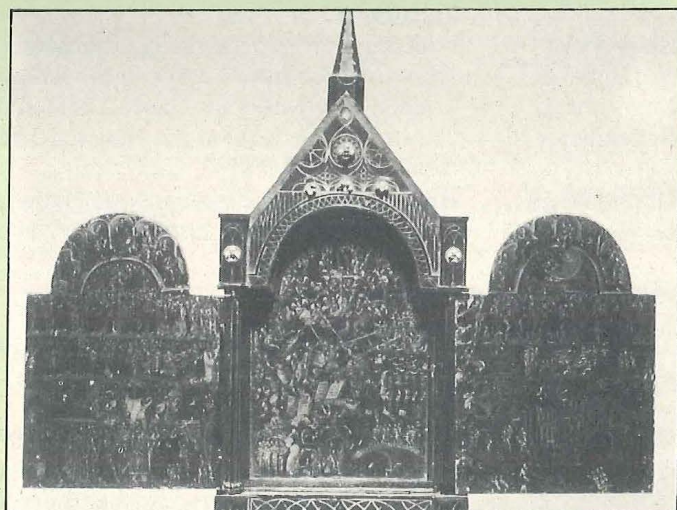
Interested candidates should contact the Foundation's offices at Leoforos Vas. Sophias 6, tel 724-1811, and at Mitropoleos 34 in Thessaloniki, telephone 264-025, between 10 am and 2 pm.



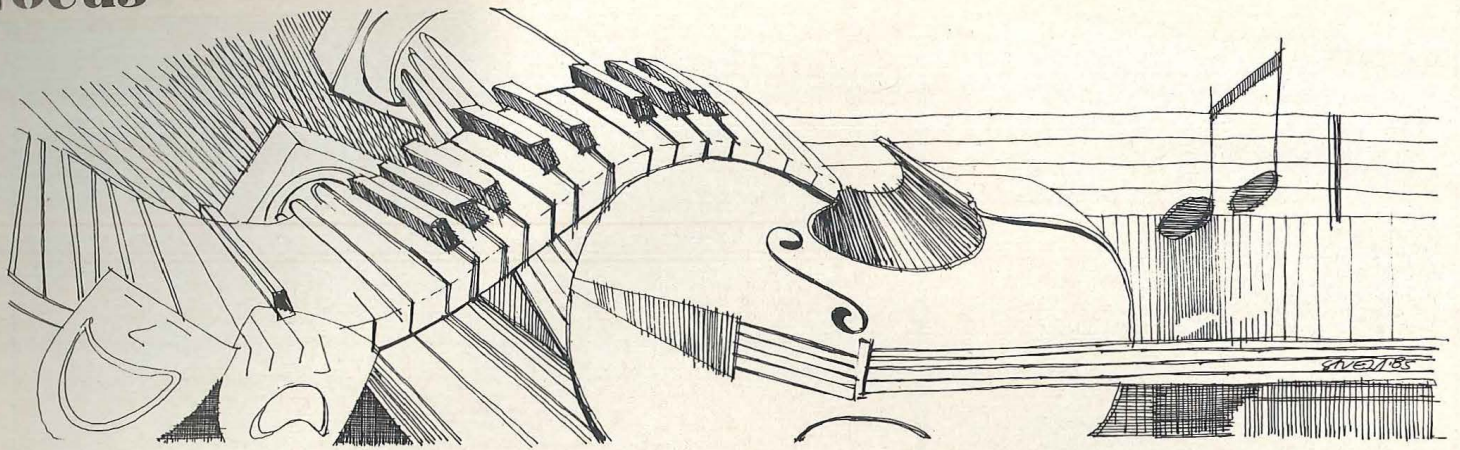
Woodcarved "Niki" by Vasili Craioveanu. Diogenes, Oct 10-31



"Interference," a series by Nicos Kouroussis (art)



Triptych of the Cretan School (appeals)



Festival Guide

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 three 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.

- October 5, 6, 8, 9 El Tricicle (Compagnie Catalane) at the National Theatre: *Exit*
- October 16,17 A concert by Manos Hadzidakis at the Pallas Theatre
- October 17-20 The Berlin Schaubuhne directed by Peter Stein at the Lyriki Skini: *The Three Sisters* by Chekhov
- October 19 The Nash Ensemble: chamber music at the Pallas Theatre
- October 24-27 Residenztheater München directed by Ingmar Bergman at the National Theatre: Ibsen's *John Gabriel Bjorkman*
- October 30,31 New Shakespeare Company directed by Toby Robertson at the Pallas Theatre: Shakespeare's *Midsummer Night's Dream*
- November 1-2 Piccolo Teatro di Milano directed by Giorgio Strehler at the National Theatre: *Storm* by August Strindberg
- November 1, 2 New Shakespeare Company directed by Toby Robertson at the Municipal Theatre in Piraeus: Shakespeare's *Midsummer Night's Dream*
- November 2 Trio Sangit Mahabharati from India at the Pallas Theatre in the afternoon and the Trio Balchander in the evening, both groups are from India
Greek popular music (afternoon performance) and Byzantine music (evening performance) at the Pallas Theatre
- November 5 G. Saade group from Syria in the afternoon and Irish folk music in the evening at the Pallas Theatre
- November 6 Polyphonic music from Holland in the afternoon and French folk music in the evening at the Pallas Theatre
- November 7 Folk music from Yugoslavia (afternoon) and Cyprus (evening) at the Pallas Theatre
- November 8 Dervish music from Turkey at the Pallas Theatre
- Nov 9, 10, 12 London Contemporary Dance Theater at the Municipal Theatre in Piraeus
- November 9,10 Theater an der Ruhr at the National Theatre: in the afternoon – Sophocles' *Electra* and in the evening Woody Allen's *God*
- December 10 Residenztheater München at the National Theatre: Waechter's *Nach Aschenfeld*
- December 11, 12 Bayerisches Staatsschauspiel at the National Theatre: Waechter's *Kiebach und Dutz*

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.

- October 5 Pianist Dimitris Sgouros at the National Theatre of Rhodes
- Nov 2, 9, 16, 30 Recital by the students of the Odeions of Rhodes to celebrate the European Year of Music
- November 23, 24 Choir Festival, organized by the Choir of the Commercial Bank of Greece in cooperation with the Rhodes municipal cultural committee within the framework of the Seventh Athenian Choir Festival, at the National Theatre of Rhodes

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NAME DAYS IN OCTOBER

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).

October 3	Dionysis, Dionysia
October 18	Loukas, Luke, Loukia
October 20	Gerasimos, Gerald
October 23	Iakovos, Jacob
October 26	Dimitrios, Mimis, Dimitra, Dimi, Mimi

DATES TO REMEMBER

October 1	Independence Day (Cyprus)
October 7	National Day (East Germany)
October 18	Columbus Day (USA)
October 24	United Nations' Day
October 26	National Day (Austria)
October 27	British Summer Time ends; US Daylight Savings Time ends
October 28	Ohí Day (Greece)
October 29	National Day (Turkey)
October 31	Halloween (USA, Canada) UNICEF Day
November 1	All Saints' Day

PUBLIC HOLIDAYS

October 28	Ohí Day: anniversary of the Italian ultimatum to Greece in 1940
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ATHENS '85

The following exhibitions are scheduled to take place this month but opening and closing dates are always subject to change. Please check with 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 the 18th centuries will continue to be displayed until late this month.

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

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 - 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, this month.

GERMAN EXPRESSIONISTS at the Ethniki Pinakothiki, Oct 7 - Nov 17.

EDVARD MUNCH at the Ethniki Pinakothiki, Oct 7 - Dec 31.

YIORGOS BOUZIANOS, paintings, at the Ethniki Pinakothiki from Oct 14.

KAETHE KOLLWITZ, paintings, at the Ethniki Pinakothiki, Oct 7 - Nov 17.

ATHENS MUNICIPALITY

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

HENRI CARTIER-BRESSON photographic exhibition at the Cultural Center of Parkos Eleftherias until Oct 14. One hundred and fifty-six photographs covering the period from 1932-1980 have been selected by the French National Photographic Center to be exhibited as well as 20 photographs of Greece.

THE GREECE THAT IS DISAPPEARING is the title of Katya Mitropoulou's photographic exhibition at the Pnevmatiko Kentro, until Oct 15.

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

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.

IKEBANA SEMINAR, a series of six lessons on the Japanese art of flower arrangement, is being given by Mrs Georgopoulou at Faistou 26, Kifissia. An exhibition of post-cards and gravuras featuring flower bouquets by Flemish, French and other European artists is open to both students and non-students. Telephone 808-3501 or 823-1615 for information.

EXHIBITIONS

PHOTOGRAPHIC EXHIBITION by George Sanidas at the British Council, Oct 1-11. Exhibitions are open Mon-Fri, 10 am - 1pm and 6-9 pm.

DAVID GOULD at the British Council. See focus.

ART IN PUBLIC AREAS, an exhibition sponsored by the Hanseatic District of Bremen in cooperation with the Cultural Association of Greece, at the Goethe Institute, Oct 15-31. The exhibition is open Mon-Fri, 9:30 am-2 pm and 4-9 pm.

PHOTOGRAPHIC EXHIBITION by Dimitri Talayani at the Hellenic American Union, Oct 14 - Nov 8.

CERAMICIST Gogo Manda at the Hellenic American Union, Oct 7-11.

GALLERIES

AITHOUSA TEHNS PSYCHICOU, Vas. Pavlou 30. Tel 671-7266. See focus.

ATHENS ART GALLERY, Glykonos 4, Kolonaki. Tel 721-3938. Painter Golfinopoulos.

DADA, Antinoros 31. Tel 724-2377. The first one-man show of painter Yiannis Korbos and oils by Anthei German, until Oct 11; Painters Kostas Evangelatos, Henk Boekel and Son Skarlatos, Oct 14 - Nov 1.

AITHOUSA TEHNS PLAKA, Nikodimou 29, Plaka. Tel 323-4498. Spilios Tsounis, Oct 1-15 and an exhibition by employees of Olympic Airways, Oct 15-30.

DRACOS ART CENTER, Herodotou 2, Kolonaki. Tel 721-7103. Athens: Site of Creation/Creation of a Site continues until Oct 15. An exhibition by Dimitri Alithinou will follow, Oct 17 - Nov 28.

SKOUFA, Skoufa 4, Kolonaki. Tel 360-3541. Socratidis until Oct 9; Lavthas, Oct 17 - Nov 11.

SYLLOGI, Vas. Sofias 4. Tel 724-5136. The gallery is preparing an illustrated book to celebrate its tenth anniversary and won't open until Jan 23, 1986.

TO TRITO MATI, Xenokratou 33. Tel 323-7950. Panagiotis Tanimanidi until Oct 5. Sculptor Manolis Tzobanakis, Oct 8-22 and painter Maria Vassilaki, Oct 29 - Nov 16.

HYDROHOOS, Anapirou Polemou 16, Kolonaki. Tel 722-3684. Painter Miltiades Messinezis and neo-realist Grigoris Sarakinos, Oct 21 - Nov 5.

NEES MORPHES, Valaoritou 9a. Tel 361-6165. Sculptor Agnese Oudinotti, see focus; Zizi Makri exhibits tapestries, Oct 17 - Nov 2.

ORA, Xenofondos 7. Tel 323-0698. Painter Kyriakos Kartzourakis, Oct 14 - Nov 1.

AITHOUSA TEHNS IAKINTHOS, Zirini 23, Kifissia. Tel 801-1730. Architectural designs will be exhibited by Yiorgos Triantafyllidis in honor of Thessaloniki's 2300th anniversary, Oct 7-25.

ZOUMBOULAKIS, Kolonaki Square. Tel 360-8278. Froso Michalea until Oct 11. See *Gal ery Rounds*.

ZYGOS, Iofondos 33. Tel 722-8278. Painters Haido Markoudi-Delali and Lika Florou, Oct 2-16, and Gerasimos Dionatos and Elena Neurozidou, Oct 18-Nov 2.

ARGO, Merlin 8, Kolonaki. Tel 362-2662. Painter Linda Antoniadou-Vakirtzi, Oct 10-30.

FOTOHOROS, Tsakalof 44, Kolonaki. Sixteen photographs by Henry Cartier-Bresson until Oct 10.

EPOHES, Leoforos Kifissias 263, Kifissia. Tel 808-3645. Painters Mario Morondi, Mario Rocca, Mina Papatheodrou and Yiannis Halabalakis, until Oct 15.

MUSIC, DANCE, THEATRE

PIANIST ISMINI ECONOMOPOULOU will perform works by Mozart, Beethoven, Copland and Liszt, on Oct 31, at the Hellenic American Union.

CLUBS AND ORGANIZATIONS

BRITISH-HELLENIC CHAMBER OF COMMERCE luncheon on Oct 16. Telephone 362-0168 for information.

CANADIAN WOMEN'S CLUB OF ATHENS will have a regular meeting on Oct 9, 10 am. For information telephone Ely at 671-1150.

COMMUNICATIONS ASSOCIATION: Some Thoughts on Communication Skills, a talk by Nora Charitos on Oct 2, 8:30 p.m. Tel. 808-3120; Bi-weekly Morning Group for Foreign Mothers with Angela, Thurs, 9-30, starting Oct 9. Tel 804-1212; Bi-weekly Morning Group for Foreign Women with Nora, Fri, 10-12, starting Oct 11. Tel 808-3120; Cultural Give and Take, a talk by Angela, followed by discussion, on Oct 16, 8:30 pm, about the origin of inter-cultural misunderstandings and some ideas for developing close and loving relationships with people of different backgrounds to ourselves; Creative Divorce - a guided discussion on coping with and making the most of divorce, with Jill Yakas and Nora Charitos on Oct 28, 8:30 pm. Tel 808-3120.

PROPELLER CLUB luncheon on Oct 23. For details phone 522-0621 or 659-3250.

REPUBLICANS ABROAD (GREECE) get-together, Oct 7, 7-9 pm. Refreshments, discussion and lecture. Telephone 802-8184, 722-2829 or 681-5747 for details.

LIONS CLUB. Tel 360-1311. Dinner meetings at the Royal Olympic Hotel at 9 pm on Oct 7 and 21.

WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL CLUB Fashion Show Tea at the Athenaeum Inter-Continental, Oct 31, 5:30 pm. Door prizes. Telephone 671-1463 or 801-7696 for information.

SCREENINGS

British Council

THE BELL, based on Iris Murdoch's novel, with Ian Holm, Tessa Peake-Jones, Michael Moloney, James Warwick and Kenneth Cranham. Directed by Barry Davis and produced by Jonathan Powell. Parts I and II will be screened on Oct 14, 8 pm and parts III and IV on Oct 17, 8 pm.

KING LEAR with Michael Hordern, Frank Middlemass, Gillian Barge, Penelope Wilton and Brenda Blethyn. Directed by Jonathan Miller. Oct 24, 7 pm.

THE DRAUGHTSMAN'S CONTRACT, Oct 31, 8 pm.

FALL COURSES

ACCELERATED GREEK I, II AND III at the Athens Centre beginning Oct. 30. Telephone 701-5242 or 701-2268 for information.

APPLICATION OF COLOR THEORY will be taught by Daphne Isidoris at the Hellenic American Union from Oct. 17 to Dec 19, in a weekly three-hour session. The lessons cover practical design and the applications 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 details.

THE NEW GREEK CINEMA, *The Athenian's* cinema editor B. Samantha Stenzel will provide an introduction to the history of Greek cinema and its major artists. Guests will include directors, actors and technicians who will talk informally about their work and answer questions. For further information on The New Greek Cinema, which meets from Nov 4 - Dec 9, 7-10 pm, contact the Greek and Other Studies Department of the Hellenic American Union at 360-7305, ext 53.

GREEK DANCE WORKSHOP, from Oct 4 - Dec 6, Fridays, 5:30 - 7 pm, at the Athens Centre. The workshop will introduce, both to beginners and to those with previous dance training, basic dances such as the *syrtos*, *hasaposerviko*, *kalamatiano*, and *tsamiko*. Folk customs, music, festivals and costumes will be discussed in relation to the various dance styles. One or two visits to a dance *kentros* are planned. For information telephone 701-2268 or 701-5242. Prospective students can participate in the first class before registering.

ART CLASSES for beginning and experienced students will be given by Lou Efstathiou at the Hellenic-American Union beginning on Oct 15, on Tues and Thurs mornings, 9:30 - 11:30 am.

GEMMOLOGY and MINIATURE ARTS and ANTIQUES will be taught by N.K. Lambrinides at the Hellenic-American Union commencing Oct 22.

BATIK lessons are being offered by Katerina Psilou at the Hellenic-American Union in two parts. The first semester runs from Oct 14 - Dec 16 and the second semester begins on Jan 13.

INTERIOR DESIGN will be taught by Katerina Psilou, a graduate of the Doxiades School and the London College of Furniture, at the Hellenic American Union, Oct 14 - Dec 16 and Jan 13 - March 17.

TRADITIONAL GREEK FOLK AND POPULAR DANCES, a course at the Hellenic-American Union covering regional folk dances of the mainland and islands as well as popular urban folk dances. Classes, taught by Ted Petrides, start Oct 16.

GRAPHIC DESIGN is being offered by the Hellenic-American Union from Oct 4 - Dec 20. The course, taught by Siti Kaprawi Theologou, covers typography, designing layouts for books, magazines and advertisements and book-cover and poster design.

TRADITIONAL GREEK EMBROIDERY, a series of lessons by Anastasia Kosmopoulou at the Hellenic-American Union, Oct 16-Jan 15.

A PLAYGROUP SEMINAR is being sponsored by the Institute for Children's Health at the Hellenic-American Union commencing Oct 4. The seminar, organized by educator Anna Laoutari Gritzala, will examine the impact of play on children.

A THEATRE WORKSHOP using the Stanislavsky method is being given at the Hellenic-American Union. Prospective students must be high school graduates or have passed the examinations given by the Greek Ministry of Culture in order to enrol in the three-year course.

COMMUNICATION SKILLS, a six-week workshop at the Center for Family Learning, Evripidou 24, Politia, tel 808 3120, beginning on Mon, Oct 14, at 8 pm.

ATHENS COLLEGE CONTINUING EDUCATION PROGRAM offers the following courses this fall: Modern Greek for Foreigners, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish, Theatre, Photography, Psychology, Economics, Art, Computer Science and Yoga. The program operates daily from 5-9 pm at the Psychico Campus. For information and registration write to Athens College Special Programs, P.O. Box 65005, Psychico 15410 or telephone 671-4942 between 12 and 4 pm.

LECTURES AND SEMINARS

CREATIVE DIVORCE. See *Clubs and Organizations*.

INNER PEACE: THE KEY TO UNIVERSAL PEACE, a lecture by B.K. Jayanti of the Brahma Kumaris Spiritual University, Rajasthan, India, at the Union of Editors, Akadimias 20 on Oct 5, 7:30 pm. There will also be a performance of Indian classical dancing by Leda Santala. For further information telephone 867-1551. Admission is free.

THE SATYANANTASRAM YOGA CENTER OF GREECE has scheduled a series of seminars and yoga lessons this month at its two centers in Kolonaki, Lykavittou 39, tel 363-3819, and Paianias, tel 664-4189. Vegetarian dinners are also given at the center.

STANDING ON SOLID GROUND: THE INDIVIDUAL, second in a series of Friday morning lectures at the Center for Family Learning by Nora Charitos, on Oct 18, 10 am.

ART IN THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY'S PUBLIC AREAS, a lecture in Greek and German by Hans-Joachim Manske, Minister of Culture, Science and Art in Bremen, at the Goethe Institute, Oct 22, 7 pm.

KING LEAR, a lecture by Mr E. Viketos at the British Council, Oct 21, 8 pm.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE PREVENTION AND EARLY DIAGNOSIS OF CANCER, a lecture by surgeon Dionysios Boteas of the University of Athens and the University of Indiana, at the Hellenic American Union on Oct 30.

TRAVEL

AMERICAN TRAVEL is sponsoring two tours this month: Prague/Budapest, Oct 4-7 and Northern Greece, Oct 11-15. For information telephone Elinore Leo at 723-3863 or 723-7504.

KENYA SAFARI, Dec 24 - Jan 4. Limited space available. Call Nick Demertzis at Mycenae Travel, 361-1097 or 361-9072, for details.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES

SERVICE OF ANIMAL BLESSING at St Paul's Anglican (Episcopal) Church, Filellinon Street, on Oct 6, 7 pm. Please come with your children and pets.

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. 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, Massalia 22 (4th floor). Tel. 363-7740. Books, periodicals, indexes and US government documents in English. A microfilm-microfiche reader-printer and a small collection of video-cassettes, films, records, slides and filmstrips. *The New York Times*, *Time*, *Newsweek* and *Scientific American* available on microfilm. Mon-Fri, 9:30 am-2pm and Mon-Thurs, 5:30-8:30 pm.

BRITISH COUNCIL LIBRARY, Kolonaki Sq., Tel. 363-3211. Lending Library open Mon-Fri 9:30-1:30 and Mon-Thurs, 5:30-8. Reference Library open Mon-Fri 9:30-1:30, Mon and Thurs, 5:30-8.

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-Fri 8:30-2 pm, Sat closed.

FRENCH INSTITUTE, Sina 29, Tel. 362-4301. Books, periodicals, references and records in French, Mon-Fri, 10-1:30, and 5-8.

THE GENNADEION, American School of Classical Studies, Souidias 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 and Thurs, 9 am-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 and 5-8 pm, except Wed afternoons.

MULTI-NATIONAL WOMEN'S LIBERATION GROUP, Mavromihali 69. 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. The library is open during the group's meetings, the first Fri of the month and on Thurs, 13 days after the first meeting, around 8:30-9 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 and 4-8:45 pm.

PARLIAMENT LIBRARY, Vas. Sofias, Tel. 323-5030, Mon-Fri, 8:30 am - 2 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, 8:30 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, Massalia 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, Harilao Trikoupi 31, Piraeus. Tel. 452-1598. Holds fine collection of Greek and Roman sculpture.

BENAKI MUSEUM, Koumbari 1 (corner of Vass. Sofias). Tel. 361-1617. Neo-classical mansion housing Antony Benaki's private collection of ancient and modern Greek art, artifacts, textiles, and costumes as well as examples of Islamic, Coptic and Chinese art. Open 8:30 a.m.-2 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. 100 drs entrance.

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 Hadzimihihi 6. Tel. 324-3987. Exhibitions focusing on folk traditions in Greece. Open 9 a.m.-1 p.m. and 5-8 p.m. Closed Sunday afternoon and all day Monday. Free entrance.

D. PIERIDES MUSEUM OF MODERN ART, 29 King George Avenue, Glyfada. Tel. 865-3890. Open Monday and Wednesday from 6-10 p.m. Private collection of Cypriot and Greek Modern Art.

GOULANDRIS MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY, Leyidou 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.

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

THE JEWISH MUSEUM OF GREECE, 36 Amalias St., Athens. Tel. 323-1577. The collections of the museum include religious and folk art representative of the centuries old Judeo-Greek and Sephardic communities of Greece. Open Sundays through Fridays from 9-1. Saturday closed.

MUSEUM OF THE CITY OF ATHENS, 7 Pappirigopoulou, 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 Paionios. Weekdays 8 am - 7 pm, Sunday and holidays 9 am - 7 pm

Central Greece

DELPHI, seat of the famous oracle, with ruins of a vast and rich sanctuary, and a fine museum. Site open from 8 am - 7 pm on weekdays and 10 am - 4:30 pm on Sundays and holidays. The museum, tel. (0265) 82313, houses finds from the excavations. Open daily 8 am - 7 pm, closed Tuesday, and Sunday and holidays 10 am - 4:30 pm.

OSSIOS LOUKAS MONASTERY, between Levadia and Delphi, was built in the 11th century AD. Outstanding mosaics. Open 8 am - 7 pm weekdays and 9 am - 7 pm Sunday and holidays.

SPORTS

ARCHERY

Arion club, Glyfada, tel 894-0514: the Panathinaikos Club, 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.

Panellios 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.

Blanos Bowling, Vas. Yiorgiou 81 and Dousmani 3, Glyfada, tel. 893-2322; open 10 a.m. to 2 a.m. Also Vouliagmeni 239, tel. 971-4036, open 6 p.m. to 2 a.m. Game prices are 120 drs before 6 p.m. and 140 drs after 6 p.m.

Bowling Center Piraeus, top of Kastella, Proftis 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.

BRIDGE

General information from the **Hellenic Bridge Federation**, 6 Evripidou St., 4th floor, tel. 321-4090.

CRICKET

The **Ramblers Cricket Club**, amateur cricket club playing in Halandri. Call Jonathan Weber, its treasurer, between 9 am and 3 pm, at 363-3617 for information.

CYCLING

Detailed programs and further information available from the **Greek Cycling Federation**, 28 Bouboulinas St, tel. 883-1414

CHESS

For general information and details of lessons, contact the **National Chess Federation**, 79-81 Sokratous St, 7th floor, tel. 522-2069 or 522-4712.

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.

GYMNASTICS

Contact **SEGAS** for information, at 3 Gennadiou St, tel. 363-6705.

HIKING

Ipehrios 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.

Panellinos 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.

PARACHUTING

Union of Parachutists, tel 322-3170.

RUGBY

Spartans Rugby Club, Glyfada, tel Andy Birch, 813-3883 or Tom Raftery, 894-9782.

a matter of taste

Autumn respite

Elaine Priovolos

Just because summer is over doesn't mean that you have to search high and low for a restaurant or bar which serves fresh juices or vegetarian meals. A cool glass of fruit juice or a fresh salad, not to mention fruit cocktails during the wee hours, can be yours, for the asking at one of Athens' in-places.

Juicy, situated at the base of Lycabettus, provides a welcome respite, often with a slight breeze. The decor is a hodge-podge of furniture and objects in fluorescent pinks, greens and yellows with bright graffiti scribbled on the walls. Several posters of the Indian religious leader Baghwan Shree Rajneesh and his sayings also dot the interior. Outside, simple bistro tables

and chairs line the street, some of them on an angle because of the hill's incline. The clientele tends to be young but this shouldn't dissuade you from dropping by.

The menu lists an array of exotic fruit juices but I chose orange juice to accompany my salad special, made up of tomatoes, bean sprouts, mushrooms, a tangy mayonnaise dressing, avocado and lettuce. Other meals include the Juicy salad, cheese and vegetable sandwiches, soya burgers and a daily vegetarian special, as well as desserts. Salads can also be served with extras like raisins and walnuts and with your choice of either the mayonnaise or a mustard-based dressing. Fruit cocktails - combinations of fruit juices and rum, vodka, champagne and other types of liquor - are the specialty of the house.

Prices tend to be on the steep side but the portions are generous and the quality of the produce excellent. My salad and orange juice 650 drs.

Juicy, Loukianou 34, Kolonaki, tel. 722-4817, is open from Monday through Saturday, 11 am to 2 am, and Sunday, from 6 pm to 2 am. □



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.

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.)

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 mezes 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 (specialities). This restaurant also serves fresh fish.

HILTON/U.S. EMBASSY AREA

BALTHAZAR, Tsoha 27 and Vournazou. Tel 644-1215. Renovated mansion not far from the U.S. Embassy. Entirely personal, inventive approach to food. Daily from 8 pm-2 am. Closed Sunday.

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.

restaurants and night life

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 bakaliario with skordalia; extremely reasonable, friendly service. Closed August.

FIVE BROTHERS, Aiolou St off the square behind the Library of Hadrian. Open daily from 8-1 am.

HERMION cafe and restaurant, in a little alley off Kapnikareas (near the Adrianou St. cafeteria square). Offers outside dining under colorful tents; a delightful, shaded spot for Sunday lunch with exquisite Greek cuisine (a light touch with the olive oil), friendly service. Open daily from 8-12 am.

MILTONS, Adrianou 19, Plaka. Tel 324-9129. Charming island atmosphere. Large selection of traditional appetizers, homestyle Greek cooking and various steaks, also fresh fish. Open lunchtime, perfect for business lunches, and evenings. Reservations suggested.

PICCOLINO TAVERNA, Moni Asteriou between Hatzimihali and Kydathinaion, opposite church. The best pizza in town, also offers full taverna fare with fresh shrimp, swordfish kebab. The outside tables are packed nightly and the host keeps serving you ouzo on the house long after you've become a regular. Open daily from 9-12 am.

PSARRA, Erotokritou and Erechtheos Sts. Tel 325-0285. An old favorite; great for Sunday lunch. Swordfish souvlaki, taverna fare; special spot for locals and residents. Open from 12-5 pm and 7 pm-2 am daily.

THESPIA, taverna on 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, Arktinou 35, Pangrati. Tel 721-5155. Traditional old taverna serving 'wine drinker's meze' and meat with potatoes and vegetables served in an earthenware dish. Wine from the barrel.

MARKIZA, Proklou 41 (Varnava Square) Pangrati. Tel 752-3502. Known for its 'wine lover's meze', onion pie, Cypriot meat balls. Wine from the barrel. Closed Monday.



the flame
STEAK HOUSE

Open lunch and dinner,
9 Hadjiyanni Mexi and Michalacopoulou
Str. behind the Hilton,
Tel. 723-8540, 724-3719.

MAYEMENOS AVLOS, (Magic Flute) Kalevkou and Aminda 4 (across from the Truman Statue). Tel 722-3195. A gathering place for the theater and after-theater crowd serving snacks, full meals, sweets and ice cream. Specialties include lemon pie and an unusual sauerkraut. Open all day for coffee and cake. It also sells pies and pastries to take out.

MYRTIA, Markou Mousouri 35, Metz. Tel 701-2276. Greek cuisine, large variety of hors d'oeuvres. The specialties include lamb in lemon sauce. Closed Sunday.

ROUMBA, Damareos 130. Tel 701-4910. Specialties include filet à la crème with mushrooms and "Roumbosalata". Closed Tuesdays.

THEMISTOKLES, Vas. Georgiou 31, 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. Dinner only. Closed on Sundays. Private dining area for small parties and receptions, ideal for business luncheons and dinners.

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, serves wide range of Greek and Cypriot mezedes, meat and fish from the grill. Open for dinner from 9 pm. Music by D. Krezos Trio.

Kava Promenade, serves crêpes, soufflés for light lunch, drinks and desserts all day and into the evening. Live piano music. Located in main lobby.

Labyrinthos, disco playing the latest music, nightly.

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

ASTIR PALACE, Athens, off Syntagma Square. Tel 364-3112.

Apocalypse Restaurant, excellent international cuisine served in elegant surroundings. The menu also includes Greek favorites like *avgolemono* soup. Expensive wine list, including a very good house wine. Open every day for lunch, 12.30-4.30 pm, and dinner, 8 pm-1 am. Live dinner music 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.

ASTIR PALACE, Vouliagmeni. Tel 896-0211.

Grill Room, downstairs cafe-restaurant, piano music, sometimes a small orchestra for dancing. Open daily from 1-3.30 pm and from 8 pm-1.30 am.

KING GEORGE HOTEL, Tel 323-0651.

Tudor Hall, panoramic view of the Acropolis. International cuisine with some Greek specialties. Open daily from 12-3.30 pm and from 8 pm-12 am.

LEDRA MARRIOTT HOTEL. Tel. 952-5211.

Summer Starlight Buffet starting June 14. Poolside, evening dining with music and dance. Sumptuous buffet serving refined Hellenic specialties, spectacular view of the Acropolis, the city and the sea. Daily except Monday, from 8 pm.
Kona Kai, Polynesian food complete with waterfall, recessed pools. Open Monday through Saturday from 7 pm-12.30 am. Expensive but well worth it. Tepannyaki, Japanese exhibition cooking, food prepared at special tables of 8; cook is part of the party, special arrangements and reservations necessary.

Zephyros Coffee Shop, open daily from 6.30 am-1.30 am; breakfast from 6.30 am, served à la carte or buffet, specialty eggs à la minute; all day menu 11 am-11 pm; salad bar, geared to business lunches, wide selection of international local dishes; late night menu, 11 pm-1.30 am; Sunday

brunch, 11 am-3.30 pm, buffet serving hot and cold dishes; wine on the house, guitar music.

MERIDIEN HOTEL. Tel 325-5301-9.

Brasserie des Arts, French cuisine, superb chef, tasteful portions, unique waiter service. Open for lunch, 1-3.30 pm, and dinner, 8 pm-1.30 am. Last order taken at 12.45 am.

The Athenian Bistro, snacks and buffet with Greek specialties, daily from 7-2 am. Great for business conferences.

CHANDRIS HOTEL, Tel 941-4825.

The Four Seasons, Greek and international cuisine, à la carte, drinks, music by the Trio Amantes, 9 pm.-1 am.

KOLONAKI

BRUTUS, Voulgaraktonou 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.

DEKAKO, Soufidias 51, Kolonaki. Tel 723-561, 723-7878. Small restaurant with pleasant atmosphere, a small number of well-prepared dishes. Good bar (with snacks). Daily 12 pm-2 am. Sunday 6.30 pm-2 am.

FAIYUM, 44 Kleomenous, Kolonaki, Tel 724-9861. Open every evening. Specialty: crêpes and desserts. A few Chinese and Arabian main dishes.

GEROFINIKAS, Pindarou 10. Tel. 362-2719, 363-6710. Fine Greek and oriental cuisine, fresh fish, out-of-season fruits and vegetables, rich sweets. Specialties include lamb with artichokes and eggplant puree. Cosmopolitan atmosphere.

NOUFARA, Kolonaki Sq. 21, Tel. 362-7426. Restaurant, snack bar, spaghettiaria.

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.

VLADIMIROs, Aristodimou 12, Kolonaki. Tel 724-1034, 721-7407. Twenty years old this year and still going strong. Specialty entrées are pepper steak and spetsofai (sausages and green peppers in tomato sauce) from the Pelion area. Piano music and songs. Bar.

KIFISSIA/NORTHERN SUBURBS

APOSTOLIS, 11 Gortinias, Kifissia. Tel. 801-1989. Spinach and cheese pies, sweetbread pies, roebuck, filet of beef, oven-baked cutlets. Open on Sunday for lunch.

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. Homemade 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 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.

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

HATZAKOU, 1 Plateia Plakas, Kifissia. Tel 801-3461. Open nightly and for lunch on Sunday. Specialty: Schnitzel Hoffman.

GRAND CHALET, Kokkinara 38, Politeia, Kifissia. Tel 801-4888. International cuisine with Greek specialties. Piano and songs.

KATSARINA, 43 P. Tsaldari, Kifissia. Tel 801-5953. Specialties: fried cod with garlic sauce, snails, savory pies and stuffed vine leaves.

KENTIA, on the corner of D. Petriti and Arhiiepiskopou Hrisanthou, right off the main plateia in Drosia. Tel 813-4080. Specializes in French cuisine with a few Greek dishes. Per-

sonalized 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. Trikoupis 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 Erythraea. The specialty is kid with oil and oregano.

PEFKAKIA, 4 Argonafton, Drossia. Tel 813-1273, 813-2552. *Youvetsakia*, *stifado* (rabbit stew) and large choices of *mezedes* (hors d'oeuvres).

PELARGOS, 83 G. Lyra, Nea Kifissia Tel 801-4653, closed Sundays. Specialties: skewered goat, also *kokkoretsi* (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 escalope 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, Maroussi. Tel 802-0636. *Youvassi* (pork with garlic cooked in ladoharti) and chicken *sti gastru*. Daily, except Monday, from 8.15 pm-2 am and Saturday from 8.15 pm-3 am.

DENI'S DEN, Sarantaporou 5 (make right turn at Mesogeion Ave 200). Tel 652-0243 - mornings Tel. 647-2109. Piano restaurant. Greek cuisine. Guitars and singing.

DOSKOURI, D. Vassiliou, Neo Psychico. Tel 671-3997. Wide range of seafood and grilled dishes. Specialties: charcoal grilled fish, cooked specialties (casseroles and stews).

HATZAKOS, Irodou Attikou 41, Maroussi (just below the KAT hospital). Tel 802-0968. A variety of seasonal dishes. Specialty: lamb in filo pastry.

KRITIKOS, Pendelis Ave/Frangoklissia. Tel 681-3136. Two fireplaces, short orders, *dolmadakia beyerdi* (a Turkish dish), *retsina* from the barrel. Open daily, except Mondays, from 8 pm-12 am and Sunday from 12 pm-12 am.

KYRANITA, 4 Ithakis, Halandri. Tel 682-5314. Greek cuisine, music. Daily from 6 pm-2 am, closed Sundays.

O MORIAS, Vas. Konstantinou 108 and Peloponissou, Aghia Paraskevi. Tel 6599-409. Family taverna with very reasonable prices. Specialties include lamb in tomato sauce with pasta, grills (unusually good meatballs) salads. Wine from the barrel.

ROUMBOS, Aghiou Antoniou, Vrillissia. Tel 659-3515. Closed Fridays, pork with olives, beef *au gratin*, *gardoumba* (casserole liver, heart, etc.)

STEKI TOU ANDREA, Messinias/Kithaironos, Frangoklissia. Tel 682-5041. Fried *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. Specialties: lamb cooked over grapevines, *frigandeli*, charcoal broiled quail.

TO PRASINO, Plateia Drosopoulou, Filothei. Tel 681-5158. The taverna with (perhaps) the fastest service in Athens! The menu includes grills (sausages, chops, souvlaki and hamburger steak) and delicious deep fried meatballs. Salads. French fries and fruit round out the meal. The meat is all first quality. Lunch from 12:00-4:30 and dinner from 7:30-12:00 pm.

PIRAEUS

DOGA, 45 Deliyiorgi, Evangelistria. Tel 411-2149. Specialties: snails, kebabs, innards on spit (*kokkoretsi*), pureed yellow peas with onions (*fava*).

KALYVA, Vassilis Pavlou 60. Tel 412-2149. Colorful cartoon 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, Etolikou 72. Tel 461-2457. A long-established taverna situated in a renovated grocery store. The owner



A Taste of Vienna

Mozart, Strauss, violins, waltzes; Wiener schnitzel, Tafelspitz, Kuchens und Torten. This, and much more at the Austrian Festival organized jointly by Hotel Athenaeum Inter-Continental, the Austrian National Tourist Office, and Austrian Airlines. Chefs will be flown in from Hotel Inter-Continental Vienna to oversee food preparation, along with two Viennese violinists for your listening pleasure.

Oct. 2-12, nightly in the Rotisserie Restaurant from 8.30 pm (except Sunday). Austrian pastries served in the Kava Promenade from 3.00 to midnight daily.

For dinner reservations call
Tel. 902.3666 ext. 6953

HOTEL ATHENAEUM INTER-CONTINENTAL
89-93 Syngrou Avenue



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)



JE REVIENS

*Dine in the garden under the cool
of the mulberry trees.*

Specialty French and Greek Cuisine
HOME CATERING

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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

restaurants and night life

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.

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.

DIOSCURI

restaurant



Charcoal grill - Fish
Cooked specialities

DIMITRIOU VASSILIOU 16 - N. PSYCHIKO
TEL. 6713.997 - SUNDAYS OFF



FONDANINA, Vas. Georgiou 31, Tel 983-0738. Specialities includes stuffed "Pizza Caltzone", spaghetti carbonara, rigatoni with four cheeses, saltimbacca à la Romano, filetto diabolo, Italian and Capricioso salads, chocolate mousse, creme caramel and "cake of the day."

GASKON TOMA, 20 Posidonos, Paleo Faliron. Tel 982-1114. Open every evening. Appetizers, short orders, *plaki* (fish and vegetables cooked in wine), Ouzo and wine free.

KAPRI, Posidonos, Paleo Faliron. Tel 981-6379. Open for lunch and dinner, 12-4.30 pm and 7.30 pm-1 am.

MOURIA, 101 Ahilleos, Paleo Faliron. Tel 981-3347. Specialty: squab in season. *Retsina* from the barrel.

PAPAGALO, Leoforos Posidonos 73, Eden. Tel 983-3728. Menu which will accommodate all moods and tastes. Snack and salad bars, charcoal grills, ice cream and crêpes.

PANDELIS, 96 Naiadon, Paleo Faliron. Tel 982-5512. Constantinopolitan cuisine, with various specialities. Daily from 12 pm-2 am and Sunday from 12-5 pm.

PANORAI, Seirion/Terpisioris 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.

Considered to be one of the
finest restaurants in Athens



Separate intimate Cocktail Bar
Excellent international menu
First Class Service. Unusual salads
Curries twice a week.

37, IONIAS Str. KIFISSIA, TEL. 80 14 260

KANATAKIA, I. Metaxa/Pendoras Sts, Glyfada. Tel 895-1843. Short orders, specialty *hilopittes*. Wine from the barrel.

KASTRO BARBA THOMA, Vlahika, Vary. Tel 895-9454, open from 11 pm. Baby lamb, contrefilet, suckling pig, souvlaki, *kokkoretsi* (innards cooked on the spit), spleen, choice of appetizers.

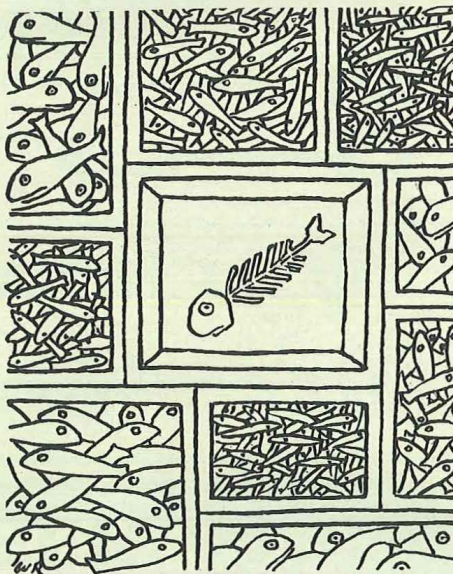
KYRA ANTIGONI, Pandoras 54, Glyfada (near the swimming pool). Tel 895-2411.

LE FAUBOURG, 43 Metaxa and Pandoras, Glyfada. Tel 894-1556. A full menu of meat dishes including calf liver cooked with onions and bacon - a house specialty. Open daily except Sunday, for dinner only.

MAKE UP, Grill restaurant, Posidonos 4, Vouliagmeni. Tel 896-1508. Open daily for dinner.

PANORAMA, 4 Iliou Kavouri (opposite Hotel Apollo). Tel 895-1298. Constantinopolitan *mezedes*, lobster, fish of all kinds.

RINCON, corner of Pringipos Petrou 33 and Ermou, Glyfada. The menu is limited to a handful of entrées, mostly Spanish, but there are some basic British dishes like roast beef. Open every night except Tuesday and for lunch on weekends.



SEAFOOD

MICROLIMANO, (or Turkolimano, as it is still called) in Piraeus now hosts twenty-two seafood restaurants, all offering a good meal with excellent service at a table by the sea. Every taxidriver knows where it is, but if you want to use local transportation, take the metro to Faliron station, one stop before the Piraeus terminal, and walk towards the Castella hill, following the sea around to the tiny port (a five-minute walk). If you use the green bus in Syntagma, again get off at Faliron train station. A few of the more popular tavernas: **ZORBA**, Tel 412-5501; specialty is the tray of *mezedes* offering stuffed mussels, shrimp, octopus and much more. 26 Akti Koumoundourou.

THE BLACK GOAT, at No 6, an old favorite, and one of the first tavernas in the marina, choice of fresh lobster, crayfish and clams. Yachtsman's hangout.

Another less well-known and less expensive seafood row in Piraeus is at **Fraetes** around the coast from the Zea Marina yacht harbor. Several restaurants offering fresh fish and a cliffside view of the sea. Also for seafood:

ANDONOPOULOS, Frederikis 1, Glyfada. Tel 894-5636; an old and comfortable restaurant with an extensive sea-food menu. Daily noon-midnight.

BOUILLABAISSÉ, 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, Hadzigianni 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



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

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 Amarooussion. Tel 682-3326. DJ Piero. Closed Tuesdays.

AFTOKINISI, (Dilina) 5th bus stop Ellinikon (airport) Tel 894-5444 DJs Nicola and Piero.

VIDEO DISCO, Leoforos Syngrou 255 Tel 942-4986. Disco and new wave music. DJs Nikos, Thanassis and Costas.

BARBARELLA, Leoforos Syngrou 253. Tel 942-5601/2. DJ Petros. Disco and new wave music.

DIVINA, Kifissia Shopping Centre. Tel 801-5884. DJs Nikola, Frank.

CREPERIES

MARIONETTA, 40 Ippokratous St and Dido St. (corner). Old, neoclassical house with magnificent marionettes on the walls and hanging from the roof. Specialities: Shrimp crêpe, "Marionetta" crêpe, cold pork salad, wine barrel, beer, fruit juices.

PHAI'DRA, 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. Specialities: 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, pitta, sweets and coffee. Small bar. Open 7 am-2 am.

JOLLY'S HAMBURGERS, 122 Alexandras Ave and Askli-

piou St. Tel. 644-4013-4. The Fast Food restaurant in Athens. Hamburgers, Jolly's burger, fried chicken, milk shakes. Open until 2 am.

PAPA GEORGE, 2 M. Karsoli St. Daphni. Tel 970-4279. Specialties: sausages, schnitzel with bacon.

SI, Panepistimiou 9B. Tel 322-4190. A quick stop: sandwiches, pastries, croissants, coffee, ice cream and fruit juices. Open 7 am-2 am.

WHITE SPOT, 152 Alexandras Ave. Tel 644-8754. Specialties: deep fried chicken, breaded chicken livers, hamburgers.

FRENCH

BELLE HELENE, Politeias Square, Kifissia. Tel 801-4776. In a lovely green park with two small lakes, Greek and French food. Specialties include "Symposio" (filet with madeira sauce, artichokes, bacon, ham, chicken livers, cheese, mushrooms, chicken crêpe with ham, mushrooms, cheese in tomato sauce. Open daily from 10 am-2 am.

ERATO, Varnali 7, Halandri (Dourou Square), Restaurant, bar. Open nightly from 7 pm-2 am., except Sunday when it opens for lunch at noon. International cuisine (Greek and French).

ESCARGOT, 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. Specialities: filet au poivre vert (filet with green pepper), risotto mediterrannée, seafood, seasonal salads. Piano.

PRUNIER, Ipsilantou 63, Kolonaki (across from the Hilton). Tel 722-7379. International cuisine. Full range of seafood.

ITALIAN

AL CONVENTO, Anapiron Polemou 4-6, Kolonaki. Tel 723-9163. Gourmet specialties: pasta and 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 808-3912. Formerly "Da Bruno". Under same management as "La Boussola" in Glyfada. Filet à la diavolo and "Triptiho à la Boussola" (three kinds of pasta with special sauces and cheese) are among the specialties.

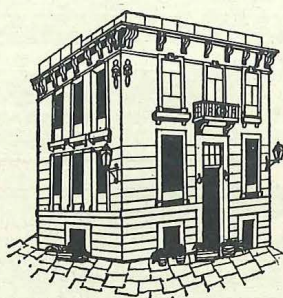
LA FIAMMA, Plateia Dimokratias 5, Hologargos. Tel 651-7355. Large variety of Italian dishes and oven-baked pizza. Take-out service. Open daily from 7 pm-2 am and on Sunday and holidays from noon-2 am.

LA TARTARUGA, 25th of March 38 and Palaiologlou Sts, Halandri. Tel 682-8924. Large portions of piquant entrees and pizza. Chilled glasses. Very reasonable prices. Quick service.

TOSCANA, 16 Thisseos, Vouliagmeni. Tel 896-2497-8. Open every evening. International and Italian cuisine (also Greek dishes). Specialties: escalope à la Toscana, escalope cordon bleu, filet with mushrooms, torta romantica (dessert).

CHINESE

CHANG'S HOUSE, Doiranis 15 and Athidon, Kallithea. Tel 959-5191, 959-5179. Under same management as The China. Open daily from 12-3.30 pm and 7.30 pm-12.30 am. Closed Sun lunch.



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restaurants and night life

CHINA, Efroniou 72, Iliasia (between Caravel Hotel and University Campus). Tel 723-3200. Oriental atmosphere. Daily 12-3 pm, 7:30 pm-2 am. Closed Sun lunch.

GOLDEN DRAGON, 122 Syngrou Ave. and G. Olympiou 27-29. Tel 923-2315, 923-2316. A variety of Taiwanese dishes. For reservations call 923-2315, 923-2316. Reasonable prices. Open daily for 12.30-3.30 pm and from 7.30 pm-12 am.

KOWLOON, Kyprou 78, Glyfada. Open daily 12-3 for lunch and 7-1 in the evening. Specialties include fried rice, baked duck and king shrimps.

LOON FUNG TIEN, Alkionidou 114, coastal road near EOT Beach B. Tel 895-8083. You can choose chop suey, spring rolls, Chinese noodles among other dishes. Peking duck must be ordered 24 hours in advance. Every Sunday Chinese buffet lunch at a fixed price.

PAGODA, Bousgou and 3 Leoforos Alexandras 3. Tel 643-1990, 644-6259. Chinese cooking, decor and service. Dining room for dinner parties. Specialties include soups, prawn, chicken and beef dishes, sweet and sour meat and fish, lobster Cantonese, Peking duck, steamed snake. Desserts include lichees, fried bananas, fresh mango in season and sweets.

THE PEKING CHINESE RESTAURANT, 6 Fedras and Karapanou. Tel 893-2628. We recommend anything sweet and sour. The chef adds chilli sauce making the sweet and sour slightly fiery. Open daily from 1 pm.

THE RED DRAGON, Zirini 12 and Kyriazi, Kifissia (near the Zirinion Sports Center), tel. 801-7034. Cantonese cuisine. Specialties: Malaysian noodles with shrimp, crab with chili, beef with fresh ginger root.

JAPANESE

KYOTO, Garibaldi 5 (on Philopappou Hill). Tel 923-2047. Japanese delicacies in a comfortable setting. Daily 12-3 pm and 7.30 pm-12 m. Closed Sun.

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

SHOGUN, Asimaki Fotila 34 and Alexandra Ave (Pedion Areos). Tel 821-5422. Specializes in sushi, tempura and sashimi. Open for lunch and dinner.

KOREAN

GO RYEO JEONG, Alimou 33, Argyroupolis. Tel 991-5913. Authentic Korean, Chinese and Japanese cuisine. Air conditioned, parking. Open daily 10:30 am-4pm, 6:30 pm-1 am.

SEOUL, 8 Evritanias Ambelokipi (near President Hotel), 692-4669. Specialties: beef *boukouki* (prepared at the table), *yase bokum* (hors d'oeuvre), *haimon gol* (seafood and vegetables prepared at the table), *tsapche* (Korean spaghetti with black mushrooms).

MEXICAN

AZTEC, Leoforos Kifissias 267 (near the trohonomo). The only Mexican restaurant in Greece. Menu includes a glossary of all dishes. Open Mon - Sat, 6-11:30 pm.

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, Nea Smyrni. Cypriot and Greek specialties, *seftalies*.

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.

BEYROUT, 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.

INDIAN

TAJ MAHAL, Syngrou Ave. 5. Tel 922-2278. Specialties include "moghul", "tandoori", curries.

PHILIPPINESE

MANILA GARDEN, Peristratu 60, Tzitzifias. 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 *ckicken a la Madrid*.

COMILON, Polyia 39, Ano Patissia. Tel 201-0592. Unusual appetizers, very tasty paella, and sangria. Specialties: Sepias con Olivas (cuttlefish with green olives), pork mandarin (baked pork filet with pineapple and orange). Spanish and Latin American music. Nightly from 8 pm. Closed Monday.

SEVILLA, Theognidos 11-13 (begining Ag. Sostis Church). Tel 932-3941. Spanish and French specialties, music and songs. Paella, Andalusian steak, little meat loaves, Sevilla sangria.

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. Specialities Tropicana icecream pie, milkshakes, icecream in tropical flavors.

THE IGLOO, Kifissia, G. Kyriazi 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. Kilimanjaro, 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, yogurt with honey, hot milk and 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. Vasilou, Neo Psychico. Tel 671-7461. Sweet and savory pastries and tarts, natural fruit juices, teas of all kinds (jasmine etc) Also serves sandwiches, crepes. Recently enlarged.

STROFES, Hamilton 7, Plateia Victorias. Tel 883-3625. Hot and iced teas, spoon sweets, homemade liqueurs, fruit salad and pineapple jelly. French, Italian and American music from 1930-1950. Old Greek newspapers and magazines.

TO TRISTRATO, Ag. Geronda-Dedalou 4 Plaka Tel. 324-4472 Milk shop. Breakfast with fruit specialties, cakes, sweets, coffee.

OUZERIES

APOTSOS, Panepistimiou 10 (in the arcade). Tel. 363-7046. Probably the oldest ouzeri in Athens, in operation since 1900. The posters which cover the walls may be among the oldest found anywhere. Meatballs, sausages, smoked ham, potatoes, salami. Daily from 11:30 am-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 sheese, eggplant, potato salad, lambmonique with oregano, codfish balls, fried cheese etc. Closed Sunday.

BARS

DEWAR'S CLUB, Glykonos 7, Dexameni Square, Kolonaki. Tel 721-5412. Candlelit rooms with a bistro bar; fluffy omelettes, roast beef, some Greek cuisine; good 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.



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