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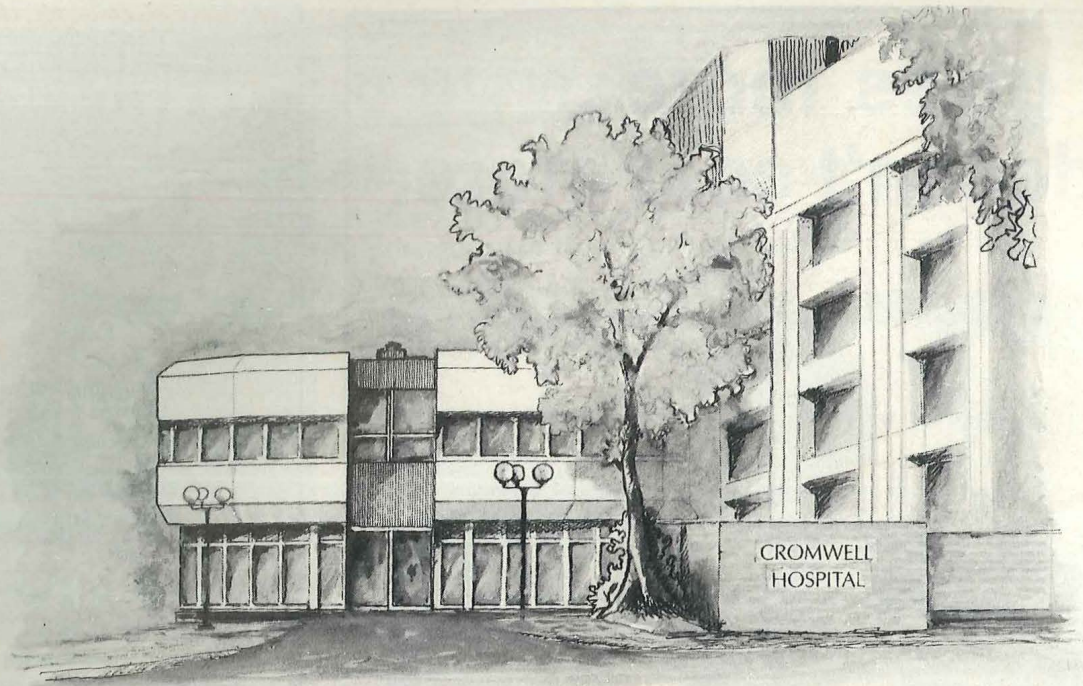
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Richard Carpenter, who attended the New Democracy party's second congress, argues that despite internal dissension, off-stage jostling by young pretenders to the leadership and the split with Democratic Renewal, the party's rank and file and leader Constantine Mitsotakis came away with increased power



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The still camera turns the spotlight on the faded palaces, boxy halls and rooftops where we sit in the dark to submerge ourselves in the illusions of the movies

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Richard Foltz visits Ephesus, the site of a fertility cult centering on the Greek mother-goddess Artemis, who nurtured a city of 250,000 people and whose temple was one of the Seven Wonders of the ancient world



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Twelve brothers who make terracotta figurines and architectural ornaments are continuing a tradition that dates back to pre-classical times, says Katerina Agrafioti

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Virginia Woolf's two visits to Greece prompted a series of delighted entries in her diaries, says Karen Levenback.



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Letters

But where is Cavafy?

I had to write and tell you how much I enjoyed Edward Fenton's article on Egypt. A fresh view, crisp writing and although it starts off as an Egypt Revisited sort of thing, it soon lets go of the sentiment and gives the non-archaeologist reader an up-to-date snapshot of Egypt now.

May I be permitted, however, to make two points:

The living and the dead have dwelt together in neighborly harmony only since the beginning of the Christian era. In the times of the Pharaohs they faced each other from opposite banks of the river, strictly separated by the mighty Nile.

What happened to Cavafy-land? Why no mention of him or Alexandria? A very serious omission for an article directed to English-speaking Greeks and English-speaking residents of Greece.

Please send Mr Fenton back to write an equally good article on Alexandria and the Greeks.

D.G. Pantelides
Athens

Bus stop, Symi

In his wonderful letter, "New home in Greece" (*Athenian*, December), R.D. Clay of Euboea mentions the book *Bus Stop, Symi*, but regrets having forgotten the publishing details.

If I'm not mistaken, this same book was published, in 1971, by Gambit Inc., Boston, Mass., under the title *Interval on Symi*. The author is William Travis. For those of us who are on the lookout for accounts of sojourns in "Greece without columns", Travis' book is a must... and very enjoyable reading.

E.B. Herring
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Passing by

As he stepped off the airplane on his return from Olof Palme's funeral in Stockholm last month, Prime Minister Papandreou was in an uncharacteristically philosophical mood. Of the leaders known as "The Six" who only a few years ago had urged a third alternative to global peace, Indira Gandhi and now Palme had become victims of assassination. A week earlier the Prime Minister had reasonably doubled the number of his personal security.

Perhaps these circumstances were on his mind when he remarked to those who greeted him, "we are just passers-by. We are ready to sacrifice elections on an altar dedicated to the renewal of our country." This philosophical *allaghi* caused surprise among his supporters, elation in the opposition and puzzlement at the center, if there still is one. Not so long ago, the Prime Minister was saying that it would take at least a second four-year term, and probably a third, and why not a fourth, to get the national caravan really rolling down the third road to socialism. "Never again the Right." "Rivers cannot flow backwards." It was all extremely up-beat; inevitable; even interminable. History is on *our* side; *that* was the idea. Now, suddenly, history seemed to be on nobody's side. It was doing its thing.

On closer examination these remarks did not contradict those made earlier. Going on does not mean going back. 'Change' means what it says: change, and then change again. If Mr Papandreou was echoing his philosophical predecessor, Heraclitus, by implying you can't step into the same river twice, he was not contradicting the remark that rivers do not flow backwards. The surprising thing

was that these remarks did not sound like those of a politician in the heat of battle but of a statesman rising above the fray; the sort of thing one associates less with a prime minister and partisan leader than a president and national spokesman.

It is possible, too that the socialist defeat in France had something to do with the change in mood. Of all European elections, the French ones have traditionally always concerned Greece the most. The trouble is that there seem to be forces at work in PASOK which may not agree with the new thoughtfulness. The presentation of the French election on television is in itself an example. The reportage, at least initially, implied that the French socialists had won the election, and then, later, hedged a bit by adding that they won in the sense that they could have lost by more. It was like saying that Waterloo was a Napoleonic victory because he might have lost all rather than just most of his army.

It is said to be a law of classical TV propaganda that if you can implant the desired effect in the first ten words of a newscast, no matter how you wriggle out of it later, the results are positive because the average listener only pays attention to the first sentence or two. As no responsible poll has been conducted as to what percentage of the Greek people still thinks the socialists have won in France, the law shall have to remain theoretical.

No one can seriously disagree with the Prime Minister's interest in the future; that is, with navigation conditions farther down the river of time. It would be foolish as well as risky for any opposition now to present a platform advocating a return to mountain streams.

Yet recently there has been a surprising amount of nostalgia being expressed in all quarters. Every photography exhibition in Athens describes a 'Greece which is passing', every funeral is a farewell to a better period peopled by better men; every demolition, even of a building of no great merit, is 'an irreplaceable loss'. The feeling is certainly genuine, but with a past as long as this country has, it could turn into a kind of perpetual lament. *Not* going into mourning for one's third cousins, which kept people in black for a lifetime, is one of the more laudable liberations of modern times. Future prospects may not look very bright at present; but persistently looking back does not in any way improve them.

Mr Papandreou has effected a revolution of sorts in the last few years. There are some who say that it has been well done, or badly done, or could have been done better. But that somehow it was not to be done at all, somehow sidestepped, somehow sidetracked, is beyond reasonable belief. As a remarkable example of instant-nostalgia-in-the-making, it is even being said now that Mr Papandreou is likely to be the last charismatic national leader of the foreseeable future, as Greece merges closer to the world of increasingly colorless figureheads. This may be a relief to those for whom constant charisma over the decades has been too demanding. Others say, should Mr Papandreou loose the elections, the government which replaces his would have little chance of surviving more than a few months. In which case, if Mr Papandreou is the passer-by he says he is, he may be passing by quite often as the state barge floats on downstream.



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THE ATHENIAN DIARY

by Sloane Elliott, Stefan Fatsis, Lee Stokes

Fire, strike and bombings

Truck drivers strike

Greece's 40,000 government-contracted truck drivers last month ended a 28-day strike that caused food and fuel shortages around the country, saw thousands of trucks abandoned alongside the national road, sparked clashes with police and prompted two civil mobilization orders.

The truckers stopped driving after the government proposed raising freight rates and driver contributions to the Motorists' Pension Fund and requiring truckers to keep detailed accounting records. The truckers also demanded increases in road haulage rates and exemption from increased highway tolls that took effect in February.

As shortages of fresh fruits and vegetables, milk, sugar and imported goods became noticeable in Athens, talks between the truckers and the government reached a stalemate. Premier Andreas Papandreou then announced he was mobilizing the truckers, and sent out letters ordering them back to work. The truckers challenged the decree, and an Athens magistrate declared the mobilization order invalid because Papandreou failed to sign it into law.

Two days after the ruling, Papandreou issued a new mobilization order. Two days after that, the truckers called off the strike. In exchange, the government dropped the mobilization order, for defying which the truckers faced arrest, and agreed to begin talks on the

drivers' economic grievances.

"We were under great pressure from police because of the mobilization order," said a spokesman for the Greek Federation of Truck Drivers. More than 50 truckers were arrested during the tense month-long strike for violating the decree, blocking traffic, damaging foreign trucks and other acts of violence. Three police officers were injured and 16 truckers arrested in clashes between police and more than 300 truckers on the national road outside Athens.

Oil depot in flames

A devastating fire burned out of control at a government-owned oil depot near Thessaloniki last month, destroying more than 100,000 gallons of fuel and crude oil and sending a thick, black cloud of smoke over the northern city. After seven days, two explosions, 12 tank fires, and with the help of 76 Yugoslav firefighters and 14 of their trucks the blaze at the Mamidakis oil storage depot - also known as Jet Oil - was extinguished.

Officials believe the fire, the largest ever of its kind in Greece, may have been touched off by a spark from a blowtorch. Five tanks caught fire after one exploded. Four days later, two more tanks blew up, igniting seven of the holding drums.

Thousands of residents fled Thessaloniki out of fear that the fire, at a depot about 10 kilometres out of the city, in the village of Kalohorio, would spread. Nine firefighters were injured

and one local man had a heart attack during the second explosion and died.

The Yugoslavs were called in to help fight the blaze after Greek firefighters had erected earthen mounds around the tanks to keep the fire from spreading. Yugoslavia owned 20,000 tons of the oil held at the storage facility.

HAU bombing

A home-made time bomb exploded outside the Hellenic American Union on March 18, causing slight damage to the cultural center but no casualties.

The night watchman, who was inside the building when the explosion occurred at 2:45 am, called police, who found a second explosive device with a rudimentary timing mechanism set to go off at 6 am. It was defused and the damage done by the first bomb was quickly repaired.

An anonymous caller told the Athens daily *Eleftherotypia* that the Revolutionary Popular Struggle (ELA) was responsible for the blast. A statement later delivered to the newspaper threatened that more American targets would shortly be bombed. The explosion took place a week before US Secretary of State George Shultz was due to visit Athens for talks.

In the early hours of March 22, the statue of American president Harry S. Truman on Vas. Constantinou Ave was blown off its base and badly damaged by another bomb.

The Alternate Minister for Public Order, Thanassis Tsouras, said strict security precautions would be taken during Shultz's visit. Among the subjects he was to discuss was the future of the US military bases in Greece.

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THE ATHENIAN

Americans, come 'home'

Americans of all ethnic origins are being urged to go home – to Greece. The National Tourist Organisation (EOT) recently launched a three-million-dollar advertising campaign in the US to try to persuade wealthy Americans to take Greek vacations cancelled out of fear of terrorism.

Fourteen television commercials featuring 37 American actors and retired athletes began airing late in February in six major US cities. None of the celebrities is Greek, and all of them agreed to do the spots in exchange for a week-long trip for two to Greece.

"This Hungarian is going home – to Greece," intones former American football star-turned actor Joe Namath. Ralph Bellamy, Patty Duke, Johnny Unitas, Chita Rivera, Phil Rizzuto and other celebrities of British, Spanish, Italian, Swedish and French descent all claim their roots lie in Greece.

In the 30-second commercials, a montage of traditional Greek dancers, Mykonos windmills and seascapes is set to what sounds like the Muzak equivalent of bouzouki music. The voice-over goes: "Greece is the birthplace of Western civilization. That's why every America feels at home in this lovely land. So America, go home – to Greece."

Simos Dimas, the American-born director of EOT's US officers, was in Athens last month to drum up support for the campaign, which he said "emphasizes the point that America has a certain relationship to Greece, that Greece is the cultural home to civilization."

The marketing effort also included newspaper and magazine advertisements and cooperative advertising involving tour packagers, airlines and cruise operators. The ad campaign was directed by George Lois, a Greek-American.

Greece lost at least \$100 million in revenue from tourism last year after the hijackings of two airliners from Athens airport and of the cruise ship *Achille Lauro* in mid-Mediterranean. In June, the Reagan administration issued a travel advisory warning Americans away from Athens. Bookings for 1986 and 1987 are down sharply, but Simas said 85 percent of Americans who have cancelled European holidays have yet to rebook. Tourism officials here hope the ads will lure high-spending American tourists back...home.

DIARY THE ATH

No welcome for Bhagwan

Calling Greece "a nation in the grip of idiots", the Greek Orthodox Church "Byzantine and rotten" and Jesus Christ "crazy", the long-bearded Indian guru Bhagwan Shree Rajneesh, accompanied by 400 orange-clad followers, took over a small village on Crete for two weeks last month. The government then expelled the wealthy, softly spoken guru "for reasons of national interest".

Rajneesh, a cross between an Eastern mystic and a 1960s American advocate of free sex, was deported from the United States last November after pleading guilty to two of 35 counts of violating immigration laws. The 54-year-old guru paid \$400,000 in court costs and fines and agreed to leave the country immediately. His controversial commune in Oregon was closed down, but followers claim another one in West Germany is flourishing.

On Crete, the Bhagwan gave two "discourses" daily, praising Socrates and Nikos Kazantzakis' philandering Zorba. He urged his disciples to "have as much sex as possible" before settling down to a contemplative lifestyle patterned on that of the Buddha.

The Holy Synod in Athens described Rajneesh as a "menace to public safety", while the Metropolitan (bishop) of Petra in Crete called for his expulsion and local priests threatened to stone the guru, who wears full-length silk robes and gold-studded caps.

The Bhagwan, who owns 93 Rolls Royces and five planes, was arrested in Aghios Nikolaos at the hill-top villa of film director Nikos Koundouros, where he was staying. He was then taken to Athens, where, before being whisked away in a private jet, he said, "I thought this was a civilized country but you are just as barbarian as 2000 years ago when you sacrificed Socrates."

Declining market

The Athens Municipal Market celebrated its one hundredth anniversary last month by running out of basic commodities due to the strike of 40,000 truckers. Although the handsome Renaissance revival building has been singled out for historical preservation, the city, which would like to restore it to its original design, has only enough funds for its basic maintenance.

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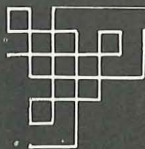
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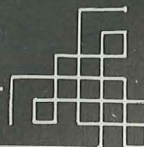
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Soccer 'too risky'

It took Yiannis Iatropoulos 10 years to become a first-division referee - and one day to quit. Iatropoulos, 36, was one of three referees who turned in their whistles last month complaining that the thankless task of officiating at Greek soccer matches had become downright dangerous.

"When I walked into the stadium all I thought about was that if I made a mistake I could be fired, criticized in the press or even taken to jail," Iatropoulos said. "You can't referee a match under those psychological conditions."

Iatropoulos is believed to be the first first-division referee ever to quit the sport under no pressure from the Greek Soccer Federation. One second-division and one third-division referee resigned along with him.

Greek soccer has always been noted - often criticized - for emotional players who make dramatic dives in search of fouls. But the sport's new villains are team presidents who vilify referees before and after matches in the partisan pages of the Greek press. Iatropoulos said the level of criticism has soared this season, making referees open targets of fan violence.

Referees have been blamed for losses almost every week this year. League-leading Panathinaikos called for a replay of its 1-1 draw with Doxa Drama because of a missed call. "All the referees are worthless," one club-owner was quoted as saying after a loss. "The referee ripped us off. He cost us two points," another said. A third accused a referee of throwing a match.

AEK of Athens showed up 10 minutes late for a match to protest the choice of referee. Ioannina reportedly held a team meeting to discuss "how to handle" the referee. In Crete last month, a ref had to be whisked out of the stadium under police escort to protect him from unruly OFI fans.

Iatropoulos blamed the country's soccer officials for the increasing pressure, principally the referee-sanctioning body SEDEP, which has been loth to defend its members. SEDEP this season has suspended several referees, including one accredited with FIFA, the international soccer federation.

Life has been even more turbulent in the seedier third division, where referees are known to have been sent to jail by losing local teams. Two referees

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were hospitalized earlier this season after they were hit with rocks thrown by fans, while a third was knocked unconscious by the captain of a losing side. Last month, the president of third-division Ilioupolis was arrested for offering a 200,000-drachma bribe to a referee.

Meanwhile, fan violence was on the rise. Nine Panionios supporters were arrested in Patras after a rampage following a loss to host club Panachaiki. AEK fans damaged buses and hurled rocks at police after a win in Larissa. And seven hooligans – including five minors – were arrested after 250 seats were ripped out of the Olympic Stadium during Olympiakos' surprise 2-1 win over Panathinaikos.

Spy series: episode x

KGB colonel Victor Gundarev in February became the second Soviet intelligence agent to defect in Athens in less than a year. Police said Gundarev, 50, with his seven-year-old son Maxim and a Russian schoolteacher alleged to be his mistress, evaded armed Soviet agents to flee Athens and defect to the United States. Gundarev was officially listed as a Soviet embassy shipping attaché.

In May 1985 Sergei Bokhan, described by US officials as the deputy station chief of Soviet military intelligence but listed as first secretary at the Soviet embassy, also defected to the US.

Greek officials say both men have passed on valuable information about Soviet espionage activities in the West.

As a result of revelations made by Mr Gundarev, a former lieutenant commander in the US navy, John Bothwell, was charged in London with "making arrangements for the communication... of information calculated to be useful to the enemy."

Bothwell, who ran a shipping business, lived for six months of each year in Greece and six months in Britain. US officials allege he used his contacts in Greece's foreign community to obtain information which he then communicated to Soviet agents.

On February 28, retired diplomat Egerton Duckworth was arrested in Athens in connection with the Bothwell case. His name had been found in Bothwell's address book and his flat was ransacked. Duckworth was then charged with the illegal possession of five pistols and 148 bullets. Admitting that he had

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failed to register this old collection of armaments – mementoes of World War II – when he left the Foreign Service in 1979, he denied any close connection with Bothwell whom he knew only slightly and described as “a bit of a fool”. Authorities issued a writ of detention to prevent Duckworth from leaving the country – ironically, as he had retired from the diplomatic profession in order to continue living here. A highly regarded philhellene, well-known in Athenian circles and in the foreign community, born in Greece of a Greek mother, “Eddie” Duckworth was briefly held in Korydallos Prison and released on 60,000 drachmas’ bail.

Trojan mystery solved

From the vague (until now) date when it was found on the hill of Hissarlik, now established as Troy, in 1873, the so-called Treasure of Priam has been the center of cultural controversy: The discovery by Heinrich Schliemann of 8,833 pieces of jewellery, with some of which, in the heat of the moment, he bedecked his wife, Sophia, and dubbed her ‘Helen of Troy’, is a breathless moment in the mythology of modern archaeology. Smuggled out of Ottoman Anatolia, exhibited surreptitiously in Athens, centerpiece of an extradition case in which Greece paid Turkey a large indemnity, and finally donated by Schliemann to the Berlin Museum, the treasure caused dispute among scholars because of discrepancies of date and detail in Schliemann’s letters, notes and articles. Some claimed it was spurious, assembled from various sites or purchased from the bazaars of Constantinople. Later, Dorpfeld, and in the 1930s Carl Blegen, established that the finds were genuine, though probably dating from a thousand years before the Trojan War during the early Bronze age.

On March 13, archaeologist George Mylonas in a lecture at the Academy of Athens announced the discovery of a letter by Schliemann found by Aliko Bikaki in the archives of the Archaeological Society. Revealing the date and venue of the discovery, it settles the veracity of the treasure and assists in establishing its age more precisely. Unfortunately, the stable door has been shut after the Trojan horse has gone. Disinterred in 1945 from the Berlin Zoo where it had been buried for safekeeping during the war, the treasure was put on a Soviet train which carried it back into oblivion.

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Obituaries

Pantelis Prevelakis

Pantelis Prevelakis, 77, who died in Athens on March 16, was one of the most cultivated men of the Generation of the 1930s, an author noted for his style and sensibility. A pupil and interpreter of Nikos Kazantzakis, he drew inspiration largely from his native Crete. He was born in Rethymnon in 1909, studied philosophy at the University of Athens and attended the Institute of Art and Archaeology at the University of Paris. For 35 years he taught history of art and literature at the Superior School of Fine Arts in Athens, retiring in 1974. The early reminiscence, *Chronicle of a Town* (1938); the novel *The Sun of Death* (1958); and the definitive study, *Nikos Kazantzakis and his Odyssey*, have all appeared in English. Two historical Cretan studies published just after the war are considered his finest works. He also wrote on aesthetics, composed four historical dramas and translated a number of Renaissance classics. His later years were devoted to a scholarly analysis of the work of the poet Yiannis Ritsos. He was elected to the Academy of Athens in 1977. The late American author Henry Miller wrote of Prevelakis in 1964, "In him I found what I had never found in life - a great teacher."

Amalia Fleming

Amalia Fleming died in Athens on February 26 at the age of 74. An active opponent of the junta, she was involved in the abortive attempt to free Alexander Panagoulis from military prison in 1971. Panagoulis had been sentenced to death three years earlier for his attempted assassination of George Papadopoulos. She was caught, convicted of complicity, sentenced to prison and deprived of her Greek citizenship. A month later she was released on grounds of ill-health and deported. In 1977 she was chosen Deputy of State for PASOK and successfully campaigned as MP for Athens in 1981 and 1985. Lady Fleming was born Amalia Koutsouri in Constantinople in 1912 and studied medicine at the University of Athens. While doing research at the Wright-Fleming Institute in London, she met Sir Alexander Fleming, the discoverer of penicillin. They were married in 1953.



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Papandreou gains the initiative

Two political gatherings dominated newspaper headlines this month: the New Democracy party congress and the convention of the central committee of PASOK. In both cases party leaders were able – without major difficulties – to establish their dominance within their respective parties. However, while the ND party congress was of static value to the conservatives (merely preventing crisis within the party), Mr Papandreou, in his central committee meeting, infused his party with a new dynamism, thus capturing the political initiative yet again.

The main problem with the Greek conservatives' congress was that it failed – aside from demonstrating its unity and its unequivocal acceptance of the leadership of Constantine Mitsotakis – to project a new image, to articulate new ideas and to promise a new start. If anything, the party appeared keener than ever to entrench itself in the past and to defend, embalm and venerate antiquated and fossilized symbols that should long ago have received funeral rites.

The prime minister, on the other hand, was facing serious intra-party problems before the convention of PASOK's central committee. The central committee is well known as a hotbed of left-wing agitation and the 'soul' of Greek socialist orthodoxy. In past central committee gatherings Mr Papandreou has felt it necessary – however moderate a tone he might have espoused when addressing the electorate at large – to adopt a radical rhetoric when speaking to his party cadres. Further, particularly during the past two or three years, he has had to tolerate outspoken criticism of his government by far-left-wing central committee members. His recent switch towards more moderate policies in both domestic and foreign affairs, his manifest abandonment of "socialist transformation", his endorsement of an economic austerity program and his decision to remove from the party a number of central committee members (mainly trade unionists), sowed the seeds for agitation within the committee and for a potential party crisis. The fact that Mr Papandreou not only avoided a crisis but rallied his party apparatus around him while capturing public attention in the wider Greek political scene seems surprising at first glance. However, it is explainable.

To achieve this feat Mr Papandreou

took a series of steps, the first of which – taken a few days before the central committee had convened – was the summary dismissal from PASOK of the once all-powerful "tsar" of the Greek economy, Mr Gerasimos Arsenis, on the grounds of "anti-party" activity. Arsenis' expulsion, in Mr Papandreou's eyes, had three salutary results:

It created a useful scapegoat for the failure of PASOK's economic policies during its first term in government. Now not only can past errors be heaped upon Mr Arsenis' shoulders, but he can be accused of concealing ominous economic indicators from the prime minister before the elections.

Mr Arsenis' expulsion also served to remove from PASOK the only leading party member who was articulating an alternative economic policy to that being pursued by the government. Mr Arsenis openly opposed the austerity program, supported the continuation of an expansionist economic policy, and seemed to object to a halt in "socializations". However unrealistic the latter position might have been, it was attractive to PASOK apparatchiks and represented a left-wing alternative to Mr Papandreou's unpopular austerity program.

Mr Arsenis' dismissal also represented a warning to all other central committee members that opposition to Mr Papandreou's policies would not be tolerated. There is little doubt that when PASOK's central committee convened in Halkida Mr Arsenis' political decapitation hung threateningly in the air.

But if Mr Arsenis' dismissal was the stick, Mr Papandreou also had a carrot up his sleeve. Having accurately assessed the mood of the party organization, he announced with fanfare that his priorities were now changing: new emphasis would be placed on the "movement" (that is, the party apparatus), whose relationship with the government would be strengthened. This declaration was followed by a vague threat directed at inefficient Cabinet members, something which must have sounded pleasantly in the ears of party die-hards.

Needless to say, the prime minister's pledge will mean little in practice, since all important decisions will continue to be made at Cabinet level, with the party merely attempting (as always) to explain them after the fact. Whether rank-and-file grievances against Cabinet members will carry more weight in future remains

to be seen, but it is hardly likely that the party apparatus will be empowered to formulate government policies, particularly since PASOK is now taking decisions that run contrary to many committee members' most deeply rooted beliefs.

Aside from pacifying and satisfying his leading party members, and thus dealing effectively with his internal problems, Mr Papandreou took the offensive against the other political parties. His proposal to both communist parties to "sit down and discuss" the process of the "socialist transformation of Greece", and his appeal to ND and Democratic Renewal to seek a consensus on important national issues, forced all these parties – which lack clear strategies – into a tight corner. The truth of this was evident in their awkward, confused, often whiny, and occasionally shrill reactions, as a series of questions were raised and remained all but unanswered:

□ If the communists want "socialist transformation", how can they refuse to assist the socialists in establishing it? Why are the communists, who for many years clamored for the unity of the Left, now opting for confrontation with the socialists just when the socialist government is facing a severe economic crisis?

□ If Mr Stephanopoulos is the epitome of consensus politics, how can he slam the door in the government's face?

□ If ND is willing (as it recently implied) to support KKE candidates in the municipal elections, if it is urging the government to be tough with the Americans on the issue of the bases, if it can, in a populist paroxysm, attack the country's "economic oligarchy", why can't it attempt to achieve a consensus with the government on some vital foreign-policy and economic issues?

It is clear that, with his "consensus proposal", Mr Papandreou has again forced the Left onto the defensive (as it is now desperately trying to explain under which terms it is willing to hold discussions with the government), while isolating ND as the main force of confrontation in the Greek political scene. At the same time Mr Papandreou has appeared as the epitome of moderation, the symbol of consensus, the focal point for future progress. Once again the prime minister, demonstrating his unflagging political dexterity and suppleness against sluggish and unimaginative opponents, has seized the initiative. □

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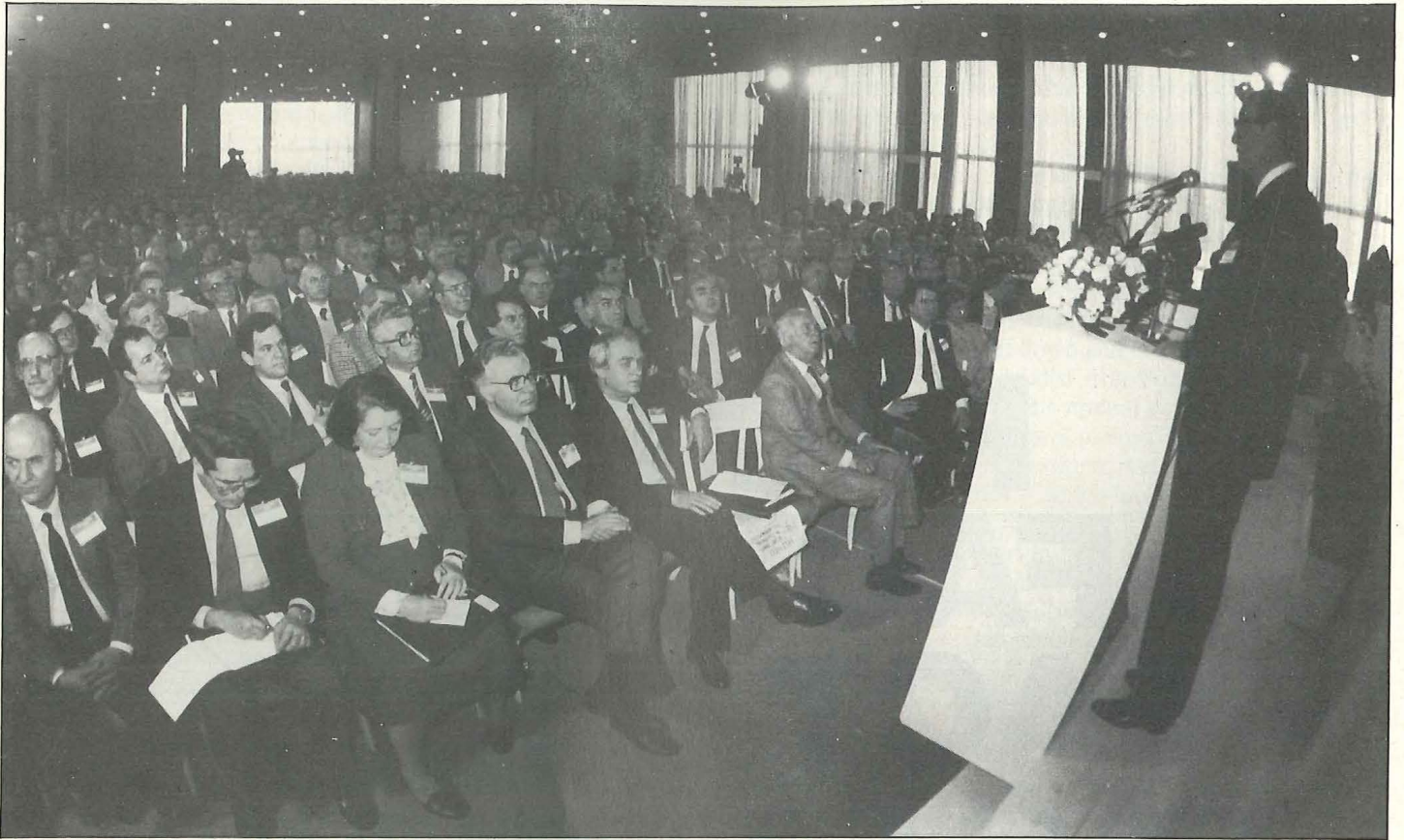
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Unity in the house divided?

New Democracy's second congress and beyond

by Richard C. Carpenter



Delegates at the conference: the rank and file now have a bigger role in the party

When the New Democracy party convened its second congress at Thessaloniki in mid-February, Greek journalism was abuzz. The confab was billed as everything from an inevitable fiasco to a landmark in Greek political history, from an opportunity for ideological damage control to a chance for sucker-punching the party leadership. In retrospect, however, not much of this played out as advertised.

Once the partisan and often hyperbolic cant of the press is cut away, the results of ND's second congress warrant more than passing observation – even though some might contend the results were, by and large, as expected.

In broad terms, the party congress sought to establish a coherent and cohesive political physiognomy, or “party front”. The significant necessity of this is perhaps best underscored within the context of ND's recent, seemingly turbulent history.

Since the party's foundation in 1974, ND has not only suffered the loss of government to Andreas Papandreou's Panhellenic Socialist Movement (PA-

SOK) in the 1981 general elections, but has had its difficulties compounded by defeats in the 1984 Euro-Parliament elections and the 1985 general elections as well.

In addition, the strains concomitant with four leadership changes – Constantine Karamanlis (1974-80), George Rallis (1980-81), Evangelos Averof-Tositsas (1981-84), and Constantine Mitsotakis (September 1984 to present) – and the persistent problems of internal conflicts, personal ambitions and calls for modernization, militated against party unity as much as they hampered public perceptions of ND as a viable, credible alternative to PASOK.

The relatively recent formation of the Democratic Renewal Party (DRP), under the leadership of Constantine Stephanopoulos, himself a former candidate for ND leader, further damaged ND's credibility as a unified whole. That the birth of the DRP sent “shock waves of dissension throughout ND ranks” is, *pace* Stephanopoulos and his DRP cohorts, hardly a tenable position: a stout ripple or two of dis-

quiet seems a more balanced reckoning. Nonetheless the mar remains.

None of the foregoing, however, is to suggest that ND has deteriorated into political impotence, for quite the opposite is true. But public perceptions of ND, moulded to a great extent by Greece's largely Left-leaning media and PASOK-controlled television, tend to hold that the party is a querulous amalgam of anachronistic right-wingers, misguided liberals, and a few spent centrists, whose pronouncements of ataxic economic liberalism are destined to prevent their return to power. On the other hand, to suggest that ND is a well-unified, thoroughly modern party possessing a finely tuned political machine with little or no room for improvement would be equally untrue.

The overshadowing need for unification and adaptation was seen translated into concrete terms at ND's second congress, where the delegates' discussions revolved around the party's ideology, program, and statutes. It was a time for self-criticism of past mistakes

and misjudgements (but not the self-flagellation yearned for by the extreme Left) and for evaluating progress and potential oversights.

Positive as these aspects are, a hotly demanded and long-overdue change was also wrought, the implications of which are far less transitory: a new charter was approved that gives the grass-roots membership a larger role in the party's overall decision-making processes. For instance, the ND central committee now includes 27 members of parliament, selected by the ND parliamentary group, and 50 non-parliamentarians, regional representatives elected by the second congress. Thus, when the ND executive committee is elected by the central committee, the grass-roots membership will have an increased voice.

More important, however, is the election of the party leader. Under the previous charter, the leader was elected solely by the parliamentary group on a secret ballot/simple majority system. Now, when the next leader is elected, the parliamentarians will be joined by regional party representatives, each representing a prefectural area. Therefore, at least theoretically, grass-roots representation has been increased to the point where it is not inconceivable that the future party leader could be elected with only one third of the parliamentary group favoring his candidacy (although it is doubtful that such an imbalance of voting would ever occur). Most delegates I spoke to called this a blessing.

As regards the party's ideology, the changes were, in a word, none – which is not to say that many divergent opinions were not expressed, but simply that the consensus reached eliminated those occasional histrionic eccentricities displayed for personal advantage rather than for the general party good. ND's ideology remains, at core, "human oriented" without lapsing into humanistic moral relativism. It is from this central concept that the party's political philosophy and praxes can best be evaluated – whether in terms of ND's overall promotion of social progress through the advancement and elevation of the individual, or at the more concrete level in its proposals for the consolidation of democratic institutions, upgrading of political life, and development of a social and pluralistic state free from party control.

If one were to draw comparisons between ND's second congress and those of other Greek political parties, the most striking differences would be the conditions under which it was held. For

example, to the relief of delegates and journalists alike, no one was subjected to Castro-length speeches such as that delivered by Prime Minister Papan-dreou at the 1984 PASOK congress. (His text, for those who have forgotten or were spared, was 113 pages long and took three hours to deliver.)

More significant, however, was the open-door policy at the ND congress: not only in that the party rank and file was granted a greater degree of participation, but also in that deliberations were not conducted behind closed doors. It was evident that ND had nothing to hide. Journalists mingled freely with delegates, monitored without restriction whichever meetings they chose to, and, on the odd occasion, witnessed the public airing of dirty political linen when wrangling argument displaced decorum. This was in



Mitsotakis: consolidated his leadership

clear contrast to the stage-managed production PASOK called their congress in 1984, where journalists were allowed to observe only those speeches and planned media events that PASOK wanted publicized.

If one attempts to assess the ND congress in terms of "winners", the obvious conclusions are (a) the party rank and file, for their gain of an increased role and a stronger voice within the party, and (b) Mitsotakis, for asserting his leadership and, in general, strengthening his grip on the party as a whole.

On this last point, however, there remain some eddies of discontent. The most notable of these concerns the *dauphins*: those younger and often boisterous rivals of Mitsotakis who envision themselves as heirs apparent, although they are at best pretenders, to the ND throne.

The fact that none of the so-called *dauphins* contested Mitsotakis' leadership at the ND congress was taken by several observers as an indication that the period of biting criticisms and party

infighting is past. Instead, it seems much more likely that the congress only saw the eclipse of the *dauphins*, and not their eradication.

It is, moreover, less reasonable to expect a challenge for the leadership to be mounted during a party congress where unity is stressed than for it to occur, say, following a poor showing by ND at the forthcoming municipal elections (that is, assuming a solid PASOK win).

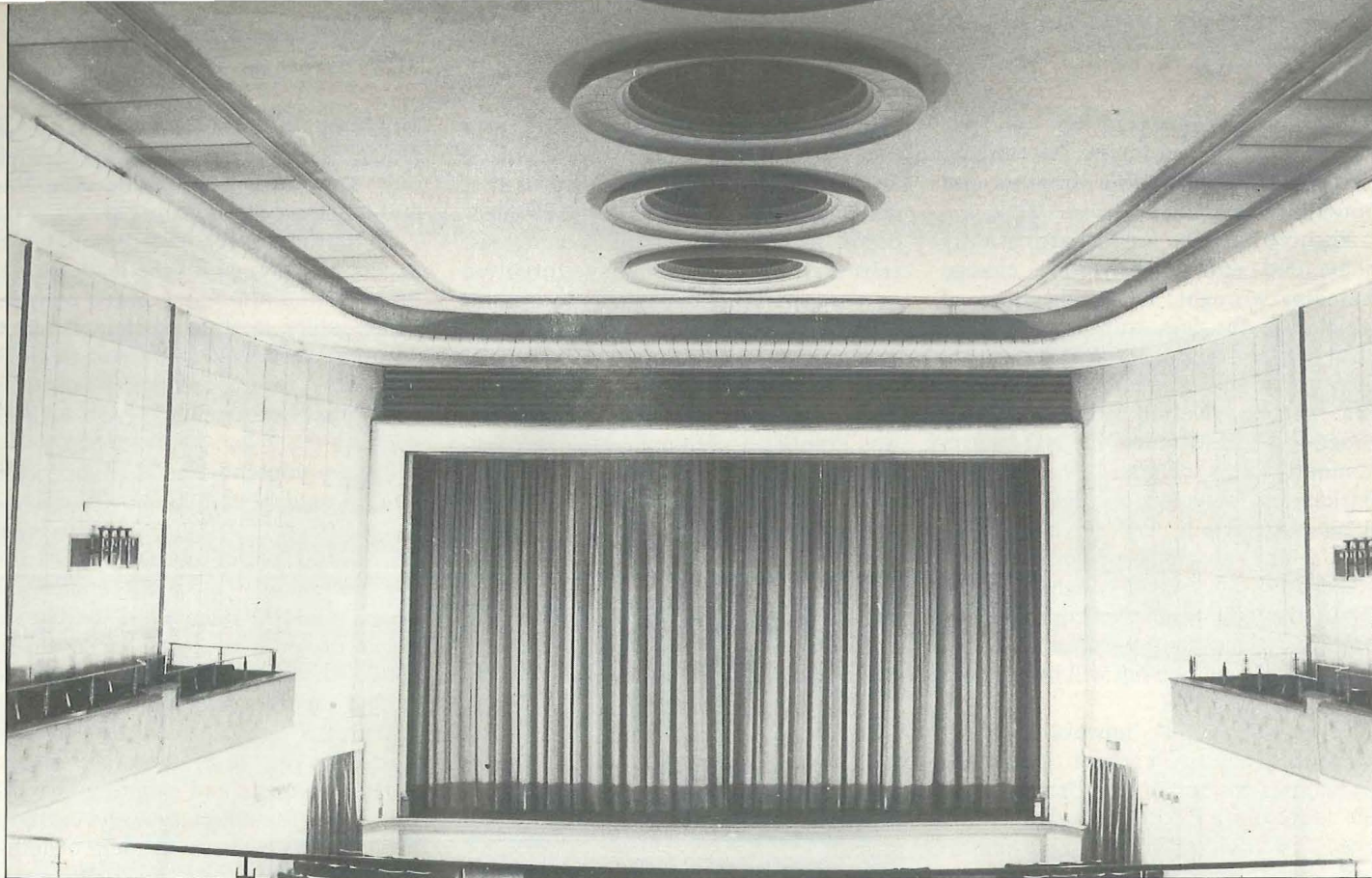
Others contend that any such challenge would be tantamount to political suicide, since the skillful maneuverings of Mitsotakis have more or less assured his continuance as party leader. Indeed, one ND member of parliament spoke privately of "the near-total Mitsotakization of New Democracy", recalling the vast majority of Mitsotakis appointees and pro-Mitsotakis stalwarts holding positions in the present party structure, and pointing out that not one of the *dauphins* could currently muster the necessary support of fellow parliamentarians or regional representatives to safely contemplate a challenge to Mitsotakis, let alone hope to succeed. And, for the record, this MP is by no means a "Mitsotakis man".

Other sources within the party ranks echo this sentiment, some adding that only an intervention by the party's founder, former President Constantine Karamanlis, could shake Mitsotakis from his chair. But even that extreme wouldn't be sure to work. Another party insider remarked, "Perhaps now you understand why the man smiles so much. His job is secure."

With party unity and overall performance consolidated in his hands, Mitsotakis will personally bear the burden should ND fail to make an effective stand against PASOK. The foul economic situation may work in ND's favor by generating anti-PASOK feelings, but the Stephanopoulos threat to ND may be underestimated. The coming municipal elections won't give the answers, but will provide an indicator of popular sentiments.

Should the tide turn against Mitsotakis for some reason, who could take his place? At present, *dauphins* aside, there is no one. This points up the need for ND to groom younger leaders for the future – the party's failure to insist on this has been a major failing and demands rectification soon.

Whether the long-term effects of Mitsotakis' control of ND will be for its ultimate good can only be speculated upon at present. And although only time will tell how his leadership will be judged, he's still smiling now. □



Dream homes: Athens movie houses

TEXT: DIMITRIS SYVILLIS, PHOTOS: KATHERINE PATEY AND DIMITRIS PANAYIOTAKOPOULOS



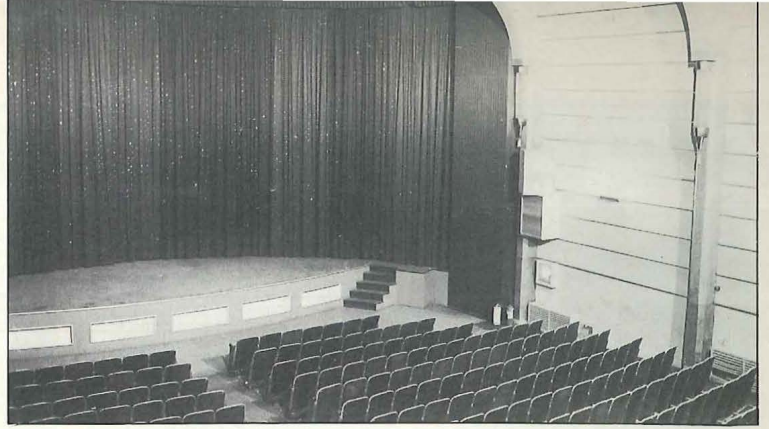
The Attikon, built in the neoclassical style in 1920, is often called Athens' most beautiful cinema. It has been remodelled and is well maintained.



Consulting the movie menu



The Attika, built in 1956, retains its art-deco-style trimmings.



Radio City's star-spangled curtain, rounded screen and futuristic light fixtures reflect its ambitions as the first cinema built to show movies in Cinerama.



Cinema entrances are designed to lure passers-by inside.



Layers of design motifs from past decades reveal a cinema's many facelifts.



The Attikon awaits the evening's crowd. It is known for its fine wood panelling, polished floors, plush seats and balconies.

In the heyday of Hollywood, its grand movie palaces inspired wedding-cake architectural concoctions all over Europe. Athens, too, had its gilded rococo-modern extravaganzas, the Rex and the Attikon in Stadiou Street and the Pallas in Voukourestiou. Of those first prewar cinemas only the Attikon remains intact, its former glory a little diminished by the extra seats crammed in to boost falling box-office income. The Rex is shabbier now and

seldom shows major releases, and the Pallas has become the home of the State Orchestra.

Athens also has scores of smaller suburban cinemas, often built into, or on the roofs of, apartment buildings, to save space and money in an age when the viability of specially built grand cinemas was fading under the impact of television. Many of these, too, have passed away. In Aghios Dimitrios, for example, the Loula became a super-

market, the Attikon a taverna, the Astor a printing house. In Palaio Faliro the Apollo gave way to a block of apartments, the Ava was closed down and boarded up.

Open-air cinemas have also fallen prey to financial difficulties. Each year another handful close as the soaring cost of real estate makes apartment blocks more profitable than underused cinema lots. If the outdoor cinemas vanish, however, so will cinema in



A snack bar has taken over a once-elegant lobby.



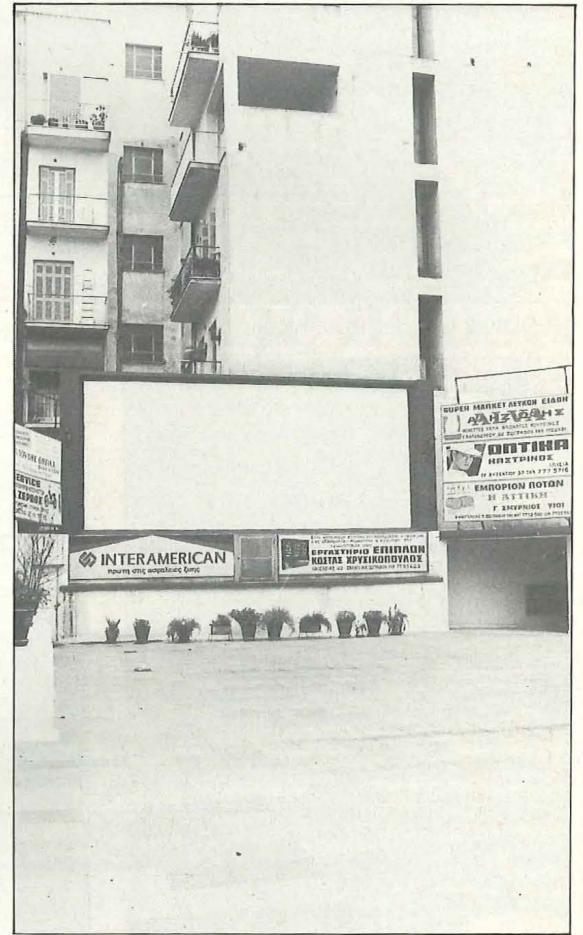
Customers queue for tickets at the Attikon.



The Ilisia was one of the first small cinemas to be incorporated into an apartment block. No cinemas had been built for years when it went up in the mid-sixties.



The Orpheas, now a theatre, was once a movie house. Built in 1953, it was the first cinema to incorporate amphitheatre-style seating.



The rooftop of the Aleka's indoor cinema is waiting for warm summer nights to begin its season.



Waiting for the film to start, the audience at the Atlantis is entertained by commercials painted on the curtain. The walls and ceiling come down in summer. Presto! outdoor movies.

Athens during the summer, as indoor cinemas would find the cost of airconditioning prohibitive.

Cinema owners are a hardy lot, though. Their attraction to the magic of cinema and their urge to be the first to show the rest of us what the big stars are up to generally outweigh the anxieties of their precarious business.

Asked about their problems, cinema owners all agree: distributors offer too few crowd-pulling movies; projection equipment is imported and therefore expensive; Greek films are not very



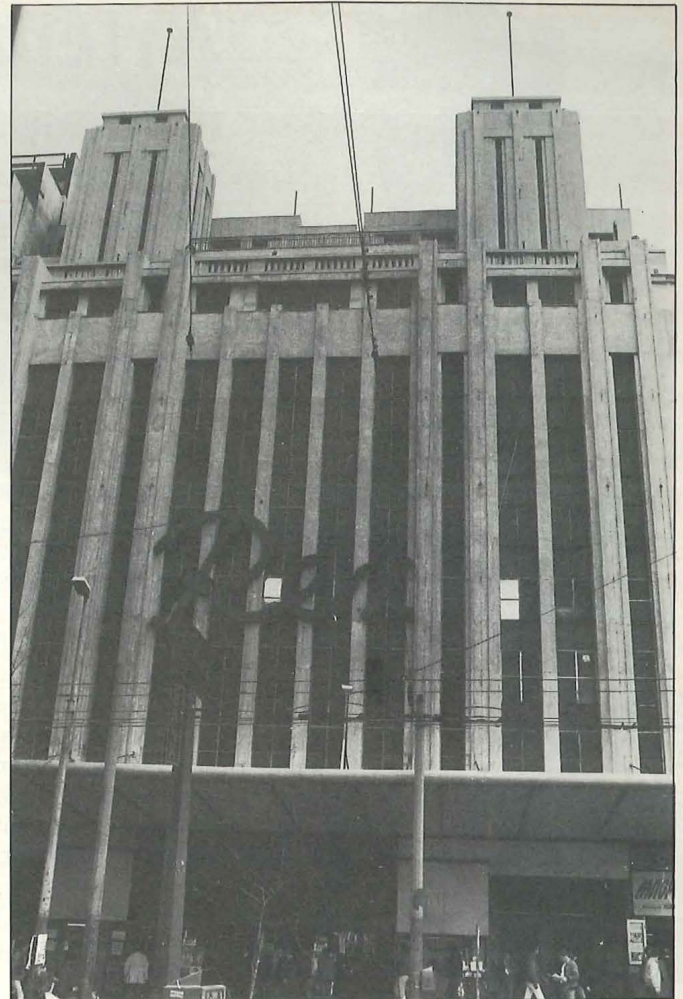
Mirrors, common features of cinema decor, reflect the audience – all would-be stars.



Radio City's snack bar, with Greek dancers painted on the wall.



The Galaxias, invisible by day, comes alive at night



The Rex towers above Stadiou Street. One of the first purpose-built cinemas in Athens, it now houses two cinemas and a theatre.



The Astron: a facade like a streetfront in a Western.

popular and a cinema showing one can barely hope to break even on it; the video invasion is keeping people away from the movies.

Of the 170 drachmas we pay at the box office, six drs is the work tax, 41 drs the government tax, and the 123 drs remaining is shared among the cinema owner, the film distributor and the filmmaker. The ticket price, which is government-controlled, is the lowest in Europe. The cinema may be all about magic, but money is the bottom line.



□ The Pallas – grand old survivor of Hollywood's golden years

Artemis of the Ephesians

It bears witness to her fruitfulness that the city which grew up about her cult would for centuries be the greatest cultural, commercial and administrative center in Asia Minor, and that her temple would evolve into one of the Seven Wonders of the World

by Richard Foltz

Fertility, be it their land's, their livestock's, or their own, has always been a subject of primary interest to people. The notion of a gloriously fecund Earth Mother recedes deep into the very womb of sacred legend, and is present in some form in every culture. In Western tradition she appeared more than 3000 years ago as Cybele, to whom the Lydians constructed a shrine midway up the Aegean coast of Asia Minor. Conquering Ionians continued to use and embellish the shrine to the Mother goddess, whom they referred to in Greek as Artemis.

When one hears the phrase, "Great is Artemis of the Ephesians," it is hard to know precisely which of the goddess's divine attributes is actually being lauded. A good look at either of the large marble statues in the Ephesus museum brings one possibility to mind, for if Artemis at all resembles her earthly likeness, her affectionate nickname *polymastos* is bountifully deserved. Artistic license notwithstanding, her plentiful bosom is perhaps depicted more copiously than necessary, even for the nourishing of a city which counted 250,000 inhabitants. In any event it is easy to imagine that of the hundreds of thousands who for centuries flocked to Ephesus to pay tribute to the fertility goddess – thereby making the city rich with their pilgrims' donations – many average men were suitably awed before this massive representation.

It is most unfortunate that of the great temple of Artemis, which Pausanias called "the most beautiful work ever created by human kind", all that remains today is a wide, rubble-strewn pit. In recent times this conspicuous hole has acquired a somewhat less dignified reference from the local Turks, who have informally christened it "British Hollow" in honor of the leagues of distinguished archaeologists who have been fervently studying and discreetly pillaging the place for the past hundred years.

Foremost among these scholarly treasure-hunters was John Turtle Wood, who discovered the site in 1869 after six years of excavations. Wood dug through seven metres of silt which had been deposited by the river Cayster, finally uncovered the temple and promptly shipped off the columns and other visible remains to the British Museum. Since then others have regularly returned to the site and scoured it, turning up friezes, statues, ceramics, and even pieces of 7th century BC crystal.

Such impious disrespect appears to go way back as far as the temple is concerned: it was destroyed and rebuilt seven times during the Greek and Roman periods. The original, twice-rebuilt Lydian temple was finally demolished when the Cimmerians invaded in the 7th century BC. The grandiose replacement was completed around 550 BC. Acknowledged as the finest monument of the Greek world, this version of the Artemeseion stood as the pride of Ephesus until it was burned down in 356 BC by the madman Herostratus, who thereby hoped – successfully, it turns out – to emblazon his name upon the pages of history. Alexander the Great is said to have been born on the very day of the disaster. This later prompted the ingenious Hegesias of Magnesia to speculate that the temple had been left tragically vulnerable while Artemis temporarily absented her protective divinity in order to assist at the birth of the great conqueror.

Not to be discouraged, the Ephesians immediately began work on a new and even more colossal temple, which after 50 years of construction covered an area four times greater than the Parthenon. Its 127 marble columns were 20 meters high, and all the best artists of the known world made their decorative contributions to the temple's interior. Young Alexander himself passed by on his way to Persia midway through this reconstruction. Feeling remorse that his birth may have been responsible for recent disaster, he



Artemis: bountiful earth mother

offered to finance the replacement project out of his own pocket. The proud Ephesians declined, diplomatically stating that "one god cannot dedicate a temple to another." Duly flattered, Alexander went on his way with fond memories of the Ephesians and their fine goddess, and he later sent one of his most effective commanders, Lysimachos, to rule them.

The Romans moved in after King Attalos III of Pergamum bequeathed them all of Ionia upon his death, but the new generation of administrators transformed Artemis (whom they called Diana) into a goddess after their own fun-loving hearts, so the yearly festivities continued with their benediction and participation. Eventually their Latin brand of decadence ate wormholes through the sanctity of long-held local traditions, leaving them susceptible to moral attacks by Christians and physical ones by Goths. The temple was destroyed once again when the latter sacked Ephesus in 263. After that the Ephesians, who had been depaganized only reluctantly, made a feeble last attempt to rebuild the temple, but the prevailing Christian atmosphere stifled their efforts and more attention was given to building a basilica over the tomb of St John the Divine nearby. Finally, the best parts of the temple were shipped off to Constanti-



The amphitheatre with the Arcadia road leading to the site of the harbor

nople to be used in the construction of St Sophia.

Artemis' responsibilities as goddess of fertility extended to the protection of virgins (a seemingly contradictory pursuit), sea voyagers, wild animals, and nature in general. That she did not play favorites in this respect is indicated by the prodigious proliferation and unimpaired well-being of pestilential insects thriving in the marshes left by Ephesus' port, which through the centuries receded teasingly beyond the

city's grasp as the river Cayster silted it up.

Although the temple had continuously occupied the same location two kilometers northeast of Mount Pion, the town of Ephesus was transplanted four times throughout the Greek period in an attempt to reconcile the need for proximity to the water and that of maintaining adequate distance from the malaria-filled marshes. These mass movements became increasingly difficult for the Ephesian politicians to instigate. When Lysimachos decided early in the 3rd century BC to move the disease-ridden city up to the lower slopes of Mount Pion – which, to make things worse, was the site of the municipal cemetery – he met with staunch resistance from the population. Finally in desperation Lysimachos blocked the sewage drains running out of the inhabited city until, at last, the people saw the wisdom of his choice and grudgingly moved.

It is Lysimachos' city, Ephesus III, which left the treasure-chest of colossal ruins one sees there today. Chief amongst these is the superb amphitheatre, the dimensions of which beggar description. It held as many as 24,000 spectators, and it is here that St Paul made his calamitous assault on the much-loved Artemis. An extensive account of the city's other great ruins would require a text of book length, but some of the principal highlights are the Celsus library with its restored façade, the fountain of Trajan (also restored), the Temple of Hadrian with its delicate friezes, and of course the great marble avenues such as the Arcadia Road which leads to what was once the harbor.

Perhaps more interesting are the ruins of those buildings which were



The basilica of St John



Curates' street



Inscription points the way to a brothel: a foot, a heart, a woman

once related to the worship of Artemis. Directly across the street from the Celsus library, as tour guides like to point out, is the part of the Scholastika Baths building complex referred to as the "brothel". Actually, while much is made of this, the "brothel" nomenclature is a digression brought on by the bawdy Romans. The house was originally a very holy place, where well-practised priestesses adeptly led their male laymen in the rites of divine worship before the city's beneficent patron goddess. The stupefying phallic proportions of the Priapus statue found in the house-well (which, in eternal tribute to Artemis, still provides fresh water) have become the unfortunate subject of boorish ridicule by subsequent infidels. The lecherous inscription visible on the Marble Road sidewalk pointing towards the establishment, furthermore, is obviously the work of a lubricious Roman subject.

The House of Love, as one might



Friezes in Hadrian's temple

more respectfully call it, had as many as 80 rooms divided between two storeys, and several interesting mosaics have been discovered there. One, found in the dining room, depicts three cheerful women drinking around the table, while an inconspicuous rat collects the crumbs and a well-fed cat toys indifferently with a ball. The women who resided here were well-read, skilled in conversation, and often proficient musicians. Since they were not averse to posing for painters and sculptors, many of them were preserved for posterity and have come to us in those forms as the leading female emissaries of their culture. This is no small honor from a society far advanced in sexual equality, where women could be judges, conducted philosophical salons and where even prostitutes, though taxed by the government, were respected as being under the direct supervision of Artemis.

It is fortunate for the Ephesians that the comfortable life enjoyed in a religious and trade capital afforded them the leisure to better themselves. While many citizens whiled away their afternoons sitting conversationally in the public latrines (in this wing of the baths complex, it was common to bring food and lay out a picnic), others concentrated on refining themselves spiritually, always under the guidance of their cherished Artemis. This was surely far removed from the early days of public castrations, when holy men lost in the excitement of the moment would volunteer themselves during the peak of religious ceremonies, then afterwards soberly don women's robes and look on as eunuchs while their members were planted around the temple to ensure the following year's favorable harvest.

Indeed it comes as little surprise that St Paul, when he made his attempt to preach against the traditions of a population who had been happily worshipping Artemis for over ten centuries, was stoned by an angry mob of thousands and run out of town. It is perhaps more curious that Ephesus should have been the place to which the Virgin Mary herself retired for the last years of her life, where she died and was buried. In her own Roman Catholic way, though, did not Mother Mary gradually assimilate and become the perpetuation of the traits of Artemis whom Paul so wished to destroy? Possibly, in the blindness of excessive zeal, the saint never considered that if a fertile mother-figure could remain so dear to people's hearts for more than a millenium, it was because they needed her. □

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Earthly delights

A terracotta factory run by a dozen brothers continues to reproduce architectural elements whose origins date from earliest antiquity

by Katerina Agrafioti

The remainder of the 19th century saw in Athens a gradual development of an individual style of architecture, based on neoclassicism, which had been sweeping Europe since the middle of the 18th century. This revival of antiquity, more precise and scientifically studied than anything which had come before, began as a result of excavations in Italy and drew on Roman models. By the early 19th century, however, as more travellers visited Greece and interest increased in the struggle for independence, the inspiration of the new classicism shifted to Greece.

If was natural, at first, that King Otto should commission mostly German architects and city planners to embellish his new capital. In this way foreign artists 'imported' back into its own land the classicism which had migrated to the West. Gradually, however, Athens and other towns developed a distinctively native neoclassicism as Greek architects grew more numerous.

The most durable and impressive monuments of admired Greek antiquity had been of stone and marble, but systematic and increasingly sophisticated methods of archaeology later in the century brought to light a great amount of terracotta architectural detail, widely used in important buildings prior to the

high classical period and in more modest buildings of all periods. These discoveries appear to have deeply impressed the Dresden-born architect Ernst Ziller, who, married to a Greek and following a prolific career in Athens for over 50 years, became thoroughly hellenized. Ziller made lavish use of terracotta detail in his domestic architecture, as it was less costly than the marble embellishments of the city's public buildings, and he often designed these clay elements himself. As a result, the Athenian middle class developed a taste for ceramic detail and the use of it became something of a rule. The manufacture of terracotta decoration became a widespread cottage industry, an ancient style became a folk art, and a demand for it which continues into our own day makes it one of the few living survivors of the neoclassical age.

The clay roof tiles, known as byzantine tiles, are crowned with ornamental garlands. The most popular are *akrokerama* (from *akro* meaning edge and *keramos*, brick). The *akrokerama* which form angles at the roof corners are called *akroteria*. These terracotta decorations can be divided into two general categories: to the first belong floral designs like oak leaves, acorns, lotus plants and the beloved archaic anthemion. The second category in-

The workshop of the Goumas family is an assortment of old buildings and sheds. The kiln here is the most important in Greece for the reproduction of clay statues and figurines and every kind of architectural ornament. Like a magician in his atelier, surrounded by a confusion of griffins and sphinxes, nymphs and gods, Haralambos Goumas describes his background.

"We are 12 brothers, all of us living, and we have inherited a passion for this work from our father. We have been on this spot for over 50 years, but we are the fourth generation in Athens to have been employed in this work. Now our sons and nephews are growing up and helping us. Originally, though, we are from the island of Siphnos, where our craft has been important for centuries."

The Goumas' family history is closely linked with a popular folk tradition and the foundation of the modern Greek state. When Athens was chosen to be Greece's capital in 1831 it was little more than a village just recovering from the ravages of the War of Independence. The new capital was in great need of craftsmen in the construction trades and they came from all parts of the kingdom. Among those who first arrived seeking work and a better life were artisans and laborers from Siphnos and Anafi.



Above: *Babis caresses an archaic profile; left: a goddess in clay*

cludes anthropomorphic decoration, like the heads of Athena or Hermes. Heads of Hermes, the god of trade, were placed on merchant shops.

"We search everywhere for old tiles to copy," says Babis (the diminutive for Haralambos), "antique markets, old buildings, demolition sites. We make about 60 variations of *akrokerama* and several types of large and small statues. These are usually Poseidon, Athena and Apollo. We make reproductions of the muse Calliope and Amalthia."

The nymph Amalthia, who fed the infant Zeus with goat's milk, stands beside me holding a cornucopia full of fruits and flowers. Next to her is a sphinx with pointed breasts, her wings forming a pot, and several beautiful crater-shaped "Ziller pots" which are usually planted with cactus called *athanatos*, immortal.

A slender young man, one of Babis' innumerable nephews, stands in front of

a statue of Athena, carving the pleated tunic and the details of her hands and feet with a sharp metal tool.

"As you see," Babis continues, "what we are doing is not easy work. After the piece comes out of the mold but is still malleable and not completely dry, we have much to finish by hand. That is why no two statues are identical."

The Goumas team brings soil from Halkis and from Boyati in Attica, makes the clay and places it in plaster molds. The techniques are the same as those used a century ago. These molds, like grotesque sarcophagi, lie on the earthen floor. When the piece inside the mold is still moist, they expose it and let it dry in the air. The time a piece must be kept in the mold depends on the temperature and the season - about a day in summer, two or three in winter. Then, after many pieces have been prepared, they are ready for baking all together.



Much work is finished by hand

The oven, situated in the middle of the kiln, is a specially built, two-storey room half underground and lined with bricks. It is lit once a week and heated by a wood fire. The temperature should reach 900° to 1000°C.

"We don't have a thermometer," says Babis, "we know the temperature from experience - 'with the eye', as they say."

Baking usually lasts 12 hours. Then the oven is left to cool overnight. When taken from the oven, the sculptures are ready unless they need to be passed over with a special mixture of white cement in order to give them a patina.

We interrupt our conversation to go out into the court where, among the bulks of newly-baked statues of life or supernatural size, innumerable charming little items, many broken, lie scattered on the ground. A large truck has just arrived to load some statues. Each has a metal band around its neck with a lead seal.

"These are for export," Babis says. "Germans are especially fond of them."

Work is growing for the Goumas clan. There are orders for private houses and gardens, public buildings, banks, hotels, restaurants and from lovers of antiquity everywhere. With the revival of interest in restoring neo-classical buildings, old items are also brought to be repaired.

"Often merchants from tourist shops and flea markets buy our pieces and, under the pretense that they are old, sell them at much higher prices."

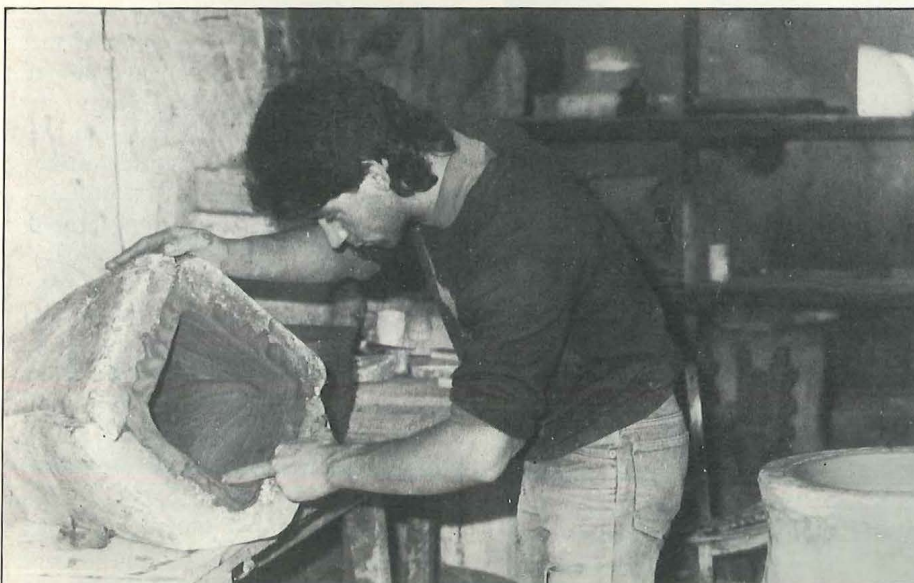
The Goumas kiln has an appropriate address: on a narrow secondary road bearing the name of Ploutonos, beyond the Kerameikos, off the Iera Odos - the Sacred Way of antiquity. □



A sea of akrokerama laid out to dry



A graceful figurine emerges from the mold



The mold is filled with clay

The German connection

Germany's chief of military intelligence in World War II, Admiral Wilhelm von Canaris, shared a common ancestor with a Greek seafaring hero

by J.M. Thursby

It was the statue of Constantine Kanaris at Kypseli that first fired the imagination of the blond German boy who would later be known as Admiral Wilhelm von Canaris. Just turned 15, he was on holiday in Athens with his mother and his father, a wealthy industrialist from Aplerbeck near Dortmund. With growing excitement he listened to the exploits of his Greek namesake, whose daring, courage and skill had made him a legend. An ordinary sailor from Psara, Kanaris' name had struck terror into the hearts of Turkish and Egyptian seamen during the Greek Wars of Independence.

After the appalling massacre on Chios in 1822, he wrought vengeance

on the Turks by attacking their fleet at anchor while they were still celebrating their 'victory'. Using *pyrpolika*, or fire-boats, he sank the Turkish flagship and with it a great part of the fleet. The ships which survived sailed off in all directions. When the Turks ventured out of Constantinople again he intercepted them at Tenedos, blew up their flagship and once more scattered the fleet.

These and other attacks so incensed the Sultan that he sent a huge fleet with orders to raze the island of Psara to the ground. At that time the island had 34,000 inhabitants. For centuries they had traded all over the Mediterranean and the Black Sea and were re-



Constantine Kanaris of Psara

nowned for their seafaring skill and their geographical and commercial knowledge. The day of the attack was a church holiday and the ships were in port. About 20,000 Psariots were captured or slain and the rest escaped. The island was left deserted. (It now has a population of 480.)

Kanaris, who was on the island of Syros at the time, escaped the attack. When he heard of the horrific destruction of his native island, his revenge was swift. He and his men set sail immediately and routed the Turkish fleet at Mycale. Later the Turks and Egyptians joined forces to attack the Peloponnisos. With a mixture of élan and mastery Kanaris, with a group of sea captains from Hydra, entered Alexandria harbor in a gale and fired as many ships as he could, spreading terror all round. Although he was spotted, Kanaris escaped unharmed and lived to be elected several times prime minister of modern Greece.

Young Wilhelm had always been fascinated by the sea and far-away places. He so identified with these stories of his ancestor – in the finest seafaring tradition of daring and bravery – that his parents bought him a copy of the hero's statue. And although destined for the German Imperial Cavalry, he secretly vowed that he would join the navy and re-live the adventures of Kanaris. When his father died a little later, his mother could no longer hold out against his insistence and enrolled him in the naval college at Kiel. He quickly became an outstanding cadet. He fought in the German Navy in World War I and saw action in many parts of the world. His ship, the *Dresden*, was the only one to survive, albeit briefly, the first Battle of the Falklands.

According to his biographers, his character was deeply rooted in the old monarchical conservative Germany. It was surprising, then, that he joined the



Descendants of the Kanaris family which fled the 1824 massacre visit Greece in 1985

Nazi party in the early thirties. He was appointed chief of the military intelligence service (Abwehr) in 1933.

He never forgot about the heroic Greek whose name he bore. On the living-room wall of his Berlin home hung an engraving of Constantine Kanaris, whom he referred to in lighter moments as 'grandfather'.

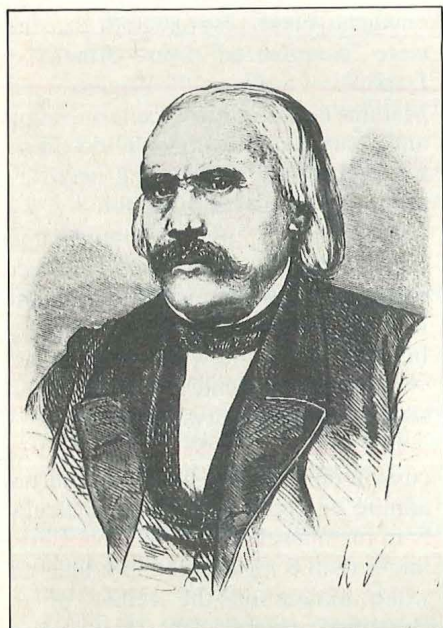
Before the outbreak of World War II, Canaris paid a private visit to Athens. He dined at the Naval Club and made a speech in Greek. When asked about his ancestors, however, he replied mysteriously, "My family begins with me." He also contacted the family of Admiral Constantine Kanaris, the great-great-grandson of the hero. After war broke out he returned to Athens and tried once more to pay his respects. This time, however, he was not received. He accepted the refusal and in his place sent a sword accompanied by a short note saying he hoped they would "meet again in better days."

According to Heinz Höhne, one of Canaris's main biographers, the Kanaris clan first appeared in the early 17th century near Lake Como in northern Italy. They were renowned for their wanderlust, ingenuity and ability. From there one branch of the family made its way to Greece, another to Corsica (Napoleon is supposed to have a *soupcçon* of Kanaris blood in his veins), and yet another branch, the line von Canaris belonged to, went to Germany. There they became craftsmen and merchants, rising to great wealth during the industrial revolution.

This outline does not accord with the Greek point of view, however. As far as the Psara Society is concerned, the



Wilhelm von Canaris



Kanaris as prime minister

Kanaris clan first appeared on Psara. In the early 14th century some members of the family settled in Corsica to handle the island's shipping interests there. From Corsica they also established a direct line with Parga, near Corfu, where other members of the family settled. The same thing happened elsewhere. They traded in Italy and spread inland from there to other countries including Germany. Some members of the clan even live in South America. Whatever the true version of his family's history, Wilhelm Canaris was no close relation to his Greek idol.

Much in Canaris' beliefs and actions appears contradictory. But there is no doubt that he grew progressively disenchanted with Hitler's fanatical regime and realised Nazi warmongering was destroying the Germany he loved.

Being also responsible for military counter-intelligence, he may have had an indirect, and as yet ambiguous, link with the British. He used his position of influence to recruit into the Abwehr officers of similar persuasions and supported their plans to subvert Hitler. This resulted in what is known as the von Stauffenberg attempt against the Führer's life. By then Canaris' department was already under investigation by the SS. He was arrested and interrogated by the Gestapo and eventually hanged at Flossenburg concentration camp on April 9, 1945.

He was no direct descendant of the Greek hero he admired so much and whose spirit so greatly influenced his life. But it is more than possible that the two admirals' far-off ancestors belonged to the same family on Psara. □

Virginia Woolf in Greece

On visiting Greece on not knowing Greek

by Karen L. Levenback

Although English is today the most commonly spoken second language in Greece, not speaking Greek could have been something of an impediment for a tourist in the early 20th century. "Few Greeks," a London tourist agent might then have explained, "are bilingual, and even an educated Briton, like yourself, knows only enough ancient Greek to decipher road signs."

Certainly, for British author Virginia Woolf (1882-1941), who had been to Greece in 1906 and revisited it in 1932, the ancient Greek she studied for ten years probably complicated rather than eased the way. But whatever the inconvenience her lack of Greek caused, it was rendered less disturbing by her understanding that language played only a small part in the experience of Greece. As she said in her 1927 essay "On Not Knowing Greek": "The meaning is on the far side of language. It is the meaning... we perceive... without words."

Virginia Woolf, née Stephen, a budding writer of 24 at the time of her first trip, did not regard ignorance of Greek as an obstacle to visiting Greece. Along with her two brothers Adrian and Thoby, who were then students at Cambridge with a good understanding of ancient Greek, Virginia Woolf, her sister Vanessa and her friend Violet Dickinson went to Greece oblivious of potential difficulties in communication.

Like many visitors to Greece, Woolf and her group had a fixed idea of what they would find, based largely on their reading of the ancient writers, Plato, Sophocles, Aristophanes and Theocritus. On an expedition to Mount Penteli, some twelve miles from Athens, Woolf described the scene as imbued with an appropriately classical spirit: "There are comfortable little bushes ranged in close domestic order, and there is a stress which may be thought to sing their praises and the delight of wine and song. You might have heard the voice of Theocritus in the plaints that it made on the stones, and certain of the English [her brothers] did so, albeit the text was dusty on their shelves at home."

Although the travellers tried hard to come to terms with a Greece that was rather different from the one they'd imagined, sometimes the results were

comical. Once, Woolf reported ironically, her brothers were delighted to share a cask of wine with some Greek peasant boys and "to address them in their own tongue as Plato would have spoken it had Plato learned Greek at Harrow."

Returning to Greece in 1932, this time with her husband Leonard Woolf and her friends, the artist Roger Fry and his sister Margery, she seemed better prepared to derive meaning from every available source and carried with her Ethel Smyth's *A Three-Legged Tour in Greece*, *Baedeker's Guide to Greece*, and several Greek dictionaries.



They were delighted 'to address (the Greeks) in their own tongue as Plato would have spoken it had Plato learned Greek at Harrow'

They hired a bilingual guide from Ghiolman Brothers tourist agents.

The Frys, who, according to Woolf, spoke Greek "on a system", were sometimes a help, but sometimes not, even on the brief cruise to Piraeus. "Well here we are floating past the Greek islands," she wrote to her sister on 21 April 1932. "Not a ripple on the sea, so hot one can sit naked on deck – an occasional fowl settles on the masts – Roger comes running to say that's Corcyra [Corfu] which it isn't – a Greek gentleman corrects him."

Woolf regretted having travelled first-class because of the "seething life" surrounding the Frys and the other (largely Greek) passengers in second. But she did not miss witnessing the seething life in Greece. "I like Athens about 7," she wrote in her diary later that day at the Hotel Majestic, where the group was based during the three-week vacation, "when the streets are hurrying, clamouring, flitted across by

all those black whitefaced women, & shawled women, & dapper little men who come with the bats & the evening primroses in Southern towns, *ari lalagos* [chattering, garrulous]."

Woolf did, on occasion, try to transliterate Greek phrases in her letters and entries in her diary (once she described Roger and Leonard riding mules up a "polie makria" [distant] hill), but she never really learned to speak demotic Greek. Once she reported on Margery's ineffectual attempt to converse with a shepherd in Corinth, which almost led to the purchase of two goats and a pail of spoiled milk. Woolf tried to correct Roger in "pure classical Greek" because, she light-heartedly claimed, he had "learnt Greek out of the wrong book." Her efforts didn't help matters, though, and she conceded that "most of our talk gets wrong."

Nevertheless, this was part of the experience of Greece and, as Roger Fry reported in a letter from Athens, "Virginia in particular doesn't seem to want to talk... I think she gets immense pleasure from just having experiences."

The party's arrival in Greece during the Easter holidays had been fortuitous, the more so because the weather, although sometimes hot during the day and cold at night, was generally fair and allowed them to see a lot of southern Greece, with the help of the Ghiolman guide. The guide, who spared the travellers some linguistic embarrassment, also saw to it that they were chauffeured from Athens to Daphni, Sounion, Aegina and Marathon, Corinth, Mycenae, Nauplia and Sparta, and finally on a second trip to Aegina (the first having been in a sense rained out) and Delphi.

Whether or not she understood Greek, Woolf's experience of Greece was sometimes dramatic, often breathless – as most relatively brief tours are – but always, as she wrote in her diary, "happy, easy, friendly with everything swimming easily forward."

In Daphni, the site of their first excursion on 21 April, she found much to admire and comment upon, particularly in juxtaposing the "vindictive Christ, larger than a nightmare" in a blue and white mosaic on the ceiling of the Byzantine church (the Convent of Daphni) and the garden, where "all the

flowers were this morning – ranunculas like pink & violet shells many folded; the flapping black white speckled irises” and the people, the Greek family who kept the church and the middle-aged women and men “sitting in town clothes with overcoats & gold rings” with the leisure to chat and read newspapers in the afternoon sun.

During excursions, Woolf found that her descriptions of the landscape were often mixed with her reports of chance encounters and observations. Certainly this was the case during the group’s first trip to Aegina, which Woolf called “that lovely shelving island with the baked narrow path, the sea & the beach, the little pink & yellow houses, the thyme, the steep hillside, the Temple [of Aphaia], skeletal, dominant, the bays flowing filled with sea.”

When on account of a cloudburst they precipitately returned to the boat, Woolf found the crew had caught “red fish & octopus”. “How?” she asked rhetorically in her diary. “Well they put onions, bread & so on down, & the fish settles on them, then they drop a charge & pouf! – it goes up like that, & the fish come to the top dead, & they spear them. Its not allowed. But nobody can see you, round there. Such was the account given by the stoker with the lovely Greek smile – the smile the muleteers have & the taximen.”

At the Acropolis, where Woolf found the Parthenon “more compact & splendid & robust than [she] remembered” she wrote of sitting in the shade of the Erechtheum, where a “loose lipped good tempered blue eyed man lounged up and said might he look at L[eonard]’s stick (the ringed one, bought at Sparta). So he picked at it & we said it was Greek, & he said no. It was a banana cane from Canada – had never been made in Greece.”

After visiting the monastery of Kaisariani, which Woolf called the “little round Byzantine Church on the slopes of Hymettus”, she found a field of flowers and picked wild anemones and orchids.

On an expedition to Sounion they saw the Temple of Poseidon and before returning to Athens by way of Marathon, had lunch and were caught up in the timelessness of it all, Woolf admiring the “slate-coloured slanting sailing ships” passing nearby – “all as in the time of Chaucer or Homer.”

In Mycenae, they stopped at the Hotel Belle Hélène (where Virginia Woolf’s signature is today displayed under glass, on the page on which she signed the register), to have tea after witnessing what Woolf called the “bees

booming in the Tomb of Agamemnon,” reminding her of the line “His helmet shall make a hive for bees,” from George Peel’s *Polyhymnia*. When they visited villages between Mycenae and Nauplia, as Woolf gleefully reported, “the villagers come up & begin, like friends, to talk about things in general.”

The day after visiting Mycenae they went by car “up the most nerve racking pass, shooting like an arrow along a razor with caverns of rock in abysses a million feet deep under one’s left eye, and donkeys emerging round the corners to Mitrovitza.” In Mistra, Woolf found the “Byzantine church” (probably Peribleptos, though she undoubtedly also visited others there) “magnificent,” and the “peasants delightful”. And, by that time more at ease with both the language and the friendliness of the Greek people, they



**“I like Athens about 7,
when the streets are
hurrying, clamouring,
flitted across by black
whitefaced women... and
dapper little men.”**

accepted an invitation to a peasant’s home for coffee.

Good Friday (29 April) was spent in Athens, the weather hot, and “flowering trees visibly opening and making tassels of violet and white and crimson against a sky of flawless blue.” That evening, the weather hot and still, the Woolfs watched from their balcony as a procession passed by, the long-bearded, long-haired, long-robed clergy singing “an impressive and solemn dirge round a bier.” So moved was the otherwise areligious couple that Woolf felt what she called her “stunted and deformed religion flower under this hot sensuality.” “We almost wept”, she wrote, “we pagans.”

They couldn’t leave Greece before visiting Ossios Loukas, the monastery near Delphi. They were forced to follow a circuitous route owing to last-minute news that a car had just rolled over a precipice on the more direct route from Athens, and the guide/

chauffeur’s refusal to drive on that road. Once there, they were less impressed with the mosaics (reputed to be among the finest in Greece) than they would have hoped, perhaps because of frustrations connected with the journey, including mechanical problems with the car.

They had more luck on Easter Sunday (1 May) when they visited Delphi, where, according to Woolf, in spite of the heat that “makes one feel like a parboiled cactus,” they enjoyed themselves thoroughly. As they sat in a gorge, surrounded by olive trees and small bushes, they watched a swallowtail flying through what seemed a perfectly clear blue sky and gazed at the olive trees and small bushes set on the grey shelves of rock. Then a “tinkling of goat bells” alerted them to an old man riding on a mule, and a stork alighted on the head of the stone lion commemorating the battle of Chaironeia, where, as Woolf noted, “the Greeks were beaten for the first time,” by Philip of Macedon in 338 BC.

Woolf and her friends faced “a torrent [of people] rushing down the street, 6 vultures, or golden eagles soaring above [them] and a whole sheep roasting over woodfires on poles.” They watched with delight as Greeks sang and marched with candles and biers. Then they visited the theatre of Dionysus, where Woolf imagined that Sophocles, Euripides and Aristophanes had sat and watched their plays performed. “Anyhow,” Woolf conceded, “the hills were before them, as before us. And if the 2000 years have laid a few light... stucco houses on the earth, in the way, very little has been done to damage the view.”

It was on the second trip to Aegina on 6 May, two days before leaving Greece, as the sun joined the mist and children came offering the visitors irises and yellow and blue poppies and the Woolfs swam in “water pale and pure”, that Woolf put together all the disparate impressions of the trip and, like so many tourists before her and since, decided that she loved Greece and that this had been “the best vacation in years”.

It was finally the experience of Greece – the living Greece as well as the ruins – that was important to Virginia Woolf in 1932. As she said, “there are sympathies between people and places, as between human beings.”

What was true for Woolf in 1932 is true for the tourist in 1986: you don’t have to know Greek to experience Greece and its people. □

'What Goes On' quiz for innocents in Greece

Every now and again I make up these quizzes for members of the foreign community in Greece to enable them to discover whether they have finally come to terms with "Greek reality" or whether they are still wondering what the hell is going on in this country. I have given three alternative answers to each question. One, or even two, or maybe none are correct. I myself don't know and your guess is as good as mine. But if you send the quiz back to the magazine with a tick in one of the three squares hoping to win a prize then I'm afraid your grasp of "Greek reality" is a very tenuous one indeed.

Here goes with the quiz:

1. For the last 20 years Greek governments have been proclaiming that Greece is a bridge between Western Europe and the Arab world. Which of the following results of this policy has paid the most dividends?

- The acquisition by Kolonaki households of well-trained Egyptian servants.
- The flourishing of the Caravel Hotel.
- The opening of seven Arab and Lebanese restaurants in the greater Athens area.

2. Serious riots broke out in Egypt during the recent visit there of Greece's premier Andreas Papandreou. These were occasioned by:

- Rumors that Mr Papandreou had persuaded President Mubarak to take on Mr Arsenis as an economic adviser.
- A casual hint dropped by a member of Mr Papandreou's entourage that Mr Koutsogiorgas might be appointed Ambassador to Egypt.
- A report that Mrs Margaret Papandreou was planning contacts between the Greek Women's Union and Egyptian feminist organizations for the cultural exchange of bouzouki singers and belly dancers and extensive seminars on women's rights.

3. During his recent attendance at a meeting of the world's top economists and financiers at Davos in Switzerland, Mr Papandreou announced that he had been approached by several top finan-

ciars who had expressed an interest in investing in Greece. Further investigation revealed that the financiers concerned:

- Had just consumed large quantities of wine, brandy and liqueurs at an official banquet and had no idea who they were talking to.
- Had done it for a laugh.
- Had hoped Mr Papandreou would invite them for a week in June at the Astir Palace in Vouliagmeni as guests of the Greek government.

4. On the conclusion of his official visit to India Mr Papandreou declared that Greece could very well become a bridge between the West and India. He said this because:

- Greece had been a bridge between the West and the Arab world for so long, he reckoned it was high time the country became a bridge to some other place.
- He believes that given time, enough of India's teeming millions could become prosperous enough to replace the Americans as Greece's principal source of high-income tourists and that they would be infinitely more reliable since, believing as they do in karma and reincarnation, they wouldn't be scared off so easily by minor irritations like bombings, shootings and hijackings.
- He is very fond of tandoori chicken and chapatis and would like to see more Indian restaurants opening in Athens.

5. In mid-February there was a furore in the press over the President's Chef de Cabinet, Mr Papakaryas, with calls for him to resign. This was because:

- His name sounded too much like that of American radio comedian Harry Parkyakarkus.
- He was ghost-writing the President's speeches and loading them with too much flowery rhetoric and too many corny cliches.
- He sent 10,000 Greeks to the gallops during the German occupation.

6. In early March Mr Papandreou expelled Mr Arsenis, his one-time economic czar, from PASOK for reasons of "fractionalism". According to insiders,

however, the real reason for Mr Arsenis's expulsion was that:

- He was using a secret hair formula that would soon have made him more handsome than Mr Papandreou and enabled him to challenge the party leadership.
- He had refused to act as Mr Mubarak's adviser even before the riots broke out.
- He had stopped wearing the green PASOK button in his lapel.

7. The New Democracy Party congress in Thessaloniki was deemed a great success because:

- The speeches were short.
- The coffee was good.
- The only casualty was caused by a traffic accident.

8. In mid-March the government announced that the Greek people had responded magnificently to the government's appeal for austerity by:

- Buying fewer Mercedes and more BMWs and Porsches with a smaller engine capacity.
- Not buying Lanvin, Dior and Cardin creations on trips abroad but acquiring them exclusively from local boutiques.
- Striking only every second week.

9. "Baby Doc" Duvalier, the deposed dictator of Haiti, was refused sanctuary in Greece because:

- He seemed reluctant to transfer his millions to a Greek bank.
- He hinted his desire to share the Presidential Palace with Mr Sartzetakis.
- He did not have a license to practice medicine in Greece.

10. ERT 1 and ERT 2 are showing more and more Polish and Russian films on TV because:

- Polish and Russian translators also have to earn a living writing subtitles.
- The Greek public is crazy about Polish and Russian movie stars.
- They are exchanged for Greek films like *Angelos* and *Bordello* on a reciprocal basis.

Opening hours:
 Monday through Saturday:
 9.30 am – 2.30 pm and 5.30 – 9.30 pm
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The Athenian Magazine, Daedalou 20, 105 58, Athens Tel. 322-2802, 322-3052

Useful numbers

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

Fire

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Health care

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

Automobile and touring

Automobile and Touring Club (ELPA)	779-1615
ELPA road assistance	104
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Tourism

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

Aliens' Bureau	362-2601
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Athens Mayor's office	324-7056
Lost property	770-5771
For items in buses or taxis	523-0111
Consumer complaints	321-2213

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Utilities

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

Main post offices

(open 7.30 am to 8.30 pm)

Aiolou 100	321-6023
Syntagma Square	323-7573

Parcel post offices

(for parcels over 1 kg going abroad)

Koumoundourou 29	524-9568
Stadiou 4, in arcade	322-8940
Psychico	671-2701

Parcels should not be wrapped until after inspection

Travel and transport

Flight information

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

Airlines

Aeroflot (USSR), Xenofondos 14	322-0986
Aerolineas Argentinas, Voukourestiou 36	360-7936
Air Canada, Othonos 10	323-5143
Air France, Karageorgi Servias 4	323-0501
Air India, Omirou 15	360-2457
Air Tanzania, Syngrou 233	933-2951
Air Zaire, Nikis 16	323-5738
Air Zimbabwe, Panepistimiou 39	323-9101

Alia (Jordan), Filellinon 4	324-1377
Alitalia, Panepistimiou 9b	700-9414
Austrian Airlines, Filellinon 4	323-0844
Balkan-Bulgarian Airlines, Nikis 23	322-6684
Biman (Bangladesh), Panepistimiou 15	322-8089
Braniff, Voulis 36	322-7338
British Airways, Othonos 10	322-2521
Canadian Pacific, Voukourestiou 36	360-9492
CSA (Czechoslovakia), Panepistimiou 15	323-2303
Cyprus Airways, Filellinon 10	324-6965
Egyptair, Othonos 10	322-2521
El Al (Israel), Othonos 8	323-0116
Ethiopian Airlines, Filellinon 25	323-4275
Finnair, Nikis 16	325-5234
Gulf Air, Nikis 23	322-1228
Iberia, Xenofondos 8	324-5514
Icelandair, Kriezotou 4	363-2572
Interflug (GDR), Panepistimiou 20	362-4808
Iranair, Panepistimiou 16	360-7611
Iraqi Airways, Syngrou 23	922-9573
Japan Airlines, Amalias 4	324-8211
JAT (Yugoslav), Voukourestiou 4	323-6429
Kenya Airways, Stadiou 5	324-7000
KLM (Dutch), Voulis 22	324-2991
Kuwait Airways, Amalias 32	323-4506
Korean Airways, Voukourestiou 4	322-4784
Libyan Arab Airlines, Mitropoleos 3	324-4816
LOT (Polish), Amalias 4	322-1121
Lufthansa, Karageorgi Servias 4	32944
Luxair, Kriezotou 6	360-3134
Malev (Hungarian), Panepistimiou 15	324-1116
Middle East Airlines, Filellinon 10	322-6911
Northwestern Orient, Voukourestiou 36	360-4166
Olympic Airways, Panepistimiou 15	324-1116
Pan Am, Othonos 4	323-5242
PIA (Pakistan), Panepistimiou 15	323-1931
Qantas (Australia), Filellinon and Nikis	325-0521
Royal Air Maroc, Mitropoleos 5	324-4302
Sabena (Belgian) Othonos 8	323-6821
SAS (Scandinavian), Sina 6, Vissarionos	363-4444
Saudia, Filellinon 17	324-4671
Singapore Airlines, Filellinon 22	323-9111
South African Airways, Kara. Servias 4	322-9007
Sudan Airways, Amalias 44	324-4716
Swissair, Othonos 4	323-1871
Syrianair, Panepistimiou 39	323-8711
Tarom (Romania), Panepistimiou 20	362-4808
Thai International, Lekka 3-5	324-3241
Turkish Airlines, Filellinon 19	322-1035
Tunis Air, Filellinon 19	322-0104
TWA, Xenofondos 8	323-6831
Varig (Brazil), Othonos 10	322-6743
World Airways, Voulis 36	322-7338
Yemenia, Patission 9	524-5912
Zambia Air, Akti Miaouli 79	413-3244

Coach (bus) stations

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Trains

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To Northern Greece and other countries	522-2491
To Peloponnisos	513-1601

Ships

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Marinas

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

Embassies and consulates

Albania, Karachristou 1	724-2607
Algeria, Vas. Constantinou 14	751-3560
Argentina, Vas. Sophias 59	722-4753
Australia, Mesogeion 15	775-7560
Austria, Alexandras 26	821-1036
Belgium, Sekeri 3	361-7886
Brazil, Kolonaki Sq. 14	721-3039
Bulgaria, Akadimias 12	360-9411
Canada, I. Gennadiou 41	723-9511
Chile, Vas. Sophias 96	777-5017
China, Krinon 2a, Pal. Psychico	672-3282
Colombia, Vas. Sophias 117	646-4764

Cuba, Kehagia 48, Filothei	681-3042
Cyprus, Herodotou 16	723-7883
Czechoslovakia, Georgiou Seferi 6, P. Psychico	671-0675
Denmark, Kolonaki Sq. 15	724-9315
Egypt, Vas. Sophias 3	361-8612
Ethiopia, Davaki 10	692-0565
EEC Vas. Sophias 2	724-3982
Finland, Eratosthenous 1	751-9795
France, Vas. Sofias 7	361-1663
German Democratic Republic, Vas. Pavlou 7	672-5160
German Federal Republic, Dimitriou 3	369-4111
Honduras, Vas. Sophias 86	777-5802
Hungary, Kalvou 16, P. Psychico	671-4889
Iceland, Paraschou 5, P. Psychico	672-6154
India, Meleagrou 4	721-6227
Iran, Stratigou Kallari 16, P. Psychico	647-1436
Iraq, Mazariki 4, P. Psychico	671-9530
Ireland, Vas. Constantinou 7	723-2771
Israel, Marathonodromou 1, P. Psychico	671-9530
Italy, Sekeri 2	361-1723
Japan, Mesogeion 2-4	775-8101
Jordan, Pan. Zervou 30, P. Psychico	647-4161
Korea, Eratosthenous 1	701-2122
Kuwait, Papanastasiou 55, Psychico	647-3593
Lebanon, Kifissias 26	778-5158
Libya, Vyronas 13, P. Psychico	647-2120
Luxemburg, Stisiorou 11	721-7948
Malta, Filellinon 7	323-0068
Mexico, Vas. Konstantinou 5-7	723-0754
Morocco, Mousson 14, Psychico	647-4209
Netherlands, Vas. Constantinou 7	723-9701
New Zealand, An. Tsoha 15-17	641-0311
Nigeria, Eratosthenous 1	751-3737
Norway, Vas. Constantinou 7	724-6173
Pakistan, Loukianou 6	729-0214
PLO Vas. Sophias 25	721-7146
Panama, Vas. Sophias 21	360-2992
Piraeus, Akti Miaouli 13	411-9497
Philippines, Kanari 5-7, Piraeus	452-3015
Poland, Chrissanthemon 22, P. Psychico	671-6917
Portugal, Loukianou 19	729-0096
Romania, Em. Benaki 7, P. Psychico	671-8020
Saudi Arabia, Marathonodromou 71, Psychico	671-6911
South Africa, Kifissias 124	692-2125
South Korea, Eratosthenous 1	701-2122
Spain, Vas. Sophias 29	721-4885
Sudan, Victor Hugo 5, P. Psychico	671-4131
Sweden, Vas. Konstantinou 7	722-4504
Switzerland, Iassiou 2	723-0364
Syria, Marathonodromou 79, Psychico	671-1604
Thailand, Taigetou 23, Pal. Psychico	671-7969
Tunisia, Ermou 8	323-1739
Turkey, Vas. Georgiou B 8	724-5915
United Kingdom, Ploutarchou 1	723-6211
United States, Vas. Sophias 91	721-2951
USSR, Nikiforou Lytra 28, P. Psychico	672-5235
Vatican, Mavilis 2, Psychico	647-3598
Venezuela, Vas. Sophias 112	770-8769
Yemen (North Yemen), Patission 9	524-6324
Yugoslavia, Vas. Sophias 106	777-4344
Zaire, Deigeni Griva 3, Filothei	681-8925

UN Representatives

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

Ministries

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

The Athenian organizer

Prime Minister's Office, Zalokosta 3.....	323-1506
Public Order, Katehaki 1.....	692-9210
Public Works, Har. Trikoupi 182.....	361-8311
Research & Technology, Syntagma Sq.....	325-1310
Social Security, Stadiou 21.....	323-9010

Banks

The addresses listed are those of the central offices. Most branches also have a number of suburban and rural branches. All banks are open from 8 am to 2 pm, Monday to Friday.

National Bank of Greece, Aeolou 86.....	321-0411
Commercial Bank of Greece, Sophokleous 11.....	321-0911
Ionian and Popular Bank, Panepistimiou 45.....	322-5501
Bank of Attica, Panepistimiou 19.....	324-7415
Bank of Greece, Panepistimiou 21.....	320-1111
Credit Bank, Stadiou 40.....	324-5111

The following exchange centers are open extra hours:

8 am-9pm, Mon-Fri, 8 am-8pm Sat, Sun:	
National Bank, Kar. Servias & Stadiou.....	322-2738
Mon-Fri 8.30 am. - 1.30 pm., 3.30 - 7.30 pm.	
Hilton Hotel, Vas. Sophias.....	722-0201

Foreign Banks

Algemeine Bank Nederland, Paparigopoulou 3, Klafthmonos Sq.....	323-8192
American Express, Panepistimiou 17.....	323-4781
Arab Bank, Stadiou 10.....	325-5401
Arab-Hellenic Bank, Panepistimiou 43.....	325-0823
Bank of America, Panepistimiou 39.....	325-1906
Bank of Nova Scotia, Panepistimiou 37.....	324-3891
Bank Saderat (Iran), Panepistimiou 25.....	324-9531
Bankers Trust, Stadiou 3.....	322-9835
Banque Nationale de Paris, 5 Koumbari 5.....	364-3713
Barclays Bank, Voukourestiou 15.....	361-9222
Chase Manhattan, Korai 3.....	323-7711
Citibank, Othonos 8.....	322-7471
Kolonaki Square.....	361-8619
Akti Miaouli 47-49, Piraeus.....	452-3511
Continental Illinois of Chicago, Stadiou 24.....	324-1562
Credit Banque Commercial de France, Filellinon 8.....	324-1831
First National Bank of Chicago, Syngrou 9.....	981-8904
Grindlays Bank Merlin 7.....	362-4601
Akti Miaouli 15, Piraeus.....	411-1753
Midland Bank Seki 1A, Kolonaki.....	364-7410
Akti Miaouli 93, Piraeus.....	413-6403
Morgan Grenfell, 19-20 Kolonaki Sq.....	360-6456
National Westminster Bank, Filonos 137-139, Piraeus.....	452-9215
William & Glyn's, Akti Miaouli 61.....	451-7483

Churches and Synagogues

Greek Orthodox Churches of special interest:

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

Other denominations:

Agios Grigorios (Armenian), Kriezti 10.....	325-2149
Beth Shalom Synagogue, Melidoni 5.....	325-2823
Church of Jesus Christ of Latter- Day Saints, 15 Meandrou, Iliissia.....	723-7183
Christos Kirche (German Evangelical), Sina 66.....	361-2713
Crossroads International Christian Center, Kessarias 30, Ambelokipi.....	770-5829
First Church of Christ, Scientist, Vissarionos 7A.....	721-1520
Roman Catholic Chapel Kokkinaki 4, Kifissia.....	801-2526
Skandinaviska Sjomanskyrkan, Akti Themistokleous 282, Piraeus.....	451-6564
St. Denis (Catholic), Venizelou 24.....	362-3603
St. Andrew's Protestant Church, Frangogianni 47, Papagou (offices).....	652-2209
Services: TISIS School, Kifissia, 9a Christos Kirche, 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 organisations and archaeological institutes

American School of Classical Studies Soudias 54.....	723-6314
British Council, Kolonaki Sq. 17.....	363-3211
British School of Archaeology, Soudias 52.....	721-0974
Canadian Archaeol. Inst., Gennadion 2B, Kolonaki.....	722-3201
French School of Archaeology, Didotou 6.....	361-2518
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
Italian Archaeol Inst, Parthenonos 14.....	923-9613
Jewish Community Centre, Melidoni 8.....	325-2823
Lyceum of Greek Women, Dimokritou 14.....	361-1042
Parnassos Hall, Karytsi Sq. 8.....	721-8746
Society for the Study of Modern Greek Culture, Sina 46.....	363-9872
Swedish Archaeol Inst, Mitseon 9.....	923-2102

Educational Institutions

American Community Schools.....	639-3200
Athens Center.....	701-2268
Athens College (Psychico).....	671-4621
Athens College (Kantza).....	665-9991
Campion School.....	813-2013
College Year in Athens.....	721-8746
Deree College (Agia Paraskevi).....	639-3250
Deree College (Athens Tower).....	779-2247
Dorpfeld Gymnasium.....	682-0921
Greek lang. schl. Alexander.....	364-0514
Italian School.....	228-0338
Italian Archaeol. School.....	923-9163
Kifissia Montessori School.....	808-0322
LaVerne University.....	801-0111
Lycee Francais.....	362-4301
Pooh Corner Kindergarten/Nursery.....	801-1827
St. Catherine's British Embassy.....	282-9750
St. Lawrence College.....	682-2100
Tasis/Hellenic International School.....	808-1426
The Ionic Center, Strat. Syndesmou 12.....	360-4448
The Old Mill (remedial).....	801-2558
University Center for Recognition of Foreign Degrees, Syngrou 12.....	922-9065
Vrilissia Elementary.....	681-4753

Social/Sports Clubs

Alcoholics Anonymous.....	933-7524
American Legion (Athens Post) Tziraion 9 (near Temple of Zeus).....	922-0067
A.C.S. Tennis Club, 129 Ag. Paraskevis, Halandri.....	639-3200
AOK Tennis Club, Kifissia.....	801-3100
Athenian Hockey Club.....	813-2853
Athens Tennis Club, Vas. Olgas 2.....	923-2872
Attika Tennis Club, Filothei.....	681-2557
Cross-Cultural Association.....	804-1212
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
Hash House Harriers jogging club.....	807-5237, 807-7663
Hippodrome, Faliron.....	941-7761
International Club.....	801-2587
New Yorkers Society Chiou 4.....	672-5485
Overeaters Anonymous.....	346-2360
Republicans Abroad (Greece).....	681-5747
Riding Club of Greece, Paradissos.....	682-6128

Riding Club of Athens, Gerakas.....	661-1088
Sports Centre, Agios Kosmas.....	981-5572
The Players.....	681-6963, 682-9200, 692-4853
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
Politia Club, Aristotelous 8.....	801-1566
Yacht Club of Greece, Microlimano.....	417-9730
YMCA(XAN), Omirou 28.....	362-6970
YWCA(XEN), Amerikis 11.....	362-4291

Business Associations

Athens Business and Professional Women's Club, Ermou 8.....	324-2115
Athens Cosmopolitan-Lions Club (Mr P. Baganis).....	360-1311
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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 Kapodistrias 36.....	514-7311
Propeller Club.....	522-0623
Rotary Club, Kriezotou 3.....	362-3150
Thessaloniki International Fair, Helleppo Egnatious 154, Thessaloniki.....	(031)23-9221

Chambers of Commerce

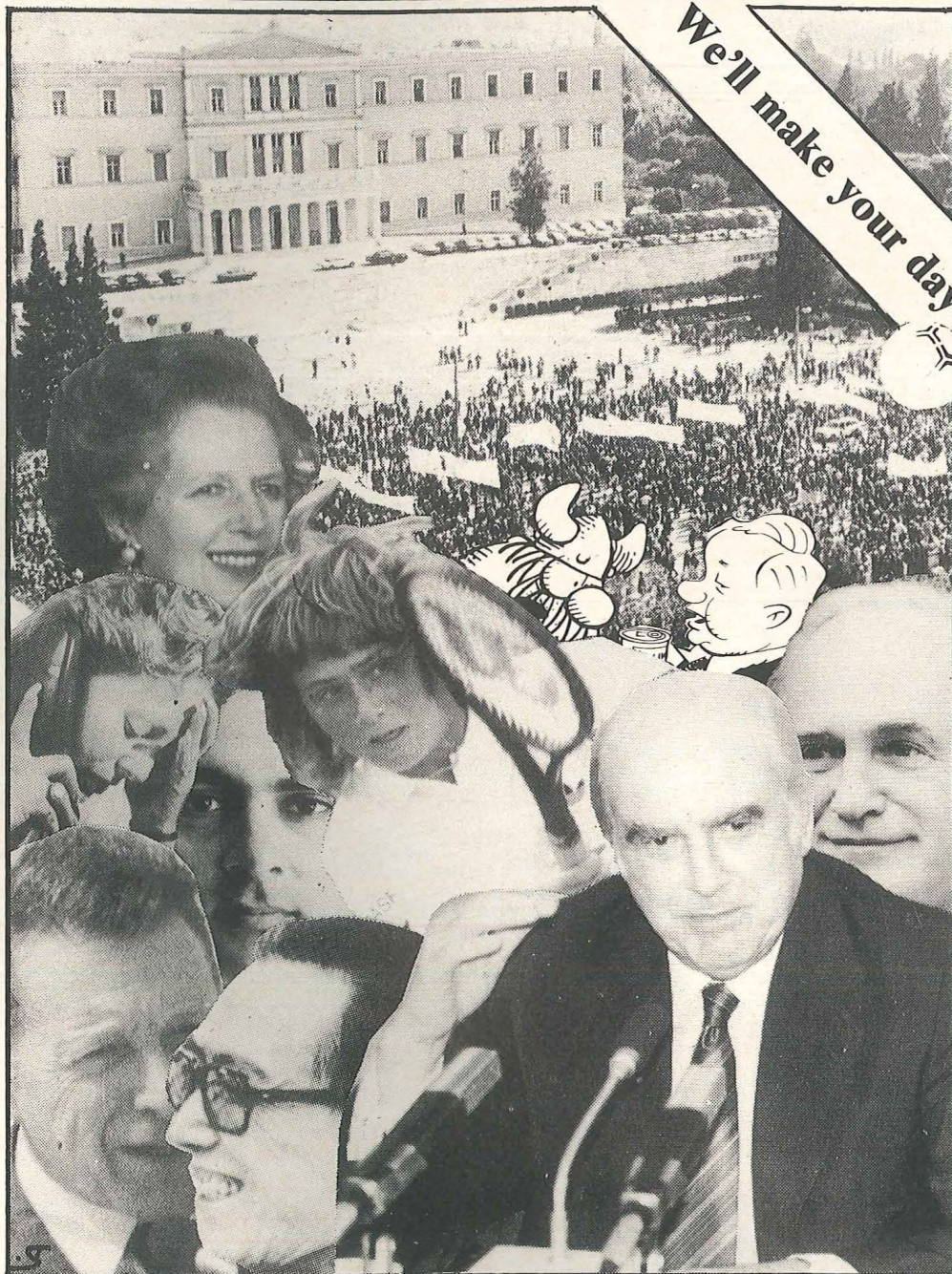
Greek

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
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Professional Chamber of Athens El. Venizelou St. 44.....	360-1651
Professional Chamber of Piraeus Ag. Konstantinou St. 3.....	412-1503
Technical Chamber of Greece Kar. Servias 4.....	322-2460

Foreign

American Hellenic Chamber of Commerce Valaoritou 17.....	361-8385
British Hellenic Chamber of Commerce Valaoritou 4.....	362-0168
French Chamber of Commerce Vas Sofias 4.....	723-1136
German Hellenic Chamber of Commerce Dorilaou 10-12.....	644-4546
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Italian, Chamber of Commerce Mitropoleos St. 25.....	323-4551
Japan External Trade Organization, Akadimias 17.....	363-0820
Yugoslav Chamber of Commerce Valaoritou 17.....	361-8420
Athens Association of Commercial Agents Voylis St. 15.....	323-2622

The Athens Star



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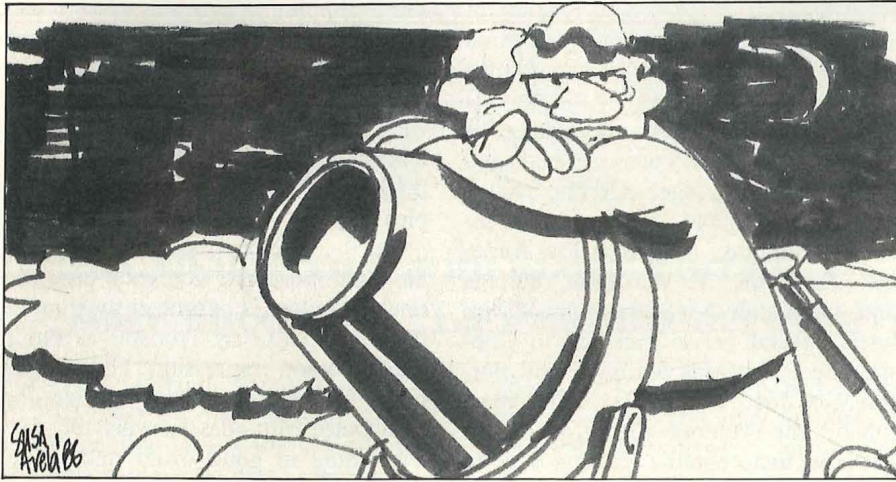
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A home of one's own: a cautionary tale

by William Ammerman



The Greeks have a saying: "Whoever has not built a house or married a daughter has not experienced life." As the lottery that shaped my life omitted daughters, my experience is restricted to building a house. Note the verb: "building" – continuous and never-ending tense.

Building a house in Greece is an existential experience worthy of Sartre and requires the soul of a tartar, the patience of God and the wallet of Croesus. Fortitude is needed for the inevitable conflicts arising from your failure to hire the carpenter who is also the mayor of the village and from whom you will require many favors; patience for the inevitable delays that doom any idea of planning cash flow. Wealth? Plan to spend *at least* twice as much as the original estimate. Also bear in mind that the same salesmen who sell coffeepots to the US Pentagon have cousins working in Greece. We were charged 1000 drs for a kilo of nails that cost 36 drs at the local hardware store.

Having decided to embark on the grand adventure, your first priority is selecting a builder. The usual measuring sticks of calling for quotes, comparing quality of workmanship and defining a time limit for completion of the project are not sufficient. You must also consider the following questions: (a) Is the prospective builder related to a member of your family? and (b) Does he have any political clout in the village to keep at bay the various officials who require stamped, verified, authenticated papers from the forestry department, the Ministry of the Interior, the local town council, the IKA people, and a host of others. Succinctly, can he build your home with the help of *his* relatives and political ac-

quaintances?

Choosing the best builder for your house by comparing costs and clout assures you the eternal enmity of the non-selected local contractors and that great-nephew of your spouse's second cousin who used to build villas in Ekali. My advice? Take the lowest bidder, and hope he's both the mayor's brother *and* a relative of your mother-in-law.

Watching the walls of your house go up is something you will always remember: Shangri-La becoming a reality! Before you reach this stage, though, you have shucked out an enormous amount of money, ostensibly to buy the cement. Your pocket calculator will hum continuously as the cost of cubic feet of cement is calculated, IKA stamps are meticulously counted, truckloads of sand for the cement neatly totted up. Just at the moment the cement trucks are supposed to start rolling, your builder will mysteriously disappear. You will find him finishing a roof in the next village, or digging a foundation for another house. What he is doing, of course, is using *your* "cement" money to buy the roof tiles or hire a bulldozer for the other house.

"Rolling capital" is the financial term for this manoeuvre; there are others, more vivid but unprintable. And there is only one way to get your builder back to your house: find another job for him so he can get a deposit from the new work to buy the cement for your walls! That concept explains the Greek hospitality to neighbors: everyone is caught in the financial ebb and tide of entrepreneurship. Remember: your house is never built with your money but with the money of people who signed a contract after you. Be kind to your rich neighbors!

Raising the roof-beam is the equivalent of baptising the newly-constructed house. The event is celebrated by the killing of a cock and the appearance of the village priest, who blesses the house and beseeches the Lord to grant happiness, a warm hearth, and prosperity to all who live within. In the case of our house, the event was doubly auspicious because it fell on August 15, a feast-day in Greece celebrating the Virgin's ascension to heaven. We have photographs of the flag flying on the roof and the workers raising their glasses in a toast to my wife and me – blessings, warm wishes, many children.

There are no pictures, however, of me sitting on the roof during the first November rainstorm, when three inches of rainwater flooded the house, turning mattresses and chairs into bobbing flotsam and jetsam. The explanation for the flood was alarmingly simple: in the revelry of the August celebrations, the workers had neglected to complete copper flashing around the chimney, leaving a fist-sized gap in the roof covering. Eventually the roof was repaired, the mattresses dried out, and the house made almost water-tight, except in the strongest of gales. The flag on the roof has long since disappeared.

Nothing, though, remains as fixed in the memory as the grand day when you move in. You remember every scene of it: the box of dropped dishes that will become shards for future archaeologists; the table leg mysteriously shortened in transit. I remember – almost too vividly – the fate of "my chair": my "slippers-pipe-and-newspaper" chair that had faithfully welcomed me home after work each night. It was the last item unloaded, having been placed there first "so", as the driver said, "nothing could happen to it." As a chair, it's useless now, but it does make a fine container for a beautiful geranium plant, after having seen temporary service as part of a deluxe toilet.

The house has provided us with many moments of pleasure during weekends, holidays, and vacations. Challenges remain, however: a six-year-old application for a telephone still unanswered; a front yard that makes a junk yard look like a manicured suburban lawn; and shutters – constructed in the village style – that need painting every year. (The villagers never paint theirs; my wife insists on an annual coat of shellac on all wooden surfaces.)

Was it worth it? Is Shangri-La worth the effort? Only those who have built a house in Greece could answer such a question. As for me, I had no choice: I didn't have any daughters to marry off!

Girl of the Golden West



"La Fanciulla del West"

Certainly the great musical event in February was the Lyriki Skini's premiere of Puccini's *La Fanciulla del West*. It was the first performance in Greece of a work much neglected nowadays. Now, *La Rondine* remains the only major Puccini work not yet performed by the National Opera.

The production was a very satisfying one, and thus its three postponements were atoned for. It was staged by the talented Mario Corradi (see interview) in the manner of American movies: rapid, explosive, three-dimensional. At times, however, the director seemed to forget that cinema has advantages difficult to achieve on the operatic stage. Yet a better approach cannot be imagined for a work which is not a masterpiece of music drama like *Otello*, but a very effective piece of theatre upgraded by Puccini to a near masterpiece in which music is totally allied with constant stage action.

Corradi achieved the difficult task of making the characters as true to life as possible and treating their reactions to music as natural and inevitable. Nikos Petropoulos' fine sets brought reality to the director's ideas, although the bright full moon and clear skies during the tempest in the second act were surprising.

Things were musically very satisfactory, too. Conductor Andreas Paridis was in full command both technically and in expression. As Minnie, Marina Crivolici was vocally and dramatically in great form, though her insistence on acting in nineteenth-century style appears, ultimately, to be beyond any-

one's control. Thanos Petrakis, whose disinclination for opening nights is proverbial, was appropriately indisposed. He was replaced by Renato Francesconi, an adequate performer with a good voice who understandably had insufficient rehearsal time.

Andreas Kouloumbis, neglecting his acting style on this occasion, managed to be simply a singer and the results were commendable. The large cast, including Stafetas, Angelopoulos, Kape-tas, Tsakiridis, P. Troussas, Parissis and Gavrielidis, was very much 'on line'. Special praise must go to Constantine Paliatsaras for his joyful portrayal of Joe. Yiannis Tsepelis, Apostolaki, the veteran Dimitrakopoulos and the unacceptable Tsantalos completed the cast. In all, it was a fine evening which also filled an important gap in Greek opera's Puccini repertoire.

La Clemenza di Tito

On March 5 another important gap was closed with the new production of *La Clemenza di Tito*. Now all the great Mozart operas have been seen in Athens. This occasion was of particularly great delight for it was, save only the unforgettable *L'Italiana in Algeri* of Rossini a few years back, the finest and best balanced production I have ever seen at the Lyriki Skini.

To Daphne Evangelatos, a truly splendid mezzo who sang the part of Sesto to perfection, the highest plaudits must go. She has a superb sense of phrasing, a command of opposing dynamics and she uses to best advantage the coupling offered by the orchestra. Her acting was exuberant and convincing.

The rest of the cast was nearly equal to her. Varvara Tsambali-Trikolidi as Vitellia has a large voice, though in the

first of her two great arias she paid the price of not being able to match its agility to its size. In the second-act show-stopping rondo she was perfect, as she was elsewhere during the performance. Lina Tenzeri, as Annio, has a very pleasant, very Mozartian voice with a tendency to tonal lapses. Maria Koromanzou had no such difficulties in the role of Servilla, though her voice, pleasing as it is, is much smaller.

Sotos Papoulikas, as Tito, sang with his usual musicality and good taste, but now a shadow is permanently clouding his voice. Dionysis Troussas as Publio made a good impression, although his one aria is not particularly demanding. Conductor Miltiades Karydis ably kept everything in good order and helped the singers, too.

About the staging I am not so unequivocally enthusiastic. Spyros Evangelatos seems to have formed an opinion of the work diametrically opposite to that of Mozart. Whereas the composer, by adding duets, trios, and a quintet finale with chorus to the first act, etc., tried to free himself from the stiff conventions of *opera seria* tradition and to bring the dying form back to life, Evangelatos treated the opera visually as a stylized, remote and baroque piece devoid of vitality. His treatment of the action during the set-pieces, however, was frequently excellent, giving the music its maximum effect. The sets and costumes of George Patsas did not manage to allow for even this erroneous conception to work, though the pastel tones in the production were well chosen. I shall not easily recover from the shock of seeing the statue of St Michael from the Castel Sant' Angelo (pinched from the last act of *Tosca*?) balanced headlong in the air over the actors. Otherwise, the sets were easily handled, functional and did not interrupt the flow of scenes. □



"La Clemenza di Tito"



Mario Corradi

An interview with Mario Corradi, stage director of "La Fanciulla del West"

Mario Corradi is assistant artistic director of the Maggio Musicale Fiorentino. He is also a professor of philosophy at the University of Milan. For 12 years he studied piano, and for five more he assisted Jean-Pierre Ponnelle in productions of Monteverdi in Zurich, Verdi in Hamburg and *The Magic Flute* in Salzburg. His own productions include operas of Cimarosa and Donizetti in Italy and Gluck's *Orfeo* in Frankfurt. He has been Ken Russell's co-producer at Spoleto and Charleston, South Carolina. He is now preparing Poliziano's *Orfeo* for Monte Carlo with sets taken from designs by Leonardo da Vinci. These, which Corradi discovered in the British Museum, were used for the lyric drama's premiere at the court of the Sforzas in Milan in 1504. They will be the first reconstructions of Leonardo's stage designs in modern times.

Mr Corradi is a good-looking man in his forties who loves to talk about his work and, right now, about *La Fanciulla del West*.

Athenian: What appeals to you most in *La Fanciulla*?

MC: This opera is conceived like real theatre. Action and movement are intimately combined. Furthermore, every character is painted by Puccini with a master-stroke. The miner Sonora, for instance, is delineated as violent, certainly, but as good-hearted, too.

*Why is *La Fanciulla* seen so rarely these days?*

I attribute this to its difficulty. It is the most difficult Puccini score, you understand. Here the composer expresses every word, every gesture, minutely. The great, lyrical, sweeping style of his previous operas is not

absent, but it is entirely subservient to the action. This may account for this opera's relative lack of popularity.

What are its main difficulties?

It has to be looked at almost as a film. That's how I see it. There are many secondary characters and each one must come to life. The first act gives me three great opportunities – and difficulties. I must establish the whole life and milieu of the saloon. Next, there is Minnie's appearance: it is one of the great entrances in opera. The stage is divided into two levels. Below, a fist fight is going on. A bottle is raised and about to descend on someone's head when Minnie enters above, Bible in one hand, pistol in the other. She shatters the bottle with a single shot. Later comes Johnson's entrance and the integration of the action, making credible and natural his acceptance by the others.

*How do you judge your experience with the *Lyriki*?*

Everybody was enthusiastic. I was most impressed by the technical department. It compares favorably with the opera houses of Europe.

Didn't the small stage cause problems?

On the contrary, I enjoyed it. It was challenging. The two levels of the set solved many problems. The stage also has a very large empty area to the left which I exploited. I'm surprised to hear that other stage directors have not taken advantage of it.

How do you feel about the conductor?

Maestro Paridis thoroughly understands the score. He knows how to obtain precision and expressiveness. I feel very confident about the whole production.

by Dimitrios K. Katsoudas

German excellence

Two German artists, conductor Gunther Wich and pianist Alexander Jenner, 'took over' the State Orchestra recently and presented one of the finest concerts ever heard at the Pallas Theatre. Wich conducted Antioch Evangelatos' *Shores and Mountains of Attica* with exceptional care and drew an expressive poignancy from the orchestra in this neglected Greek work. Given the present look of Attica today, this brief piece sounded like a lament.

By State Orchestra standards, the cooperation between soloist and other musicians in Beethoven's "Emperor" Concerto was unparalleled. Such precision, power, contrast and musicality in Jenner's playing are rarely, if ever, encountered at a winter concert in Athens. The rendering of Schumann's Fourth Symphony was a masterpiece of forceful drive and dramatic climaxes.

Tuba mirum

The Hungarian conductor Lazos Vasady is a 'romantic' who lavishes all his efforts on achieving a truly superb climax. This was particularly true of his treatment of Sibelius' *Finlandia* with the State Orchestra: powerful, emotional but with strict respect for the score. In Beethoven's "Eroica" Symphony, however, he exercised much restraint, bringing out the human, unheroic element, which is a considerable achievement. The result was a moving performance, close to a lament, of great and austere dignity. The brilliant and swift finale, therefore, emerged more sharply and unexpectedly than usual.

The 'event' of the evening, nevertheless, was Dragatakis' Concerto for Tuba and Orchestra, composed for – and played by – Yiannis Zouganelis. The composer writes excellently for this instrument. No side of the tuba's capacities is left unexplored and the orchestral background is balanced, varied and consistently interesting. Zouganelis stands in the front rank of Greek musicians and his playing imposes a breathless silence on the audience. He can do everything: perform long melodies that sound like a French horn; double notes; quick, glittering passages. It has been written of him, that "he transforms the tuba into a flute." And just to prove it, he played afterwards a famous piece composed for flute at a breath-taking pace.



Costas Malamos, "Flight from Kommenos"

Costas Malamos

Costas Malamos resisted the pull of Abstract Expressionism in the years when many artists were attracted to it. His faithfulness to figurative realism is confirmed in this month's retrospective exhibition at Athens College, Psychico.

People are the focus of Malamos' wide range of richly developed themes. From the mountains of Epirus to the crowded streets of Monastiraki he recorded ordinary everyday activities, and some events that were not so ordinary.

Several paintings touch upon the wretched years of the Nazi occupation. The dramatic "After the Execution" depicts a pit filled with corpses, relatives searching and mourning for their dead, the executioners marching away in the distance. A very moving series refers to the burning of an entire village, Kommenos in Arta, where a church wedding turned into a mass funeral of the guests who, mistaken for plotting conspirators, were killed on the spot. "The Flight from Kommenos" is imbued with the stormy violence of that period.

Crowded cities are another favorite theme. Scenes of the flea market in Monastiraki or the Athens railway station are crammed with people and detail. While depicting the unusual characteristics of the open-air shops, the large paintings also reflect a wide range

of emotions: the shopkeeper waiting in vain for a customer; the pleasure of browsing for a bargain; the sense of loneliness evoked by a crowd of nameless people.

People at work offer still another series of unique images from everyday life. The copper miners in Chalkis depicted in their underground milieu, or the Metsovo farmers collecting wheat for the flour mills, have richly imagined scenes and characters. A sense of nostalgia is evoked in the painting of a

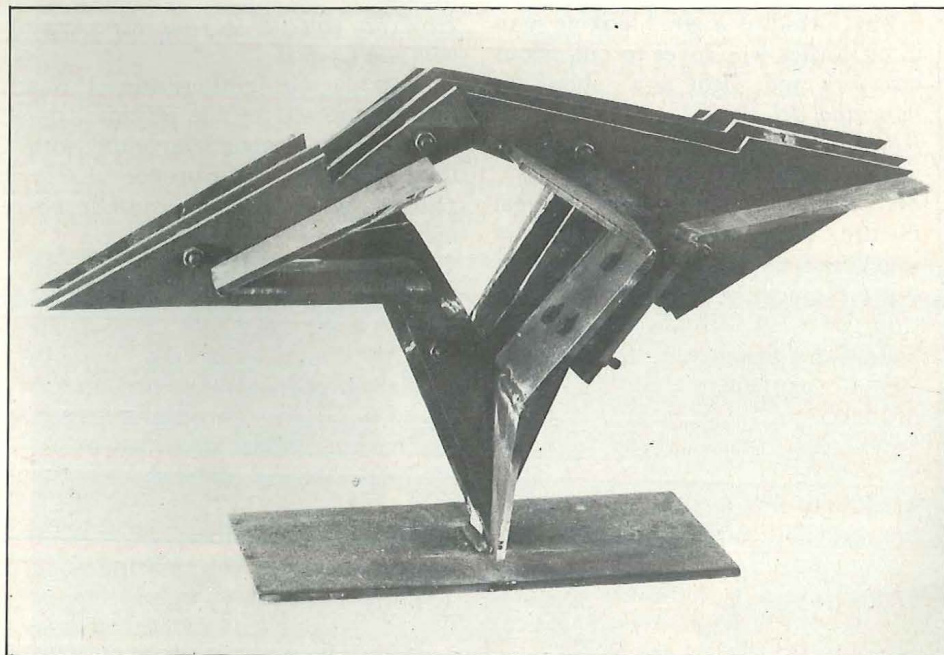
country general store with its countless wares displayed outside – from brooms and pails to bolts of fabric, copper pots, even braids of garlic; and in the still-lives of statuary from the ancient Theatre of Dionysos.

The Costas Malamos retrospective at Athens College, Psychico runs from March 31 to April 15.

Costas Coulentianos

The day before the opening of an art exhibition is always fascinating for the uninitiated. The floor of the Zoumboulakis Gallery resembled a mechanic's workshop: large metal shapes lay beside hundreds of nuts, bolts, screws and small round cylinders strung like necklaces on slim rods, all lined up neatly in rows. Brushes, pliers, wrenches, saws and other mysterious tools were walked back and forth by the artist who, high up on a ladder, patiently assembled large silky black sculptures that gleamed against the stark white walls. A large pulley helped move the heavier pieces. Suddenly an image of flying kites took shape, and the exhibition of the well-known sculptor Costas Coulentianos began to emerge.

The dictionary defines a kite as "a light wooden frame covered with paper or cloth flown in the air on the end of a long string." Coulentianos defines his 'kites' with heavy scrap-iron found in the junk heaps of old rusted ships.



Metal sculpture by Costas Coulentianos

Lightness is the key word for the artist as well as the dictionary: his heavy sculptures indeed appear to soar in space.

Numerous panels, layered at different angles or folding in opposite directions and held together with screws, bolts and soldering, and perched high at the top of a long slim iron bar, constitute the main body of each 'kite'. The panels, irregular square or triangular shapes, have cavernous central openings in which are exposed the intricate patterns made by the receding layers. The rough surface texture bares the metal's erosion, bringing to mind images of its former travelled life.

The tallest and heaviest piece, which weighs more than 500 kg, towers above all the other sculptures like a sentinel, while the smallest is so light it seems to stand on tiptoe like a ballerina. One wonders how such a heavy material can be handled with such grace and delicacy. A wall-piece composition has wing-like shapes thrusting out into space like a bird's, the sharp corners exuding a tremendous force.

Over two tons of scrap-iron were assembled for this exhibition at the temporary studio which Coulentianos, who lives and works in France, put together in one of the northern suburbs of Athens. During his five-month working period he occasionally took time out to fly a real kite, a favorite relaxation of his.

Coulentianos continues with another exhibition this month at the Medusa

Gallery, where he is showing similar work in a group show with two former students from the Ecole des Beaux Arts Décoratifs in Paris, where he taught for many years.

Costas Coulentianos' exhibition at the Zoumboulakis Gallery ended March 22. The exhibition at Medusa Gallery, Xenokratous 7, Kolonaki, will run from March 27 to April 26.

Gerasimos Sklavos

The Gallery Skoufa is showing the work of the eminent sculptor, Gerasimos Sklavos (1927-1967), whose life ended tragically when a half-ton stone sculpture he was working on fell on him.

Sklavos was born in Cefalonia, and studied in Paris where he developed his distinctive style of sculpture. Though the French regard him as a successor of Giacometti, he went his own way, eschewing formal trends and movements, creating astounding forms and shapes. His work, which combines classical and modern elements, is complex and enigmatic. As much as the titles may convey his intentions, the cryptic shapes remain elusive.

On show here are small sculptures and drawings. The larger pieces are mainly abroad in private collections and museums. (The pillar that caused his death is part of the permanent collection of the Center Pompidou in Paris.)

In the drawings, labyrinths of lines unfurl impressions of chaos, human cries or flights into space.

The play of light on Sklavos' sculptures creates an intense luminosity, especially in the smooth white Pendelic marble, and enriches surfaces and textures.

The works are characterized by abstract shapes carved out of solid stone. Sklavos generally worked with granite and with rose-colored porphyry, as well as marble and wood. With an acetylene torch he penetrated the core of the stone to create unusual images. Many works evoke a romantic sadness, more often a sense of tragedy; all radiate grandeur.

The exhibition of Gerasimos Sklavos at Gallery Skoufa, Skoufa 4, Kolonaki, continues till April 19.

Charles Howard

Youth fills the acrylic paintings of Charles Howard and evokes the languor and the carefree mood of summertime. Howard is an Englishman living in Greece, and his latest work is on show this month at the Jill Yakas Gallery.

Figurative images are presented in a naive style, meticulously painted in thin layers of cool pastel color animated by bright accents. The static subjects give the illusion of silence as their physical presence seems to be frozen in a camera pose, while at the same time vivid decorative patterns impart vitality to the compositions.

The subjects are simple and direct: a young couple who seem to challenge one another with penetrating glances; a girl strumming her guitar on the veranda, posed like a saint in an icon and surrounded by a background of sea and mountain, her tanned body making lovely color harmonies with the violet and pink tones of the landscape; a reclining young nude whose pale flesh is animated by the flowery motifs on the bedspread and pillows.

Gaiety is reflected in the beach scenes: in one, the young girls seem to take time from their frolicking to pose for their picture, knee-deep in water. However, a feeling of peace, transmitted through the relaxed poses of the subjects, is evoked by all the work.

The exhibition also includes a group of small paintings focusing on details from the larger ones. A tiny village



Gerasimos Sklavos, "Two birds"



Charles Howard, "The Couple"

church, a vase on a window sill, even the lower part of a pair of legs, assume the aura of still-lives. And there are also several paintings from Howard's abstract period: one depicting an endless flow of pyramid-like shapes; another, diagonal and horizontal rows of small green hearts that create an optical illusion of swaying motion.

The Charles Howard exhibition at Jill Yakas Gallery, Sparti 16, Kifissia, runs from April 11 to 30.

Vicki Stamatopoulou

Radiant color floods the canvases of Vicki Stamatopoulou, a young artist presenting her first solo show at the Aithousa Tehnis Psychicou. A recent graduate of the St Martin's School of Art in London, she has been preoccupied and enchanted with color since the beginning of her studies. The combination of bright color with a private imagery of her own makes a strong emotional impact.

Stamatopoulou creates a world of fantasy that is explosive and violent as well as light and whimsical. Volcanos figure prominently in her work: either

above ground, erupting fiery red color with frenzied energy; or underwater, gloriously painting the sea bottom with silky rose-colored lava.

Paintings of prehistoric birds storming across the canvas and pouncing on invisible prey are juxtaposed with scenes of playful piglets and *niniá* (young toddlers), effecting a cartoon-like quality that is both sentimental and witty. The former are painted with a grey palette, while in the latter, the acrylic colors, warm and bright, create a merry atmosphere. The splashy surface textures are alternately opaque and transparent.

Stamatopoulou's paintings are inspired by her own stories, and the images are conveyed by a personal symbolic language. Their meaning is often elusive and so imparts a tone of mystery and romance. Most impressive is the painting "Colored Landscape", where abstraction blends with expressionism in a brilliant tapestry of velvety colors and shapes.

Vicki Stamatopoulou's exhibition at Aithousa Tehnis Psychicou, Vas. Pavlou 30, Palaio Psychico, runs from March 19 to April 11.



Vicki Stamatopoulou, "Prehistoric Birds"

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— in the glittering comedy —

Private Lives

by NOËL COWARD



Directed by
GERALD HARPER

Designed by
TERRY PARSONS

Produced by
DEREK NIMMO

Lighting by
STAN DAVIES

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Let there be lips!" At this command, bellowed by the bizarrely dressed convocation in Manhattan's vast Beacon Theatre, a pair of shimmering, portwine colored lips fills the screen, superimposed on the opening credits of *The Rocky Horror Picture Show*, and the faithful spring into action. In the opening scene, a wedding attended by Brad Majors (Barry Bostwick) and his fiancée Janet Weiss (Susan Sarandon), the audience throws rice into the air. When the lovers get stranded in a rain storm, 'regulars' squirt the front rows with water; when they see a light burning in a Gothic castle, hundreds of cigarette lighters and flashlights illuminate the cinema. Projectiles of toilet paper, burnt toast and playing cards fly through the air. The cognoscenti chant lines with impressive precision. In-jokes abound: when the mad scientist, Dr Frank-N-Furter (Tim Curry), purrs seductively, "There's no crime in giving yourself over to pleasure," the New Yorkers in the crowd boom in response, "There is in New Jersey!"

This orgy of audience participation took place on Halloween 1985, at the tenth anniversary party of *The Rocky Horror Picture Show*. It was attended by

almost 3000 enthusiasts, some of whom had made the pilgrimage from as far away as London. But every weekend at midnight screenings throughout the United States, Europe and Australia, this camped-up travesty of the glam-rock phenomenon started in the early seventies by rock stars such as David Bowie and Alice Cooper pulls in thousands of aficionados and initiates. The film, which has earned over \$60 million, is expected to open in Athens in April.

The film's message seems to be "Don't dream it - be it", a line Richard O'Brien, the Londoner who wrote *Rocky Horror's* script, music and lyrics, borrowed from the catalogue of Frederick's of Hollywood, purveyors of glamorous lingerie. The motto is embodied in Frank-N-Furter, whose naughtily painted lips, seen in the credits, are complemented by a basic black outfit of corset, garter belt and panties, lace elbow-length gloves, a rhinestone ankle bracelet and a heart-shaped tattoo on his arm. The professor, who runs a kinky menagerie of spangled and feathered attendants, is at his flamboyant finest strutting about to the tune, "I'm Just a Sweet Transvestite From Transsexual Transylvania."



Kathleen Turner in "China Blue (Crimes of Passion)"

Rocky Horror is the commercial equivalent of *Star Wars* on the midnight movie circuit. Midnight movie programs caught on in the US in the early seventies after the success of Alexandro Jodorowsky's surrealistic western *El Topo* at the Elgin cinema in New York City, and they soon spread to other countries. Ben Barenholtz, the owner of the Elgin, relied on his keen business instincts when he started the midnight screenings "although I was told by the people in the business that I was crazy." The inspiration also came "out of the realization that you have a theatre you're paying for for 24 hours and only using for 12." *El Topo* was an immediate success and was followed by other cult hits such as *Nights of the Living Dead*, *Eraserhead*, *Pink Flamingos*, and the reggae smash *The Harder They Come*.

Most midnight movie classics are low-budget productions which flopped in commercial runs before coming to the late-night slot. *Rocky Horror*, however, was based on a hit play in London and the US, and was a relatively expensive major release from Twentieth Century-Fox. It earned a respectable return when it opened in Los Angeles but when it was released in other cities, box-office takings were disappointing. The corporate powers at Fox became wary and, calling the picture "lewd and lascivious", asked to have Fox's name removed from it. Before this was done, producer Lou Adler shrewdly assessed the film's potential and booked it as a midnight movie in a few key urban centers. It was a sellout after the first week and continues to draw full houses ten years later.

Who goes to midnight screenings and what are the elements for a perennial favorite such as *Rocky Horror*? Most distributors agree that the majority of the midnight movie crowd is in the 16 to 24-year-old age group, the same as that for film audiences in general. Most also say that rock and horror are what sell after 12. Sam Kitt of Libra Films, which distributes *Eraserhead* and *Night of the Living Dead*, comments, "There has to be something to the film that has a visceral impact, like *Night of the Living Dead*, like rock and roll films. Or there has to be a kind of cult aspect to it, a need to identify with something; something dealing in discovery on the part of the audience, that they're part of an inner circle."



Boris Karloff in "The Black Cat"

Midnight screenings caught on in Athens in the late seventies but were suspended for several years. Then two years ago, the Elysée, Rialto, Philip and Mitsi cinemas began cinema clubs which usually show features at about 1am.

According to Antonis Stergiakis, the manager of the Elysée, their cinema club has done a thriving business showing science fiction "B" movies, horror flicks and thrillers such as *The Black Cat*, *An American Werewolf in London* and *The Thing*. He says the overflow crowd of mainly young people enjoys the congenial atmosphere and informal audience participation in the form of quips and spontaneous sound effects that would be inappropriate at screenings of the more serious 'artistic' films offered in the Elysée's regular programming. In response to popular demand, Stergiakis says, more musical and rock films are being planned for next season's program. He anticipates the success of *The Rocky Horror Picture Show*, which will have its anxiously awaited premiere at his cinema.

Spentzos Films, which distributes *Rocky Horror*, has also experimented with late-night premieres of first-run films such as *The Purple Rose of Cairo* and *Jewel of the Nile*. They feel that at these highly successful screenings, held at the Plaza in Ambelokipi, they have tapped an audience which differs from the younger, more demonstrative set at the cinema clubs. Dimitris Costopoulos, a spokesman for the publicity department, explains, "Athens is a late-night town and we're showing our films at an easily accessible cinema with a good sound system. We look for quality films that are suitable for a general audience." One notable exception was *China Blue (Crimes of Passion)*, Ken Russell's sex-

ually explicit adult drama which was so popular that crowds broke the doors to enter after the cinema was filled to capacity. Although Costopoulos doesn't deny the value of a well-run publicity campaign, he agrees with distributors the world over that word of mouth is the ultimate arbiter of whether a film will be a hit or a miss.

When you're not ready to end the evening after lingering over an after-dinner coffee or sweet, check out one of the late-night premieres or cinema clubs. If *The Rocky Horror Picture Show* catches on, carnival season may be prolonged this year. Don't judge the film on serious criteria. As writer O'Brien, fetchingly garbed in a black tube top with feather-

duster hem, mesh hose and rhinestone choker, said at the anniversary bash, "The movie is really an excuse for dressing up and having a party." Although the film is not suitable for children, it invariably sparks playfulness in older audiences. As O'Brien says, "It's very hard sometimes to separate fantasy from reality. Let's keep it that way!" □

Late-night movies may be seen at:

Elysee, Nymphaiou 12, Ilissia, tel: 778-2354
 Rialto, Kypselis 54, Kypseli, tel: 882-7000
 Plaza, Kifissias 118, Ambelokopi, tel: 692-1667
 Mitsi, Veikou 62, Koukaki, tel: 922-3988.
 Philip, Thasou, Plateia Amerikis, tel: 861-2476, 864-7444.

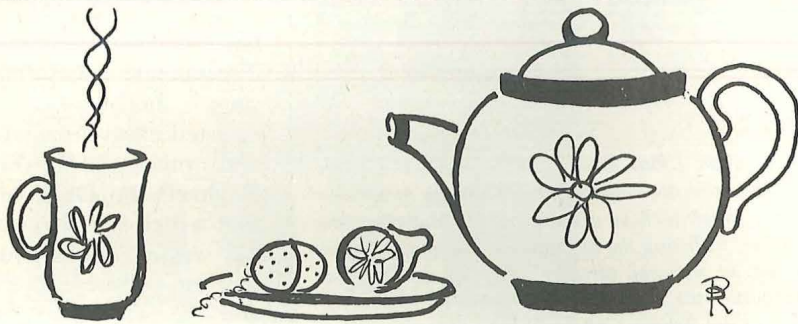


John Carpenter's horror flick, "The Thing"



"Spacehunter: Adventures in the Forbidden Zone"

HAVE YOU TRIED? Herbal teas



Anyone who has lived in Greece will be familiar with camomile, mountain and sage teas, but there are many other types waiting to be tried, singly or together.

Dittany (diktamos) is named after a Cretan mountain and has roundish leaves covered with white down. It was known to Virgil as a treatment for wounds. Its decongestive properties make it a favorite for colds and flu, and it also facilitates childbirth.

Knotted marjoram (manzourana) is related to the savory wild herb oregano, much used in Greek cooking. It has a distinctive sweet, musty flavor. According to the Elizabethan herbalist Culpeper, it is good for the brain, colds, stomach upsets, stiff sinews and "old griefs of the womb"!

Elder flower (samboukos) is best mixed with camomile or lime. It is soothing and supposed to be good for

rheumatism, colds and throat infections.

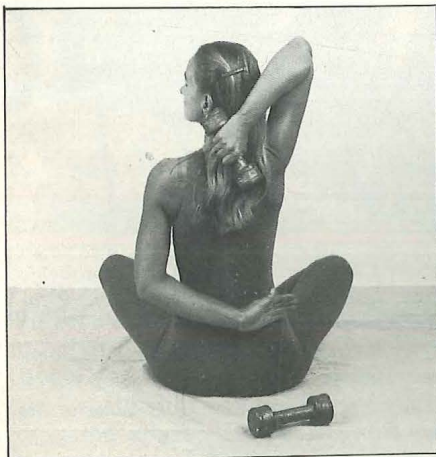
Lime or linden (tili) flowers and leaves are used for a fragrant, soothing tea before bed. It is excellent for "apoplexy, epilepsy, vertigo and heart palpitations". It is most refreshing served iced in summer, as is **lemon verbena (louiza)**, which has a wonderful lemon flavor, without the fruit's acidity.

For each person you need a good teaspoonful of fresh, or three teaspoons of dried, herbs. A perforated metal 'tea-egg' is useful for single cups. Pour on boiling water, and leave to steep about five minutes. In cold weather try adding cloves, nutmeg, cinnamon, and ginger. Experiment with combinations such as mint with sage. Honey as a sweetener improves flavor, and a slice of orange makes a change from the usual lemon.

D. REMOUNDOS

Weight work

The following exercises are performed while seated. If possible, face a mirror so you can check your posture. Ideally you should sit cross-legged with your spine long and straight. If you can't sit straight put a cushion under your buttocks or sit on a chair with your spine straight and legs together.



Exercise 1

- Stretch one arm to the ceiling, keeping it close to the side of your head and behind your ear.
- Tuck the other arm behind your back. Your head should not move!
- Breathe in; breathe out.
- Without moving the upper arm, bend your elbow and bring your hand behind the back of your neck.
- Repeat 10 times with one arm, then 10 times with the other.

Exercise 2

- Sitting in the same position, hold a weight at both ends. (If you are using a leg weight, open it out first.)
- Stretch your arms above your head - without moving your body!
- Make ten small circles in one direction and ten in the other. Make sure you take the circle as far back as you can each time.
- Take care not to arch your back.

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and gift items

Katey's corner



☆ How nice it is to be breezing along through the new Psycho underpass! Somehow we expect these improvements to solve all traffic snarls immediately. Remember when the new airport road was opened and Athenians heaved a collective sigh of relief, believing it meant the end of holdups in the center? And then we thought the 'low numbers and high numbers' scheme for driving downtown would surely alleviate traffic problems. Now hopes are raised once again. It was interesting that all through the trials of building the underpass, the usually volatile drivers waited patiently in line, with very little horn-blowing and a minimum of ☆*%&@#! Whether they had decided equanimity was the only way to make it through the day or whether they were willing to bear *anything* to get the express route open, the result was a relative politeness and patience almost unknown on the roads of our fair city.

☆ Athenians of Welsh descent have decided to get organized after the success of the St David's Day dinner held at the Caravel Hotel. Mr Carlisle Scott served as MC, Mr Jenkin Thomas talked about the origins of St David's Day, and David John, Jenkin Thomas, Maynard Thomas and James Scott participated in the traditional leek-eating ceremony. The Welsh language is famous for containing the world's longest word and for its unpronounceable combinations of letters, but nevertheless the new group is dedicated to its preservation. If you are of Welsh stock and would like to get in touch with the group, telephone Eurwen Scott at 813-2898.



The Athens Cosmopolitan Lions Club, under president George Gower, came up with a new idea last month for raising money for their Greek charities, which include associations for diabetics, the blind and the disabled. Enlisting the assistance of Graham Rogers of Campion School as musical director, they invited various amateur groups to contribute their time and talents to an international music festival at the Athens College Theatre. The result was a diverse program that was enjoyed by both participants and audience. Over 200 volunteers were involved, including this group of students from the Japanese School, who sang and played musical instruments.



A spectacular fashion show was held at the Meridien Hotel for the benefit of the Society for Mentally Retarded Children. Mrs M. Vardinoyianni organized the evening with the assistance of Air France and the Meridien, whose general manager is Thomas Synodinos. Guests were delighted with the Parisian fantasy fashions of Paco Rabanne. Furs, jewels, trips and other prizes were won and then donated for the benefit of the society. In our picture are (from left) Mrs Marianna Vardinoyianni, Mrs Anna Pagoni, president of the Society for Mentally Retarded Children, Mrs Magoura, a member of the society, and Miss Christiana Vardinoyianni.

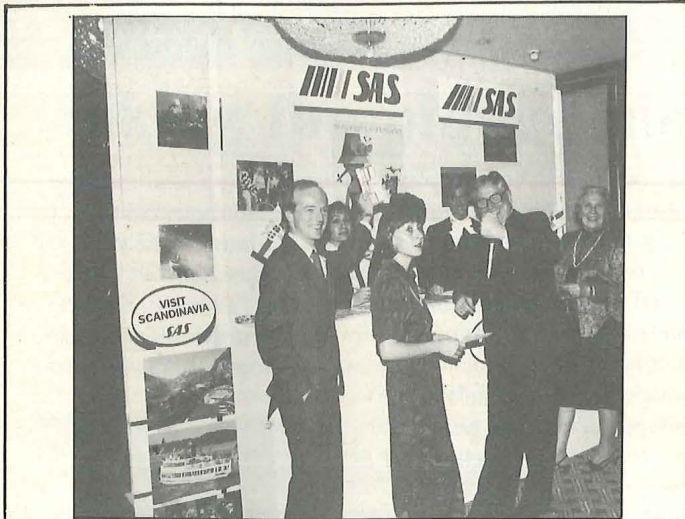
☆ Athens College is sponsoring a special Easter Cruise for the benefit of its scholarship fund. Last year's Aegean Adventure, organized by then-president John Summerskill and his wife Mimi, was such a terrific success that not only is another one being planned, but the length of the cruise has been extended - by popular demand - from 11 to 19 days. Some of the school's alumni have homes on the various Greek islands where special events (including a super Greek Easter celebration) are planned. The participants will be accompanied by Dimitris Karamanos, director of the



Members and friends of the Canadian Women's Club thoroughly enjoyed their Annual Ball, held in the Hesperides Room of the Athens Hilton. Table favors, hats, confetti and prizes contributed to the congenial atmosphere. Seen here (from left) are George Markou of Manufacturers Hanover Trust Bank, Edward Woodford of the Canadian Embassy, Mr and Mrs Gary Titus of the Bank of Nova Scotia, and Georgina Poulus.

Office of Alumni Relations, a Princeton graduate in public and international affairs, business journalist, writer and musician; Fotios Petsas, Professor of Archaeology at the University of Athens at Thessaloniki and formerly a state archaeologist who directed excavations at Pella and other sites; Freddie Raphael, the Oscar-winning film writer and novelist who has written books and articles on Greece and Turkey and the screenplay for the BBC film *Lord Byron*; C.A. Tripanis, Professor of Greek Language and Literature at Oxford for 25 years, and former Minister of Culture in Greece, a noted lecturer and interpreter of Greek culture; and John (now a trustee) and Mimi Summerskill. Participants will return home replete with knowledge, new experiences, new friends and a new, or renewed, love for the Aegean.

☆ **TASIS International Schools** are mighty proud to announce the opening of a TASIS school in France. Who wouldn't want to attend a school in the Chateau Beauchamps near Chartres, with 75 acres of landscaped grounds and forest? The school is especially oriented to students in grades 11 to 13 who want a year of concentrated study abroad. It also holds summer courses in French at every level. In



Travel agents, airline personnel and members of the press, the diplomatic corps and the Scandinavian community gathered to say farewell to retiring SAS area manager Holger Kjellgren and his wife Marthe, and to welcome Mr and Mrs Finn Thaulow. The farewell reception opened a sensational Scandinavian food festival at the Ledra Marriott Hotel that featured an authentic smooergaasbord and Scandinavian music. In our photo (from left) are Mr and Mrs Thaulow and Mr and Mrs Kjellgren.

such a setting, however, study must be secondary. For further information, contact TASIC Hellenic School at 808-1426.

☆ You are not too late to get in on some of the programs being held within the framework of the **Campion School** Community Activities. On April 9 they visit the Nautical Museum in Piraeus, on April 15 the Municipal Gallery of Athens, and more visits are planned for May. The group is always accompanied by an expert on the subject of the day, so you can be sure of authentic information. Telephone 813-3883, ext. 92 and talk to Miss Evita Koulmassis for further information.

☆ A most interesting dinner meeting was held at the **Hotel Grande Bretagne** for the combined gathering of alumni of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) and members of the Harvard Club. Mrs Alba McCann spoke on "New Frontiers in Psycholinguistics". The meeting was such a success that further combined meetings are being considered. If you attended either of these institutions and would like more information about the groups here in Greece, telephone

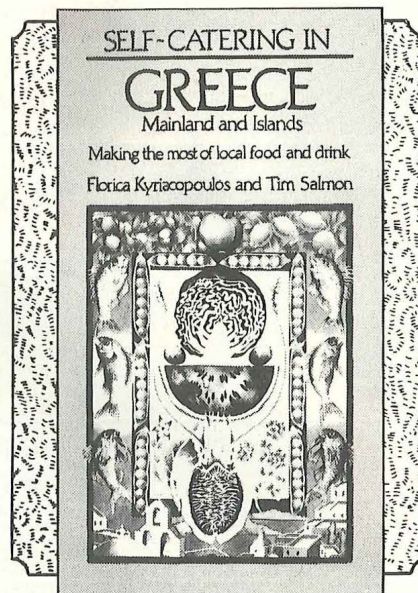
Raphael Moissis at 683-3573 for MIT and Alexandros Samaras at 722-9383 for the Harvard Club.

☆ April is coming and with it your last opportunity to see **Halley's Comet** in Greek skies. Dr Denis Simopoulos, director of the Evgenidis Planetarium, recommends trying from April 1 to 15, looking to the southeast between 4:30 am and 5:00 am. He suggests Skinias, Sounion or any other spot along the Apollon coast for an unobstructed view of the horizon. The tail of the comet is presently four celestial degrees long (the moon as we see it is only half a degree in diameter), so there is a good chance that your vigil will be successful. If not, be prepared to wait 75 years for Halley's next appearance.

☆ If you are going away over the **Easter** holidays, have a wonderful trip. If you are staying in Athens, remember that - as every year - an ecumenical sunrise service will be held at 6:00 am on (Greek) Easter Sunday on top of Philopappou Hill. Most churches in Athens participate in the service, which features special music. Never will you experience the glory of Easter in a more inspirational setting. □

SELF-CATERING IN GREECE: MAINLAND AND ISLANDS

Making the Most of Local Food and Drink



Florica Kyriacopoulos and Tim Salmon

Greece and the Islands is one of the most popular and ideal places for the self-caterer. This invaluable book shows how to make the most of such local produce as squid, okra, horta, figs and lioquats, explaining what is available in each season. As well as detailing the local fruit, vegetables, meat and fish, the book gives tips on those extras that improve a meal - such as herbs, spices, yoghurt and, of course, the local wine and spirits. Having stocked up with local food and drink, the book then offers an imaginative and mouth-watering range of menu ideas. Babies, children and those on special diets are also catered for. Or, if you feel like eating out, there is a chapter giving all the information you need on dishes prepared in local restaurants.

For the holiday visitor or resident, this guide will make sure you make the most of Greece's culinary wealth.

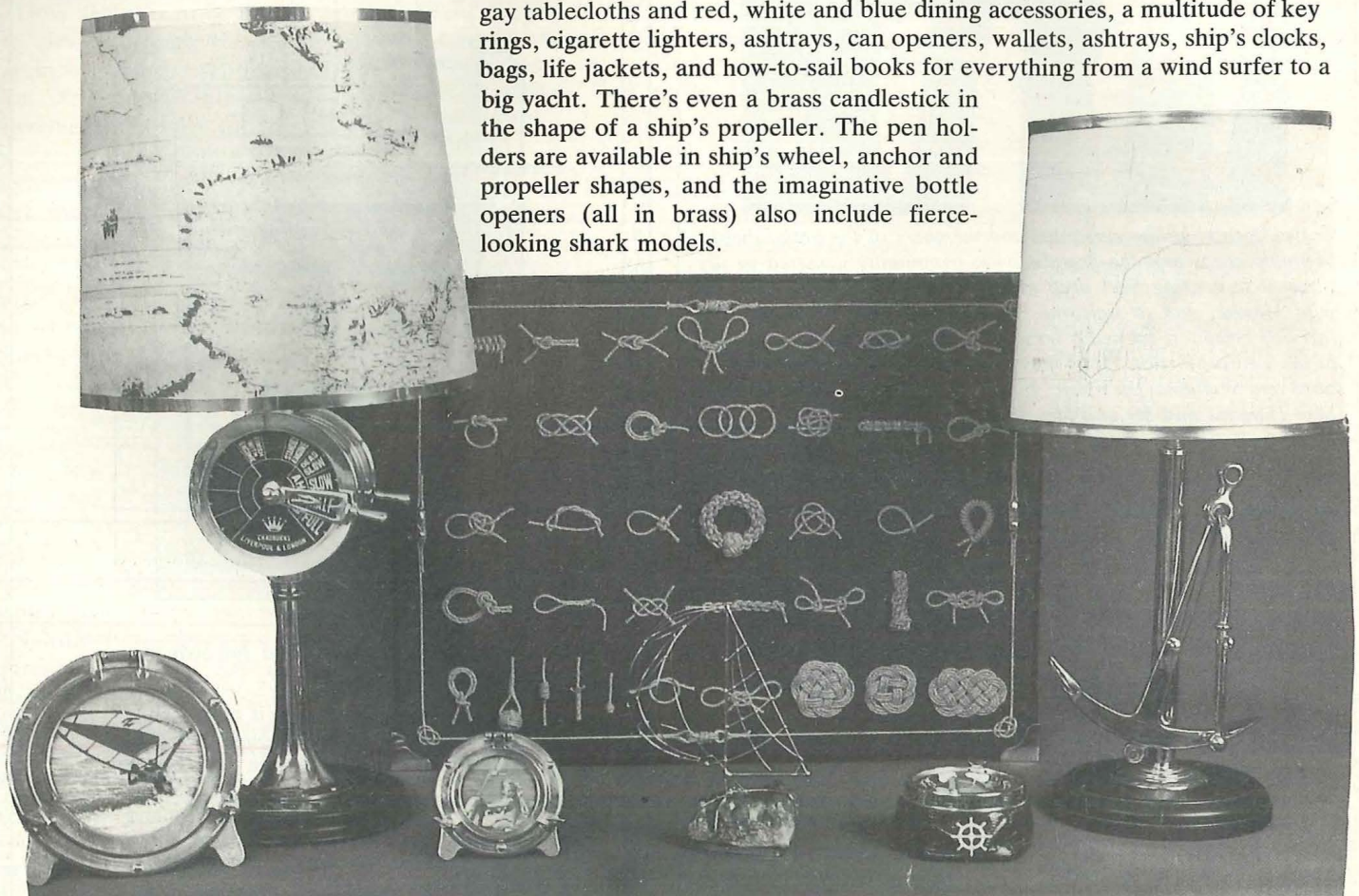
0-7099-1589-6 160 pages
Illustrated with line drawings.

Available from booksellers and Kiosks.

Croom & Helm

Ahoy there, shipmates!

So you've bought the yacht, learned how to sail it, invited your friends to join you for a leisurely cruise around the islands for the long, hot summer of '86... but somehow you feel something's still missing. For all the yachting accessories you could ever need, pay a visit to Marine Look, in the Plaza Shopping Center on I. Metaxa in Glyfada. It stocks a wide range of ships' lights – both petrol and electric – barometers, nautical-style table lamps, ships in bottles, gay tablecloths and red, white and blue dining accessories, a multitude of key rings, cigarette lighters, ashtrays, can openers, wallets, ashtrays, ship's clocks, bags, life jackets, and how-to-sail books for everything from a wind surfer to a big yacht. There's even a brass candlestick in the shape of a ship's propeller. The pen holders are available in ship's wheel, anchor and propeller shapes, and the imaginative bottle openers (all in brass) also include fierce-looking shark models.



Jaunty nautical-style lamps with ships' charts as shades flank 'marine-look' brass picture frames, an unusual paper weight, and an ashtray weighted so nothing falls into your lap during a swell. At the back, a knot-tying wall plaque for those who still feel all at sea.



Dine on-deck with deck chairs, nautical-patterned table cloth and dining set in red, white and blue. Sailors' kit bags in tough PVC.

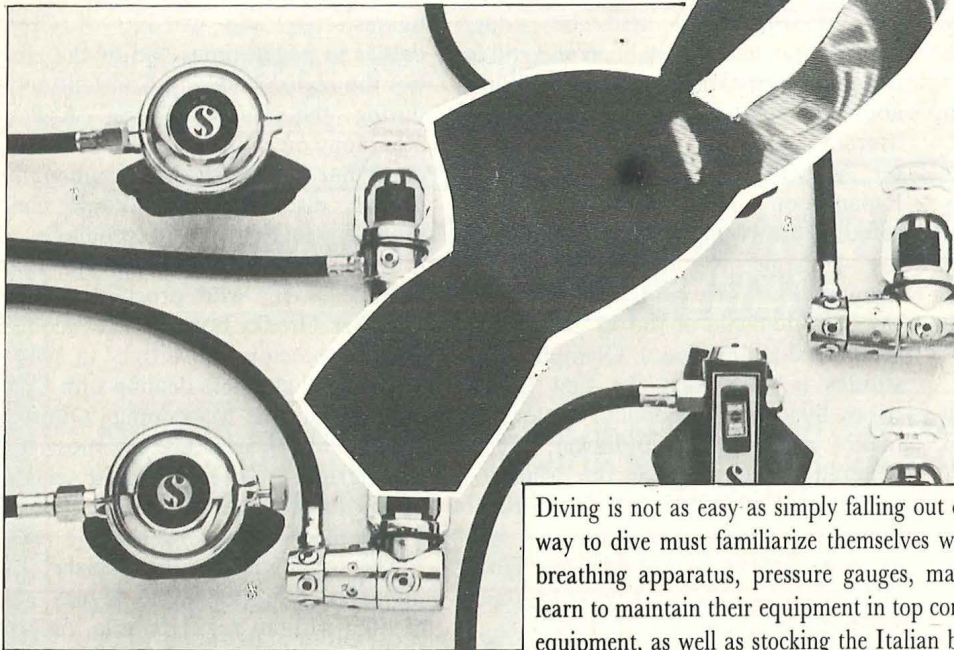
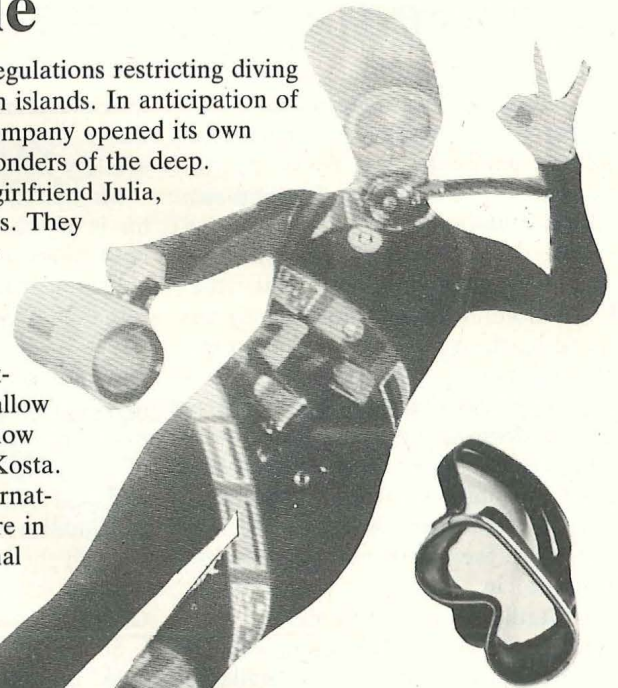


Brass ships' lights come in both petrol and electric models.

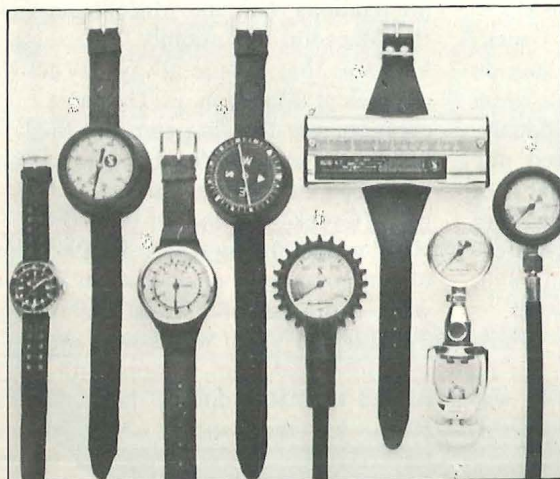
Taking the plunge in style

By summer, the government is expected to have relaxed the regulations restricting diving in Greece to small areas in Halkida, Mykonos and the Ionian islands. In anticipation of the boost to business and the tourist trade, a diving equipment company opened its own diving school on April 1 for amateurs who want to explore the wonders of the deep. Triton Sub, owned by Kostas and Eleftheri Kastantis and Kostas' girlfriend Julia, is one of a number of small diving-equipment specialists in Athens. They expect business to become much more competitive when the government changes the rules. Triton Sub has been supplying spear-fishing guns, wetsuits, tanks, regulators, knives, underwater torches, fins, snorkels, breathing apparatus and other accessories to divers for almost 20 years. "We know from our many years' experience in diving that top quality products properly maintained allow you to fully enjoy being under the surface of the sea, no matter how deep you go. You only enjoy yourself when you feel safe," says Kosta. Graduates of the Triton Sub School of Diving will receive an internationally recognised diploma which will allow them to dive anywhere in the world. The school also offers specialised courses to professional divers - for example to shipyard workers who do underwater welding, cutting and repairing so a ship need not be dry-docked.

Triton Sub; P. Mela 33, Ag. I Rentis, Athens, tel. 481-7520, 482-2115.



Diving is not as easy as simply falling out of a boat. Enthusiasts learning the correct way to dive must familiarize themselves with a complex set of equipment including breathing apparatus, pressure gauges, masks, wetsuits, fins and knives, and must learn to maintain their equipment in top condition. Triton Sub manufacture their own equipment, as well as stocking the Italian brand Scubapro.



A macedoine of not-so-fresh fruit

The Falsification of Macedonian History by Nicolaos K. Martis, published and distributed by the Alexander S. Onassis Public Benefit Foundation, Athens, 1984, pp 203.

Anyone who thinks that the Macedonian Question, which so stirred up the great powers at the turn of the century, has been answered, sidestepped, buried or relegated to a French dessert, is living in Cloud-Cuckooland. It is a national issue which irregularly rumbles, and last registered tremors on the Richter scale just before the prime minister's visit to Belgrade in January, when bothersome Radio Skopje gibed about a Slav minority in Greek Macedonia. From this vantage, a nuclear-free Balkans appears more likely than a neurotically-free one. It is yet another field event in the political Balkan Games.

This book was first published in 1984 and its English, French and German translations were made possible by the Onassis Foundation. On March 25 last year it received an Academy of Athens Prize with the citation that it offered "reliable proofs clearly demonstrating the Hellenic origin and national feeling of the Macedonians." As such, it can be said to have semi-official endorsement.

The author, who has been elected to Parliament seven times, has also served as minister in several conservative governments, including the Ministry of Northern Greece. If his intention is to set the historical record straight on the Macedonian Question, the results are perplexing.

At a press conference held at the Foreign Press Association on 19 December 1984, Mr Martis clearly stated that since the foundation of the Yugoslav Socialist Republic of Macedonia in 1944, Skopje, its capital, has been the base of a propaganda campaign claiming itself to be the heartland of Macedonia and its politically conceived, grammatically contrived 'Macedonian language' the native idiom of its people. Furthermore, it has convinced universities around the world, particularly in North America, that this is so.

It is unfortunate that the author did not include this throwing down of the gauntlet at the beginning of his book, for its purpose is political, and the his-

torical material which commands two-thirds of the book is a kind of back-up artillery which often fires wildly.

Mr Martis is a better strategist than he is a scholar, and throughout the book there is a sense of mighty manoeuvres at work and little in the way of research.

The book opens, however, on the diplomatic level. Mr Martis foresees that if the falsification of Macedonian history is not cleared up, there is a danger of "creating serious misunderstandings and unforeseen entanglements". He concludes without very convincing candor: "I believe that this publication offers a great service to truth and to Greco-Yugoslav friendship."

So much for the carrot; now the stick. Mr Martis is not going to quibble with words: "Only Greeks may be called Macedonians," and he adds, "Macedonia has always been and still is the bastion of Greece." Always? What about the Athens of the battles of Marathon and Salamis? For that matter, what about the Athens of Mr Papandreou? True, his book is dedicated to the "Macedonian President of the Hellenic Republic, Constantine Karamanlis." The author goes on to say "the domicile of the 12 gods being on Macedonian Mount Olympus constitutes a proof that the first Greek tribes lived in Macedonia." Later, he makes a strategic withdrawal: "It is generally accepted that the Macedonian dynasty descended from the royal house of Argos, whose ancestor was Heracles." Then in a sudden outflanking move he adds "they abandoned Argos and went to Macedonia."

Mr Martis attributes Demosthenes' scathing references to Philip of Macedon as "a barbarian" (e.g., non-Greek) to his "great anger, talking as they do all who abuse someone with a great many ornamental epithets." Suddenly, he adds, "Philip is considered the father of the idea of Europe, that is of European unification, because he was the first to unite the Greek city-states" — a sort of combination of Garibaldi, Woodrow Wilson and Jean Monnet.

Of Alexander the Great, he writes, "He was not hated by the peoples he conquered, but on the contrary he was loved and was worshipped like a demigod" — and deified by the Romans, if that's any recommendation. "He is still

loved today," he adds, leaping lithely over the centuries into the present. The references to the aims and deeds of Alexander depend almost exclusively on the not-so-up-to-date evidence of Plutarch.

The author draws heavily on archaeological evidence discovered at Vergina, Sindos, Pella and Dion (which is curiously always referred to in this translation by its Latin name, Dium). On the basis of the large amount of epigraphical material in Greek, he assumes that the ancient Macedonians were Greek. In an interesting passage, he says many Greek inscriptions have been found in Kuwait; he does not insist, however, that Kuwaitis are Greek.

The evidence for the "Greekness" of ancient Macedonia finds support in religious cults and worship of Greek deities in pagan times and by the close ties the region had with Constantinople during the Christian era. Arguing ethnology on religious grounds, however, is hazardous. Notwithstanding, Mr Martis, dismissing the Skopje claim that Saints Cyril and Methodius were Macedonian Slavs, cites "the Slav Pope John Paul II" who proclaimed them "brother Greeks born in Thessaloniki, divine protectors of Europe" in 1980.

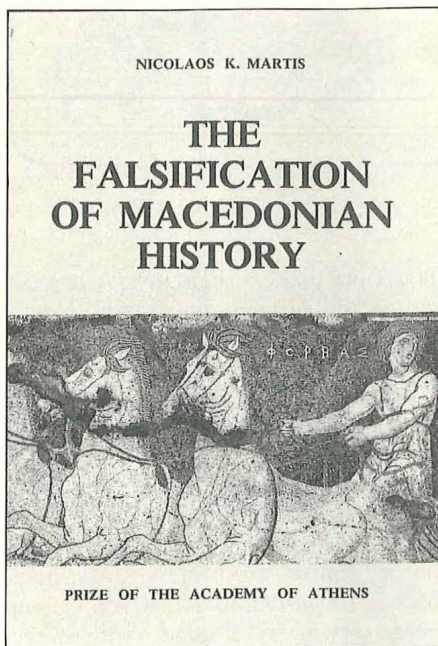
The final chapters dealing with Communism and the Macedonian Question after World War II are the most convincing and best documented sections of the book. It is regrettable that Mr Martis did not open fire here.

The foundation of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia, he argues, was created without racial criteria, only by political ones, "since its population had no relations with the Macedonians or the Macedon of antiquity." Correctly, he states that Skopje always lay north of ancient Macedon in Dardania. Its creation was the first step for the rehabilitation of a self-styled Macedonia "to which the Macedonia of the Aegean (Greek) and that of Pirin (Bulgarian) would follow suit." In 1945, an idiom composed of Bulgarian words with additions of Greek, Albanian, Turkish and Vlach words were submitted to "scientific elaboration" and named the 'Macedonian' language. In 1968, an independent Macedonian Orthodox Church was founded which quickly created a bishopric in America.

It is not recognized by any patriarch or Orthodox church. The author quotes lengthily from the *Harvard Encyclopedia of American Ethnic Groups* (1980), concluding that the editors, ignoring history, accept uncritically a "Macedonia created in 1945 as well as the existence of the 'Macedonian' tongue."

No doubt these events of the last 40 years regarding a new Macedonian Question deserve study and we are in Mr Martis' debt for bringing them to wider attention. But whether he has done the best service to the cause which he so strenuously espouses is open to question.

It is generally believed that the handmaiden of propaganda is ignorance, and it is unlikely that the well-informed inhabitants of Thessaloniki, or of Sofia, are going to run into the arms of whatever the authorities in Skopje have in mind. One gets the distinct impression that Mr Martis has more distant prospects in view, mainly the United States, whose great political and military might is not always matched by its knowledge or understanding.



It is a pity the subject has been presented in such a breathless manner. If there are indeed powers of darkness at work, only the light of truth, supported by well-organized and clearly stated facts, will expose them.

Anyone who accepts the idea that the lavishness of Greek prose and thought can be effectively put into that poor, overburdened international form of communication, very loosely known as English, by slamming words together, is in for a sorry and sometimes unintentionally hilarious surprise. The translation is clumsy, but it can be said to have caught the hectic spirit of the original. The typographical errors are as dense as Macedonian phalanxes, and one can reasonably suspect that the English translation was proofread by sinister forces emanating from Skopje – or perhaps Harvard. As a rhetorical crash-course in Greek reality, the book may have some merit, but as an effective means of getting the author's message across, it is counter-productive.

For this reason alone, those responsible for the English edition are perhaps open to censure, for it is not in the best interests of the author, the Onassis Foundation, the Academy of Athens or of the Greek state to have a national issue debased into an international publishing joke. □

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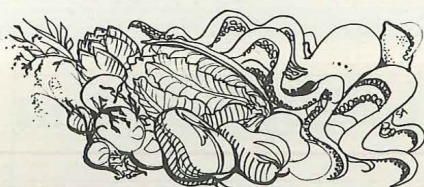
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food

Sarakostiana (Lenten Dishes)

by Vilma Liacouras Chantiles



Orthodox Easter follows May Day this year on May 4. This means we'll have an even longer season to enjoy fresh vegetables in *sarakostiana*, the special Lenten dishes served in traditional restaurants and homes.

The following recipes come a wide span of Hellenism – from Egypt, south across the Mediterranean, to Epirus in the north and the island of Andros in the east. They cover about 40 to 65 years of the contributors' lives together with those of the parents and grandparents from whom they learned to cook the dishes. Sprinkle in the centuries *sarakostiana* have been around for, and you can almost taste the historical flavor.

If you don't have a chance to try them in April, you can serve any of them on Easter Day along with *kokoretsi* (barbecued lamb organ meats), *mayeritsa* (Easter lamb soup), *arni souvlas* (barbecued lamb on the spit), salads, feta, olives, *tsoureki*, red-dyed eggs... *Kali sarakosti!*

TAHINOSALATA (Eggplant Salad with Tahini)

Anna Ioannou, a native of Egypt who now lives and works in Athens, shares this recipe, which you'll recognize as the famed *baba ganouj* of the Middle East.

1 large eggplant
1/2 head fresh garlic, finely sliced
vinegar to taste
1 small onion, very finely chopped
250 g (about 1 cup) tahini
salt and freshly ground pepper
capers for garnish

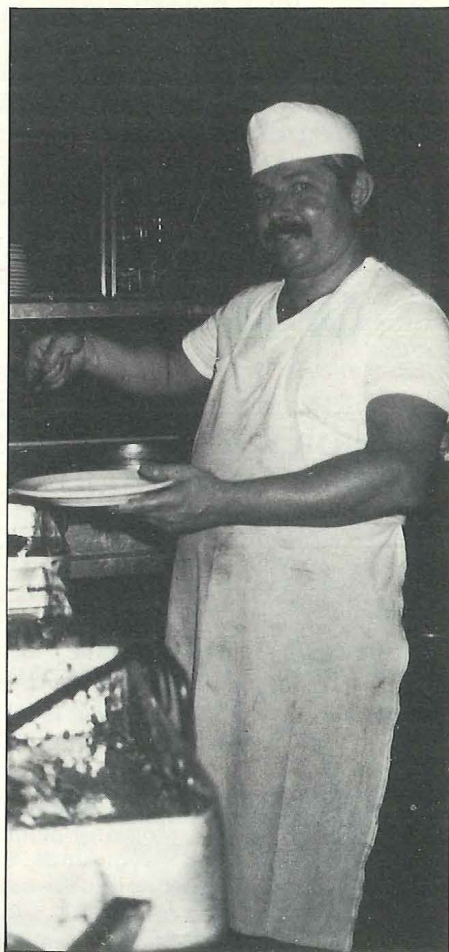
Bake the eggplant over charcoal or in the oven until soft. Cool slightly and peel. Chop the eggplant and place in a bowl, blender or food processor. Beating constantly, add the garlic, vinegar, parsley, onion, a few tablespoons of oil (you can always add more), the tahini and some salt and pepper. Taste and adjust the seasonings. Chill. Serves 4-6.

You may prefer to save the parsley and oil for the traditional garnish: Serve the *tahinosalata* in a bowl. With a

teaspoon, make a slight groove in a circle on the surface and dribble 'plenty' of oil into the groove. Sprinkle a little parsley in the middle.

TARAMOSALATA

Dimitrios Mantzoukis, the chef at Attikon, a traditional restaurant on Exarhia Square, gave me his recipe from Filiaton, Epirus. He prefers to use potatoes in his *taramosalata*, which he suggests serving as a salad "with everything". It is also a tasty appetizer when served with crisp vegetables.



Dimitrios Mantzoukis

100 grams (3.5 ounces) *tarama* (carp roe)
1 kg (2.2 pounds) potatoes, cooked and mashed (or substitute white bread, soaked in water and squeezed)
1 glass olive oil
Juice of 3 lemons, strained
2 onions, grated for juice only

In a bowl, mix the *tarama* with a wooden spoon or pestle until the roe breaks (*na liosi*, as the chef puts it). Using a wire whisk, gradually add the potatoes, oil, lemon juice and onion juice. Taste for seasonings. Chill. Serve cold. Serves 4 to 6.

SOUPIES ME MELANI YIAHNI ME SPANAKI (Cuttlefish with Ink and Spinach)

Vassiliki Kondou, a staff member at the Goulandris Museum on the island of Andros, has so many favorite *sarakostiana* she had difficulty selecting one. This makes a delicious dish to serve with steaming rice.

4-5 tablespoons olive oil
1 large onion, chopped
1 kg cuttlefish w. ink sac, cleaned & sliced
4-5 fresh tomatoes, chopped
salt and freshly ground pepper
1/2 kg spinach, cleaned and sliced

Heat the oil in a large pan and sauté the onions. Add the cuttlefish and sauté a few minutes. Add the tomatoes, season with salt and pepper and cook until the cuttlefish is almost tender. Stir in the spinach and cook for 10 minutes. Serve warm. Serves 5 to 6.

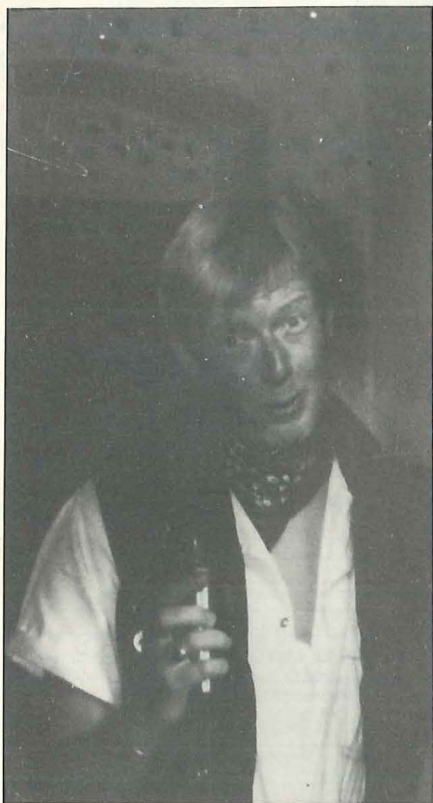
OCTOPODI ME MAKARONI KOFTO (Octopus with Cut Macaroni)

Ioannis Konstantinidou owns the seaside restaurant in Andros' main square, where we sat under the trees and enjoyed a traditional meal. The restaurateur offered this favorite recipe without hesitation when I asked him about *sarakostiana*. The cut macaroni he suggested is often called *ziti*.

1 large octopus
1 kg fresh tomatoes, chopped
4-5 tablespoons olive oil
2 onions, chopped
1 wineglass dry white wine
1/2 kilo cut macaroni, cooked and drained
salt and freshly ground pepper

Wash and pound the octopus to tenderize, if not already tenderized by the fishmonger. Cook over minimum heat in a covered pan for 2 hours, until flesh is tender and pink liquid has been secreted. Add the tomatoes and continue to cook for 10 minutes. Remove the octopus and when slightly cooled, cut into bite-sized pieces. In a casserole, heat the oil and sauté the onions. Stir in the octopus, tomatoes and all the pan juices, wine and cooked macaroni. Season with salt and pepper. Heat and serve hot. Serves 4 to 5. □

Party all night



John Pratt

"My profession is not yet regarded as a profession here," says British disc jockey John Pratt, who in the past seven years has worked in clubs and discos all over Greece. "Anyone with a club always has a nephew or a cousin who is happy to take the job — they can play music all night and pick up girls."

But John, 38, who travels with his own collection of about 1000 records, takes his job very seriously. "The music I'm carrying around is music you can't find anywhere else, things that have worked and will continue to work wherever I go. You have to use a lot of psychology to know what music to play when. You can carry people on a trip through the music, lift them up and make the atmosphere high."

He never knows what program he's going to play until he's actually playing it and draws his music from many different eras. "I think the art of disc jockeying lies in making smooth changes. If you've played soul music for 20 minutes or so, you can feel when it's time to change to something else and I try to make links between the records with lyrics or instruments."

John started out in London 15 years ago working behind a club bar and occasionally filling in for the disc jock-

ey until he got the job himself. Then he spent three years in Amsterdam ("a 24-hour city full of clubs"), where he met black American jazz dancer Ilanga, known to many Athens residents for his dance classes and performances here over the past five or six years. They collaborated on several shows, John as the sound and lights man, and in 1979, along with some other dancers, came to Greece.

The collaboration has continued and John points to it as one reason he has stayed so long in Greece. "Whereas my disco work is a bit restricting because I want people to dance, the work I've done with Ilanga has been an important stimulus and some of the shows have been high points in my life."

Their work ranges from *The Human Contract*, a musical play by Ilanga about one man's travel through three incarnations to a chichi fashion show at the Grand Bretagne Hotel. "We were able to put lots of theatre into that

show. The music included everything from the Andrews Sisters' *Oh Johnny Oh* to *Ave Maria* for a 1.5-million-drachma Byzantine wedding dress covered in pearls."

John's plans include starting his own club, to be called The Living Room, probably in Chania, Crete, where he has been working for the last few years, and a move to Brazil by the time he is 40. He first became attracted to South America a few years ago during a five-month disco job on a cruise ship which called in at ports from Puerto Rico to Venezuela. "Most of the people on board were South Americans and I had to take a crash course in Latin American music. Those people really know how to party. I'd still be playing music at six or seven most mornings and they just didn't want to stop."

"I'm a little tired of Europe now and that trip opened up a whole new world. I want to go there and live for a while."

The Players' player



Carrie Gerolympou

Carrie Gerolympou, one of the leading actresses in this month's Players' production *Women's Voices* (see *focus*) was born in England but chose to study drama in Munich. "Outside Britain there's much more emphasis on the physical — mime, improvisation, dance. At that time London training was classical, all voice with anything else rather

frowned upon."

After three years she returned to London where she continued her training and tried to get an Actors' Equity card. "It's one of those vicious circles, you can't get one without having done a certain amount of work and you can't get work without the card."

She had met her Greek husband, an

classifieds

engineer, in Germany, came to Greece to visit and ended up settling here about ten years ago. For the past few years they've been building a house, and Carrie, 35, has played a large role in the project, even acting as general contractor on a daily basis.

"I've been putting all my creative energies into that the last few years. It would have been nice to have continued my career in London but there are other ways of fulfilling yourself."

She joined The Players when they formed in 1978 and has acted in three of their productions, *The Perfectionist* (staged in collaboration with the Australian Embassy), *Under Milkwood* and *Oscar*. A few years ago Tony Wolff approached her about joining his English Theatre Company, which lasted through four productions, in two of which, *A Day in the Death of Joe Egg* and *Educating Rita*, she played the female lead role.

"We were trying to choose plays that were not just entertaining, but had something to say, to make people think, and we wanted to have theatre every week. Let's say the company is in cold storage now. I suppose we were trying to achieve the impossible, a professional theatre company here with very few people able to give the time."

In addition to her work on the new house, which she's considering writing a book about ("to warn people of the pitfalls"), she paints, has studied tai chi chuan and yoga for years and is a supporter of Bob Najemy's Center for Harmonious Living.

"I suppose everyone is searching for the meaning of life, if you like, and you can find this through real-life experiences as well as through a career. Of course the theatre is definitely a platform for exposing different life truths and struggles but I think some of those truths and some of those struggles are present in everyday Greek life in a way that they're not in the rest of Europe."

"Everything is black and white here with all the social niceties and frills cut away, so you're closer to human nature and can see things more clearly. That's why something about the vibrations here is very attractive to people with artistic temperaments."

"In spite of all the problems, the pollution, the traffic, the hassles, there's that magic which you can still find in day-to-day life. I'm sure if I moved back to London I would get depressed in about six weeks." □

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YOGA CLASSES in English will start at the Kolonaki Yoga Center, Lykavitou 39, tel. 363-3819 on April 3 at 6:30 pm.

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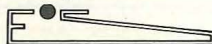
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THE ATHENIAN guide

Where to go... what to do

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

focus

art

A small exhibition of 20 etchings by David Hockney, entitled **The Blue Guitar**, is being co-sponsored by the British Council at Christie's Contemporary Art, Irodotou 19, from April 3 to 12. Hockney was inspired to do the series after reading Wallace Stevens' poem *The Man with the Blue Guitar*. Stevens, in his turn, was influenced by Picasso's painting, *Le Vieux Guitariste*.

Forty works by 15 well known Greek artists – Glinos, Daskalakis, Zoumboulakis, Theophylaktopoulos, Katzourakis, Mavroidis, Botsoglou, Mytaras, Pantaleon, Papadoperakis, Papanelopoulos, Tetsis, Tsarouhis, Fokas and Psychopedis – are on display at Aithousa Tehnis Iakinthos

until April 13. **Figures and Portraits**, the exhibition's title and theme, was organized by art critic Nikos Grigorakis.

The art of patchwork, which dates as far back as ancient Egypt and reached its height of popularity and creativity in 19th-century North America, is the theme of an exhibition entitled **Patchwork: Paper and Cloth** at AFI from April 7 to 29, in which four women artists explore the tradition of patchwork from their own contemporary viewpoints.

The patchwork wall-hangings of Inger Carlsson are made from tulle, cotton cloth and paper, using traditional geometric shapes to create striking three-dimensional surfaces.

Ann Citron knits strips of hand-dyed cloth into

geometric shapes that are sewn together to make her highly textured and colorful patchwork wall hangings.

In her paper patchwork, Judith Efstathiou works with 18th and 19th-century patterns such as "tumbling blocks", "Kansas star", "drunkard's pathway", "broken dishes" and "contained crazy". She makes her intricate collages from fragments of cloth-textured etchings and thick cast and handmade paper.

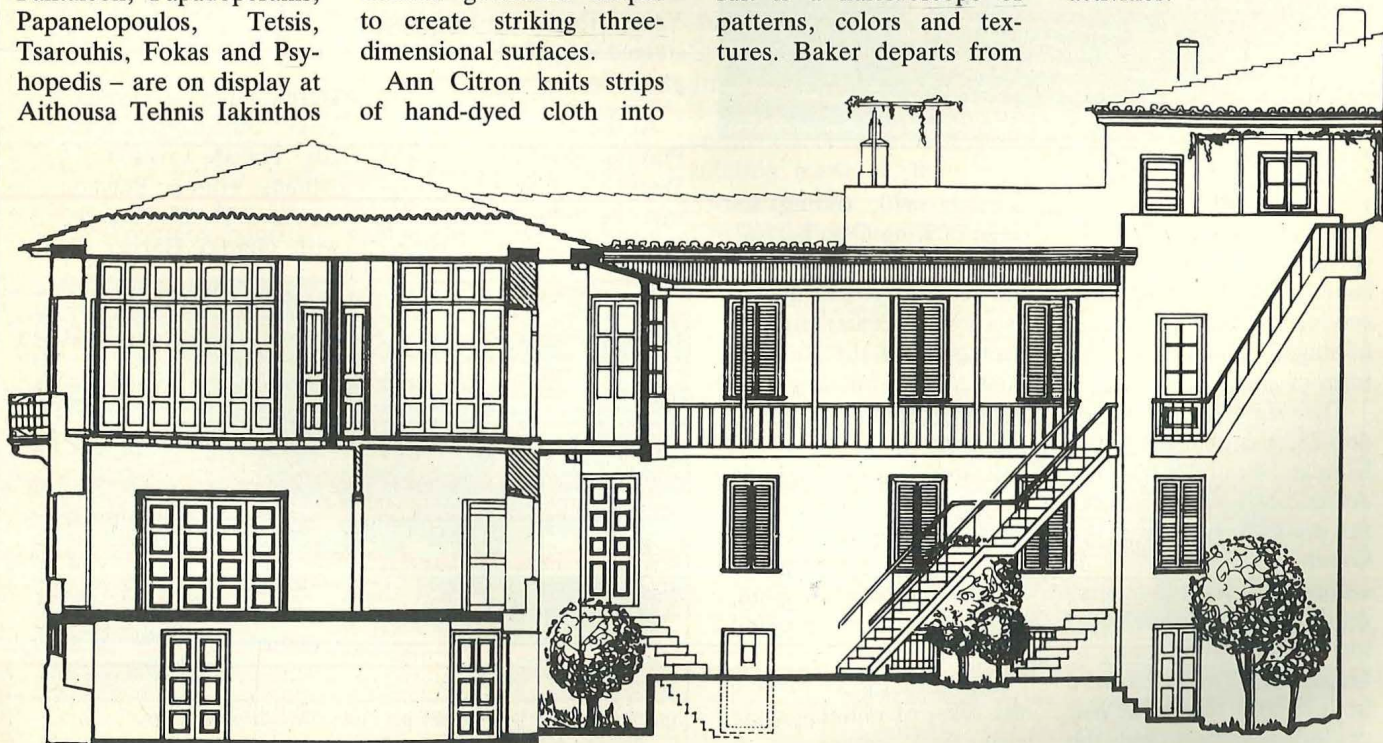
Ann Baker uses hundreds of differently patterned pieces of cloth in each of her bed covers, as did the quilt-makers of the last two centuries, who depended on scraps left over from dressmaking. The result is a kaleidoscope of patterns, colors and textures. Baker departs from

the traditions of patchwork in her use of original geometric designs for her bed covers.

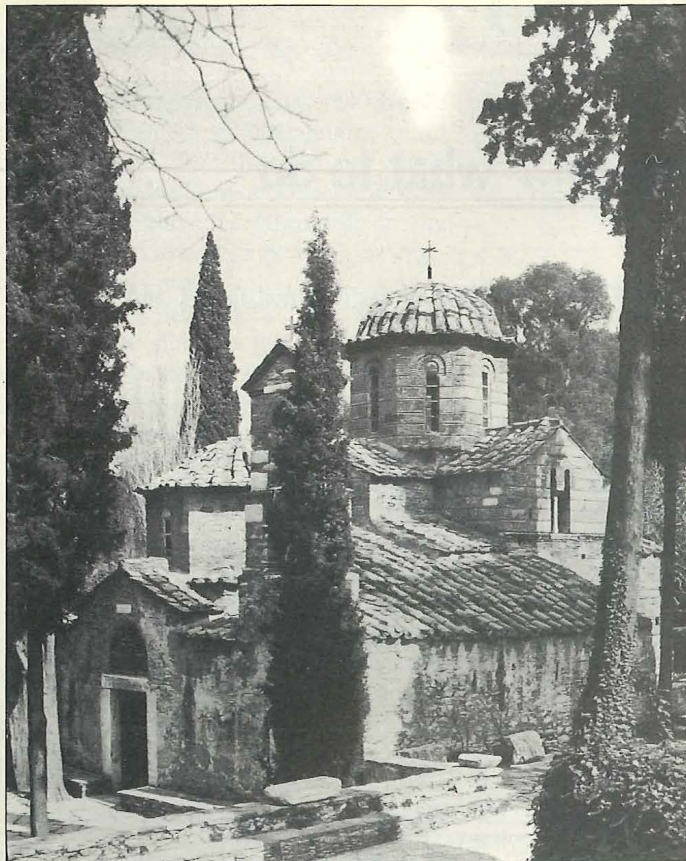
appeal

The **Elliniki Etairia** is planning a series of fundraising events this month with the aim of restoring a rare neoclassical building in Plaka to house the Center for the Protection of the Environment.

Nobel prize-winning poet Odysseas Elytis, well-known Byzantine scholar Sir Steven Runciman, John Brademas, president of New York University, and undersea explorer Jacques Cousteau are among the members of the honorary committee overseeing the activities.



Rare King Otto period building in need of renovation (appeal)



Kaisariani Monastery (bazaars)



Kostas Pittakis at Fotohoros

The Elliniki Etairia is a non-profit organization involved with environmental issues as well as with preserving Greece's cultural heritage, primarily in the form of architecture.

The building, at Tripodon 28, was donated to the Elliniki Etairia by the American-based Society for the Preservation of the Greek Heritage. It embraces at least five different styles of architecture, including part of an ancient Greek wall. Parts of it were built before the 1821 War of Independence, but the main structure dates from

around 1840, during the reign of King Otto I.

In addition to becoming the headquarters of the privately-run Center for the Protection of the Environment, the building will house exhibition areas, a museum, a multi-purpose hall for lectures and displays, a club room, administrative offices, and a library and archives. To achieve its goals, the Elliniki Etairia must raise 35 million drachmas.

Donation can be made in the form of building materials and equipment or cash. Direct contributions

can be sent to the Elliniki Etairia accounts at the Credit Bank, Eleftheriou Venizelou 9, Athens, account numbers 1740 (drachmas) and 20010 (US dollars).

Keep an eye out for coming events connected with this restoration project.

theatre

The Players' next production is **The Killing of Sister George**, a comedy by Frank Marcus, at the British Council on April 3, 4 and 5 at 8 pm.

After six years as the self-acclaimed star of a radio soap opera, June Buckridge begins to suspect that the program controllers are not as convinced as she is of her indispensability. As Sister George, the village nurse, she is a winner; but her eccentric behavior off the air is becoming an embarrassment to her employers and a trial to her friends. Emotions run high at the thought of killing off Sister George.

The play was first produced by Michael Codron, in association with Bernard Delfont, at the Duke of York's Theatre in 1965 and starred Beryl Reid and Margaret Courtney.

At the end of April, The Players will present **Women's Voices**, a program of one-act plays by American authors. Kristina

Nordstrom, who co-directed *The Perfectionist* last season, selected the plays and is directing the production.

Dorothy Parker's witty, bittersweet voice comes through in her short monologue *A Telephone Call* and in 30 dramatized poems. Pulitzer Prize-winning novelist Edith Wharton is represented by her short story *Roman Fever*, which Ms Nordstrom has adapted into a one-act play. The third voice belongs to Susan Glaspell, whose celebrated play, *Trifles*, featuring Carrie Gerolympou and Jennifer Couroucli in the leading roles, rounds out the program.

Spotlighting women's creative talents is nothing new for Ms Nordstrom, who organized two international festivals of women's films in New York in the 1970s. "Since most play and movie scripts are written by men, we usually hear men's voices. It is refreshing and revealing to hear about women's lives from their own perspective."

For information on performance dates, times and venue, telephone 723-6780 or 639-6209.

Derek Nimmo is producing Noel Coward's stylish comedy **Private Lives** for the Athens Hilton Playhouse on April 24, 25, 26 and 27, with Gerald Harper, Jac-



Special children's program on Saturday mornings at the Nicholas P. Goulandris Foundation Museum of Cycladic and Ancient Greek Art. Telephone 723-4931 for information.

queline Pearce, Geoffrey Davies, Julie Dawn Cole and Jo Kendall.

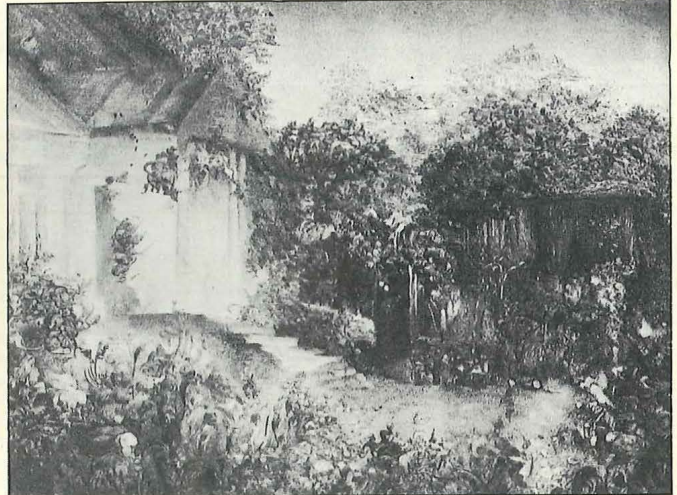
A romantic hotel balcony in the south of France is the setting for the surprise reunion of a divorced couple, Elyot and Amanda, who discover to their horror that they are honeymooning in adjacent suites with their new partners, Sybil and Victor. It does not take Elyot and Amanda long to realize that they are still madly in love with each other. On their mutual wedding night, they run away together, with Sybil and

the Athens Hilton at 722-0201.

education

The American Community Schools is offering, as a service to ACS parents and the community at large, a series of four **parent effectiveness workshops** designed to address the needs and concerns of parents with children from 12 to 18 years of age.

Members of the ACS middle school and academy Counseling departments have designed a comprehensive program in



Polish artist Sabina Lonty at Aithousa Tehnis Plaka

Psychol/Physical Drama, will take place on April 2, 9 and 16 respectively in the ACS main library on the Halandri Campus, between 7 and 9 pm.

The workshops are open to the entire community, but participation will be limited to 50 people. A nominal contribution of 1000 drachmas will allow participants to attend all four sessions. For registration information, telephone 639-3200, extension 243.

A **women's studies** program is being sponsored by the Mediterranean Women's Studies Institute (KEGME) this summer on the island of Spetses, from June 22 to July 6.

Founded in 1982, the institute was born out of a resolution made at the first Mediterranean Women's Conference, held in Greece in October 1980. In addition

to furthering the cause of women's equality throughout the region, it is involved in promoting environmental, cultural and peace-oriented issues as well as organizing research projects, workshops and symposia.

The summer program, entitled *Building Strategies for Mediterranean Women*, has been designed to develop and expand the women's movement in the area. Courses in anthropology, economics, history, sociology, literature, film, archaeology, philosophy, political science, biology and psychology will be given from a feminist viewpoint by qualified instructors. Other events include an exhibition of arts and crafts and a Mediterranean women's film festival.

To register for the summer program, contact KEGME, Leoforos Alexandras 192B, Athens 115 21,



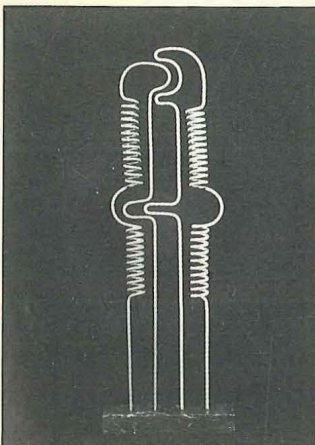
Mihalís Neoklis, Argo

Victor in hot pursuit. Their rekindled love affair gives rise to some of the wittiest repartee ever written by Coward and the whole play bubbles with vitality and charm.

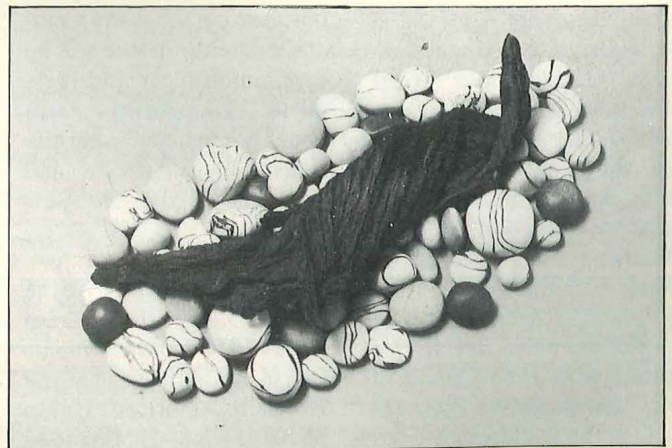
For reservations, contact

which they will share their first-hand experiences gained from daily interaction with students. Parents attending these sessions will be encouraged to share in discussions so that each session will be as meaningful and rewarding as possible.

Dr Elmore Rigamer, the US Department of State regional psychiatrist, will once again participate in the ACS workshops. His presentation will be given on the evening of the last workshop, April 23, and will deal with *Adolescent Stress*. The other three presentations, *The Emerging Adolescent: Parents and School Working Together*, *Communications and Problem-Solving Skills*, and *Health and Adolescence: A*



Wire sculpture at the Aethnaeum Art Gallery



Maro Economidou, Kreonides



A scene from *Private Lives* (theatre)



Kristina Nordstrom (theatre)

telephone 642-6436 or 643-6604, before April 20.

music

The Athens Singers, under the direction of Roger Tilley, will perform Rossini's *Messe Solenne* in its original form on April 11 at 8:30 pm in the Athens College auditorium. *Messe Solenne* is an extraordinary mass, almost operatic in style, and very demanding on the four soloists, Anthea Van den Driesen, Giota Trevelaki-Nasli, Kimon Vasilopoulos and Graham Rogers. Stephen Atherton will be at the piano with John Trevitt at the harmonium. Proceeds will go to a children's charity.

Robin Canter is renowned for his performances on many different types of oboe, from ethnic varieties to the modern instrument. Accompanied by pianist Elizabeth Routier, he will give a lecture-recital called **The Evolution of the Oboe** at the British Council in Athens on April 15 at 8 pm. During the concert, Canter will play oboe music from the 13th to the 20th century. He will also perform in Thessaloniki.

bazaars

This year, the **Spastics Society**, with the participation of many foreign embassies, will hold its spring bazaar at XEN, Amerikis 11, on April 12 and 13 from 10 am to 6 pm. Among the many handcrafted items on sale will be toys, embroidery and ceramics. Homegrown plants and homemade marmalades, jams, cakes and sweets can also be purchased.

The Athens Society of the Friends of the Trees (ASFOTT) is sponsoring its fourth annual bazaar at the Hellenic American Union on April 17 and 18. Founded in 1904, the society is dedi-

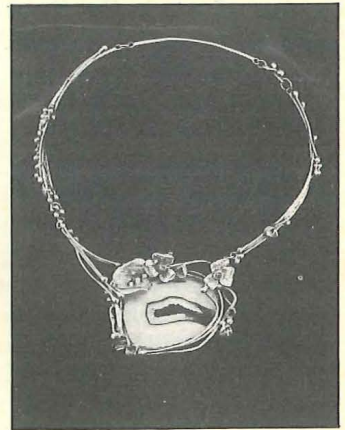
cated to preserving the remaining forests around Athens as well as promoting and restoring historical sites.

One of the legacies of World War II was the complete deforestation of Mount Hymettus by Athenians desperate for wood to heat their homes and cook their meals. Erosion had set in by the time Friends of the Trees decided to act. Despite the hardships involved, more than two million trees were planted in an area of 1250 acres using the Monastery of Kaisariani as the focal point. Reconstruction of the monastery proceeded under the supervision of the Archaeological Service, while the landscaping plan was based on a medieval print of the monastery and its surroundings. The Experimental Center of Greek Flora, often visited by foreign botanists, was also established during this period.

ASFOTT's funding comes from donations, government grants and its annual bazaar. Unfortunately, the state's contribution to the maintenance of the Kaisariani park area has been sharply reduced. Revenues raised through the bazaar have consequently become more important for the society. Handcrafted items, clothing, *faux bijoux*, books, prints, food and sweets – and of course, plants – will all be sold at this year's bazaar.

sports

Tryouts for the **national hang-gliding team** are being sponsored by the Athens Hang-gliding Association in Ioannina on April 5, 6, 19 and 20. The Greek national team will compete in international meets, including a European competition in Hungary scheduled for later this year. For further details telephone Mr Theoharis, president of the association, at 452-3876.



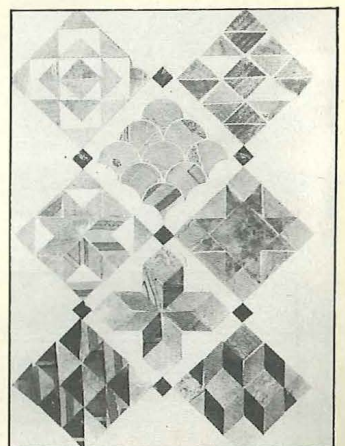
Marilena Lyriti, *Kreonides*

lectures

In 1978 a plan was set in motion to preserve and protect the cultural heritage and traditional life of Milies, a village on Mount Pelion. The principal architect of the plan, Mrs Helen-Fay Stamati, will lecture on the **myths, history and traditions of Milies** at the British Council on April 24 at 8 pm. Her lecture will be illustrated with slides.

competitions

European Youth Creates Animated Films is a competition sponsored by the organizers of the 13th Azolo Animation Festival, scheduled to take place from May 1 to 4. The competition is open to all students in Europe between the ages of six and 18. Entries must not run over 10 minutes and must be submitted to the Italian Cultural Institute, Patisision 47, telephone 522-9294, no later than April 5.



"Album" by Judith Efsthioiu

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6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30			

NAME DAYS IN APRIL

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).

April 16	Aghapi, Irini
April 23	Yiorgos, George, Yorgia, Georgia
April 24	Elizabeth, Elisabet
April 25	Markos, Mark
April 26	Lazarus

DATES TO REMEMBER

April 1	April Fool's Day
April 23	Passover
April 25	ANZAC Day (Australia and NZ)
April 27	Palm Sunday (Eastern church)
April 28	Independence Day (Israel)

PUBLIC HOLIDAYS

May 1	May Day
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EXHIBITIONS

FOLK ARTIST VANA YEROU at the French Institute, Thessaloniki, Apr 1-18.

LABYRINTHS, CHARTS: THE WORLD REVEALED is the name of Hrisa Romanou's exhibition at the French Institute, Thessaloniki, Apr 8-25.

BLAISE CENDRARS, an exhibition on the famous French poet and his time, at the French Institute, Thessaloniki, Apr 14-25.

THE BLUE GUITAR, *see focus*.

WESTERN CHURCH ART FROM THE TREASURES OF THE ST. NICHOLAS CATHEDRAL IN FRIBOURG at the Benaki Museum until May 10.

POST-WAR ART TRENDS IN GREECE at the Dimotiki Pinakothiki until May 31. A series of lectures, seminars and video screenings will accompany this exhibition of the work of 110 Greek artists.

GRAND ARCHITECTURE AND URBAN PLANS OF PARIS is the theme of an exhibition, co-sponsored by the French Institute, at the Ethniki Pinakothiki, Apr 3 - May 11.

PAINTER ARISTIDES PAPAGEORGE at the Ethniki Pinakothiki in a one-man show, from Apr 7.

THE KANAKANIS exhibition at the Ethniki Pinakothiki continues until the end of this month.

CONTEMPORARY BYZANTINE HAGIOGRAPHY at the Pnevmatiko Kentro of Athens, Apr 2-14.

DIONYSIOS KAROUSOS in a one man show at the Pnevmatiko Kentro of Athens, Apr 2-18.

PAINTER MONA NOVOTNY-KOUVOUMTZI at the Bouzianis Gallery, Xenofondos 7, until Apr 12.

WOVEN ART by Nika Koueskin at the Pnevmatiko Kentro of Athens, Apr 14-26.

MOSAICS by Kostas Raftopoulos will be displayed at the Pnevmatiko Kentro in Goudi, Apr 9-21.

SPORT, CAMPING and WINDSURFING exhibition at the Athens Exhibition Center, Leoforos Kifissias 124, until Apr 6.

PHOTOGRAPHIC EXHIBITION of the Hellenic Photographic Society's 1985 contest winners at the Hellenic American Union, until Apr 11. Winning films will be screened on Apr 11.

PAINTINGS by Ed Eisman and Genie Kell will be displayed at the Hellenic American Union, Apr 14-18.

RETROSPECTIVE of sculptor Athanasios Limneos at the Hellenic American Union, Apr 21-25.

POSTERS BY HOLGER MATTHIES, known for his humorous renderings of theatre, museum and concert posters, will be displayed at the Goethe Institute, Apr 8-24.

LECTURES, SEMINARS, WORKSHOPS

LOVE OUTSIDE THE LAW, Professor Jean Carbonnier will discuss family law in France at the French Institute, Athens, Apr 1, 9 pm.

CHILD PSYCHIATRIST Francoise Dolto will lecture at the French Institute, Athens, Apr 3, 9 pm.

THE EUROPEAN CITY, a talk by architect Maurice Culot at the French Institute, Thessaloniki, Apr 7.

BECOMING A POET: The Birth of Blaise Cendrars in Pre-war Paris, is the topic of Professor Robert Guyon's lecture at the French Institute, Thessaloniki, Apr 9.

FREEDOM: THE ROOTS AND AIMS OF EDUCATION AND THE STATE will be discussed by Professor Frank Tinland at the French Institute, Thessaloniki, Apr 16.

THE CHANGING HOUSEHOLD ECONOMY ON METHINA, 1900-1986: An Ethno-historical Perspective, a lecture by anthropologist Mari Clark of the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, at the Canadian Archaeological Institute, Apr 9, 6 pm.

CONTEMPORARY ART IN BRITAIN, a lecture by William McAlister, author and director of the Institute of Contemporary Arts in London, at the British Council in Athens, Apr 7, 8 pm, and in Thessaloniki, Apr 9.

BRITISH POET TOM RAWORTH will present readings from his own work and speak about the creative process and his art as a poet at the British Council, Apr 14, 8 pm.

THE UNITED STATES EDUCATIONAL FOUNDATION IN GREECE will host a program on educational opportunities at American colleges and universities at the Hellenic American Union, Apr 10, 7 pm. The evening will feature a short film entitled *If you want to study in the USA* and information for Greek high school and university graduates.

ART RESTORER MIHALIS DOULGERIDES of the Ethniki Pinakothiki will give two lectures in Greek at the Hellenic American Union: *Art Restoration on Canvas*, Apr 3, and *Problems of Authenticating Art Objects*, Apr 4.

THE FREE PRESS and INTERNATIONAL NEWS AGENCIES, a talk in Greek by UPI correspondent John Rigos, at the Hellenic American Union, Apr 16.

ART CRITIC VASOS KOUNDORIDES will introduce and analyze the sculpture of Athanasios Limneos, in Greek, with a film about the artist, at the Hellenic American Union, Apr 23.

CINEMA AND PSYCHOLOGY, a seminar in German with Greek translation, at the Goethe Institute, Apr 1-4.

INTERNATIONAL DEBT: The Political, Economic and Legal Dimensions, a symposium at the Goethe Institute, co-sponsored by the Department of Political Science and Public Justice of Athens University, Apr 22 and 23.

GALLERIES

ARTIO, Dinokratous 57. Tel 723-0455. Painter Katerina Mertzani until Apr 1.

AFI, Tripodon 25, Plaka. Tel 324-7146. Patchwork on paper and cloth by Judith Efstathiou, Inger Carlsson, Ann Baker and Ann Citron, *see focus*.

AITHOUSA TEHNIS IAKINTHOS, Zirini 23, Kifissia. Tel 801-1730. Group show, *see focus*.

AITHOUSA TEHNIS PLAKA, Nikodimou 29, Plaka. Tel 323-4498. Artists Andreas Economou and Sabina Lonty, Apr 3-21.

AITHOUSA TEHNIS PSYCHICOU, Vas. Pavlou 30, Psychico. Tel 671-7266. Painter Vicki Stamatopoulou (*see Gallery Rounds*) until Apr 11 and ceramicist Peggy Doriza, Apr 14-30.

ARGO, Merlin 8, Kolonaki. Tel 362-2662. Mosaics by Mihalis Neoklis, Apr 3-22.

ATHENAEUM ART GALLERY, Hotel Athenaeum Inter-Continental, Leoforos Syngrou 89-93. Tel 902-3666. Wire sculpture by Apostolos Petridis until Apr 5. Sculptor Ilias Katzilieris' exhibition will follow, Apr 15 - May 15.

DADA, Antinoros 31. Tel 724-2377. Panayotopoulos-Kominis until Apr 14 and painter Carlos Karosso, Apr 16 - May 2.

DRACOS ART CENTER, Herodotou 2, Kolonaki. Tel 721-7103. An exhibition of sculpture and painting by Kostas Varotsos until Apr 10. Artist Pia Davou, Apr 16 until the end of May.

EIKASTIKOS HOROS, Dimokritou 21, Kolonaki. Tel 361-1749. Painter Tina, until Apr 18, will be followed by painter Pavlos Xirakis, Apr 21 - May 23.

ENGOÑOPOULOS, Dinokratous 53, Kolonaki. Tel 722-3888. Painter Omiros, Apr 7-30.

FOTOHOROS, Tsakalof 44, Kolonaki. Tel 361-5508, 360-8349. Photographer Kostas Pittakis, Apr 4-30.

GALLERY "F", Fokilidou 12, Kolonaki. Tel 360-1365. Photographic exhibition with work by Liza Evert, Dora Minaïdi and Maria Fakidi until Apr 13. A group exhibition featuring the paintings of *Dipli Ikona* magazine collaborators, Apr 14 - May 25.

GALLERY 3, Fokilidou 3, Kolonaki. Tel 362-8230. Sculptor Gregory Miller until Apr 9. An interesting show follows, *see focus* for details.

HYDROHOOS, Anapirou Polemou 16, Kolonaki. Tel 722-3684. *Twentieth Century: Yesterday, Today* is the title of the group show at the gallery until Apr 15.

JILL YAKAS GALLERY, Sparti 16, Kifissia, tel 801-2773. Paintings by Englishman Charles Howard from April 11-30 *see Gallery Rounds*. Phone to view by appointment.

KREONIDES, Iperidou 7. Tel 322-4261. Ceramics by Maro Economidou and jewellery by Marilena Lyriti until Apr 12. A group show featuring art objects such as ceramics and mirrors follows, Apr 14 - May 10.

MEDUSA, Xenokratous 7. Tel 724-4552. Sculptor Kostas Koulentianos, Alexandros Patsouris and Vassilis Mihail until Apr 26. *See Gallery Rounds*.

NEES MORPHES, Valaoritou 9a. Tel 361-6165. Yiorgos Vakirtzis until Apr 15. *Textures* is the name of a group show focusing on the use of texture in art, Apr 21 - May 10.

ORA, Xenofondos 7. Tel 323-0698. Painter Mihalis Mantis until Apr 7.

SKOUFA, Skoufa 4, Kolonaki. Tel 360-3541. Sculptor Sklavos until Apr 19. *See Gallery Rounds*.

SYLLOGI, Vas. Sofias 4. Tel 724-5136. Fifty women artists are participating in a group show called *Women Creators*, until Apr 8. Folk artist Yiorgos Keramidas follows, Apr 10 - May 26.

ZALOKOSTA 7, Zalokosta and Kriezotou Sts. Tel 361-2277. Painter Manolis Harildakis until Apr 15.

ZYGOS, Iofondos 33. Tel 722-9219. Painter Tasos Kouris and still-lives by Nikos Kourouniotis until Apr 1 followed by exhibitions of mosaics by Pelayia Angelopoulou and paintings by Kostas Spyropoulos, Apr 7-21.

EPOHES, Leoforos Kifissias 263, Kifissia. Aquarelles and temperas by Sonia Kaloyeropoulou until Apr 2.

SCREENINGS

BRITISH COUNCIL

EDUCATING RITA (1983). Willy Russell wrote the script for the film adaptation of his famous stage play. A young hairdresser, Rita (Julie Waters), enrolls in a university English literature course in an attempt to widen her horizons.

She has a catalytic effect on the tutor to whom she is assigned, the semi-alcoholic, middle-aged Frank (Michael Caine). Both Waters and Caine received Oscar nominations for their roles; Waters received a British academy award. Apr 9 and 28, 8 pm.

CAUGHT ON A TRAIN (1980), a BBC television film set on the Ostende-to-Vienna express. Three people are traveling in the same carriage: Frau Messner's grand-dame manner impresses Lorraine, a young American girl, but greatly irritates Peter. The inevitable conflict between the representatives of two generations is resolved when Frau Messner, in a wholly uncharacteristic and unselfish gesture, manages to obtain Peter's release from the custody of the West German police, who accuse him of being a terrorist. The film stars Peggy Ashcroft, Michael Kitchen and Wendy Raebbeck. Apr 17, 8 pm.

KING EDWARD II (1977) stars Ian McKellen as King Edward. Christopher Marlowe's classic play focuses on the intrigues of the 14th-century English court and Edward's wife. Apr 16, 8 pm.

FRENCH INSTITUTE, THESSALONIKI

FANFAN LA TULIPE (1952), directed by Christian Jacques and starring Gerard Philippe, Gina Lollobrigida and Noel Roquevert. Within the span of two fights and two kisses, the offbeat hero of this film proves himself both a wit and a rogue. Apr 1, 8:30 pm.

CHERE OLGA, second part, video. Apr 2, 8 and 8:30 pm.

JULIETTE DES ESPRITS (1965), one of Fellini's classics with Giulietta Masina and Marcello Mastroianni. Apr 4, 8:30 pm.

KNOCK (1950), directed by Guy Lefrance with Louis Jovet, Brochard, Pierre Renoir and Pierre Berlin. This film is the first in a series dedicated to Louis Jovet, actor, director and drama instructor. Apr 8 and 10, 8:30 pm.

LES SALTIMBANQUES (1980), directed by M. Fallenic and starring J.P. Delage, parts I and II of the video-film will be screened on Apr 9, 6 and 8:30 pm, parts III and IV Apr 16, 6 and 8:30 pm.

this month

HORS DU BIEN ET DU MAL, directed by Liliana Cavani and starring Dominique Sanda. Apr 11, 8:30 pm.

ENTREE DES ARTISTES (1939), directed by Marc Allegret with Louis Jovet, Bernard Blier, Carette and Odette Joyeux. A young actress's first role is that of a poison victim. Unfortunately for her, fiction becomes reality. Apr 15, 8:30 pm.

LE FIN DU JOUR (1939) with Michel Simon, Louis Jovet and Madeleine Ozeray. Life in a home for retired actors. Apr 17, 8:30 pm.

LES MARIONNETTES (1980), directed by Ingmar Bergman. Apr 18, 8:30 pm.

CURRENT EVENTS FROM ANTENNE 2, Apr 21, 7-10 pm.

VOLPONE (1940), directed by Maurice Tourneur with Harry Baur, Louis Jovet and Charles Dullin. Based on a play by Ben Jonson, this film brings together three greats of the French cinema. Apr 22, 9 pm.

THOMAS GUERIN... RETRAITE (1978) directed by P. Jamin, first and second parts of the video-film. Apr 23, 6 and 8:30 pm.

LA KERMESE HEROIQUE (1935) directed by Jacques Feyder with Francoise Rosay, Andre Alerme and Louis Jovet. A farce set in the 16th century. Apr 24, 8:30 pm.

LE SILENCE (1963) directed by Ingmar Bergman with Ingrid Thulin and Jorgen Lindstrom. Apr 25, 8:30 pm.

GOETHE INSTITUTE

PEPPERMINT-FRIEDEN directed by Marianne Rosenbaum. Apr 14, 7:30 pm.

MITTEN INS HERZ directed by Doris Dörrie. Apr 15, 7:30 pm.

KANAKERBRAUT directed by Uwe Schrader. Apr 16, 7:30 pm.

THE KILLERS directed by Patrick Roth. Apr 16, 8:30 pm.

DER TODESSPRINGER directed by Benno Trautmann. Apr 17, 7:30 pm.

HELLENIC AMERICAN UNION

WUTHERING HEIGHTS directed by William Wilder and starring Sir Laurence Olivier, Merle Oberon and David Niven. Apr 7.

WINNING FILMS of the Hellenic Photographic Society's 1985 competition will be screened on Apr 11, 8 pm.

WATERLOO BRIDGE (1940), directed by Mervin Leroy with Vivien Leigh and Robert Taylor. Apr 14.

FOOD NEWS

ITALA DI MODA, Italian fine cuisine at the Hotel Athenaeum Inter-Continental's La Rotisserie restaurant until Apr 8. In addition to the Italian *alta cucina*, diners will be entertained by strolling musicians.

SPRING COURSES

GREEK IMMERSION I and II at the Athens Centre, Apr 9-29. Tel 701-2268 or 701-5242 for information.

INTENSIVE GREEK I, and III at the Athens Centre, Apr 9 - June 13. Class meets Mon, Wed and Fri, 9:30 am - noon.

INTENSIVE GREEK I, II, and III at the Athens Centre, Apr 9 - June 13. Class meets Mon, Wed and Thurs, 6 - 8:30 pm.

SECRETARIAL SEMINAR at the Center for Continuing Education, Deree College, tel 861-2821 or 779-2247, Apr 28-30.

COMPUTERS FOR MANAGERS at the Center for Continuing Education. This seminar is addressed to managers and business executives who wish to obtain the basics in business data processing. Apr 14-25.

MANAGERIAL ACCOUNTING seminar at the Center for Continuing Education, Apr 1-17.

BASICS IN INTERNATIONAL FINANCE AND WORLD ECONOMICS at the Center for Continuing Education, Apr 16-25.

CLUBS AND ORGANIZATIONS

CROSS-CULTURAL ASSOCIATION. The annual general meeting will take place on Apr 16, 7:30 pm, at the Swiss Foyer, Skaramanga 4B. Call Angela at 804-1212 for information. Non-members must pay a 200 drs fee.

FOREIGN WOMEN BRINGING UP CHILDREN IN GREECE, the fortnightly support group will meet on Apr 13 and 17, at 9:45 am, at Amaryllidos 17, Palaio Psychico. Non-members must pay a 200 drs entry fee. Call Angela at 804-1212 for information.

INTERNATIONAL CLUB OF KIFFISSIA, tel 801-7231. A *Monologue of Memories of Joyce Grenfell* will be performed by the well-known British comedienne Mary Gifford on Fri, Apr 4. Tickets 1,000 drs per person. Snacks are

included in the price. Greek Easter will be celebrated on Andros from May 2-4, perhaps longer. For club members only.

MUSIC, DANCE, THEATRE

YIORGOS KATSAROS' KALIDOSKOPIO OF GREECE at the Athens College Theatre, Apr 6, 8:30 pm, in its only performance in Athens.

ARS ANTIQUA DE PARIS, contralto Joseph Sage, string instrumentalist Raymond Couste and wind instrumentalist Michel Savolsin will perform pre-18th-century compositions including pieces from the Italian Renaissance and the Elizabethan era, at the French Institute, Thessaloniki, Apr 3, 8:30 pm.

ROSSINI'S MESSE SOLENELLE will be performed by The Athens Singers, *see focus*.

THE PLAYERS have scheduled two productions for this month. *See focus* for details.

PIANIST EFI AGRAGIOTI will perform works by Britten, Beethoven and Prokofiev, among others, in a varied program of 19th and 20th century music at the British Council, Apr 10, 8 pm.

OBEOIST ROBIN CARTER, *see focus*.

BYZANTINE ECCLESIASTICAL HYMNS and traditional songs from Pontos will be performed by the Byzantine Choir at the British Council, Apr 21, 8 pm.

AT EVENING OF HARP MUSIC with Vanessa Ploumis, harpist of the Thessaloniki State Symphony Orchestra, is being sponsored by the Association of Fulbright Scholars at the Hellenic American Union, Apr 15, 8 pm.

JAZZ AND ROCK will be performed by Dimitri Zafirelli at the Hellenic American Union, Apr 1, 8 pm.

MOVE OVER MRS MARKHAM, two performances by the Hellenic American Union student theatre group at the HAU on Apr 8 and 9, 9 pm.

THE ATHENS HILTON PLAYHOUSE, *see focus*.

LIEDERMACHER WOLF BIERMANN will present songs, ballads and poems at the Goethe Institute, Apr 24, 8:30 pm.

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, Massalias 22 (4th floor). Tel. 363-7740. Books, periodicals, indexes and US government documents in English. A microfilm-microfiche reader-printer and a small collection of video-cassettes, films, records, slides and filmstrips. *The New York Times*, *Time*, *Newsweek* and *Scientific American* available on microfilm. Mon-Fri, 9:30 am-2pm and Mon-Thurs, 5:30-8:30 pm.

BRITISH COUNCIL LIBRARY, Kolonaki Sq., Tel. 363-3211. Lending Library open Mon-Fri. 9:30-1:30, Mon-Thurs 5:30 to 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 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, 5 to 8, except Mon. mornings.

THE GENNADEION, American School of Classical Studies, Soudias 61, tel 721-0536. References on Greece from antiquity to the present. Permanent exhibit of rare books, manuscripts and works of art. Mon, Wed, Fri, 9 am-5 pm, Tues, Thurs, 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-2:30 pm and 4-8:45 p.m.

PARLIAMENT LIBRARY, Vas. Sofias, Tel. 323-5030,

Mon-Sat, 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, Massalias 22, 7th floor, tel 362-9886 (ext 51), is open Mon-Fri, 9 am - 1 pm and 6-9 pm. A general public library, it also functions as a reading room. Along with its 6000 volumes of Greek books, it holds an impressive collection of English books on ancient Greek literature and drama, modern literature, Greek history and Greek art (ancient to contemporary), travel atlases and maps. Membership costs 100 drs per year for Greek citizens or foreigners who hold a residence permit. Other users can check out books as well by paying a deposit of 500 drs. One can check out 2 to 5 books for a period of 2 to 3 weeks.

MUSEUMS AND SITES

ACROPOLIS, open 7:30 a.m.-6:00 p.m. weekdays and 8 a.m.-5 p.m. Sunday. The entrance fee of 150 drs includes the museum.

ACROPOLIS MUSEUM, same hours as the Acropolis except Tuesday when it is open from 12-6 p.m. Tel. 323-6665. Sculpture, bases, terracottas and bronzes from Acropolis excavations.

ANCIENT AGORA, 7:30 a.m.-7:30 p.m. weekdays and 8 a.m.-5 p.m. on Sunday. 100 drs entrance fee, half price for students.

AGORA MUSEUM, tel. 321-0185. Same hours as Agora, except closed Tuesday. Price includes entry to both. A replica of the 2nd century B.C. Stoa of Attalos, the museum has been reconstructed on original foundations in ancient Agora. Also houses finds from Agora excavations.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUM OF PIRAEUS, Harilaou Trikoupi 31, Piraeus. Tel. 452-1598. Holds fine collection of Greek and Roman sculpture.

BENAKI MUSEUM, Koumbari 1 (corner of Vass. Sofias). Tel. 361-1617. Neo-classical mansion housing Antony Benaki's private collection of ancient and modern Greek art, artifacts, textiles, and costumes as well as examples of Islamic, Coptic and Chinese art. Open 8:30 a.m.-2 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. 100 drs entrance.

BYZANTINE MUSEUM, Vass. Sofias 22. Tel. 721-1027. Villa built for the Duchess of Plaisance in 1848. Houses Athens' major collection of Byzantine and post-Byzantine art. Open weekdays 9 a.m.-3:15 p.m. Closed Monday, holidays and Sunday opens from 9 a.m.-2 p.m. Entrance 100 drs, 50 drs for students.

CENTER FOR FOLK ART AND TRADITION, Angeliki Hadzimihali 6. Tel. 324-3987. Exhibitions focusing on folk traditions in Greece. Open 9 a.m.-1 p.m. and 5-8 p.m. Closed Sunday afternoon and all day Monday. Entrance free.

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, Levidou 13, Kifissia. Tel. 808-6405. Open daily, except Friday, from 9 a.m. - 2 p.m. and Sunday from 10 a.m. - 4 p.m. Entrance: 70 drs for adults and 20 drs for students.

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.

KANELLOPOULOS MUSEUM, Theorias and Panos Str, Plaka, tel. 321-2313. Art and artifacts from prehistoric times to post-Byzantine period. Open Mon.-Sat. 9 a.m.- 3 p.m., Sun. 9:30 a.m. - 2:30 p.m. Closed Tues.

KERAMIKOS MUSEUM AND SITE, Ermou 148, tel. 346-3552. The site includes the ruins of the Dipylon and the Sacred Gate and the cemetery which stood outside the city walls of ancient Athens. Most interesting is the Street of Tombs, a funerary avenue containing the graves and monuments of famous Athenians. The museum houses many finds from the cemetery. Open 9 a.m.- 3 p.m. every day except Tues.

MUSEUM OF THE CITY OF ATHENS, 7 Papatropoulou, 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.

NEOUPHYTE OF CYCLADIC AND ANCIENT GREEK ART, Neophytou Douka 4, Kolonaki. Open daily, except Thurs and Fri, from 10 a.m. - 4 p.m., and on Sat, 10 a.m. - 1 p.m. The museum was built to house the private collection of the Nicholas P. Goulandris Foundation. Two hundred and thirty unique examples of Cycladic art are housed on the first floor while the second is devoted to small and monumental works representing a span of over two thousand years of Greek civilization, from 2000 BC to the

4th century AD. On Sat mornings the museum organises activities for children. Call 724-9026 for bookings.

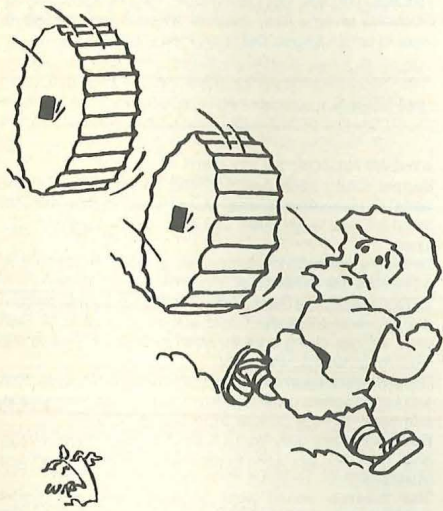
MUSEUM OF GREEK FOLK ART, Kydathinaion 17, Plaka, (near Nikis St). Tel. 321-3018. Open 10 a.m.-2 p.m. Closed Monday. Free admission. Art and artifacts mainly from 18th and 19th centuries.

NATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUM, Patisson & 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.

ROMAN AGORA, end of Aioulou St., tel. 321-0185. The agora dates from around the beginning of the Roman period. Open daily 9-3.



MUSEUMS/SITES OUTSIDE ATHENS

Peloponnese

ANCIENT CORINTH, museum and site. Tel. (0741) 31207. Ruins of one of the most important cities in ancient Greece; what is visible now dates mostly from Roman period. Excellent museum with finds from prehistoric through late Roman period. Open weekdays and Saturday from 8 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.

ATHLETICS AND GYMNASTICS

SEGAS, Syngrou Ave 137, tel. 958-9414

Panellinios Athletic Assn, Evelpidou and Mavromateon, tel. 832-3700.

Glyfada Athletics Club, Diadohou Pavlou, Glyfada, tel. 894-6579.

Kifissia Athletics Club, Tatoi 45, Strophydi, Kifissia, tel. 801-3100.

Hash House Harriers, tel. 723-6211 ext. 239.

BADMINTON

Halandri Badminton Club, Halandri. For further information, call 652-6421 or 671-8742.

BASKETBALL

For information call the **Basketball Federation**, N. Saripolou 11, tel. 824-4125 or 822-4131.

Panellinios Athletics Association, Evelpidou 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. Yorgiou 81 and Dousmani 3, Glyfada, tel. 893-2322; open 10 a.m. to 2 a.m. Also Vouliagmeni 239, Glyfada, tel. 971-4036, open 6 p.m. to 2 a.m.

Bowling Center Piraeus, top of Kastella, Profitis Ilias, Piraeus, tel. 412-0271, open 10 a.m. to 2 a.m.

Holiday Inn, Bowling Alley, Mihalakopoulou St., tel. 721-7010. A 12-lane Brunswick alley with snack bar. Open from 10 to 2 a.m.

Bowling Center Kifissia, snack bar and bowling alley, Kolokotroni and Levidou Sts., Kifissia, tel. 808-4662, open 10 to 2 a.m. Competitions every Monday at 6:30 p.m. for 'B' class; Wednesday at 6:30 p.m. for 'A' class.

BOXING

Panellinios Athletic Assoc., Evelpidou/Mavromateon Sts, tel. 823-3720, 823-3733, gives lessons three times a week.

BRIDGE

General information from the **Hellenic Bridge Federation**, 6 Evripidou St., 4th floor, tel. 321-4090.

CAVING

Hellenic Speleological Society, Mantzarou St, Athens, tel. 361-7824.

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.

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

FENCING

General information from **Greek Organization of Fencing**, 57 Akadimias St, 6th floor, tel. 720-9582.

Athens Club, Panepistimiou St, tel. 324-2611.

Athens Fencing Club, Doxapatiri 11, tel. 363-3777

Athens Club of Fencers, Pouliou 13, Ambelokipi, tel. 642-7548.

FIELD & TRACK

Information on events, participation etc. from **SEGAS**, Syngrou Ave 137, tel. 958-9414.

FISHING

Amateur Anglers and Maritime Sports Club, Akti Moutsoupoulou, Piraeus, tel. 451-5731.

FLYING

Athens Aero Club, Acadimias 27a, tel. 361-6205.

GOLF

The **Glyfada Golf Course and Club**, near the Eastern Int'l Airport bus terminal, tel. 894-6820 and 894-6875.

GYMNASTICS

Contact **SEGAS** for information, at Syngrou Ave 137, tel. 958-9414.

HANG GLIDING

Aeroleschi, tel. 361-7242, offers a one-month course in hang-gilding.

HIKING

Ipeithrios 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, ACS, Halandri. 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, Aghia Paraskevi, tel. 661-1088.

Hellenic Riding Club, 19 Paradissou st., Maroussi, Tel. 682-6128.

Tatoi Riding Club, Tatoi and Dekeria Sts., near airport, tel. 801-4513 and 806-1844.

HUNTING

The Hunting Confederation, Korai 2, Athens, tel. 323-1212.

ICE SKATING

Athens Skating Club, Sokratous 200, Vari, tel. 895-9356. Offers lessons. Open daily from 10 a.m.-2 p.m. and 5 p.m.-12 and weekends from 10-2 a.m.

MARTIAL ARTS

For general information, contact **SEGAS**, Syngrou 137 tel. 934-4126.

Budokan, Sevastopoleos 118, Ambelokipi, tel. 692-1723

Panellinios Athletics Assoc. Evelpidou/Mavromateon Sts, tel. 823-3733.

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

Athens Parachute Club, Lekka 22, tel. 322-3170 (evenings).

ROLLERSKATING

Rollerskating centre, Ermis Messoghiou 399, Ag. Paraskevi, tel. 659-0618.

ROWING

For general information contact the **Rowing Federation**, 34 Voukourestiou (Syntagma) tel. 361-2109.

RUGBY

Spartans Rugby Club, Glyfada, tel. Andy Birch, 813-3883 or Tom Raftery, 894-9782.

SAILING

Hellenic Offshore Racing Club, 4 Papadiamanti St., Mikrolimano, Piraeus, tel. 412-3357.

Hellenic Yacht Club, 18 Kar. Servias St., Mikrolimano, Piraeus, tel. 417-9730.

Information is also available from the **Sailing Federation**, 15A Xenofondos St. (near Syntagma), tel. 323-6813, 323-5560.

SKIING

The Hellenic Mountaineering and Skiing Federation, Karageorgi Servias 7, tel. 323-4555.

Athens Ski Club tel. 643-3368.

Greek Alpine Club, Kapnikareas Square, tel. 321-2429.

Ski resorts

Parnassos, tel. (0267)-31692 (Arachova) and (0234) 22693 (Fterolaka). A range of slopes, skiing lessons and equipment rentals.

Pelion, tel. (0241) 99136 (NTOG) and (0421) 25696 (Alpine Refuge). Good skiing conditions, skiing lessons. Call to check on availability of accommodation.

SWIMMING

The organized EOT beaches below offer full facilities such as changing cabins, showers, restaurants, toilets, boats, children's playgrounds, sports courts, etc.

Alimos Beach, tel. 982-7064.

Voula Beach "A", tel. 895-3248.

Voula Beach "B" tel. 895-9590.

Varkiza Beach, tel. 897-2102.

Vouliagmeni Beach, tel. 896-0906/7.

Porto Rafti Beach, tel. 0299-72572.

The bus for Porto Rafti leaves from the junction of Patisson and Mavromateon Street. Buses for the other beaches all leave from their terminus outside the Zappeion on Vass. Olgas Ave.

Private Beaches

Astr Palace Beach, Vouliagmeni, tel. 896-2086. 100 drs. entrance fee, umbrellas, snack bar, clubhouse, restaurant available. 9 a.m.-7 p.m.

Lagonissi, tel. 0299-83911. At the Xenia Lagonissi Hotel bungalow resort on the road to Sounion.

Swimming Pools

Athens Hilton, tel. 722-0201. Nonmembers pay a fee.

Caravel, roof garden swimming pool, gymnasium. tel. 729-0721.

Chandris Hotel, Syngrou 385, Kallithea, tel. 941-4824.

Park Hotel, Alexandras Ave 10, tel. 803-2711. Entrance free.

Athenaeum Inter-Continental, Syngrou 89-93, tel. 902-3666.

TABLE TENNIS

Greek Ping Pong Federation, Ag. Constantinou 10, tel. 522-5879.

TENNIS

Information on clubs and courts from Greek Tennis Federation, tel. 821-0478

WINDSURFING

Greek Windsurfing Association, tel. 323-0068.

restaurants and night life

TAVERNAS AND RESTAURANTS

CENTRAL

CORFU, Kriezotou 6 (next to King's Palace Hotel). Tel 361-3011. Menu includes popular standbys of Greek cuisine as well as a few variations from Corfu. Daily noon-1 am.

DELPHI, Nikis 13. Tel 323-4869. Excellent lunchtime spot, very good food, reasonable prices, 11 am-11 pm.

DIONYSOS, Across from the Acropolis. Tel 923-3182 or 923-1936. Complete restaurant and pastry shop. The house specialties are: charcoal-broiled shrimps, fillet of sole, baby lamb and veal mignonnettes in oregano sauce. note: *Dionysos-Zonars* at the beginning of Panepistimiou St. near Syntagma Square also has complete restaurant service. Tel. 323-0336.

A third *Dionysos* is on Lycabettus Hill
DRUGSTORE, Stoa Korai. Tel 322-6464, 322-1890. A multi purpose restaurant with news stand and pharmacy. Open from 8 am-2 am, except Sundays.

EVERYDAY, Stadiou 4 and Voukourestiou corner. Tel 323-9422. Spacious and central, serving moussaka, grills and salads. Also convenient for coffee, croissants, pastries and ice cream. Open 7 am-2 am (Restaurant-cafeteria, pastry shop)

FLOKA, Panepistimiou 9, restaurant, pastry shop. Tel 323-4064.

note: *Floka* Leoforos Kifissias 118, Tel. 691-4001 also provides complete restaurant, pastry shop and catering services. Delicious club sandwiches and ice cream pies ("Black Venus" etc.)

IDEAL, Panepistimiou Ave 46. Tel 361-4604, 361-3596. "The Restaurant of Athens" founded in 1922. Pleasant atmosphere in a succession of well decorated rooms, discreet stereo music, attentive service, extensive menu. Open for lunch at noon. "Ideal" for late diners. Don't let the unobtrusive entrance put you off.

KENTRIKON, Kolokotroni 3, in arcade next to the Athenée Palace Hotel. Tel 323-2482. Full taverna fare including beef sofrito, beef in earthenware pot, Roumeli lamb, stuffed cabbage leaves and lentil soup.

KOSTOYIANNIS, Zaimi 37 (Pedion Areos) Exarchia. Tel 821-2496. Large selection of appetizers. Main dishes are, among others, rabbit stifado (stew with onions), souvlaki with bacon and quail. Closed Sunday.

LENGO, Nikis 29. Tel 323-1127 Charming bistro restaurant with good Greek cuisine; a little expensive. Open daily 12 pm-1 am.

THE THREE BROTHERS, Elpidos 7 Victoria Square. Tel 822-9322, 883-1928. Open after 8:00 p.m. Closed Sundays. Specialties include swordfish souvlaki, shrimp with bacon, shrimp salad, eggplant with cheese in tomato sauce. Extensive menu.

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 (specialties). 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. Restaurant and attractive bar, menu includes scalloppine with cream, spaghetti and a different curry daily, fresh salads.

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 (steamed in cream sauce). Other entrées are lasagna, chicken Kiev, vegetable «pies» and daily specials. 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 nightly. Open from 9 pm-1 am. Closed Sundays.

PLAKA

ANGELOS'S CORNER, Syngrou 17 near Temple of Zeus. Cozy nook with piano. Excellent Greek and French cuisine. 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.

FIVE BROTHERS, Aiouliou 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). Delightful 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 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.

THE CELLAR, Kydathinaion and the corner of Moni Asteriou. Quality taverna fare, good service and extremely reasonable prices brings Athenians from all over the city to this basement taverna; not unusual to see a Kolonaki couple in lavish evening wear take their place at one of the crowded papercloth-covered tables; some choice island wines besides retsina. Open from 8 pm-2 am daily.

SOCRATES' PRISON, Mitseon 20 Makriyianni. Tel 922-3434. Charcoal grilled chicken and swordfish, rolled pork with carrots and celery in lemon sauce, roast lamb with mushrooms, meatball casserole. Pikerni wine laced with wine from Santorini (barrelled).

THESPIAS, taverna on Thespiou Street. Special menu: lamb liver, roast lamb, tiropitta oriental (bitesized, crispy pie with melted cheese and herbs), roof garden and outside garden opposite; quality service, reasonable prices. Open from 12 pm-2 am.

XYNOS, Ag. Geronda 4. Tel 322-1065. Old Plaka taverna

with extensive fare including stuffed vine leaves, fricassée. Wine from the barrel. Guitar music. Closed Sunday.

PANGRATI AND ENVIRONS

KARAVITIS, Arktinou 35, Pangrati. Tel 721-5155. Traditional old taverna serving 'wine drinker's meze' and meat with potatoes and vegetables served in an earthenware dish. Wine from the barrel.

MARKIZA, Proklou 41 (Varnava Square) Pangrati. Tel 752-3502. Known for its 'wine lover's meze', onion pie, Cypriot meat balls. Wine from the barrel. Closed Monday.

MAYEMENOS AVLOS, (Magic Flute) 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 touch in lemon sauce. Delicious fried meatballs.

HOTELS

ATHENS HILTON, Tel 722-0201.

Supper Club, fresh gourmet food plus nouvelle cuisine items at reasonable prices. Music. Open daily from 8:30 pm-1 am (last order taken at 12:30 am) Dinner and buffet lunch.

Ta Nissia, taverna, downstairs. Music. International cuisine.

ATHENAEUM INTERCONTINENTAL, Tel 902-3666.

La Rotisserie, fine French food prepared under the direction of Chef Hervé Merendet. Lunch and dinner. Closed on Sundays. Private dining area for small parties and receptions, ideal for business luncheons.

Cafe Pergola, open all day, every day from 6 am-2 am. Rich and varied buffets breakfast, lunch, and dinner, international à la carte. Special Sunday brunch from 12 noon.

Kava Bar, open daily from 11 am to the wee hours. Happy hour from 5-7 pm. Live music nightly from 9 pm except Mondays.

The Taverna, 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.

ASTIR PALACE, Athens, off Syntagma Square. Tel 364-3112.

Apocalypsis Restaurant, excellent international cuisine served in elegant surroundings. The menu also includes



MAXIM

Restaurant - Piano Bar

Kanari & Milioni 4, Kolonaki Sq

tel. 361-5803, 363-7073

Dine in absolute luxury with impeccable service
in Athens' premier dining room right on Kolonaki Square.

Piano music nightly, roof garden
and the best cocktail bar in town

Open for dinner daily. Never on Sunday!

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(NEAR THE TEMPLE OF OLYMPIC ZEUS AND
HOTEL ROYAL OLYMPIC)

RESTAURANT
GRILL ROOM
BAR
INTERNATIONAL
KITCHEN
with
Stereo Music

please call for Reservations

92-29-773
Reservations Tel. 92-27-417

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.

GRANDE BRETAGNE, Syntagma Square.
G.B. Corner, steaks, seafood and Greek specialties. Open 11 am-2 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 Starling Buffet starting June 14. Poolside, evening dining with music and dance. Sumptuous buffet serving refined Heelenic 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, live music 9 pm-1 am.

KOLONAKI

ACT1, Akademias 18. Tel 360-2492. International and Greek Cuisine.

BOJAZZO, Ploutarhou and Dinokratous, Kolonaki. Tel 729-1420. The name means "Theatrical clown" in German. Lunchtime salad "fountain," champagne brunches. Dinner specialties include Bouzouki Frivolité (calamari stuffed with pine nuts and rice), vine leaves stuffed with sea bass mousse, aubergine (eggplant) with ouzo-flavored mince meat and yogurt.

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 Ploutarhou St, Kolonaki). Tel 722-6374. Atop one of Athens' landmarks with a view of the entire city. Daily 9 am-11.45 pm.

DEKAKOITO, Souidias 51, Kolonaki. Tel 723-561, 723-7878. Small restaurant with pleasant atmosphere, a small number of well-prepared dishes. Good bar (with snacks). Daily 12 pm-2 am. Sunday 6.30 pm-2 am.

FAIYUM, 44 Kleomenous, Kolonaki, Tel 724-9861. Open every evening. Specialty: crêpes and desserts. A few Chinese and Arabic 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.

LA RIOGA, 50 Kleomenous St. Kolonaki. Tel 724-8609. Piano music accompanies your meal. Among the entrées are steak with Café de Paris sauce, baked potatoes, paella, schnitzel, liver, and steaks with various sauces. For dessert try the crêpes Suzette flambées, chocolate crêpe, and finish your meal with Irish coffee.

NOUFARA, Kolonaki Sq. 21, Tel. 362-7426. Restaurant, snack bar, spaghettiaria.

REMEZZO, Haritos 6 Kolonaki, Tel. 3627-426. Mainly French cuisine. Piano music.

ROUGA, Kapsali 7, Kolonaki Square. Tel 722-7934. Set off in a small cul-de-sac (*rouga* means lane). Open nightly from 8 pm-2 am.

VLADIMIROU, Aristodimou 12, Kolonaki. Tel 724-1034, 721-7407. Twenty years old this year and still going strong. Specialty entrées are pepper steak and spetsofai (sausages and green peppers in tomato sauce) from the Pelion area. Piano music and songs. Bar.

KIFISSIA/NORTHERN SUBURBS

APOSTOLIS, 11 Gortinias, Kifissia. Tel. 801-1989. Spinach and cheese pies, sweetbread pies, 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. Snails bourguignonne, crêpes with fresh spinach, the best Chateaubriand in Athens. Home-made desserts. Barbara welcomes all guests personally.

BLUE PINE, Tsaldari 27, Kifissia. Tel 901-2969. Country club atmosphere. Renowned for its fine assortment of *hors d'oeuvres*, also favored for charcoal broils. Piano. Closed Sun.

CAPRICCIOSA, Pizza Restaurant, Kassaveti and Levidou 2, Kifissia. Tel 801-8960. Open daily from 10 am-1.30 am.

EKALI GRILL, (part of the Ekali Club), Lofou 15, Ekali. Tel 813-2685. A posh yet hospitable restaurant with selection of some 20 wines mainly from small vineyards, the Ekali Grill will really provide a treat. Tantalizing salad bar, tournedos, Chateaubriand filet of sole. 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 Arhiepiskopou Hrisanthou, right off the main plateia in Drosia. Tel 813-4080. Specializes in French cuisine with a few Greek dishes. Personalized service.

LOTOFAGOS (Lotus Eater), 4 Aghias Lavras, Kifissia, behind the station. Tel 801-3201. Closed Tuesdays and Wednesdays. A buffet of unique international recipes created by the charming hostess. The buffet includes a choice of soup or one of two or three *hors d'oeuvres*, one of two special main dishes with vegetables, salad and wine. This restaurant is praised all over Europe. Limited seating. Reservations a must.

MOUSTAKAS, H. Trikoupi and Kritis, Kifissia. Tel 801-4584. Also open for lunch on Saturday and Sunday.

NICHOLAS, 270 Kifissias Ave, Filothei. Tel 681-5497. On Sundays and holidays open also for lunch. Crêpes with cheese stuffing, snails, *dolmadakia* (ground meat and rice-stuffed vine leaves) *bekri mezes* (meat cooked in wine).

O NIKOS, Skopelou 5, Kifissia. Tel 801-5537. On a road running parallel to Odos Marathonos, turn right just before the Mobil station at Nea Erythra. The 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. *Bakallarios 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 gasta*. Daily, except Monday, from 8.15 pm-2 am and Saturday from 8.15 pm-3 am.

CHRISTOS, Serron and Ethnikis Antistaseous Sts, Halandri. Tel 671-6879, 647-2569. Grills, unusually delicious zucchini chips, "bifteki special" smothered in chopped fresh tomato, tasty *hors d'oeuvres*.

DIOSKOURI, 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

Pianist: Manolis Mikelis



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restaurants and night life

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

DIOSCURI
restaurant



Charcoal grill - Fish
Cooked specialties

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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, grill (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 Psychiko). 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. The meat is all first quality. Lunch from 12:00-4:30 and dinner from 7:30-12:00 pm.
TO SPITI, Frankopoulou 56, New Psychiko. Tel 672-1757. Private home converted into cozy taverna. Menu offers grills, meatballs, pork in wine sauce with cheese, fava, salads, *retsina*.


PALEO FALIRO/ALIMOS

CAMINO, Pizzeria-trattoria, Posidonos 54, Paleo Faliron. Tel 982-9647. Piquant pastas, pizzas and choice cuts of meat are special; draft Heineken and Santorini bottled "house wines". Not as pricey as neighboring Italian restaurants.
FONDANINA, Vas. Georgiou 31, Tel 983-0738. Specialties includes stuffed "Pizza Calzone", spaghetti carbonara, rigatoni with four cheeses, saltimbacca à la Romano, filetto diabolio, Italian and Capriccio 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 Naiaodon, Paleo Faliron. Tel 982-5512. Constantinopolitan cuisine, with various specialties. Daily from 12 pm-2 am and Sunday from 12-5 pm.
PANORAIA, Seirion/Terpsihoris Sts, Paleo Faliron. Tel 981-3792. On Sundays open only for lunch. Short orders for fish and meat; shrimps.
SEIRINES, 76 Seirion, Paleo Faliron. Tel 981-1427. On Sundays also open for lunch. Short orders, rabbit in red wine, *bakaliaros* (cod).
STA KAVOURAKIA, 17 Vas. Georgiou, Kalamaki. Tel 981-0093, open only at night 6 pm-2 am. Crabs (*kavouria*), charcoal-broiled octopus, various fish.

GLYFADA/VOULIAGMENI SEASIDE

ANDONIS, 22 Armenidos, Glyfada. Tel 894-7423. Open for lunch and dinner. Shrimp ragout, charcoal grilled octopus.

BARBA PETROS, 26 N. Zerva, Glyfada, (Aghios Konstantinos). Tel 891-4937. On Sundays also open for lunch. Special cheese pies, kid, chicken, short orders.
CHURRASCO, 16 Pandoras St, Glyfada, Slick dining, outdoor terrace dining and bar; specialty, steak tartare, fixed at table. Elaborate, fairly expensive, elite Athenian crowd.
DOVINOS, 2 Plateia Fleming, 2nd stop in Glyfada. Tel 894-4249. Various fish dishes, baked and grilled.
EL GRECO, Cnr. Kyprou & Feves Strs., Glyfada. Tel 899-4249. Various fish dishes, baked and grilled.
EVOI-EVAN, behind the Zeus boat factory, Ano Glyfada. Tel 893-2689. International cuisine. Music.
FRUTALIA, Kelsou 5 (from Athens, turn left at Vouliagmenis 63). Tel 921-8775. Nostalgic songs in a rustic setting. Nightly from 8 pm.
IMBROS, Selinis/Iliou, Kavouri. Tel 895-1139. Open for lunch and dinner. Fish, meat, Constantinopolitan cuisine.
KANATAKIA, I. Metaxa/Pendoras Sts, Glyfada. Tel 895-1843. Short orders, specialty *hilopittes*. Wine from the barrel.
KASTRO BARBA THOMA, Vlahika, Vary. Tel 895-9454, open from 11 pm. Baby lamb, contrefilet, suckling pig, souvlaki, *kokkoretsi* (innards cooked on the spit), spleen, choice of appetizers.
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.



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MEXICAN
RESTAURANT

Kifissias 267, Kifissia
(Behind Olympic Airways
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Authentic Mexican food!
The first Mexican restaurant in Greece
Menu includes a glossary of all dishes

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Closed April 27 - May 5 for Easter vacations

TO SMARAGDI On the coastal road, Kato Voula. Tel 895-8207. Shellfish, fresh fish, various hors d'oeuvres.

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, Makriyanni 3, Zea Marina. Tel 452-5074. Seafood and Greek cuisine.
VASILENA, Etolliku 72. Tel 461-2457. A long-established taverna situated in a renovated grocery store. The owner provides a parade of a parade of 16 different dishes (in the order that he chooses) for a fixed price. Soup is usually served last! Be sure to have an empty stomach to do honor to this delicious food.
VLAHOS, 28 Koletty, Freates. Tel 451-3432. *Bakaliaros*, *bifteki* done over charcoal; start with *retsina*. Known as the Garage locally for its big front doors opening onto a large courtyard. Open daily from 8 pm-2 am.
ZILLER'S, Akti Koundouriotou 1. Tel 411-2013. Tastefully decorated and popular with a floor-to-ceiling wall of liquors and a complete and reasonably-priced menu. Overlooks the sea and Votsalaki Beach. Daily from 12 pm-2 am.

SEAFOOD

MICROLIMANO, (or Turkolimano, as it is still called) in Piraeus now hosts 22 seafood restaurants, all offering a good meal with excellent service at a table by the sea. Every taxidriver knows where it is, but if you want to use local transportation, take the metro to Faliron station, one stop before the Piraeus terminal, and walk towards the Castella hill, following the sea around to the tiny port (a five-minute walk). If you use the green bus in Syntagma, again get off at

Faliron train station. A few of the more popular tavernas:
ZORBA, Tel 412-5501; specialty is the tray of *mezedes* offering stuffed mussels, shrimp, octopus and much more. 26 Akti Koumoundourou.
THE BLACK GOAT, at No 6, an old favorite, and one of the first tavernas in the marina, choice of fresh lobster, crayfish and clams. Yachtsman's hangout.
 Another less well-known and less expensive seafood row in Piraeus is at *Freates* around the coast from the Zea Marina yacht harbor. Several restaurants offering fresh fish and a cliffside view of the sea. Also for seafood:
ANDONOPOULOS, Frederikis 1, Glyfada. Tel 894-5636; an old and comfortable restaurant with an extensive seafood menu. Daily noon-midnight.
BOULLABAISSE, Zisimopoulou 28, Amfithea (behind the Planetarium, Syngrou Ave). Tel 941-9082. Bouillabaisse, fresh fish and a variety of shellfish. Nightly 7.30 pm-12 m.
LAMBROS, on the shore road, Posidonos 20, Voula. Tel 896-0144. Variety of appetizers and usually a good assortment of fish. Moderately expensive. Daily 10 am-1 am Closed Mon.
PSAROPOULOS, Kalamon 2, Glyfada. Tel 894-5677. One of the oldest seafood restaurants, on the marina, open year round, tasteful service, tasty dishes, tasteful prices.

STEAKHOUSES

BEEFEATER STEAK HOUSE, 9 K. Varnali, Halandri. Tel 883-2539. A Canadian corner in Athens; American and national specialties. Air-conditioned. Open from 2 pm-2 am.
FLAME STEAK HOUSE, 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 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.

CREPERIES

MARIONETTA, 40 Ippokratous St and Didoit St. (corner). Old, neoclassical house with magnificent marionettes on the walls and hanging from the roof. Specialties: Shrimp crêpe, "Marionetta" crêpe, cold pork salad, wine barrel, beer, fruit juices.
PHADRA, Metsovou 14. Tel 883-5711. Neoclassical house decorated by young Greek artists. Large variety of unusual crêpes. Closed Tuesday.
RUMOR'S, 35 Dimokritou St Kolonaki. Tel 364-1977. Spe-

Considered to be one of the finest restaurants in Athens

Barbara's

Soft piano music
Separate intimate cocktail bar
Excellent international menu
First class service. Unusual salads.
Curries twice a week

37, IONIAS STR. KIFISSIA, TEL. 80 14 260

cialities: 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.

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. Homemade 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. Specialities: 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. Specialities: 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. Specialities: fileta, 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 diablo and "Triptiho à la Boussola" (three kinds of pasta with special sauces and cheese) are among the specialties.

LA FIAMMA, Plateia Dimokratias 5, Holargos. Tel 651-7355. Large variety of Italian dishes and oven-baked pizza. Take-out service. Open daily from 7 pm-2 am and on Sunday and holidays from noon-2 am.

LA TARTARUGA, 25th of March 38 and Palaiologlou Sts, Halandri. Tel 682-8924. Large portions of piquant entrees and pizza, also Italian main dishes. Chilled glasses. Very reasonable prices.

TOSCANA, 16 Thisseos, Vouliagmeni. Tel 896-2497-8. Open every evening. International and Italian cuisine (also Greek dishes). Specialities: escalope à la Toscana, escalope cordon bleu, filet with mushrooms, torta romantica (dessert).

KOREAN

GO RYEO JEONG, Alimou 33, Argypolis. Tel 991-5913. Authentic Korean, Chinese and Japanese cuisine. Parking. Open daily 10:30 am-4pm, 6:30 pm-1 am.

SEOUL, 8 Evritanias Ambelokipi (near President Hotel), 692-4669. Specialities: beef *boukoui* (prepared at the table), *yatse bokum* (hors d'oeuvre), *haimon gal* (seafood and vegetables prepared at the table), *tsapche* (Korean spaghetti with black mushrooms).

MEXICAN

AZTEC, Leoforos Kifissias 267 (near the trohonomo). The first Mexican restaurant in Greece. Menu includes a glossary of all dishes. Open Mon - Sat, 6-11:30 pm.

LEBANESE/ARABIC

ALI BABA 2, Poseidonos Ave. 13 Kalamaki. Tel 983-0435, 9832-984. Restaurant and Arabian music hall. Superb



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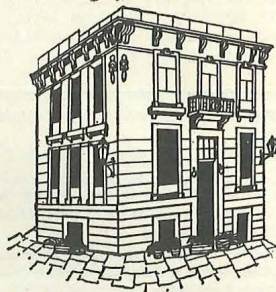
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Open every evening including Sunday from 7 p.m. to 1 a.m.

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Restaurant
Snack Bar
Sphagettaria

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Kolonaki Sq. 21 Tel. 361-4508

restaurants and night life

Oriental cuisine with Lebanese "meze" and a rich variety of sweets. Floor show with belly dancers. Every night from 10:30 pm.

BEYROUTH, Karapanou 13, Glyfada. Tel 893-1169. Lebanese "meze", specialties and sweets. 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. Leda Marriott Hotel). Tel 922-3290. Egyptian club with floor show. The oriental menu includes hommos, lentils, stuffed grape leaves, marinated lamb's tongues, mixed grill. Sweets: baklava and kataifi. Egyptian ouzo.

SAHARA, Possidonos 15 and Davaki, Kalamaki. Tel 983-7731. Arabic food, floor show.

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.

CYPRriot

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. Open from 10:00 a.m. until after midnight

KIRKY, 1 Pendelis, Kefalari. Tel 808-0338. Specialties: *haloum* (fried Cypriot cheese); *seftalies* (tasty village sausage). Fireplace.

BELLA PAIS, Plastira 77 and Meletos 7, taverna/music, Nea Smyrni. Cypriot and Greek specialties, *seftalies*.

INDIAN

TAJ MAHAL, Syngrou Ave. 5. Tel 922-2278. Over 40 meat dishes and over 20 vegetable dishes. One of the specialties is lamb cooked in yogurt with herbs. Desserts include "Gulab Jaman" (moist pastry ball).

PHILIPPINE

MANILA GARDEN, Peristratou 60, Tzitzifies. Tel 942-5912. Philippine, Chinese, Japanese specialties.

SPANISH

CASA MADRID, Akti Koundourioti 4, Kastella, Piraeus. Tel. 412-3032. Plush interior for winter season. Free parking next to restaurant. Specialties include: paella, stuffed squid, braised lamb, beef steak with pueros sauce, roast pork and chicken a la Madrid.

COMILON, Polyta 39, Ano Patissia. Tel 201-0592. Unusual appetizers, very tasty paella, and sangria. Specialties: Sepias con Olivas (cuttlefish with green olives), pork mandarin (baked pork filet with pineapple and orange). Spanish and Latin American music. Nightly from 8 pm. Closed Monday.

RINCON, Prinkippos Petros 33, Glyfada. Dishes include mushrooms vinaigrette, *asado* (barbecued pork), lasagne, *lomo* (beef tenderloin), *Milanese* (breaded beef). Cambas wine by the carafe.

SEVILLA, Theognidos 11-13 (beginning 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.

VEGETARIAN

EDEN, restaurant and cafe, 3 Flessa Str, Plaka. Tel 324-8858. Charming meeting place for travelers (backpackers); juices, salads and sweets.

JUICY, Loukianou 34, Kolonaki. Tel. 722-4817. Menu includes large array of exotic juices and fruit cocktails. 'Juicy' salad, cheese and vegetable sandwiches, soya burgers and a daily vegetarian special. Prices tend to be steep but por-

tions are generous and quality of produce excellent. Open Monday through Sat, 11 am to 2 am, and Sun, 6 pm to 2 am.

AUSTRIAN

VIENEZIKI GONIA, Ventouri and Ouranias 13, Holargos. Tel 652-0275. Viennese and Greek specialties, soft music, fireplace.

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.

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.

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, Bousoug 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, fresh mango in season and sweets.

THE PEKING CHINESE RESTAURANT, 6 Fedras and Karapanou. Tel 893-2628. We recommend anything sweet and sour. The chef adds chilli sauce making the sweet and sour slightly fiery. Open daily from 1 pm.

THE RED DRAGON, Zirini 12 and Kyriazi, Kifissia (near the Zirinon Sports Center), tel. 801-7034. Cantonese cuisine. Specialties: Malaysian noodles with shrimp, crab with chili, beef with fresh ginger root.

JAPANESE

KYOTO, Garibaldi 5 (on Philopappou Hill). Tel 923-2047. Japanese delicacies in a comfortable setting. Daily 12-3 pm and 7.30 pm-12 m. Closed Sun.

MICHIKO, Kydathinaion 27, Plaka. Tel 322-0980. A historic 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.

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 Kaimaki 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 delicious baklavadakia with walnut and pistachio fillings. Near the President Hotel. Open daily from 8:30 am-9 pm.

COFFEE SHOPS, TEA ROOMS

AITHRION COFFEE CORNER, Atrium Shopping Center, Harilaos Trikoupi Street, between Akadimias and Panepistimiou. An uptown coffee shop/ouzerie. Fresh ingredients and quick, courteous and efficient service.

BRETTANION, Omonia Square, open before sunrise to wee hours; fried eggs, yogurt with honey, hot milk and cognac.

DE PROFUNDIS, 1 Angelikis Mihalis 1, Plaka. Tel 721-4959. Pleasant, antique-filled environment. Quiches, pies and pastries. English teas and a variety of coffees and spirits. Classical music on the stereo. Open every day from noon to 1 am.

ERMIS: ALL ABOUT COFFEE, Ermou 56. Sandwiches made with French bread, cakes and *mezedes*. Beverage include juices, coffees and spirits. Nice atmosphere.

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 cafe 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.

LOTUS, Glafkou 14 and D. Vasilliou, Neo Psychico. Tel 671-7461. Aromatic teas, pastries and fruit juices. Also sandwiches and crêpes. Wonderful selection of music. Urusual decor. Mostly a young crowd.

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, enr. Panepistimiou and Themistokleous. Tel 322-0118. Small and simple, at this address since 1937. Offers a limited but delicious selection of snacks that include sweet breads, fried mussels, meatballs and shrimps. Daily 11:30 am-5 pm and 7:30-11:30 pm. Closed Sun.

ORFANIDES, Panepistimiou 7, in the same block as the Grande Bretagne Hotel. Tel. 323-0184. In operation since 1916, it has long been a gathering place of lawyers, politicians and intellectuals. Open daily 8 am-3 pm and 6-11 pm. Sunday from 10:30 am-2 pm.

GENOVEFA, 17th of November Ave 71, "Vlahou" bus stop, Holargos. Tel. 653-2613. Large selection of appetizing appetizers to accompany wine, beer or ouzo. Choose from shrimps with feta cheese, eggplant, potato salad, lamb tongue with oregano, codfish balls, fried cheese etc. Closed Sunday.

BARS

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.

MONTPARNASSE, 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.

SCORPIOS, Evrou 1 and Lampsakou, (across from the American Embassy). Tel 771-1206. Foreign and Greek music and songs. International cuisine, mostly French. Special dishes include chopped filet in cream sauce with curry, filet with bacon and Bercy sauce, salad "Scorpios" and "Imperial" salad (avocado, onion, egg, tuna with special dressing). Desserts include chocolate soufflé, baked apples "Mariette" with whipped cream and Bavarian cream pastry. Open from 9:00-2:00 pm except Sundays.

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.

FAST FOODS

GALLERIA TITANIA, (Titania Hotel, street level) Panepistimiou 52. Fresh fruit salad and fruit drinks, ice cream, sandwiches, pittas, sweets and coffee. Small bar. Open 7 am-2 am.

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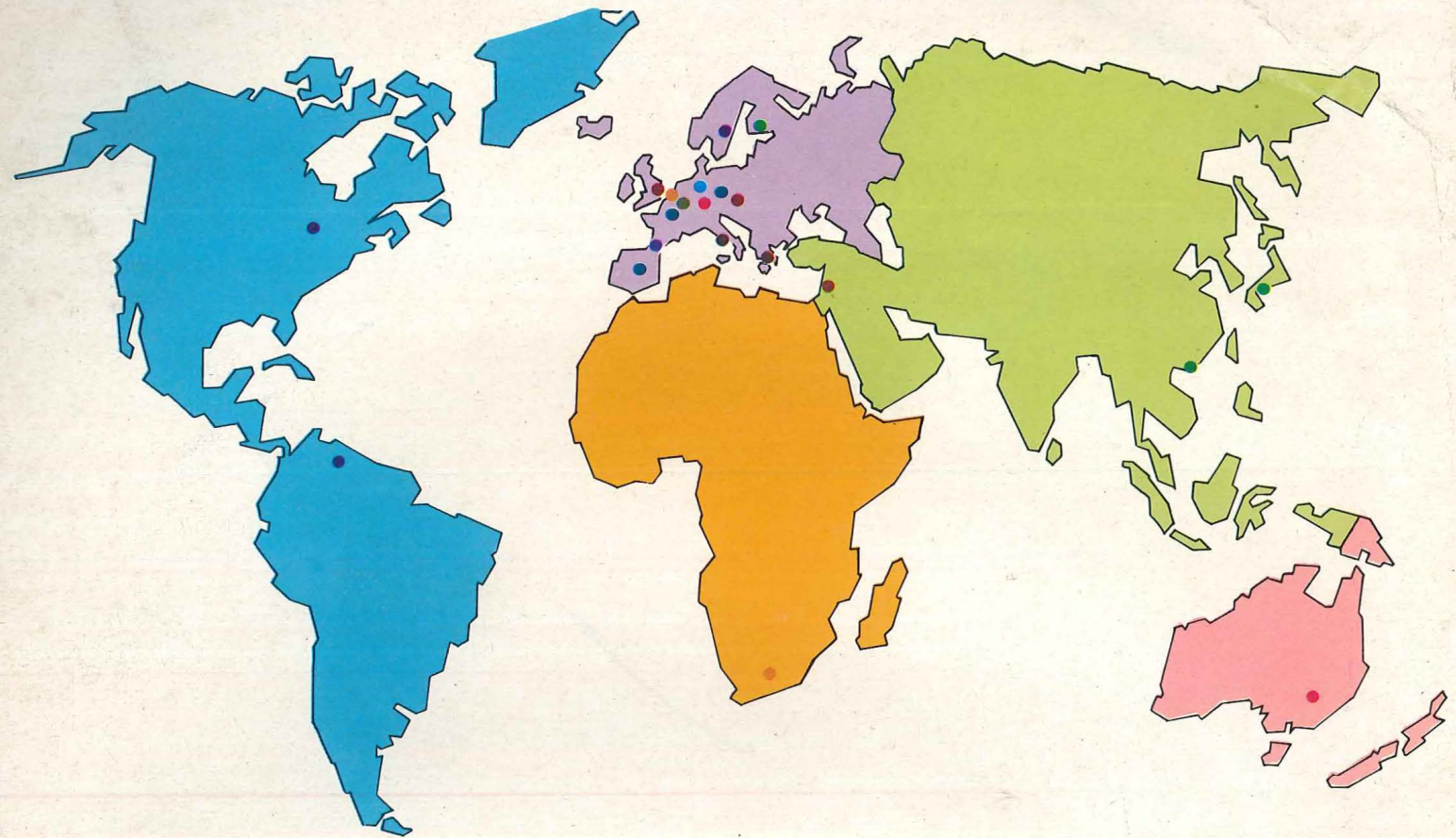
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